



## READING HABITS IN THE DIGITAL AGE: CHANGES TREND AND BEHAVIOR IN ALPHA GENERATION

Azzahra Egadwi Miranda<sup>1</sup>, Hermansyah<sup>2</sup>, Asti Veto Mortini<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Junior High School 11 Palembang

<sup>2,3</sup> Universitas PGRI Palembang

E-mail: <sup>1</sup>[Azzahraegadwimiranda@gmail.com](mailto:Azzahraegadwimiranda@gmail.com), <sup>2</sup>[anchahermansyah9@gmail.com](mailto:anchahermansyah9@gmail.com), <sup>3</sup>[astiveto.avm@gmail.com](mailto:astiveto.avm@gmail.com)

Accepted :

5 September 2022

Published :

10 January 2023

Corresponding Author:

Azzahra Egadwi Miranda

Email Corresponding :

[Azzahraegadwimiranda@gmail.com](mailto:Azzahraegadwimiranda@gmail.com)

### ABSTRACT

This thesis was concerned with the Reading Habits In The Digital Age: Changes Trend and Behavior in Alpha Generation. The problem of this research was how could trends and behaviors in alpha generation change reading habits. The purpose of this study is to identify whether the alpha generation has the habit of reading in the digital age. The objective of this research was generation alpha especially students of Junior High School 11 Palembang, Seventh-grade. Based on the data taken from the students choose the answer based on their honest opinion. There were (13%) Fully Agree and (50%) Agree of 30 students were agree on reading habits and the use of technology for reading habits. And (4%) Highly Disagree and (33%) Disagree about reading habits and the use of technology so here the comparison was quite comparable to the reading habits of students using technology in this digital age. It could be can be concluded that the alpha generation has a habit of reading using technology that is included in the digital age such as using a handphone or laptop and reading habits have reading behavior in students.

**Keywords:** *Reading habits, Digital age, Alpha generation*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Reading is the most important thing in the world of education because it can know the things that exist in this world, therefore reading does not only look at letters or paragraphs but also has to understand the meaning or intent of something that is read. According to Mortini (2017), Reading is one of the language skills that is considered important because reading has several functions such as providing information, getting new vocabulary, and increasing the stimulation to the reader. Without reading a person cannot keep up with developments around him and his field of expertise. Although students read a lot but do not know the meaning of what they read. That is because they do not know the meaning of what they read. It is because they do not

practice proper reading habits. According to Yusof (2021), students' reading habits are based on often they read, when they read, and why they read. Not all students have the same habits in reading. In this case, the researcher wants to know some of the reading habits of students. A habit is something that must be done often otherwise it cannot be called a habit. According to Zwiars (2010:4), I feel that the word habits more clearly describe the automatic and unconscious processes that are used in constructing meaning from the text, comprehension habits are the split-second thoughts that kick in constantly to help a proficient reader actively construct meaning. From that understanding, students are expected to improve reading habits, because from a habit students will get used to doing it and become accustomed to reading. Reading habits must know the purpose of what is read, according to Kurniasih (2016), said that Text

**Vol 6, No 1 (2023): ESTEEM**

in any packaging that encourages thinking activities to achieve the reader's goal, can be categorized as a reading activity. What must be analyzed next is what is read, where is the source from, what media is used, and for what purpose. In that case, the current media sources that support reading activities are very much due to advances in learning technology such as in the digital age.

According to the book that the researcher read, namely the book by Stewart (2021:89), more important: given the unseen digital machinations incurred in the computer processing of text motoring codes, numeric and quasi verbal alike, and amounting to a time- based electronic reading of its signal stream, it grows clear that the study of language transmission in a digital age – as tested from here out on literary text-gets closer to an appreciation of language as a medium the more fully it engages with new media studies.

The digital age is one of technological progress, including technology in learning for students because in the digital age learning for students uses technology a lot such as for learning reading, listening, etc. As described According to McKnight (2016), access to technology is an important first step in the digital conversion of school systems: however, for the conversion to be successful, it is critical to move the focus beyond the technology itself to how technology enables teaching and learning.

