

Window Shopping Method to improve English Speaking Skills in Procedure Text at SMPIT Yapidh Jati Asih

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Abstract: *This research aims to improve students' English-speaking skills using the window-shopping method in procedure text lessons at SMPIT Yapidh Jati Asih. The research method is a quantitative experiment method. In the experiment treatment method, the particular condition or variable is used to examine its effects on the experimental class. There are two classes, a control class and an experiment class. There are 30 students in the experiment class and 25 students in the control class. This research is conducted for about six months. The populations in this research are 157 students in grade IX of SMPIT Yapidh Jati Asih and 55 students as samples in the experiment class and control class. The technique of sampling is random sampling. The instruments used in this research are pre-test, post-test, and questionnaires. The sample in this study was 30 students in the experimental class (IX E), while the control class (IX F) numbered 25 students in the control class using the dialog method and the student's average scores were pre-test 58,8 and post-test 60,4. In the experiment class, students' average scores are pre-test 57,6 and post-test 93,6. The Implication of this study for the students are window shopping method can improve their English-speaking skills, increase students' comfort, develop students' scores in speaking English skills, add the students' experiences using new methods, fun and enjoy during learning activities. Based on the results show that students are very interested in using window shopping methods to improve their English-speaking skills in procedure text material.*

Keywords: *window shopping method, speaking English skill, procedure text*

INTRODUCTION

English is essential in all aspects of human life, such as education, economics, healthcare, social interactions, technology, arts, and more. In the education sector, English is crucial for teaching and learning. In Indonesia, English is taught from early childhood to university, focusing on both language skills and competency. Flexible competence is being actively introduced in today's education to get students ready for future



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changes, which are frequently unanticipated. The scientific and educational community does, however, hold the view that one should not adopt a passive stance. The concept of a sustainable future is encouraged, which is defined by people's and society's capacity to build this future via their activity and efficacy. The purpose of education is to give individuals the essential qualities, skills, and knowledge to build this future. This is how learning turns into subjectivized. In this regard, education serves as a rich environment for the creation of innovation and thinking critically (Holfelder, 2019).

In our country, from kindergarten through university, English is taught. Learning English involves speaking, reading, writing, and listening. Since each skill has a unique learning process, teachers should employ a variety of teaching methods, strategies, and techniques to effectively cover all the content. In SMPIT Yapidh, the English teachers who teach in grade nine usually use speech and dialog methods when teaching speaking skills. Speaking abilities are the most important skills for anyone looking to learn English to boost their career, advance in business, increase their confidence, secure better job prospects, deliver public addresses, take part in interviews, engage in debates and group conversations, present ideas, and more. In today's contemporary society, everything is connected to speaking proficiency. A person who excels in communication can achieve great success (Rao, 2019).

Based on the student's English-speaking scores, most students' scores still cannot reach the standard minimum competence, they are not enthusiastic and not interested in speaking learning activities. It means the teacher should use another method to teach the students. The researchers give a solution with the use window shopping method in speaking activity for procedure text materials. Window shopping gives students the chance to actively participate in their education and develop an emotional bond with the material through the window-shopping method. It is anticipated that will pique their curiosity about geography and the location in Indonesia overall. In the context of learning, students will engage with maps

and geographical information while exploring the lesson as if they were perusing a storefront window (Effendi & Widijatmiko, 2023).

Window shopping is one of the learning strategies that employs a constructivist methodology. A learner approach places a strong emphasis on the value of students actively creating their knowledge and comprehension under the direction of teachers. The method of window shopping is comparable to the cooperative jigsaw concept in most aspects. This approach yields favorable outcomes. Focused on phases and processes of learning that call for additional activities and an enjoyable learning environment for students (Dyan, 2021). Procedure text is a text that shows the process in order. Its social function is to describe how something is completely done through a sequence of series (Junaidi,2021).

