

## CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### A. Research method

This study uses a qualitative approach. Qualitative research is a research process to understand individual or social events by creating a comprehensive and complex portrait that can be presented in words, expressing detailed views obtained from informant sources, and carried out in a different setting. Natural.<sup>1</sup>

The type of research used in this research is descriptive qualitative. Descriptive research is research that aims to provide clear facts, symptoms or events on a regular basis, regarding the characteristics of a particular population or area. In descriptive research, there is no need to find or explain interrelationships and test hypotheses.<sup>2</sup>

All data were collected to determine the clarity of the research problem to be presented in the study. This research is devoted to the implementation of the Gallery walk technique in improving speaking skills. Explained the analysis of the implementation of the Gallery walk technique by an English teacher, the benefits, supporting factors, inhibiting, and solutions to the problems of applying the Gallery walk technique to improving speaking skills in class VIII students at Mts QodiriyahDemak.

### B. Research settings

The focus in this research is located at Mts QodiriyahDemak. Because Mts QodiriyahDemak is one of the schools that applies the gallery walk technique in improving students' understanding of learning English. Learning with a gallery walk can improve students' understanding, because students are directly involved in learning by pouring their ideas or ideas into a map in the form of images to be exhibited with the work of other students. With a method that attracts

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<sup>1</sup>Hardani Ahyar dkk., *Buku Metode Penelitian Kualitatif & Kuantitatif*, 2020.

<sup>2</sup>S Siyoto dan M A Sodik, *Dasar Metodologi Penelitian* (Literasi Media Publishing, 2015), <https://books.google.co.id/books?id=QPhFDwAAQBAJ>.

students' attention to the lesson, so that students can really understand the subject matter presented by the teacher.

### **C. Participants / Research Subjects.**

This research was conducted in MTs QodiriyahDemak. This research was conducted for one month from January to February 2022. The sampling method used in this study was a saturated sampling study, where the sampling technique was used when all members of the population were sampled. English teacher and class VIII students, totaling 39 students, 17 boys 22 girls at Mts Qodiriyahdemak.

### **D. Instruments and Data Collection Techniques**

In qualitative research, the quality of research is highly dependent on the quality and completeness of the data produced. The questions that are always considered in data collection are what, who, where, when, and how. Qualitative research relies on triangulation of data generated from three methods: interviews, participant observation, and organization of record reviews (documentation).<sup>3</sup>

#### **1. Observation**

Observation is observation by recording a systematic analysis of the phenomenon under study. Observation is a data collection technique if: in accordance with the research objectives, planned and recorded systematically, and can be controlled for its condition (reliability) and validity (validity).<sup>4</sup> This observation was carried out on how to apply English learning techniques with the Gallery walk technique to 8th grade students at Mts Qodiriyahdemak, problems encountered during implementation, and solutions provided by English teachers to overcome problems in its implementation.

#### **2. Interview**

Interviews were conducted to obtain information, which could not be obtained through observation or

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<sup>3</sup>universitas Sriwijaya, "Seni Mengelola Data : Penerapan Triangulasi Teknik , Sumber Dan Waktu Pada Penelitian Pendidikan Sosial" 5, no. 2 (2020): 146–50.

<sup>4</sup>Irana dan Risky Kawasaki, "Teknik Pengumpulan Data Metode Kualitatif" 4, no. 1 (1990).

questionnaires. This is because researchers cannot observe fully. Not all data can be obtained by observation. Therefore, the researcher must ask questions to the participants. Questions that are very important to capture people's perceptions, thoughts, opinions, feelings about a phenomenon, event, fact or reality. By asking questions researchers get into other people's minds, get what's on their minds and understand what they are thinking. Because people's perceptions, feelings, thoughts are very meaningful, understandable and can be expressed and analyzed scientifically. This interview was conducted with one of the English teachers who teach in 8th grade at Mts QodiriyahDemak, the principal, vice principal of the curriculum and 8th grade students. All interviews were conducted offline. The data were analyzed thematically.<sup>5</sup>

### **3. Documentation**

This documentation was conducted to collect data in the form of photos in English using the Gallery walk technique.<sup>6</sup> No less important than other methods, is the documentation method, which is looking for data about things or variables in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, inscriptions, minutes of meetings, leave, agendas, and so on. Compared to other methods, this method is a little more difficult, in the sense that if there is an error the data source is still unchanged. With the documentation method, what is observed is not a living object but an inanimate object. As explained, in using this documentation method the researcher held a check-list to find the specified variables. If any/variable sought appears, the researcher only needs to add a check mark or tally in the appropriate place. To record things that are independent or have not been determined in the list of variables, the researcher can use independent sentences.

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<sup>5</sup>Sonny Eli Zaluchu, "Di Dalam Penelitian Agama" 4 (2020): 28–38.

<sup>6</sup>Muhammad Rijal Fadli, "Memahami desain metode penelitian kualitatif" 21, no. 1 (2021): 33–54, <https://doi.org/10.21831/hum.v21i1>.

## E. Research Data Validity

According to Maxwell that validity is the truth or credibility of a description, conclusion, explanation, interpretation. Meanwhile, Mareceki explains validity as an evaluation of the degree to which research evidence supports or justifies interpretations and conclusions based on it.