According to Danil & Mohamed (2018), almost half of the total number of children shows changes in behavior, which gives an impression on health. Learning achievement and indirectly disturbing family harmony and community. It can be seen from the opinion of the journal that technology such as gadgets greatly changes student behavior in socializing, education, etc. students' habits of using excessive gadgets greatly affect student behavior and have negative impacts such as laziness to study, emotional, forgetting time, etc.

Nowadays, the development of very rapid and sophisticated technology has indirectly provided a big change in the reading trend of students. According to Abang Yusof (2021), instead of going to the library and looking for materials on the shelves one

by one, it is easier for them to simply search for existing materials available in digital form. From that statement, it can be seen that technological advances in the digital age have brought changes in students' reading trends.

Current technological developments such as in the digital age, the generation that is very closely related to technology is the alpha generation. According to Purnama (2018), generation alpha is millennial generation children born after 2010, they are the generation most familiar with the internet of all time. The best generation is familiar with digital technology and the generation that is claimed to be the smartest than the previous generation. Alpha generation was born as a generation that is very close to technology such as the use of laptops, computers, the internet, etc.

This research was conducted with a purpose, and the aim is to identify whether the digital age can bring about changes in reading habits and trends in the alpha generation. This can have an impact on students reading habits. The focus of the research is the alpha generation or junior high students. This research is because there are lots of alpha generation students in my environment, so the researcher wants to research to find out whether this digital age can bring trends and students' behavior in reading habits in the digital age.

Based on the explanation of the theory, objectives, and reasons behind this research, this is discussed because reading habits are very important. Especially for students. And currently, student learning is in the digital era, and the current generation is the alpha generation whose educational level ranges from Elementary School and Junior High School, at this level of education is the most important thing for the future because it is the alpha generation who will continue the habit. In the world of education, students' reading habits must be instilled from an early age by teachers or parents. Because along with the times this has become an important reference in reading habits in the digital era. Reading habits prove to be effective as important. In this regard, the alpha generation becomes a priority to change the trends and behavior of students' reading habits in the digital era. Reading habits are a vital part and

**Vol 6, No 1 (2023): ESTEEM**

have a big influence on the quality of education.

Based on the background description of the problems that have been stated above, the researchers chose to conduct a study entitled “Reading Habits in The Digital Age: Change Trend and Behaviours in Alpha Generation”

## 2. LITERATURE RIVIEW

### 1. Definition of Reading

Reading is the key to the storehouse of knowledge. Knowledge stored in books must be explored and sought through reading activities. Skills reading determines the results of the exploration of knowledge. Because of that, According to Mortini (2017), reading has many functions, such as giving information, getting new vocabulary, and increasing the stimulation to the readers. Without reading one will not keep up with the development in his or her surroundings and areas of expertise. That is the reason why reading is important for a student.

According to Kurniasih (2016), reading is a language skill through understanding text by using the purpose of obtaining information, increasing knowledge, entertainment, and developing self. Thus, any text in any packaging that encourages thinking activities to achieve the reader’s goal, can be categorized as a reading activity. With this theory, it can be explained that students read knowledge first so that students know the intent of what they read so that it becomes a reading habit for students.

Understanding when for whom According to Hermansyah (2018), With good reading comprehension, students will master other skills easily. And how reading is done is crucial for developing complex understandings of how different technologies are utilized differently for different purposes Singer & Alexandra (2017). For example, avid readers of print are more likely to extend their reading habits by reading e-books as it may be more convenient to read on a device than on print, especially when traveling.

### 2. Student’s Reading Habits

Habits are one of the things that need to be instilled from an early age because when we do habits we will not be surprised by something. Especially reading habits in students that must be instilled from an early age. Because when students reach adulthood, students will get used to reading habits. According to Davidovitch (2016), reading habits are the way individuals organize their reading. Some would choose reading through written or printed materials because it is way more direct and some would prefer digital materials as it is faster and easier just by searching information through the internet.

This has become the reading habits of students today. Because nowadays students get many sources of reading, not only books but with internet access, students can find all the materials that students want to learn. To create reading habits in students. Students must have strategies, According to Jamila, et al. (2018), Students reading strategies are Loud read, the participants believed that parents may use a variety o f strategies for monitoring their children to read, and reading aloud is one of the best ways to do so. Exposure to the books, another strategy shared by research participants was for parents to expose children to books from an early age.