This research is very important because the students in grade IX will have an English practical examination, which is the main score in speaking skills. The results of this research are expected to make all students improve their English skills, comfortable and happy during the learning process not only at SMP Yapidh but also at all schools. This research is very important because the students in grade IX will have an English practical examination, which is the main score in speaking skills. The results of this research are expected to make all students improve their English skills, comfortable and happy during the learning process not only at SMP Yapidh but also at all schools. The result of this research is a report that is created based on the specific format and will be published in an accreditation journal (national or international) and national or international seminar. This result of the research can also be used by all teachers and students in teaching and learning methods, especially in English subjects.

The research gap in this study with previous research entitles Application of Window-Shopping Learning Model to Improve Students' Mastery of Science Concepts on Vibration, Wave and Sound Materials. The differences are that in previous research, the researcher did study in science subjects, while in this study the researchers did research in English subjects.

Both studies used window shopping and experiment methods. Based on the problems above, the purpose of this research is to improve students' speaking skills using the window-shopping method for procedure text in grade IX at SMP Yapidh. The specific purpose is to teach the students an interesting method that can be used in speaking learning activities or practical exams.

METHOD

The experimental research method is used in this research. A methodical and scientific approach to study, the experiment technique involves manipulating one or more variables while controlling and measuring any changes in other variables. Experimental research is used when: (1). There is a time priority in causal link, (2). There is consistency in the causal relationship, experimental research is frequently utilized, (3). The correlation's strength is substantial (Dagar, 2019). The remarkable accomplishments of contemporary science can be largely attributed to experimentation and inquiry. Compared to other methods, the method enables us to assess our cause-and-effect relationship more quickly and clearly. It allows for numerous observers to verify it. It has replaced irrational prejudice with a specific type of evidence that has gained enough credibility to support a prediction (Thyer, 2023). A quasi-experimental research design sacrifices a high degree of contextual control to achieve greater contextual realism, feasibility, and generalizability in the control over extraneous factors at the expense of contextual realism (Cooksey, 2020).

As is known, sample determination in experimental research must be selected randomly. This is not possible in this study because the research subjects have been formed in the class naturally, so it is not possible to do randomization. To overcome the impact caused by the absence of randomization, the two selected samples must have the same characteristics. However, in this case, the control group does not function fully in controlling the things that affect the improvement of English-speaking skills in the procedure text material. In reality, it is difficult to obtain a control group used

for research, so this study uses a quasi-experiment design. There are some types of design in experimental research methods. This study's experimental approach employs a kind of research design called the pre-test-post-test control design method.

Quasi-experimental research design sacrifices a high degree of contextual control to achieve greater contextual realism, feasibility, and generalizability in the research, a true experimental research design offers the greatest possible control over extraneous factors at the expense of contextual realism (Gawali, 2023). Additionally, since the two groups' pre-test scores were known, therapy (X1) was administered to the experimental class. In the experimental class, the researchers give treatment using the window-shopping method for the procedure text topic while no treatment (X2) is administered to the control class. In the experimental group, the researchers divided students into some group discussions. Every group took one procedure title about healthy recipe food which the researcher made. After that, the students discuss how to make it. The students in every group were divided into two small groups again. The first small group is a presenter who presents the result of the discussion and the second small group is the visitor who visits other groups. The presenters explain how to make recipes to all visitors who come to their group, and all conversation between the presenters and visitors using English. It means that all students must speak in English.

In the control class, the researchers used the dialog method. This method is usually used by the English teacher in this school for procedure text material. It means that the researchers can compare using the window-shopping method in the experimental class and dialog in the control class during speaking learning activities for the same topic.

