

CHAPTER IV

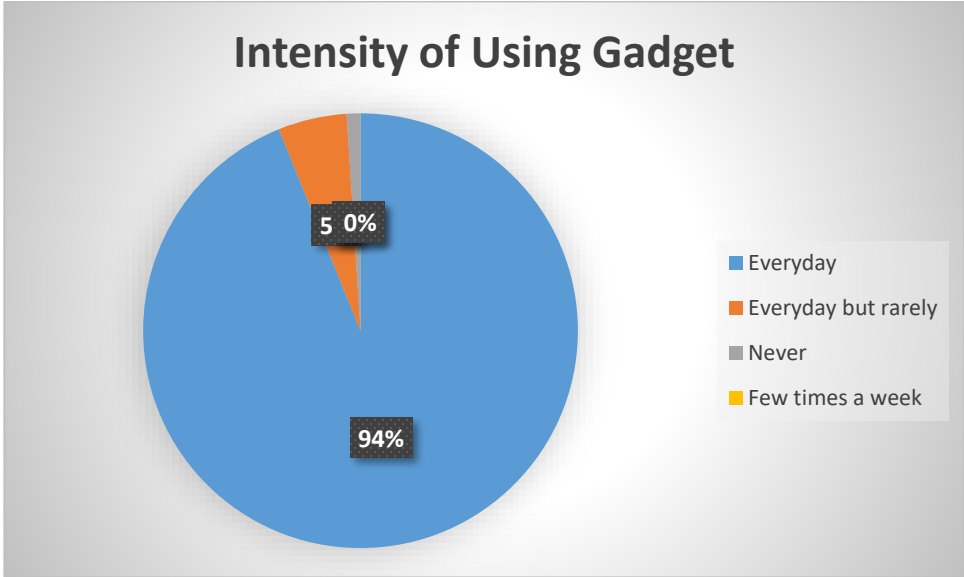
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Intensity of Using Gadget

Frequency distribution of intensity of using gadget with the question “Seberapa sering Anda menggunakan gadget? (gadget; smartphone, komputer, tablet, dll.)”/“How often do you use gadget? (gadget; smartphone, computer, tab, etc.)” are presented in the tables and pie chart. Data on the results of the frequency of intensity of using gadget can be seen in table 3 as follows:

Table 3	
Frequency Distribution of Intensity of Using Gadget	
Intensity of Using Gadget	Total
Everyday	92 (94%)
Everyday, but rarely	5 (5%)
Never	1 (1%)
Few times a week	0 (0%)
Total	98 (100%)

Based on the table 3, we can see that the most selected answer is “everyday” with a percentage of 94%, we already know that accessing the internet is an important feature of today's electronic gadgets for everyone. Wei, R. and Leung, L. (1999) said that social media, internet services, multimedia applications, and others are the cause of persistent demand by consumers, which has led to the rapid increase in the use of electronic gadgets today, especially in 2021 now, it will definitely increase even more So, no wonder why 92 of 98 students answer that they used their gadget everyday furthermore they’re EFL students which we know that so many English-related content or learning materials can be obtained via gadget. Based on the data on the number of students who answered the question about intensity of using gadget, it can be described with a pie chart in picture 1 as follows:



B. Resources

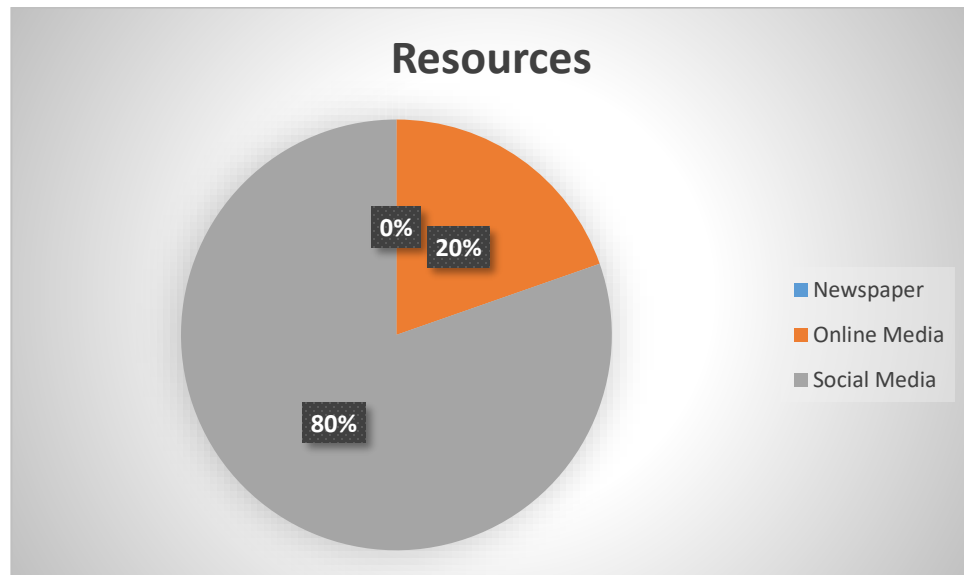
Frequency distribution of resources with the question “Di mana Anda biasanya mengetahui berita / mendapat informasi?”/“Where you usually know the news / get information?” are presented in the tables and pie chart. Data on the results of the frequency of resources can be seen in table 4 as follows:

Table 4	
Frequency Distribution of Resources	
Resources	Total
Newspaper	0 (0%)
Online Media	20

	(20%)
Social Media	78 (80%)
Total	98 (100%)

Based on the table 4, we can see that the most selected answer is “social media” with a percentage of 80%. Indeed, social media today not only used for chatting but it is more than that. We can share anything such as photo, video, any information in various forms like article, essay, journal, and etc. We can also use social media as a platform for discuss something with each other through the comments section and every single words that we type on social media such as twitter or facebook, it can be search by just using the keyword in their search coloumn, it can make people easy to find information quickly. According to Zhang and Vos (2015) they stated that how issues spread in the media often focused on a particular instance and the process of diffusion of a single issue or message. A clear event is often the starting point, for example the crisis that accompanies a product recall. As time goes by, the diffusion process may break down, or the topic may possibly re-appear in the online discussion whena related matter pops up. There may be no such clear event at the endpoint, leaving the possibility of a return of the topic (or a similar one)

open. Based on the data on the number of students who answered the question about resources, it can be described with a pie chart in picture 2 as follows:



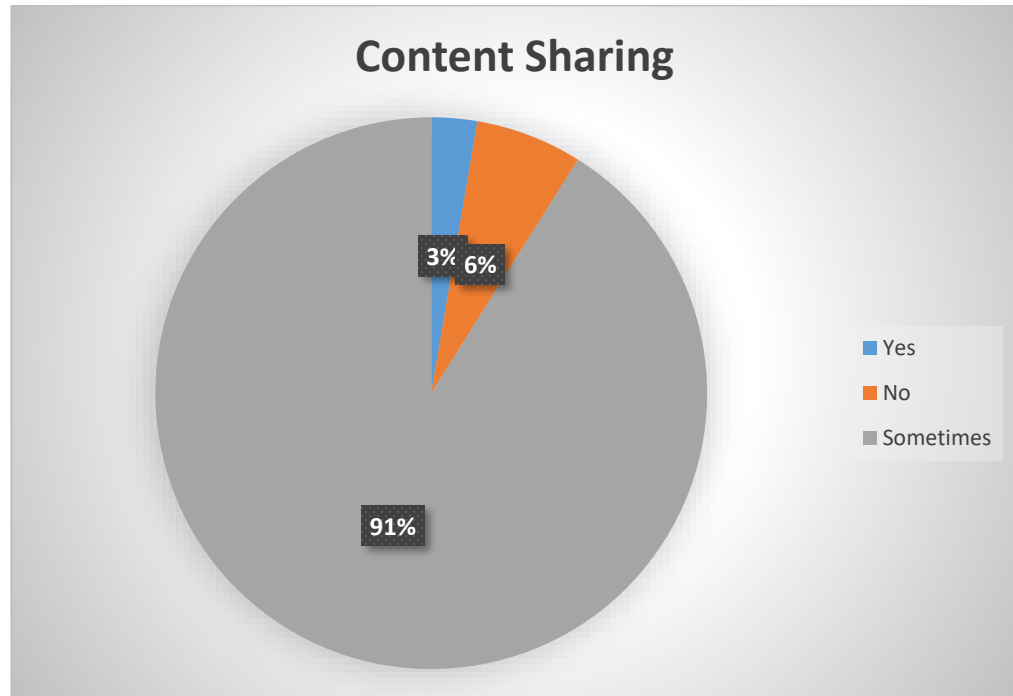
C. Content Sharing

Frequency distribution of content sharing with the question “Apakah Anda sering meneruskan atau membagikan informasi/berita yang sedang viral?”/“Do you often forwarding or sharing viral information/news, or not?” are presented in the tables and pie chart. Data on the results of the frequency of content sharing can be seen in table 5 as follows:

Table 5	
Frequency Distribution of Content Sharing	
Content Sharing	Total

Yes	2 (3%)
No	2 (6%)
Sometimes	94 (91%)
Total	98 (100%)

Based on the table 5, we can see that the most selected answer is “sometimes” with a percentage of 91%. If someone with ease shares something without finding out the truth, it will be very easy for hoaxes to spread. The "sometimes" answer means that it is not easy for them to spread the information out. According to Muhammad, Subhan, and Senja (2019) hoax is one of the contents of social media that has a negative impact. Moreover, hoaxes that spread on social media or internet can turn into real world conflicts. Based on the data on the number of students who answered the question about content sharing, it can be described with a pie chart in picture 3 as follows:



D. Finding Out Something

Frequency distribution of finding out something with the question “Ketika Anda tiba-tiba ingin mengetahui sesuatu, apakah Anda langsung mengetahuinya dengan mencari di internet atau hanya bertanya kepada orang-orang di sekitar Anda?”/“When you suddenly want to know something, are you find it out right away by surfing on internet or just asking people around you?” are presented in the tables and pie chart. Data on the results of the frequency of finding out something can be seen in table 6 as follows:

<p>Table 6</p> <p>Frequency Distribution of Finding Out Something</p>

Finding Out Something	Total
Find it on the internet	97 (99%)
Ask others directly	1 (1%)
Total	98 (100%)

Based on the table 6, we can see that the most selected answer is “find it on the internet” with a very big number percentage of 99%. According to Juliana and Yanuard (2018) today, anyone can communicate anywhere and anytime through internet services. The internet is believed to be the answer to human needs in relationships. However, there is a paradox in the use of the internet, where humans can expand their network of relationships through the internet, but also keep their real relationships with the people around them. The number of people who answered "find it on internet" when finding out something has shown that the internet has really integrated with human life in this era, if we compared to the situation several decades ago, information always spreads from one another from mouth to mouth. Based on the data on the number of students who answered the question about finding out something, it can be described with a pie chart in picture 4 as follows:



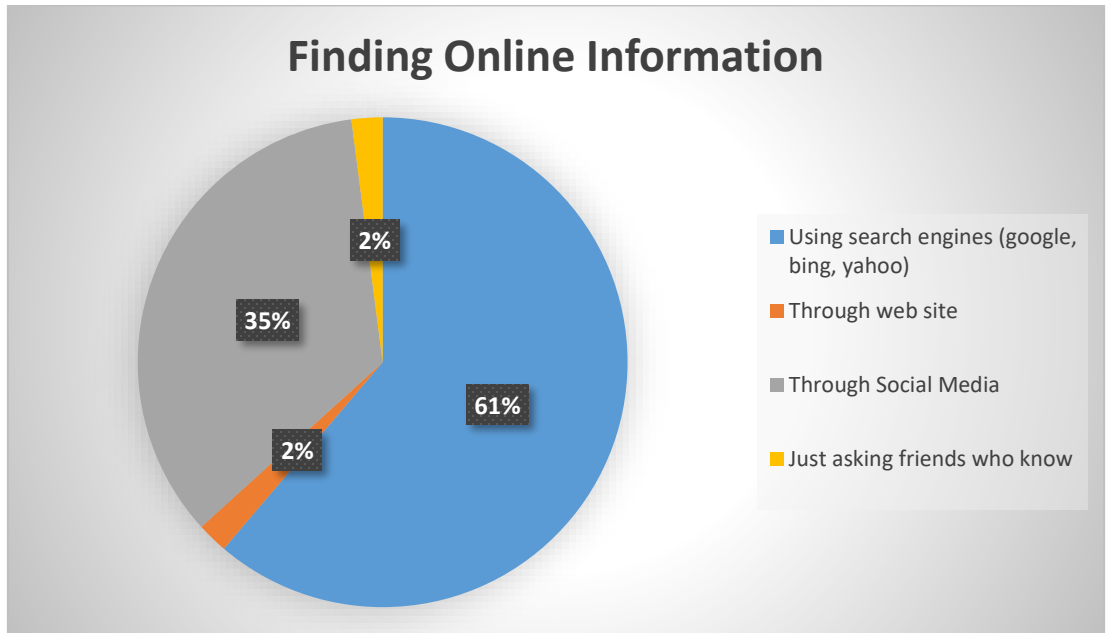
E. Finding Online Information

Frequency distribution of finding online information with the question “Bagaimana Anda mencari informasi secara online?”/“How do you look for information online?” are presented in the tables and pie chart. Data on the results of the frequency of finding online information can be seen in table 7 as follows:

Table 7	
Frequency Distribution of Finding Online Information	
Finding Online Information	Total
Using search engines (google, bing, yahoo)	60 (61%)

Through web site	2 (2%)
Through Social Media	34 (35%)
Just asking friends who know	2 (2%)
Total	98 (100%)

Based on the table 7, we can see that the most selected answer is “using search engines (google, bing, yahoo)” with a percentage of 61% and “through social media” with a percentage of 35%. Indeed, other than search engine, an alternative way to finding online information today is social media, someone usually will stopped searching when they felt satisfied with what they had found. According to Meredith, Jaime, and Katrina (2010), one common way to search the web is with a search engine. However, it is not always easy for people to find what they are looking for with keyword search, and at times the desired information may not be readily available online. the data on the number of students who answered the question about finding online information, it can be described with a pie chart in picture 5 as follows:



F. Intensity of Using Online Materials as Reference

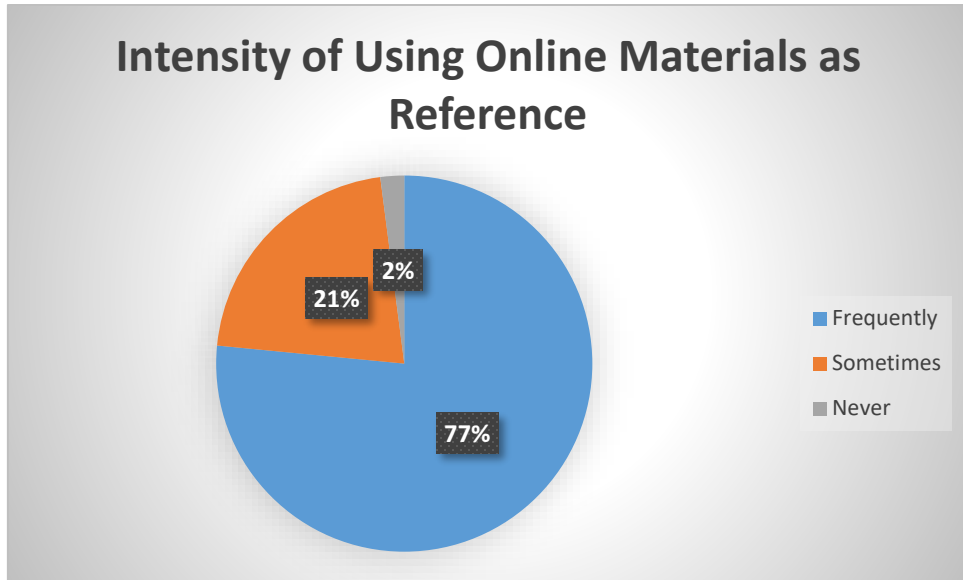
Frequency distribution of the intensity of using online materials as reference with the question “Seberapa sering Anda merujuk pada materi online untuk tujuan akademis/tugas kuliah?”/“How often do you refer to online materials for academic purposes?” are presented in the tables and pie chart. Data on the results of the frequency of intensity of using online materials as reference can be seen in table 8 as follows:

Table 8	
Frequency Distribution of Intensity of Using Online Materials as Reference	
Intensity of Using Online Materials as Reference	Total

Frequently	75 (77%)
Sometimes	21 (21%)
Never	2 (2%)
Total	98 (100%)

Based on the table 8, we can see that the most selected answer is “frequently” with a percentage of 77%. Generally, aside from social media, students use the internet and gadgets for academic needs or educational activities, especially for needs in order to improve learning at all levels. Based on the data on the number of students who answered the question about intensity of using online materials as reference, it can be described with a pie

chart in picture 6 as follows:



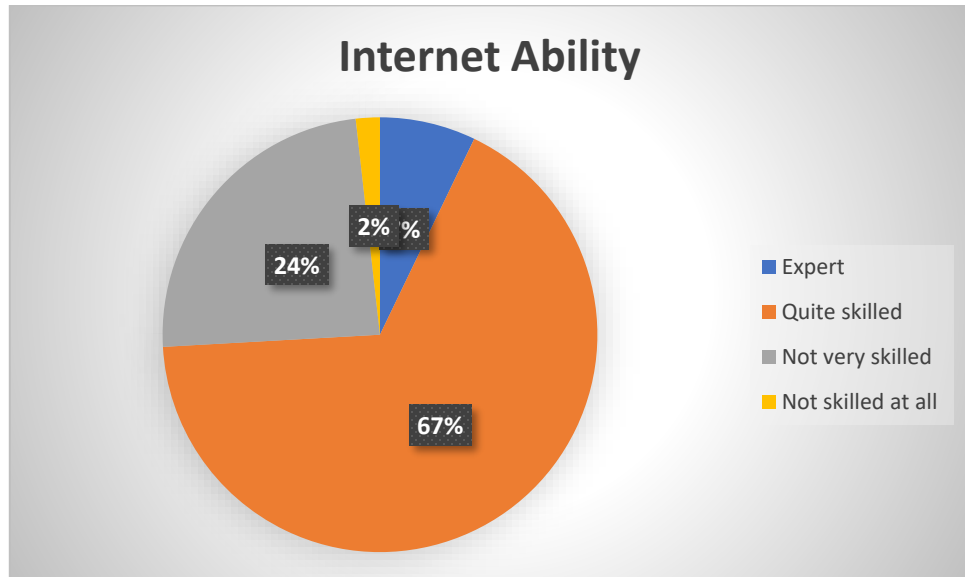
G. Internet Ability

Frequency distribution of internet ability with the question “Dalam hal keterampilan internet Anda, Anda menganggap/merasa diri Anda sebagai orang yang:”/“In terms of your internet skills, you consider yourself to be:” are presented in the tables and pie chart. Data on the results of the frequency distribution of internet ability can be seen in table 9 as follows:

Table 9	
Frequency Distribution of Internet Ability	
Internet Ability	Total
Expert	7

	(7%)
Quite skilled	66 (67%)
Not very skilled	23 (24%)
Not skilled at all	2 (2%)
Total	98 (100%)

Based on the table 9, we can see that the most selected answer is “quite skilled” with a percentage of 67%. From a total of 98 students a maximum number of students 66 with a percentage of 67% are seen to have rated themselves as ‘quite skilled’ and only 2 students with a percentage of 2% is seen to have rated himself/herself as an not skilled at all. Whereas on the other hand, 7 students with a percentage of 7% have rated themselves to be an ‘expert’ and 23 students with a percentage of 24% have rated themselves to be ‘not very skilled’. Based on the data on the number of students who answered the question about internet ability, it can be described with a pie chart in picture 7 as follows:



H. Identifying Terms

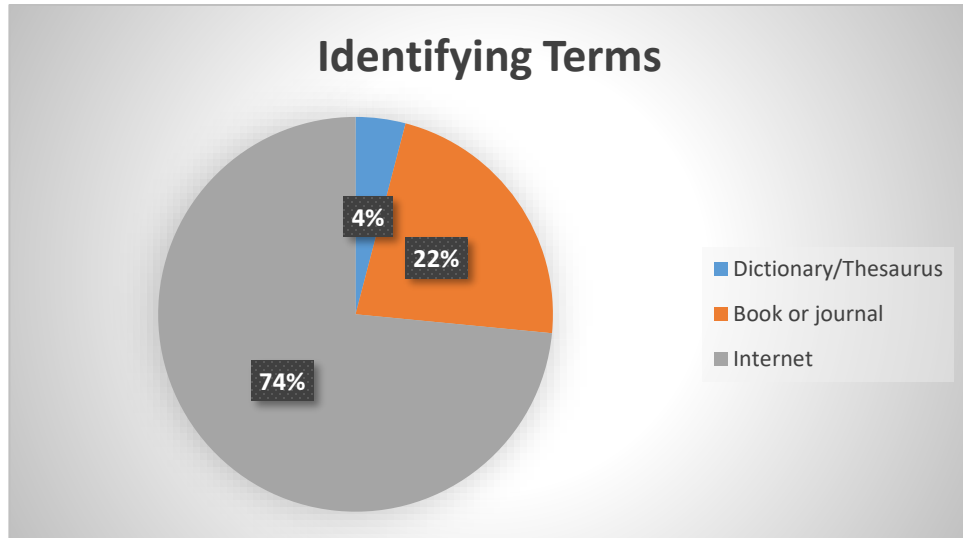
Frequency distribution of identifying terms with the question “Saat mencari database khusus untuk dokumen tentang subjek, disarankan untuk menggunakan terminologi khusus untuk database. Untuk mengidentifikasi istilah-istilah ini Anda akan mencari tahu di:”/“When searching a specialized database for documents on a subject, it is recommended to use the terminology specific to the database. To identify the terms you would consult:” are presented in the tables and pie chart. Data on the results of the frequency distribution of identifying terms can be seen in table 10 as follows:

Table 10

Frequency Distribution of Identifying Terms	
Identifying Terms	Total
Dictionary/Thesaurus	4 (4%)
Book or journal	22 (22%)
Internet	72 (74%)
Total	98 (100%)

Based on the table 10, we can see that the most selected answer is “internet” with a percentage of 74%. By just searching the internet, they will find what they want to identify more easily by just write the key word on the search engine; however, in dictionaries/thesaurus or book/journal are not associated with any specific search tools, they cannot indicate which terms to use in a given tool. Based on the data on the number of students who answered the question about identifying terms, it can be described with

a pie chart in picture 8 as follows:



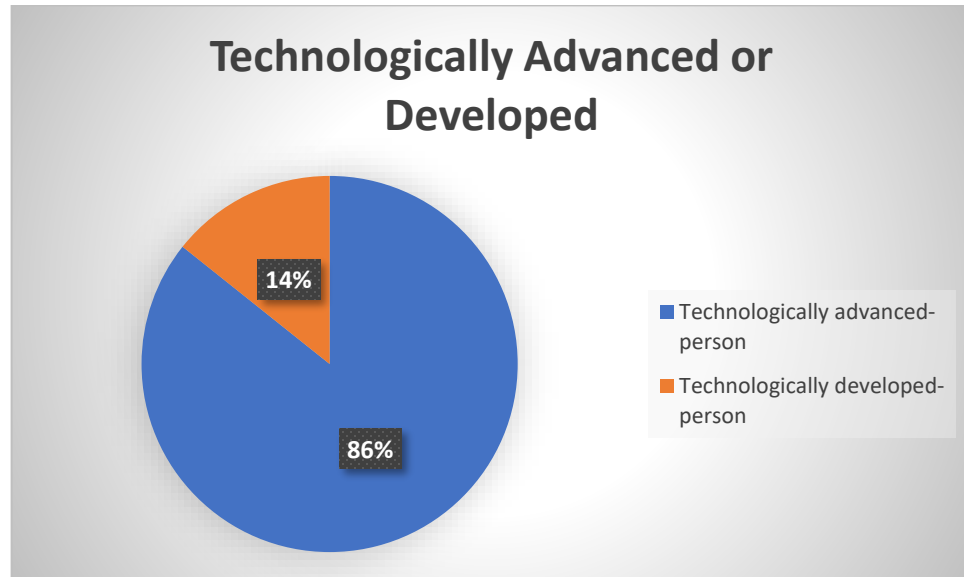
I. Technologically Advanced or Developed