Time to practice, there is time for reading practice for students because every time students read, they must have the time that has been set for reading practice. Setting study corners at home, from the perspectives of both research participants, it was evident that creating a reading atmosphere at home and encouraging children in reading activities can be one of the best strategies to improve reading habits that can lead towards better academic achievements. Taking children to libraries, both participants had similar views about the importance of taking children to libraries for improving reading skills. The participants further elaborated that they had developed a book corner in each class to attract children towards book reading of their own choice. Shared reading, shared reading was another strategy highlighted by the research participants they asserted that children will enjoy reading and also learn how

**Vol 6, No 1 (2023): ESTEEM**

to read fluently and with expression if parents share reading with their children

**3. Elements of reading in the digital age**

According to Kurniasih (2016), there are at least five things that need to be considered to measure reading interest in this era digital, namely: The essence of reading, reading is a language skill through understanding text by using the purpose of obtaining information, increasing knowledge, entertainment, and developing self. Thus, any text in any packing that encourages thinking activities to achieve the reader's goal, can be categorized as a reading activity. What should be analyzed next is what is read, the source, what media is used, and what purpose.

Technological development, in 1995, website technology develop with the birth of GeoCities. It means the variety of information media as well as reading media is increasing with the presence of digital media, in 2004, Google introduced "Google e-Book". A full-text search service for digital books and magazines (scanned) from google in collaboration with several publishers around the world. Access to books is getting easier with digital services and e-books. Digital libraries are also growing. People tend to receive information from various sources quickly. Characteristics of society in the digital age, with the development of ICT, the characteristics of society are changing public nowadays, especially those born in the digital era, tend to be connected to the internet every day time, want to get information from various sources and in the form of multimedia quickly, multitask, interact in real-time and can create unlimited content, this affects the needs and behavior read.

Reading as a Social Activity, social media started in 1978 with the birth of the bulletin board, then develop classmates, six degrees, blogs. In the 2000s, social media boomed with the presence of Friendster, LinkedIn, Myspace, Facebook, Twitter, Wiser, Google+, etc. The development of social media has influenced the process of dissemination of messages and communication patterns. With the development of social media, interactions can be done in real-time. Reading is a social

activity. Many people use social media to share what they have read, discuss it, and even generate new content. Dissemination of reading materials through social media in Indonesia is very potential, considering the number of social media.

**4. Positive Negative impact of the reading habits**

In the development of digital technology, of course, many impacts are felt in society in this digital age. According to Setiawan (2017), both positive and negative impacts. The positive impact of the digital age among others: The required information can be accessed more quickly and easily, the growth of innovation in various fields oriented towards digital technology makes our work process easier, the emergence of digital-based mass media, especially electronic media as a source of public knowledge and information, improving the quality of human resources through the development and use of information and communication technology, the emergence of various learning resources such as online libraries, learning media online, and online discussions can improve education quality, the emergence of e-businesses such as online stores that provide a variety of needs and are easy to get.

As for the negative impacts of the digital era that must be anticipated and solutions found to avoid loss or danger, including Threat of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) infringement due to unauthorized data access easy and cause plagiarism people will commit fraud. the threat of shortcut thoughts where children seem to be trained to think short and lack concentration threats of misuse of knowledge to commit criminal acts such as breakthrough the banking system, and others (decreased morality), does not make information technology effective as a medium or means of learning, for example, such as in addition to downloading e-books, but also printing them, not only visiting the digital library, but also still visiting the building library, and others.

**5. Reading Behavior in the Digital Age**



**Vol 6, No 1 (2023): ESTEEM**

According to kurniasih (2016), Messages in online media, especially social media, have their characteristics. These characteristics include that everyone can create information and messages, conveyed briefly, the dissemination of information is very fast and can be done simultaneously, and there is the interaction between social media users, both done in real-time or non-real-time. People's reading behavior has changed. When we hold gadgets, then the world feels in our hands. Every time we read, be it read web content, news content, social media news feeds, e-books, emails, and so on.

Access to reading materials is so easy. On the one hand, this makes people want fast-paced, read messages quickly, sometimes not too deep, and share messages without checking for accuracy. Everyone seems to be competing to be the first who know and share information with others. On the other hand, this is a potential for awakening reading interest. Many people self-actualize through social media, where we can use it to popularize reading culture.

**6. Alpha Generation**

Based on data from Family (2017), defines the alpha generation was born in the 2011-2025 year, which means that the alpha generation is the most familiar with digital technology and the generation that is claimed to be the smartest compared to the previous generation. Their fun with gadgets makes them socially alienated. According to Duanto (2017), the characteristic of the alpha generation is: They are bossy, dominant, and controlling, alpha children feel comfortable when they are people who ruled. The rest of the chicks are like a mother hen, happy to take care of others, especially the weak. It is just that they are also driven to show dominance by exploiting the weaknesses of others. This is as a manifestation of them to be who first, best or known, however, that does not mean they like to bully. They do not like to share. Generation alpha children seem reluctant to share. They emphasize the importance of private property. They may no

longer be able to say, "this is for you". And more often will say, "this is mine! Everything is mine!"

They do not want to follow the rules. Do you want them to color the pictures neatly? They would break the crayon. Do you want them to wear diapers, swaddle, jacket, or set them in a dining chair or car seat, they always have a way to escape. Technology is a part of their lives and will not know the world without social networking. Alpha children have been acquainted with smartphones since they were babies, and do not look at them as a tool. Technology will simply be integrated into their lives. They are so easy to operate a smartphone that to mama looks complicated, and prefer it than a laptop or desktop computer. They are also interested in applications that are visually appealing and easy to use and hope everything is made as needed. The ability to communicate directly is much reduced. Although the use of technology can offer a lot of information, it also has an unfavorable impact. Alpha children rarely interact directly with other people because they are busy with their gadgets. This in itself will create awareness and communication skills they decrease.

**3. METHODS**

This studied used qualitative research with data in the form of words, phrases, and sentences. The data in this study were observation, documentation, and questionnaires. In this study, researchers used qualitative research and descriptive methods. The analyze the data was reading habits in the digital age can change trends and behaviors in an alpha generation.

**Types of Data and Source data**

According to Sugiyono (2013:8), qualitative research methods are often called research methods naturalistic because the research was carried out in natural conditions (natural setting) also known as the ethnographic method. After all, initially, this method was more widely used for field research cultural anthropology, referred to as a qualitative method because the data collected and the analysis was more

**Vol 6, No 1 (2023): ESTEEM**

qualitative. In qualitative research, the researcher was explained the occurrence of a phenomenon based on a theoretical framework that was arranged during the research. Therefore researchers need not be hindered by the necessity to follow the theory contained in various literature that has been built because maybe the existing theory does not fit with the facts found in the field.

In addition, rather than statistics, qualitative data is collected in the form of words and pictures. What is found, recorded, and generated by others can all be considered data. In qualitative research, this sort of data generally consists of descriptive information in the form of words, as well as the actions of someone who is one of the key data subjects. In addition to the data, other sources include records, papers, journals, and other publications Fraenkel (2012).

The data source in this study was obtained from students at Junior High School 11 of Palembang, while secondary data sources was taken from journals and books collected from many researchers to supplement the data.

**Technique of Collecting Data**

The exploration of the numerous styles of questionnaire objects by inspecting the most frequent question kind: closed-ended (or simply 'closed') questions. A questionnaire close-ended was used for the data collection as it felt that become the quality manner to ensure that the researcher was able to accumulate the opinion of as many students as feasible in the time to be had.

This research implemented the qualitative descriptive approach which uses the purposive sampling technique. Collage students and one English teacher was selected to participate in this study concerning their enjoyment in the reading habits to use the digital age to change trends and behavior for alpha generation. This research aimed to investigate the reading habits of students in the digital age and how they can change trends and behavior for the alpha generation.

**Observation**

Observation is a data collection technique that was carried out through observation, accompanied by notes on the

state or behavior of the target object. Or this systematic observation and recording of signs that researched. The statement approach was a systematic commentary and recording of the investigated phenomena. In a large feel, actual remark now was not only constrained to observations done either at once or indirectly.

**Questionnaire Technique**

The questionnaire is a data collection technique carried out by how to give a set of written questions to respondents the answer can be given in person or by post or on the internet. According to Sugiyono (2008:142), type there are two questionnaires, namely closed and open. The questionnaires used in terms of this study were closed and open. The questionnaire utilized in terms of that was closed, a questionnaire in which the answers have been provided. So that respondents just choose and answer directly.

The researcher did not directly ask and answer the respondent. But here researcher gave the questionnaire and media that were given so that the students can choose what media they were most interested in learning and reading.

- The questionnaires to answer the available is below :
- SS : Sangat setuju (Full agreed) S : Setuju (Agreed)
- STS : Sangat tidak setuju (Full Disagreed) TS : Tidak setuju (Disagreed)

**TABLE 1****GRID OF STUDENT ACTIVITY INSTRUMENT**

No	Dimension	Indicator	Number of Question
1.	Preparation and planning of activities	Students receive details of activities and descriptions to be answered.	1-6

**Vol 6, No 1 (2023): ESTEEM**

2.	Give the media to be used	Students accept the media and choose it	7-10
3.	Choose answers from Personal questions	Students answer the questions given by the researcher and choose the answers	11-26
4.	Choose answers from general questions	Students answer the questions given by the researcher and choose the answers	26-31
5.	Conclusion	Students choose and answer questions and researchers draw conclusions	32-40

*Has been validated by Mr. Aswadi Jaya, M.Pd & Mr. Ferri Hidayad, M.Pd*

**Documentation**

A treasured supply of facts in qualitative research can be documented. Sugiyono (2008: 240), stated that documentation be written and pictured by someone that can be used to obtain information. In conducting the documentation method, the researcher can provide picture, paper, documents, etc. The function of the documentation method was to make credible the result of observation.

**Validity of the Data**

According to Bachri (2010: 55), in qualitative research, researchers must try to get valid data, so in collecting data, researchers need to validate the data obtained as invalid (disabled) to determine the validity of the data, and inspection techniques are needed. Validation is the process of collecting and analyzing evidence to support such inferences.

In this study, the researcher chose content validity to check the materials. The accuracy of the test item with the content of the English curriculum and those in the students' books was choice. The researcher devised the text item devised to the table of the test specifications.

In this research, the researcher used the triangulation technique. Cohen (2000:112), stated, "Triangulation may be defined as the use of two or more methods of data collection in the study of some aspect of human behavior". Thus, the triangulation technique means the researcher used two or more techniques in collecting the data to get validity. The purpose of triangulation was to increase the credibility and validity of the findings.

Further, Denzin (2009) stated that there are four techniques in triangulation:

**1. Source Triangulation**

In source triangulation, the researcher uses many sources or participants to get the accuracy of data.

**2. Investigator Triangulation**

Investigator triangulation means a technique that uses more than one researcher in collecting and analyzing data. From some researchers' views on interpreting information and collecting the data, the validity of data can be increased.

**3. Methodological Triangulation**

Methodological triangulation refers to the researcher using more than one method in the research. Cohen (2000: 113) explained "Methodological triangulation is using the same method on different occasions or different methods on the same object of study". Thus, methodological triangulation was making different methods to get the validity of data.

**4. Theoretical Triangulation**

Theoretical triangulation means the researcher compares the data finding with the perspective theory that is relevant. Here, the researcher was demanded to have the expert

**Vol 6, No 1 (2023): ESTEEM**

judgment to compare the finding of research with a certain theory.

**Technique for Analysis of Data**

Data analysis must collect data and collect data, and most students think that their reading habits in this digital age are very diverse. Such as there are students who read books in a calm state, and there are also students reading from technology such as handphones or laptops in a relaxed state while listening to music, and can be crowded. It is this reading habit that brings about changes in the trends and behavior of alpha generation students.

The data collection approach utilized in this study was extremely beneficial in fulfilling the research. The researcher used observation, questionnaires, and documentation in collecting the data so they got the result. To analyze the data, the researcher used descriptive qualitative to analyze data. According to Sugiyono (2008: 245), there are three activities to analyze data in descriptive qualitative research. Those activities are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. Based on those statements, the researcher divides the activity in analyzing data into three activities, they are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing.

**1. Data Reduction**

It means the process of selecting, identifying, classifying, and coding the data that are considered important. In conducting research, the researcher was get a lot of data. Hence, the researcher must select data that was give valuable information in research. Thus, at first, the researcher has to do a reduction to analyze the data. Based on the concept of data reduction, reducing the data in this research is chosen by identifying the vocabulary learning strategy used, the difficulties in learning vocabulary, and the solutions that are used to solve the difficulties only.

**2. Data Display**

It means the process to simplify the data in the form of a sentence, narrative, or table. Data display refers to showing data that

have been reduced in the form of patterns. It benefits helps the researcher in understanding the data.

In displaying data, the researcher describes data that has been reduced into sentence form. Sugiyono (2008: 249) stated that in qualitative research, the most frequent form of display data is narrative text. Hence, the researcher arranges the data in a good sequence of narrative text to be easier to understand.

**3. Conclusion Drawing**

The last process is conclusion and verification. In qualitative research, the characteristic of the conclusion is temporary. It can change if the researcher does not discover strong evidence to support the next collection of data. the conclusion is credible. In this research, the researcher concludes with the data display. In short, the steps in analyzing the data are:

- 1) The researcher collects the data through Observation and questionnaires. Then, the researcher selects, identifies, and focuses on the data by referring to the formulation of the research problem.
- 2) After selecting the data, the researcher displays those data in good sentences.
- 3) After displaying data, the conclusion is drawn. Moreover, to get the validity of the data, This questionnaire is analyzed by using descriptive statistics where frequency counts are tabulated and converted to percentages.

**4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

In this chapter there are findings, namely the findings from the results of research that the author has examined and contains a description of the results of the first study a description of the research object.

And the author finding that alpha generation students mostly use the technology available in this digital. The behavior of reading habits that change in the alpha generation, such as reading novels through handphones, looking for journals on the internet, taking notes using word on laptops,



**Vol 6, No 1 (2023): ESTEEM**

reading comics through application on handphones. It has changes the habit of reading which now uses technology instead of books or paper.

**Discussion**

In research, students had a habit of Reading habit in the digital age Their habit of reading using technology mostly helps them in the learning process, but there was an impact from excessive use of technology that can make them fall asleep and forget their obligations in learning. The use of technology in this digital age had positive and negative roles, if used correctly, their behavior in reading habits would certainly not change but can increase access to start reading habits and in reading activities for students.

Based on the data taken, when the author explained the material and shares the questionnaire, students choose the answer based on their honest opinion. Here, the writer can look, that (13%) Fully Agree and (50%) Agree of 30 students agree on reading habits and the use of technology for reading habits. And (4%) Highly Disagree and (33%) Disagree for reading habits a then use of technology for reading habits so here the comparison was quite comparable to the reading habits of students using technology in this digital age. Researchers got data from students that reading habits in the digital age have been implemented such as the use of technology such as cellphones, and laptops during learning. on the data that has been collected the percentage of students on reading used technology compared to comparable paper or books so no one prefers technology and books,

**5. CONCLUSION**

Behavior of the alpha generation can change reading through technology such as handphones or laptops. The behavior of reading habits that change in the alpha generation, such as reading novels through handphones, looking for journals on the internet, taking notes using word on laptops, reading comics through application on

handphones. It has changed the habit of reading which now used technology instead of books or paper. Reading habits in the digital age can change trends and behavior of the alpha generation because the alpha generation was very attached to the use of technology such as handphones or laptops, then the behavior of students was also influenced by reading habits in the digital age such as students reading habits, where it was closely related to alpha generation students whose lives have been side by side with technology since birth. And positive behavior such as students being anti-social and not caring about their surrounding environment. The author found that students were still accustomed to the habit of reading using paper but the use, of technology, had also become a habit for students so the percentage was very balanced. It becomes behavior for students that can still be controlled by the teacher when learning place the use of technology.

Alpha generation students can apply reading habits in the digital age by used technology that students usually use when reading such as include reading novels on handphones, searching for learning materials on the internet, reading e-books, reading comics through webtoon applications, reading written works on the wattpad application, reading journals on various webs. There are so many applicatiobs that are on your handphone or laptop.