### 1. Triangulation

Triangulation can be interpreted as an effort to check data from various sources in various ways and times. Triangulation is divided into 3; Technique triangulation, source triangulation and time triangulation. Triangulation in research can be aimed at testing the validity, which means that data is checked and checked from various data sources in various ways, and at different times. Triangulation is also used to finalize the consistency of cross-methods, such as field observations or observations and interviews or with informants who were interviewed within a certain period of time. Thus dividing triangulation into source, technique and time triangulation.<sup>7</sup>

The results of the interviews have been reviewed by the authors with observations and documentation provided. If the result is different, the writer will analyze it further with the interviewee to make sure that it is the correct data. The last one is time triangulation. This is done to test the accuracy of the information. The author achieved this triangulation by conducting interviews or findings at different times and under different circumstances, such as in the morning, at noon and at night. If the findings are different, interviews or observations will be carried out periodically until the certainty of the data is verified. This method will increase the writer's understanding in the implementation of learning English by using the gallery walk technique.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>7</sup>R Raco, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Jenis, karakteristik, dan keunggulannya* (Jakarta: PT Grasindo, 2010).

<sup>8</sup>Agustinus Bandur, *Validitas dan reliabilitas penelitian* 9 786023 183654, 2013.

## 2. Triangulation technique

Triangulation techniques are used to test the reliability of a data which is done by finding out and finding out the truth of the data from the same source through different techniques. This means that researchers use different data collection techniques to obtain data from the same source. In this case, researchers can cross observation, interview and documentation techniques which are then combined more precisely. Triangulation Techniques Triangulation techniques are used to collect data and check the credibility of data with different techniques from the same source. In this study, researchers analyzed the results of the study using data collection techniques of observation, interviews, and documentation so that the validity of the data could be proven.<sup>9</sup>

## 3. Using Reference Materials

The author took several photos of the implementation of the Gallery walk technique as a research support and recorded the results of interviews with the parties concerned such as the principal of the Waka school curriculum for English teachers and students at Mts QodiriyahDemak and wrote down what had been observed in the field or field notes.

## F. Data Analysis Techniques

According to Moleong, the process of qualitative data analysis begins by examining all available data from various sources, namely interviews, observations that have been written down in field notes, personal documents, official documents, photographic images and so on. After reviewing, the next step is data reduction, compilation of units, categorization and the last is data interpretation.<sup>10</sup>

### 1. Data Collection

Data collection is data that is in the field in the form of personal conversations and treatments interviewed as the

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<sup>9</sup>Subandi, "Qualitative Description as one Method in Performing Arts Study," *Harmonia*, no. 19 (2011): 173–79.

<sup>10</sup>Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif Dan R&D*. Intro ( Pdfdrive ).pdf," *Bandung Alf*, 2011, hal. 143.



main data source, while additional data sources come from written sources such as books, scientific journals, and so on. In this study, data collection was carried out by observing and interviewing participants. The data are in the form of written notes and audio recordings. After data collection is complete, researchers can follow up on further data analysis.<sup>11</sup>

## **2. Data Reduction**

Reducing data is summarizing, determining the main points, emphasizing on the crucial things, looking for themes and patterns and discarding unnecessary ones. Data reduction can be carried out by way of abstraction. Abstraction is an attempt to make a summary of the core, processes and statements that need to be maintained so that they remain in the research data. In other words, this data reduction process is carried out by researchers continuously when conducting research to produce core notes from the data obtained from the results of data mining.<sup>12</sup>

## **3. Data presentation**

According to Miles and Huberman that: Presentation of data is a set of structured information that gives the possibility of drawing conclusions. This step is done by presenting a structured set of information that gives the possibility of drawing conclusions. This is done on the grounds that the data obtained during the qualitative research process is usually in the form of a narrative, thus requiring simplification without reducing its content.<sup>13</sup>

## **4. Conclusion or verification**

Conclusion or verification is the final stage in the data analysis process. In this section, the researcher expresses conclusions from the data that has been obtained. This activity is intended to find the meaning of the data collected by looking for relationships, similarities, or differences.

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<sup>11</sup>Jurusan Pendidikan, Jasmani Kesehatan, dan Fakultas Ilmu Keolahragaan, "Sustiyo Wandu Tri Nurharsono, Agus Raharjo" 2, no. 8 (2013): 524–35.

<sup>12</sup>P.D. Sugiono, "Metode penelitian pendidikan pendekatan kuantitatif.pdf," *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D*, 2014.

<sup>13</sup>Sugiono P.D., "Metode penelitian pendidikan pendekatan kuantitatif.pdf," *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D*.

Conclusions can be drawn by comparing the suitability of statements from research subjects with the meanings contained in the basic concepts in the research.<sup>14</sup>

### **G. Ethical Considerations of Research**

This section describes the steps taken to ensure ethical research practices that demonstrate how this research can affect participants. This section consists of a statement describing the study and a consent form.



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<sup>14</sup>Sugiono P.D., “Metode penelitian pendidikan pendekatan kuantitatif.pdf,”  
*Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D.*