CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Research Methods

This research employed descriptive quantitative methods. Descriptive means to describe and interrupted the phenomena (Cohen et al., 2017). Mohajan (2020) cite descriptive research as a type of research that employs a quantitative approach to describe, record, evaluate, and interpret conditions that are present in real-world contexts. Creswell (2012) states that quantitative research identifies a research problem based on trends in the fields or on the need to explain why something occurs. The statement above shows that quantitative research is the systematic empirical investigation of observable phenomena via statistical, mathematical, or computational techniques. According to the definition given above, descriptive quantitative research is defined as the study that focuses on acquiring numerical data and using it to describe a certain occurrence. Because it relates to the problem that the research question already outlines, this methodology was chosen. The problem discussed about the students' perception toward the use of digital reading material in reading class at English Education.

3.2 Population, Sample, and Sampling Technique

3.2.1 Population

According to Creswell (2012) a population is a collection of people who share a common trait. According to Sugiyono (as cited in Kasman & Hamdani, 2021) the term population refers to a region of generalization made up of things or people who fit the criteria for study-relevant features and qualities stated by the researchers. The population in this research are 29 students in Advanced Reading

class at the fourth semester of English Education Study Program of Universitas Muhammadiyah Kotabumi Academic Year 2022/2023.

3.2.2 Sample

According to Creswell (2012) in order to generalize about the target population, the researcher will use that sample, which is a subset of the target population. Saturated sample is used in this research. According to Sugiyono (as cited in Kasman & Hamdani, 2021) the saturated sampling is a sample control tehnique when all the population members are used as samples. The sample in this research use the entire amount the population to be used as responders by 29 students in Advanced Reading class at the fourth semester of English Education Study Program of Universitas Muhammadiyah Kotabumi Academic Year 2022/2023.

3.2.3 Sampling Technique

According to Sugiyono (2015) the saturated sampling is a sample control tehnique when all the population members are used as samples. So the sample in this research use the entire amount the population to be used as responders by 29 students of Advanced Reading class at the fourth semester of English Education Study Program of Universitas Muhammadiyah Kotabumi academic year 2022/2023.

3.3 Research Instrument

The researcher used the questionnaire in the form of close-ended questions. Close-ended questions limit the respondent to the set of alternatives being offered, While, the close ended questionnaire here used a rating scale

questionnaire where the research uses a Likert Scale to get the information from the participants. According to Sugiyono (2011) Likert scale is used to measure the attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of a person or group of people about social phenomena. According to Wilkinson and Birmingham (as cited in Wahyuni, 2022) a range of possible answers is given to the respondent, ranging from the perceptual measure of "strongly agree" to the exact opposite measure of "strongly disagree". According to Manalu (2019), the following specification quistionaire instrument of students' perception toward the use of digital reading material was used to arranged the questionnaire statements:

TABLE 1

SPESIFICATION QUESTIONNAIRE INSTRUMENT OF STUDENTS' PERCEPTION TOWARD THE USE OF DIGITAL READING MATERIAL

Variable	Aspects	Indicator	Number Items		Total Items
			Positive	Negative	
Students' Perception Toward the Use of Digital Reading Material	Motivation and interest in digital reading text	Motivating Interested Comfortable Exciting Features Emerge positive experience	1,2,4,5	3	5 items
	Digital texts reading efficacy	Effective Improving comprehension Increased achievement Easy comprehend	8	6,7,9	4 items
	Difficulty in digital texts reading	Problem to get information Technical disruption Eyes hurt from the screen light Have digital texts printed before read	13	10,11,12	4 items
	Preference for reading digital or print texts	More often read digitally Searching on the internet to additional texts study Keeping digital texts in gadget	14,16	15	3 items
TOTAL			8	8	16

3.3.1 Validity

Validity test is a tool that shows how far an instrument has precision and accuracy in performing the measuring function. Valid instrument refers to easurement equipment that was utilized to acquire data measurements must be valid. (Mohajan, 2017). Valid means the instrument can be used to measure what should be measured. The validity test measures how accurately researcher-collected data compare to actual data. Validity is one of the levels of accuracy or dependability of measurement tools with respect to the nature of the questions. (Sugiyono, 2012). Utilizing the Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, the correlation test method is employed. Each question item's ordinal score is associated with the item's total ordinal score when it comes to validity testing. A positive correlation coefficient indicates that the item is valid. However, if the response is negative, the item will be deemed invalid and either removed from the survey or replaced with a declaration of improvement.

3.3.2 Reliability

According to Azwar (as cited in Marhamah & binti Hamzah, 2017), reliability is a term used to describe measures that are consistent and provide accuracy measurement information. An instrument is said to be trustworthy if it can be relied upon to gather research data. Unreliable measurements will result in scores that cannot be believed because of disparities in scores produced by individuals impacted by an error component rather than a difference factor. The instrument is a reliable instrument when used several times to measure the same object, will generate the same data.

3.4 Data Collecting Technique

Technique of collecting the data, the researcher used the questionnaire. According to Sugiyono (2011) written statements or questions on the questionnaire were intended for the respondent's response.Multiple choice or attitude scales might be used to display the questionnaire, for example the Likert Scale (Marhamah & binti Hamzah, 2017). According to Sugiyono (2011) Likert scale is used to measure the attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of a person or group of people about social phenomena. The type of questionnaire used in this research is close ended questionnaire, the close ended questionnaire here used a rating scale questionnaire.On a four-point scale, the extent is measured.: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D), Strongly Disagree (SD). In this research, the questionnaire distributed to the class. The questionnaire employed in this study was adopted from Manalu (2019). There are 16 statementns in questionnaire, about digital reading texts including four aspects: motivation and interest in reading digital texts, digital texts reading efficacy, difficulty in digital texts reading, and preference for reading digital or print texts. The participants answered to the statements by choosing one of the four possibilities options: strongly agree, agree, disagree, and strongly disagree.

TABLE 2

LIKERT SCALE OF QUESTIONNAIRE INSTRUMENT OF STUDENTS' PERCEPTION TOWARD THE USE OF DIGITAL READING MATERIAL

POSITIVE STATEMENT	Score	NEGATIVE STATEMENT	Score
StronglyDisagree(SD)	1	StronglyDisagree (SD)	4
Disagree(D)	2	Disagree(D)	3
Agree(A)	3	Agree(A)	2
StronglyAgree(SA)	4	StronglyAgree(SA)	1

3.5 Data Analysis

The researcher employed descriptive quantitative as a method of data analysis. To find the students' perception on the use of digital reading material, the researcher was used Likert's Scale adopted from Sugiyono (2011) has presented in the previous table.To determine the significance of the students' perception based on a questionnaire, the researcher employed percentages.

Students will be told to choose the answer that best reflects how much they agree with each statement. There are 16 statements on the questionnaire that the students must honestly answer. The researcher will employed to collect the data for this students. In order to summarize data in the form of frequency and percentage, entering the data's response into a table. The collected data will next be picked and organized. In this research, all of the data gathered by the researcher is quantitative.

The researcher analyze data manually and the following formula to examine the category of students' perception by Putri (2021):

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

P : Percentage

f : Sum of score

n : Maximum score of the statement

100% : Constant value

A single table will be created with the data from each statement item, including the score and frequency. The researcher will next analyze and interpret the results in accordance with the scale's established guidelines.

According toHarlinda (2019)the following scale was used to categorize the percentage level questionnaire:

TABLE 3

CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS' PERCEPTION

Value Range (Score)	Categories
80%-100%	Very Positive
60%-79.99%	Positive
40%-59.99%	Uncertain
20%-39.99%	Negative
0%-19.99%	Very Negative