Frequency distribution of technologically advanced or developed with the question “Apakah Anda orang yang terbelakang/gagap secara teknologi atau menjadi orang di mana orang lain bisa bertanya bagaimana melakukan ini dan itu?”/“Are you technologically developed-person or technologically advanced person where people ask how to do this and that?” are presented in the tables and pie chart. Data on the results of the frequency distribution of technologically advanced or developed can be seen in table 11 as follows:

Table 11

Frequency Distribution of Technologically Advanced or Developed	
Technologically Advanced or Developed	Total
Technologically advanced-person	84 (86%)
Technologically developed-person	14 (14%)
Total	98 (100%)

Based on the table 11, we can see that the most selected answer is “technologically advanced-person” with a percentage of 86%. From a total of 98 students a maximum number of students 84 are seen to have rated themselves as “technologically advanced-person” and only 14 with a percentage of 14% is seen to have rated himself/herself as an “technologically developed-person”. Based on the data on the number of students who answered the question about technologically advanced or developed, it can be described with a pie chart in picture 9 as follows:



J. Social Media

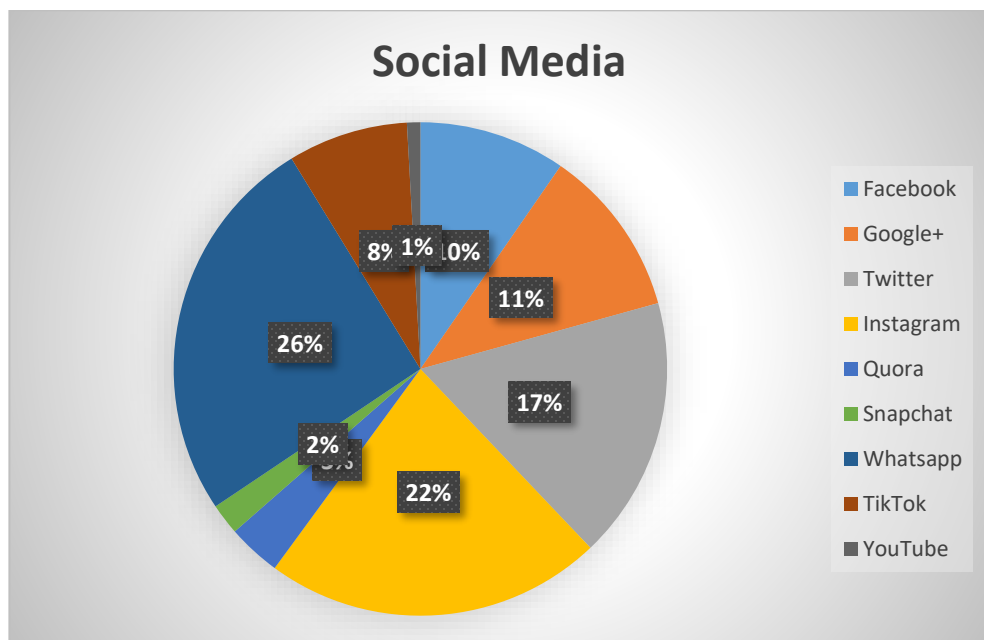
The data on frequency distribution of social media for the question “Situs jejaring sosial manakah yang sering Anda gunakan? Anda dapat memilih/mencentang lebih dari satu opsi. (Jika ada situs jejaring sosial yang sering Anda gunakan namun tidak tersebut dibawah, silakan pilih other/lainnya)”/“Which social networking sites that often you use? You can choose more than one option.” are presented in the tables and pie chart. Data on the results of the frequency distribution of social media can be seen in table 12 as follows:

Table 12

Frequency Distribution of Social Media

Social Media	Total
Facebook	33 (10%)
Google+	38 (11%)
Twitter	59 (17%)
Instagram	76 (22%)
Quora	12 (3%)
Snapchat	7 (2%)
Whatsapp	88 (26%)
TikTok	27 (8%)
YouTube	3 (1%)

Based on the table 12, we can see that the most selected answer is “whatsapp” with a percentage of 26% and “Instagram” 22%. According to Zhang and Vos (2015) On social media, ongoing monitoring activities and a better understanding of issuespread is very important. It’s highly correlated as what was said by Pool (1997) that digital literacy is the ability of a person to understand an information and be able to evaluate the information in various formats that have been submitted by digital media. Based on the data on the number of students who answered the question about social media, it can be described with a pie chart in picture 10 as follows:



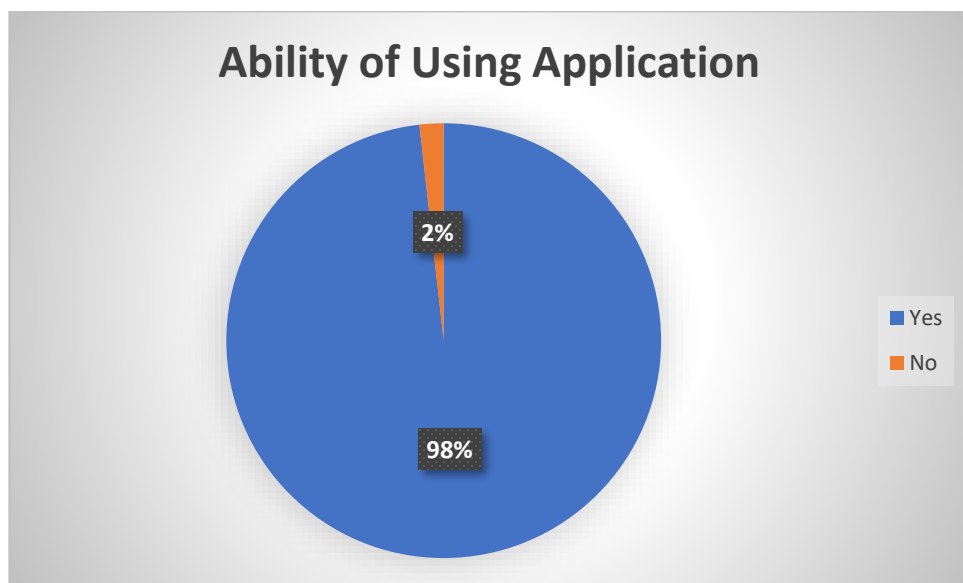
K. The Ability of Using Application

Frequency distribution of the ability of using application with the question “Ketika Anda mengunduh suatu aplikasi, tahukah Anda apa yang akan Anda lakukan dengan aplikasi yang ingin Anda unduh tersebut?”/“Do you know what you will do with the application that you want to download?” are presented in the tables and pie chart. Data on the results of the frequency distribution of the ability of using application can be seen in table 13 as follows:

Table 13	
Frequency Distribution of The Ability of Using Application	
Ability of Using Application	Total
Yes	96 (98%)
No	2 (2%)
Total	98 (100%)

Based on the table 13, we can see that the most selected answer is “yes”. From a total of 98 students a maximum number of students 96 with

a percentage of 98% are seen to answer “yes”. They know what to do and it means most of them are have digital technology skills. Based on the data on the number of students who answered the question about the ability of using application, it can be described with a pie chart in picture 11 as follows:



L. Share Something on Internet

Frequency distribution of share something on internet with the question “Apakah Anda selalu menulis atau berbagi sesuatu di internet tentang sesuatu (informasi atau semacamnya) yang terbukti benar, atau sekadar mengikuti tren?”/“Do you always write or share something on the internet about something (information or such a thing) that have been proven true, or just follow the trend?” are presented in the tables and pie

chart. Data on the results of the frequency distribution of share something on internet can be seen in table 14 as follows:

Table 14	
Frequency Distribution of Share Something on Internet	
Share Something on Internet	Total
Write/share something that have been proven true	44 (39%)
Just follow the trend	11 (10%)
Do nothing, just following the progress	57 (51%)
Total	112 (100%)

Based on the table 14, we can see that the most selected answer is “do nothing, just following the progress” with a percentage of 51% followed by “write/share something that have been proven true” with a percentage of 39%. So, it can be said that their awareness of digital literacy is high, because if we just following the trend it doesn’t mean we already aware of digital literacy. Therefore, share something rapidly without

knowing the truth, it can be the cause of the spread of hoaxes. Based on the data on the number of students who answered the question about share something on internet, it can be described with a pie chart in picture 13 as follows:

