

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

In this research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research is a type of educational research in which the researcher relies on the views of students, asks board, general questions, collects data consisting largely of word or text from students, describes and analyzes these words for themes, and conduct the inquiry in a subjective (Creswell, 2010).

In this case the researcher added that in qualitative research, the data collected was in the form of words, pictures and not numbers. In addition, everything that is collected is likely to be the key to what is already known. Thus, the research report will contain data excerpts to illustrate presentation of the report.

Research Setting

The research takes place at Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin. It is a state university located in the city of Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan, Indonesia. The researcher chooses Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin because the researcher found many students who did not have digital literacy that was good enough, one of which was found in the English Education Department. Where students are actually required to have a

good understanding of digital literacy in order to facilitate them in the learning process, especially for their academic needs. Data collection started from August to October 2020.

Participants / Subject

In the qualitative research of respondents or research subjects referred to as informants, people give information about the data desired by researcher related to the research being carried out. The research was conducted with a purposive sampling technique. Purposive sampling is the labeling of an activity when the researcher collects data from groups that are considered carefully and can provide sufficient information.

The participants were English Education Department students at Antasari State Islamic University who often use the internet to get information for their academic needs or non-academic. The researcher took fifteen students of ninth semester student as participants in this research. These fifteen students come from five classes. Each class is taken by three students. The fifteen students are considered to have the same characteristics and are able to provide sufficient information.

Data

Types and sources of data in this study include primary data and secondary data:

1. Primary data in this study were data obtained directly from the field. This data was obtained through interviews with participants based on the interview guidelines prepared by the researcher.
2. Secondary data in this study were obtained through the written legacy that was carried out by reading literature books, journals, documents, and writings which the researcher deems to be pleased with the problem being researched.

Technique of Data Collection

In data collection, researchers used interview and documentation. The activity was carried out to find out how digital literacy competencies possessed by students:

1. Interview

Interview is one of techniques of data collection through communication process, it's a relation or private conversation between the researcher and the respondents. The process of interview can be used directly or not. Direct interview means a 'face-to-face' and oral conversation between the two communication actors, while indirect interview means using a list of questions ended by the data collector to the respondent to answer it in written form (Adi, 2004).

Interview is really needed because of an assumption says that only the relevant respondents who really know about themselves, so it can't be

used any instrument or technique of data collection about the respondent except interview (Dantes, 2012)

Based on the discussion above, so that the interview itself is intended to gain many information related to digital literacy competence. The researcher tried to make the atmosphere of this interview seem informal, so that it can be more mingled with research information. There were 15 questions raised by participants and the duration of the interview was around 15 to 20 minutes.

2. Documentation

In this research, documentation was transcripts and recordings of the results of interviews with participants. The transcript here was to support the results of the interview. So in this study, the documentation technique conveyed the activities that took place during the observation that supported the digital literacy competency research data.

Data Analysis

Data analysis in qualitative research was carried out at the time of data collection, the activities in qualitative data analysis were carried out interactively and continued continuously (Sugiyono, 2012). Analysis consists of three activities that occur simultaneously: data reduction, data presentation,

conclusion drawing / verification. Regarding the three paths in more detail are as follows (Miles & Huberman, 2007):

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction means summarizing, choosing the main points, focusing on the important things, looking for themes and patterns. Thus the data that has been reduced will provide a clearer picture and make it easier for researchers to do further data collection and look for it if necessary. Technically, the data reduction activities that have been carried out in this study include: recording the results of interviews then observing the results of gathering documents related to the focus of the study.

2. Data Presentation (Data Display)

Presenting data is the preparation of a set of information that gives the possibility of drawing conclusions and withdrawing actions. In qualitative research, the presentation of data can be done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, and relationships between categories, flowcharts or the like. In this research, technically the data will be presented in the form of narrative texts.

Thus, the researcher can see what is happening, and determine whether to draw the correct conclusions or to carry out the analysis

according to the suggestions told by the presentation as something that might be useful.

3. Conclusion Drawing

The third step in data analysis according to Miles and Huberman is drawing conclusions and verification. The conclusion in qualitative research is a new finding that has never before existed. Thus, the conclusions in qualitative research may be able to answer the problem formulation that was formulated from the beginning, but it may also not be because the problem formulations in qualitative research are still temporary and will develop after the research is in the field. Technically the process of drawing conclusions in this study will be carried out by discussing the data on the findings in the field with the theories included in the literature review chapter. Qualitative data consist of words, observations, pictures, and symbols. Qualitative Data Analysis (QDA) refers to the processes and procedures that are used to analyze the data and provide some level of explanation, understanding, or interpretation. Qualitative data analysis typically occurs simultaneously with the data collection. The data analysis should match with the design of the research.