Tabel 1. Pre-test – Post-test Group Design

Class	Pre-test	Treatment	Post Test
Experiment class	0	X ₁	0
Control class	0	X ₂	0

1. Population

In this research, researchers used 157 students in grade nine of SMP Yapidh, Jati Asih as the population. Hossan et al (2023) wrote the specific group of people that the researcher needs to examine is known as the "target population." The primary group of persons the researcher is interested in is represented by this group, which is restricted to those the researcher can reach. One must carefully take into account every element that defines the target population's limits to identify it. To ensure that the final description of the "target population" is comprehensive enough to supply sufficient data for the study, this procedure should be repeated. The "target population" that researchers are concentrating on ought to be sufficiently narrow and specialized to avoid any unintended inclusions. Each component of the population has a known and nonzero probability of getting chosen. Every element in the population will have a statistically determined chance of being included in the sample, and the likelihood of inclusion, no matter how tiny, will be greater than zero for every element (Leavy, 2023).

1. Sample

The sample is a part of the population being studied. Stratton (2021) wrote a popular sample technique in population research, especially in prehospital and catastrophe studies, is convenience sampling. Convenience sampling is widely used because it is simple, inexpensive, and takes less time than other sampling techniques. Convenience sampling helps generate a possible hypothesis or study objective. In this research, the researchers use method of sampling is random sampling, which is a method of sampling based on certain considerations or objectives. Sampling is done according to their abilities in the class by the class teacher, the sample in this study was 30 students in the experimental class (IX E). While the control class (IX F) numbered 25 students.

Table 2. Sample

No	Class	Students
1	IX E	30
2	IX F	25
	Sample	55

Description:

R = group selected by purposive sampling

x_1 = Experiment class treatment

x_2 = control class treatment

O = pretest and post-test results of the experimental class and control class.

2. Collecting Data and Instruments

a. Data Collection

The data collection techniques used in this study are tests and questionnaires.

1) Test Technique

The test technique is used to find data on student learning achievement. This technique aims to determine the level of student understanding of the material being taught. According to Arikunto (2013), "a test is a series of questions or exercises and other tools used to measure skills, knowledge, intelligence, abilities or talents possessed by individuals or groups." In this study, the test used was an objective test with the selection of multiple-choice questions that were relevant to the basic competencies and indicators that had been created. The test consists of an initial test (pretest) and a final test (post-test).

a) Pre-test

Students take the initial test prior to the start of the teaching and learning activities. The purpose of this preliminary assessment is to ascertain the experiment class's pupils' initial learning outcomes.

b) Post-test

Students are given the final exam following the completion of the learning process. This final exam seeks to ascertain whether adopting the window-shopping strategy improves students' learning outcomes

b. Questionnaire

This student response questionnaire is used to find out students' opinions or attitudes towards the window-shopping method and also to find out whether there is a good response or not.

c. Research Instrument

A research instrument is a tool used to measure natural or social phenomena that are observed. The instruments in this study are multiple-choice questions related to the procedural text material to improve English speaking skills in the form of pretests posttests and questionnaires.

d. Instrument trial

Before the instrument is used to find data on the predetermined research sample, the instrument must be tested. Since data serves as a tool to support the hypothesis and provides a representation of the variables under study, it holds the greatest place in research. As a result, the quality of the research findings is significantly influenced by the data's accuracy. However, the quality of the data-gathering tool determines the data's accuracy.

1) Instrument Validity

A legitimate or reliable research tool encompasses all of the study's goals. An instrument is faulty or unreliable if it does not align with the study's goals (Madonda, 2021). In measuring the validity of the student response questionnaire instrument to the window-shopping method, the researcher used item validity with the product-moment correlation coefficient formula with the formula.

$$r = \frac{\sum xy}{\sqrt{(\sum x^2)(\sum y^2)}}$$

or

$$r = \frac{n \sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{[n \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2] [n \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2]}}$$

Description

r = correlation coefficient, with a value of -1 to + 1

To test the student response questionnaire instrument for the window-shopping method, the author took 10 samples, namely class 9 teachers of SMP Yapidh. Where the questionnaire was filled out by class 9 teachers. According to Sugiyono (2015) If the instrument is valid, then the interpretation criteria regarding the index are as follows:

- a) Between 0.800 and 1.000: very high
- b) Between 0.600 and 0.799: High
- c) Between 0.400 and 0.599: Sufficient
- d) Between 0.200 and 0.399: less
- e) Between 0.000 and 0.100: very low

2) Instrument Reliability

The ability of an instrument to produce repeatable results is known as reliability. Consequently, the measurement tool's consistency is what reliability is all about (Sharma, 2023).

$$r_{11} = \frac{(k)(1 - \sum \sigma_b^2)}{(k)(1 - \sum \sigma_b^2) + (k-1)\sigma^2_t}$$

Description:

r_{11} = instrument reliability

K = number of questions or questions

$\sum \sigma_b^2$ = number of item variants

σ^2_t = total variance

Reliability testing is an index that shows the extent to which a measurement tool can be trusted or relied on. Instrument reliability is needed to obtain data by the measurement objectives. To achieve this, a reliability test is carried out using SPSS. With the Cronbach's Alpha model which is measured based on the Cronbach's alpha scale of 0 to 1.

3. Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis used in this study is descriptive statistics. One set of data is used for both quantification and qualification, and the data is transformed into the other format (Tashakkori, et al, 2020). Descriptive statistics are statistics used to analyze data by describing or depicting the data that has been collected as it is without intending to make conclusions that apply to the public or generalization. Data analysis in this study was carried out by calculating the mean and standard deviation. The standard variation was carried out to determine the level of group variation.

a. Analysis of Student Learning Outcomes

This analysis was conducted to improve English speaking skills in procedure text material during learning. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct a hypothesis test to see the difference in learning outcomes between before and after treatment. The hypothesis test used is the T-test. The T-test is a statistical test used to determine whether or not there is a significant difference between two samples or variables being compared. Previously, data normality and homogeneity tests were carried out using SPSS with the test criteria because if $H_0 > 0.05$ means it is accepted (normal), and if $H_a < 0.05$ means it is rejected (not normal). To test the formulated hypothesis, the T-test statistic is used with the following formula.

$$t = \frac{Md}{\sqrt{\frac{\sum X^2d}{N(N-1)}}}$$

$$Md = \frac{\sum d}{N}$$

$$\sum X^2d = \sum d^2 - \frac{(\sum d)^2}{N}$$

Description:

T = calculated value of t-test statistic

Md = mean of the difference between pretest and posttest

$\sum x^2d$ = sum of squared deviations

N = subjects in the sample

Hypothesis testing for the t-test used in this study is as follows:

H₀: $\mu_1 = \mu_2$: There is no influence of the window-shopping method on improving English speaking skills before and after treatment.

H_a: $\mu_1 \neq \mu_2$: There is an influence of the window-shopping method on improving English speaking skills before and after treatment

The hypothesis in this study was tested using a two-tailed test, so the applicable testing criteria are If $-t \leq t_{count} \leq +t_{table}$ then H₀ is accepted and vice versa. With degrees of freedom (dk) = (k-1) and a significance level of 5% or 0.05.

b. Student Response Analysis

Student response data was obtained from a questionnaire distributed to all students after the teaching and learning process was completed, the aim was to find out how students responded to the window-shopping method. The data was analyzed using percentages. The percentage formula is:

The number of student responses for each aspect appears X 100%

Total number of students

The criteria for student responses are as follows:

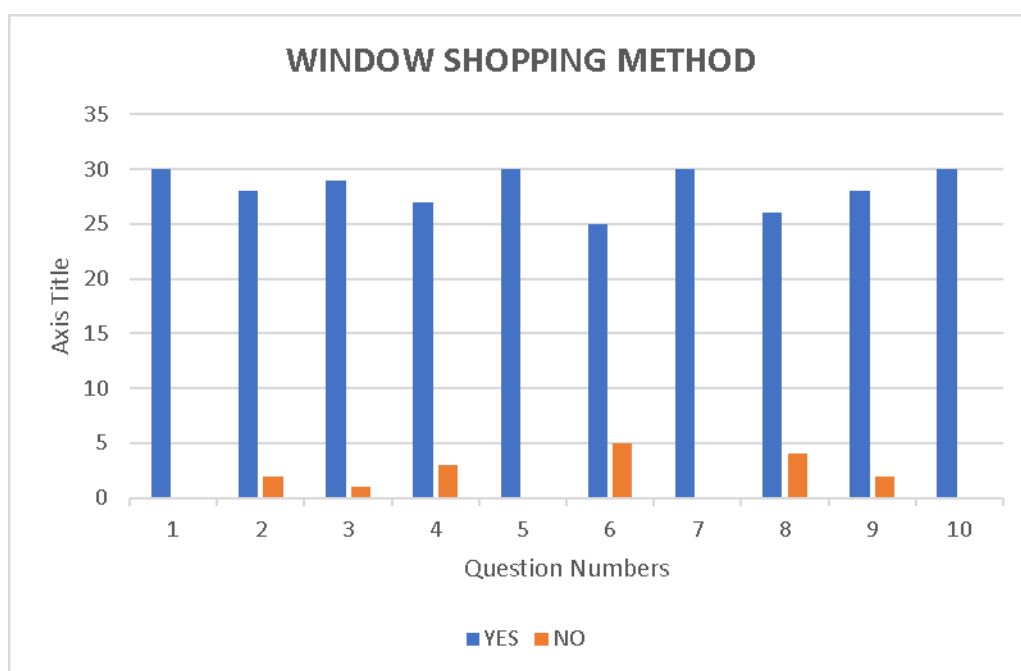
Table 3. Student Response Criteria

No	Percentage	Statement
1	0 – 10%	Not interested
2	11 – 40%	Slightly Interested
3	41 – 60%	Somewhat interested
4	61 – 90%	Interested
5	91 – 100%	Very Interested

RESULTS

The results of student learning showed a difference between the experimental class and the control class. Furthermore, based on the results of hypothesis testing using the t-test, the sig value obtained was 0.00 according to the test criteria, so H₀ was rejected and H_a was accepted. Pre-test and post-test were done in the experiment and control class. In the control class using the speech method the student's average scores are pre-test 58,8 and post-test 60,4. In the experiment class, the researchers used the window-shopping method and the student's average scores were pre-test 57,6 and post-test 93,6. The researchers used 30 questions multiple-choice questions. It means that using window shopping can improve English speaking skills students score in this case for procedure text. The students can reach standard minimum competence. Because the standard minimum competence score is 75.

Then the results of the response percentage with the criteria for answering Yes = 94,3%, No = 5,7% this shows that students are very interested in implementing the window-shopping method to improve English speaking skills in procedure text material. The Student's response result is shown below.



DISCUSSION

Speaking is one of the tools of communication, and it is crucial to understand how to communicate effectively with others, especially in English. The capacity to generate words during language exercises is known as speaking. It is a crucial ability that pupils must acquire. People can determine how the students can master English well. Speaking is another skill that the students find challenging to acquire because they are embarrassed and rarely use English in daily conversation and lazy to learn English (Mutiarin, et al, 2022). Speaking is defined as an action that involves the ability to convey events, situations, or acts in precise language, as well as the ability to talk or articulate a series of ideas smoothly. The establishment of a relationship between the speaker and the listener is the definition of speaking. Speaking is mostly done to foster communication through imaginative expression (Kansil, et al, 2022).

Window shopping is an incredible method to find out about new, mainstream bits of design gems or style gems sets. On the off chance that you are shopping in a customer-facing facade retail store (Steele, 2021). Cooperative learning models that resemble window shopping can encourage students to participate more actively in the learning process. To

foster active collaborative behavior among students, this cooperative learning window shopping strategy provides an example of group learning (Handhika (2023). Students' different visual, auditory, and kinesthetic style preferences as well as teenagers' urge to socialize are supported by window shopping. This service method includes the development of presentation sheets that let students work together to finish assignments that help them comprehend the subject matter. In the meantime, students enjoy and need their bodies during the activities phase where they present their findings and go about viewing the presentations of other groups' motions to navigate the classroom (Wardiah & Santoso, 2024).

Procedure text is a text to tell someone how to make or how to do something (Farida,2020). Procedure text is a text that uses a sequence of events to provide some hints about how to achieve something (Zaida, 2020). One type of text that students review before writing is the procedure text. There are two types of procedure texts. One piece of literature explains how to construct something, while the other explains how to use or do something. When developing a procedure text, four considerations must be made: linguistic features, general structure, mechanics, and vocabulary. A procedure text's steps, ingredients/materials, and goal/aim make up its general structure. Among the linguistic features of procedural texts include the use of imperative sentences, action verbs, temporal conjunctions, and the simple present tense. Vocabulary refers to the appropriate terms to use when writing procedural writings. The components of mechanics are spelling, punctuation, and capitalization (Tiyas & Kartikawati, 2024).

Based on the result, there are 94,3% showed a positive response, and only 5,7% gave a negative response. It means that most students are very interested in using the window-shopping method in their learning speaking activity for procedure text material so their score can improve to reach standard minimum competence. The student's average scores in the control class are 58,8 on the pre-test and 60,4 using the speech

method. In the experiment class students' average scores were 57,6 on pre-test and 93,6 on post-test using the window-shopping method. The researchers used 30 questions multiple choice. The standard minimum competence score is 75. It means that using window shopping can improve English speaking skills students score in this case for procedure text. The students can reach standard minimum competence. Because the standard minimum competence score is 75.

The Implication of this study for the students are window shopping method can improve their English-speaking skills, develop students' scores in speaking English skill, increase students' comfort, fun, and enjoyment during learning activities, and increase the students' experiences using new methods that never used by their teacher. The benefit for the English teacher is to give a different method for learning English activities and this method can be used for other topics. For the researchers, this study is very important because it gives much experience and the next researchers can be the references, they can complete and develop this research better. The implication of this research for this school is to add a learning and teaching method.

CONCLUSION

This research title is Window Shopping Method to Improve English Speaking Skill in Procedure Text at SMPIT Yapidh Jati Asih. Window shopping methods can improve students' English-speaking skills in procedure text material at SMP Yapidh, Jati Asih. The advantages of window shopping include: a) this tool can assess students' comprehension and problem-solving abilities when asked questions about their work by peers, b) promotes group work and task division within each group, c) it can provide opportunities for students to become peer tutors who play a role in explaining the results of their group work to all visitors who observe their work (Sudarmiani & Santoso, 2023).

The benefit of learning English allows learners to conquer the student anxieties, calm their nerves, and enhance their self-confidence and self-perception. When the pupils can communicate effectively, confidently, and compellingly in front of others, they will experience a greater sense of pride and fulfillment. Speaking is not just an essential ability for leaders, it is also crucial to enhancing personal development and advancing students' careers (Lu, 2023). Procedure text is written that explains to the readers how to do or make something. The objective of procedure text is to provide sequenced information or instruction so that people can conduct effective, efficient, and appropriate ways or steps (Tim LC UMM, 2019).

The conclusion obtained from this study is that the window-shopping method can improve students' English-speaking skills in procedure text on grade IX students in SMP Yapidh, Jati Asih. Thus, the window-shopping method can be used as a learning method to improve English speaking skills. The results show, that there are positive answers from the students about using window shopping in speaking activity, and post-test results in the experiment class showed that students' speaking scores are better. Limitations using the window-shopping method in this study are vocabulary utilized is too limited to allow students to develop a variety of language skills, the situation and topic in the window-shopping method do not always reflect authenticity with daily conversation or casual chat, and this method can only be used for certain materials.

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