

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### A. Research Design

The purpose of this study was to investigate the views of students, as the main subject of the study, about their opinions on the use of digital multimodal texts in the ESL classroom. In addition, this study is also to assess digital multimodal text in terms of ease and difficulty along with solutions when creating and using digital multimodal text in ESL class. Based on the above objectives, the study chose to use a quantitative research approach with a descriptive method. Quantitative research is a type of research whose approach is useful for describing trends. In conducting this research, the researcher determines a narrower question, then develops an instrument to collect data in order to answer the questions that have been formulated, and analyze the numbers from the instrument (Creswell, 2012). The analysis is carried out after data from all respondents or other data sources have been collected. This activity is carried out by grouping data based on variables and types of respondents, then tabulating data based on all respondents' variables, presenting data for each variable studied, performing calculations to answer the problem formulation, and calculating the proposed hypotension test (Sugiyono, 2012).

While descriptive research is a research method that describes and interprets an individual, situation, symptom or certain group according to what it is (Sukardi,

2004; Masyhuri, 2008). This study aims to systematically and accurately describe the facts and characteristics of the population or certain fields (Azwar, 2004).

## B. Research Setting

The research conducted at English Education Study Program in Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin. English education major at one of the Islamic-based universities in Banjarmasin. The researcher chose English education study program at this college because the researcher knows that multimodal text is digital, especially the results of the combined work of powerpoint and video, are often used as assignments from various existing lecturers. In addition, the researcher assessed that the students were familiar with this method and could objectively assess the use of digital multimodal text in English as a second language class. Research starts from 11 October 2022 to 18 November 2022.

## C. Population and Sample

### 1. Population

The population is a collection of all units that have the characteristics of the variable under study and whose research findings can be generalized (Shukla, 2020). The population in this study was Class of 2019 from the English Education Study Program, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training at the State Islamic University of Antasari Banjarmasin, which found as many as 106 students. Students of UIN Antasari class of 2019 were chosen for various reasons: (1) They are students from Islamic-based state universities who are proud of their vision. make a university that excels and has a global perspective (2) They are students who are known to have

participated in both online learning and face-to-face learning in class. (3) They are known to have a lot of experience in making a combination of power point and video assignments published on the youtube, instagram, and whatsapp platforms from various lecturers.

## 2. Samples

The sample is the part that composes the population taken as research data (Imam, 2020). In an article, Arikunto stated that if the population is more than 100, the study can take 20% or 25% of the total population to be used as research samples (Arikunto, 2013). Therefore, this study uses 25% of the sample from the population, which uses the following formula calculation:

$$\text{Total Population} \times \text{Value Percent (\%)} = 106 \times 25\% = 26,5 = 27$$

To select 27 samples from 106 populations, the researcher chose to use a simple random sample. Simple Random Sampling is a sampling process carried out by giving each member of the population the same opportunity to become a member of the sample. In this study using the help of a google form which was distributed to all members of the population, namely The class of 2019 Students English Language Education Class, UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

## D. Research Instrument

To get answers to research questions in this study, researcher need to collect data. Data was collected through a closed-ended questionnaire.

## 1. Questionnaire

In this case, (Arikunto, 2013), states in his book, Questionnaire is a list of written questions made by researcher to obtain information from respondents about their personal lives related to the object of research. In connection with this research, the use of the questionnaire aims to obtain information or responses from students about their views on the use of digital multimodal texts in ESL classes. The researcher used a closed-ended questionnaire. Closed-ended questions can be answered with “Yes” or “No,” or they have a limited set of possible answers (such as: A, B, C, or All of the Above). Closed-ended questions are often good for surveys, because you get higher response rates when users don't have to type so much. Also, answers to closed-ended questions can easily be analyzed statistically, which is what you usually want to do with survey data (Farrell, 2016)

Questionnaires created through the help of the Google Form platform, and distributed to class of 2019 students to facilitate data collection. Questionnaire questions were adapted from several experts: Varaporn & Sitthitukul (2019); Dahlstrom (2021); and Altinyelken & Hoeksma (2021).

## F. Data Analysis

In this study, the questionnaire consisted of twenty-three closed-ended questions. Each statement of the closed-ended questionnaire has five alternative

options: which the participants must choose. Then, each closed-ended question option is represented by a point value as described below:

Category	Score
Strongly Disagree	1
Disagree	2
Neutral	3
Agree	4
Strongly Agree	5

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The technique used in this research is descriptive analysis. Descriptive analysis serves as a technique used to describe something in detail. That is, the data are analyzed and described in detail for the perception of digital multimodal text. Quantitative analysis techniques are used to manage and interpret data in the form of numbers or systematics. This type of analysis uses percentage analysis using English formulas. To determine the percentage of each statement from the questionnaire, the researcher used the formula:

$$P = \frac{f}{n} \times 100\%$$

P = Percentage

F = Frequency

N = Total number of participants.

The numbers that are entered into the percentage formula above are data obtained from respondents' answers to the questions asked. The results of these calculations are then compared with the criteria. According to Arikunto, the criteria for interpreting the percentage value can be seen in table below: (Arikunto, S., 2013)

<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Criteria</b>
0%	No one
1% - 24%	A small part
25% - 49%	Less than half
50%	A half
51% - 74%	More than half
75% - 99%	Most
100%	Entirely

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