

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **A. Research Design**

The research method used in this research is quantitative method. Quantitative method according to Creswell is a method aiming to test objective theories by examining the effect of one variable to another variable. In this research method, the empirical data are required and collected to examine the correlation between variables (Creswell, 2009).

In this case, the researcher used quantitative descriptive research. The processes of collecting the data, analyzing the data, interpreting, and writing the results were required in this study. The data were analyzed by the statistical procedures.

#### **B. Research Setting**

The setting of this research there were Antasari State Islamic University, Lambung Mangkurat University, STKIP PGRI Banjarmasin, Universitas Islam Kalimantan Muhammad Arsyad Al-Banjari, Universitas Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin, Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Kalimantan Selatan, and Universitas Sari Mulia. The study conducted in a week, since 7 December to 13 December 2020.

<b>Table 1</b>			
<b>Research Setting</b>			
<b>No.</b>	<b>University</b>	<b>Short Description</b>	<b>Address</b>
1	Antasari State Islamic University	is a public higher-education institution that formally affiliated with the Islamic religion	Jl. A. Yani No.Km, RW.5, Kebun Bunga, Kec. Banjarmasin Tim., Kota Banjarmasin, Kalimantan Selatan 70235
2	Lambung Mangkurat University	is a public higher-education institution located in the suburban setting of the large city of Banjarmasin	Jl. Brigjen H. Hasan Basri, Pangeran, Kec. Banjarmasin Utara, Kota Banjarmasin, Kalimantan Selatan 70123
3	STKIP PGRI Banjarmasin	is a private higher institution that focus on educational fields	Jl. Adam Sultan complex H. Iyus No. 18 Rt 23, Banjarmasin, Sungai Jingah, Kec. Banjarmasin Utara, Kota Banjarmasin, Kalimantan Selatan 70121
4	Universitas Islam Kalimantan Muhammad Arsyad Al-Banjari	is the oldest and largest private university in South Kalimantan	Jl. Adhyaksa, Jl. Kayu Tangi 1 Jalur 2 No.2, Sungai Miai, Kec. Banjarmasin Utara, Kota Banjarmasin, Kalimantan Selatan 70123
5	Universitas Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin	is a private university owned by Muhammadiyah Islamic organizations that focus on educational fields	Jl. S. Parman. Kompleks RS Islam, Pasar Lama, Banjarmasin Tengah, Ps. Lama, Kec. Banjarmasin Tengah, Kota Banjarmasin, Kalimantan Selatan 70114

6	University of Nahdlatul Ulama Kalimantan Selatan	is a private university owned by Nahdlatul Ulama the largest Islamic organizations in Indonesia.	Jl. A. Yani No.KM 12.5, Banua Hanyar, Kec. Kertak Hanyar, Banjar, Kalimantan Selatan 70652
7	Sari Mulia University	is a private university owned by Indah Foundation	Jl. Pramuka No.2, Pemurus Luar, Kec. Banjarmasin Tim., Kota Banjarmasin, Kalimantan Selatan 70238

### C. Population and Sample / Subject

Population is defined as all elements, individuals, or units that meet the selection criteria for a group to be studied. According to Arikunto, he said that population as the all object or subject that becomes the area of the research (2006). In this research, the researcher took the population of colleges student of 7 universities/institutions in South Kalimantan, which were Universitas Islam Negeri Antasari Banjarmasin, Universitas Lambung Mangkurat, Universitas Islam Kalimantan Muhammad Arsyad Al-Banjari, Sekolah Tinggi Keguruan Dan Ilmu Pendidikan PGRI Banjarmasin, Universitas Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin, Universitas Sari Mulia, and Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Kalimantan Selatan.

<b>Table 2</b>
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<b>Population</b>		
<b>No</b>	<b>University</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	Antasari State Islamic University	32 students
2	Lambung Mangkurat University	41 students
3	STKIP PGRI Banjarmasin	17 students
4	Universitas Islam Kalimantan Muhammad Arsyad Al-Banjari	5 students
5	Universitas Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin	1 student
6	University of Nahdlatul Ulama Kalimantan Selatan	1 student
7	Sari Mulia University	1 student

Sample is part of a population. Sample was a small portion of population. A sample is a smaller group selected from a large population (in this case, a realistic population) that is representative of the large population (Spaulding, Voegtle, & Lodico, 2006). It means that sample was a representative part of population that taken to represent the research.

The aimed of doing sample is to give illustrate about population which inspected. Give explanation that sample is a part of amount or characteristic which having by population. The number of samples for this research would automatically be less than the population (Sugiyono, 2007). The researcher using random sampling by chooses 7 universities/institutions in South Kalimantan that already mentioned above and uses 98 students only.

#### **D. Research Instruments**

In this research, instrument very important in order to measure the involved variable. According research instrument was defined as tool(s) to measure the nature or social phenomena being observe. Research instrument had purpose for getting the data to prove the theory (Sugiyono, 2013).

In this case, the researcher used online questionnaire through googleform to know their awareness of digital literacy according to digital literacy awareness framework. The questionnaires were distributed to 98 college students that had selected randomly from 7 colleges in South Kalimantan.

Questionnaire is a list of questions that is given to the subject of a research that usually forms in written. There are two kind of questionnaire based on the way in answering that are opened questionnaire and closed questionnaire in which opened questionnaire gives opportunities to the respondents to answer the questions using their own words, but closed questionnaire serves the answer, thus the respondent just need to choose one of the available option (Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*, 2010). The questions are adapted from framework of digital literacy awareness by Zilka and Cohen (2017). The researcher used closed questionnaire in which

the questions in the questionnaire were written in Bahasa Indonesia to make students easier in answering the questions.

#### **E. Data Collection Procedure**

The purpose of this research is to measure EFL Students' Digital Literacy Awareness at Higher Education in South Kalimantan. In this case, the researcher used googleform to make questionnaire, then spread it among higher education students in South Kalimantan. After the data was collected, the researcher collected it as a table using spreadsheet and then moved it to Microsoft excel so that it was easier to analyze.

In this research, all data were gained from the result of the questionnaire. The techniques used in collecting data the form of digital literacy awareness questionnaires used to measure their awareness of digital literacy of the students.

#### **F. Data Analysis**

In this research, the researcher used descriptive analysis method. Descriptive research is research that seeks to describe a symptom, event, and incident that is happening at the present time where the researcher tries to photograph the events and incidents that are the center of attention and then describe them as they are (Sudjana & Ibrahim, 1989).

After the data has been collected from the universities, every questionnaire would thoroughly revise to find any problems that would regard the questionnaire as invalid for further analysis, after that progressive analysis of the questionnaire began. A detailed discussion of the analysis of data was provided in the next chapter of this study. Starting from the frequency distribution of each question about students' ability in their knowledge performance, digital technology skills, and technology tools would be analyzed and the results were represented through statistical presentation, tables and charts.