CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Location of the Research

This study was conducted at Universitas Muhammadiyah Kalimantan Timur (UMKT), Jl. Ir. H. Juanda No.15, Sidodadi, Kec. Samarinda Ulu, Kota Samarinda, Kalimantan Timur 75124. Researcher chose this University because it is one of the private universities in Samarinda that has implemented IT Based Paperless, where this campus already uses technology in various learning systems and teaching systems. Therefore, the researcher aimed to know student understanding and perspective of digital literacy in learning process at UMKT, especially within the scope of the English Language Education Study Program. The results of this study can be used as a benchmark for students or future researcher.

3.2 Research Design

This research used descriptive case study of qualitative research design. It is necessary to describe phenomena in a real-life setting that can allow researcher to explore individuals and relationships, and rely on one's perspective (Yin, 2003). To analyze data, this analysis is used to obtain perceptions, which are research techniques for making replicable and valid conclusions from their context data to make inferences from the data (Krippendorff, 1980).

Based on the description above, researcher used descriptive research techniques, qualitative case studies because they are in accordance with the scope

of the research namely exploring or studying students' understanding and perspective about digital literacy in the learning process.

3.3 Subject of the Study

This research is focused on students of the Universitas Muhammadiyah Kalimantan Timur (UMKT), and the researcher chose 4 students from the English Education study program, students in 6th semester. Some of the characteristics that selected by the researcher are two male students with the highest and lowest scores, and two female students with the highest and lowest scores. The score is selected based on their GPA (Grade Point Average). The score is accumulated from semester 1 to semester 5.

3.4 Technique of Data Collection

Data gathering techniques that used by researcher include observation and interviews:

1. Observation

   The first instrument in a descriptive qualitative case study is observation. In this instrument, researcher made observations through OpenLearning media for English Education students in 6th, to find out the extent to which they understand the use of OpenLearning media, and how familiar they are in doing assignments in OpenLearning.

2. Interview

   Researcher used interviews to gather more in-depth information from participants. In this study, researcher conducted semi structure interview.

Information collected, submitted in writing or captured in audio, video, or audio-visual format.

3.5 Technique of data Analysis

Data analysis is crucial within qualitative research as it has a major influence on the results of each research conducted (Johnson, 2019). According to Sugiyono(2018) data analysis is a process to find and arrange data systematically obtained from interviews, field notes and documents which are categorized into units, synthesize, pattern and choose which ones are important and which ones to learn and also make conclusion to make it easier to understand for others.

According to Miles & Huerman (1994), the qualitative data analysis process is divided into three stages as follows:

1. Data Reduction

    Data reduction is a form of analysis that sharpens, selects, steam, discards, and collates data in a way in which final conclusions can be described and verified. Data obtained from interviews, direct observations in the field, and other sources This technique researcher have summarized the data obtained from the field carefully and in detail, selected the main things and focused on the important things, and discarded something that is not related to the focus of the research. This makes it easier for researcher to collect data.

2. Data Presentation

    Data presentation is an activity when a set of information is compiled, thus giving the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action. The form of presenting qualitative data can be narrative text in the form of field notes,

matrices, graphs, networks, and charts. These forms combine information arranged in a solid and easy-to-achieve form, making it easier to see what is going on, furthermore, this material is no longer raw data but already contains information.

3. Conclusion

Drawing conclusions is the final part of data analysis, in the form of interpretation activities that discover the meaning of the data that has been presented. The means used are varied, can use contrast comparison, find patterns and themes, groupings and connect with each other. The meanings that the researcher finds must be tested for their correctness, suitability and sturdiness. Conclusions can only be drawn when all of the various data has been simplified, compiled, or exhibited using a specific medium.