**REFERENCES**

- Bahri, B. S. (2010). Meyakinkan validitas data melalui triangulasi pada penelitian kualitatif. 55.
- Baron, N. (2017). Reading in a digital age. . 15-20.
- Cohen, L., Manion, L., and Morrison, K. (2000) *Research Methods in Education*. 5th Edition, Routledge Falmer, London.
- Davidovitch, N. P. (2016). Don't Throw Out Paper And Pens Yet: On The Reading Habits Of Students What Is

**Vol 6, No 1 (2023): ESTEEM**

- The Reading List For? *Denzin*, Norman K. dan Yvonna S. Lincoln (eds.). 2009. *Handbook of Qualitative Research*. Terj. Dariyatno dkk. Jogjakarta: Pustaka Pelajar
- dkk, S. (2019). Understanding the reading habit and attitudes among the rural community in low literacy rate areas inMalaysia:
- Dornyei. (2003). *the questioner in second language research*, New Jersey Page 14.
- Duanto, E. (2017). Ciri-ciri dan Fakta tentang Generasi Alpha (2).
- Fraenkel, Jack K and Norman E Wallen. 2011, *How to Design and Evaluate Research in Education*. New York: Me Grow Hill, Inc (e-book)
- Helfferich, Cornelia (2019, 5. Ausgabe). *Die Qualität Qualitativer Daten: Manual für die Durchführung von qualitativen Interviews*. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag. Chapter 5.2
- Hermansyah (2018). Teaching Reading Narrative Texts through free voluntary reading (FVR) Strategy.
- Jack C. Richards, R. S. (2010). *language teaching & applied linguistics*. London: British Library Cataloging.
- Joan Danil, S. M. (2021). Perubahan Tingkah Laku Kanak-kanak Disebabkan Penggunaan gadget (Changes In Child behavior Due To Gadget Use).
- Katherine McKnight, K. O. (2016). Teaching in a Digital Age: How Educators Use Technology to Improve Student Learning. *Journal of Research on Technology in Education*, 2.
- Kurniasih, N. (2016). Kebiasaan Membaca di Era Digital: Benarkah Masyarakat Indonesia Tidak Gemar Membaca?
- Mertens, M. &. (2010). Research and evaluation in education and psychology integrating diversity with quantitative, qualitative, and mixed methods.
- Mohamed, J. D. (2021). Changes In Child behavior due to gadget use. *education*,
- Mortini, A. V. (2017). Teaching reading the descriptive text through jeopardy game to the eighth-grade students of state junior high.14.
- Nugrahani, F. (2014). Metode Penelitian Kualitatif dalam Bidang pendidikan indonesia.
- Purnama, S. (2018). Pengasuhan Digital untuk Anak generasi alpha.
- Rahayu, W. W. (2016). Kebiasaan membaca pada siswa sekolah dasar.
- Samsuddin. (2019). Understanding the reading habit and attitudes among the rural community in low literacy rate areas inMalaysia:
- Singer, L. &. (2017). Reading on paper and digitally: what the past decades of empirical research reveal . . *Review of Educational Research*, 6.
- Sterbenz, C. (2015). Here's who comes after Generation Z and they'll be the most transformative age group ever. . *Business Insider*.
- Stewart, G. (2020). *Book, Text, Medium: Cross- Sectional Reading for a Digital Age*. : Cambridge, UK; New York.
- Sugiyono, 2008, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*, Bandung.
- Sugiyono, 2013, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*, Bandung, 8.
- Sugiyono. (2019) *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*. Yogyakarta. Alfabeta
- Tanjung, F. (2017). Reading habits in the digital era: a research on the students. *a journal and language teaching*, 2.
- Umardin, Y. (2017). Menjadi Orang Tua dari Generasi Alpha.
- Yassin, B. A. (2019). Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Minat Membaca.
- Yusuf, D. A. (2021). Reading habits among students in the digital era: changes

**Vol 6, No 1 (2023): ESTEEM**

of trends and behaviors. *education*,  
44.

Zwiers, J. (2021). *Building reading  
comprehension habits in grades 6-12:  
atoolkit of classroom activities.*