

Analysis of the Ellis Model on Information Seeking Behavior of Library Science Department Students of Nusantara Islamic University on the Determination of Internship Places

Fitri Anggraeni Rusli¹, Rosiana Nurwa Indah^{2*}, Rifqi Zaeni Achmad Syam³

¹²³ Universitas Islam Nusantara, Indonesia

*Korespondensi email: rosiananurwaindah@uninus.ac.id,

Information

Submitted: 13-09-2023

Revised: 14-11-2023

Accepted: 04-12-2023

How to cite: Analysis of the Ellis Model on Information Seeking Behavior of Library Science Department Students of Nusantara Islamic University on the Determination of Internship Places. (2023). *TADWIN: Jurnal Ilmu Perpustakaan Dan Informasi*, 4 (2), 115-127.
<https://doi.org/10.19109/tadwin.v4i2.21003>

First Publication Right:

Tadwin: Jurnal Ilmu Perpustakaan dan Informasi
Program Studi Ilmu Perpustakaan dan Informasi
Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora
UIN Raden Fatah Palembang, Indonesia

Licensed:



This article is licensed under a
[Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/).

ABSTRACT

Information is considered a basic need that supports decision-making. One of the information needs for students themselves is information related to internships. This study aims to analyze the information seeking behavior of the Department of Library Science students, at Nusantara Islamic University in determining the place of internship using the Ellis Model. The method used is to use a descriptive qualitative approach through interviews and literature studies. The results showed that each student can be said indirectly through the stages of the model. So that factors and influences are known in the decision-making process to determine the internship place that will be chosen by students.

Keywords: *Ellis Model, Information Seeking Behavior, Library Science Department Students, Internship*

1. INTRODUCTION

Information is a major need that is certainly always a search priority for various parties and circles. Information is considered a basic need which is a basis for determining a decision (De la Fuente dkk., 2021). Of course, every party and circle needs to get information that is relevant to what they need. In determining and searching for information, each party and circle will unknowingly use certain patterns of information-seeking behavior to get the information they want (Mansourian, 2020). Often the pattern they apply has its characteristics in a search process that produces the information needed (Sutton dkk., 2019).

There are various patterns or models of information retrieval behavior that have been formulated by several experts (Gordon dkk., 2022). However, in general, the model that is usually used is the information-seeking behavior model by David Ellis in 1989 which includes six processes, namely starting, chaining, browsing, monitoring, accessing, differentiating, and extracting (Ou dkk., 2021). The model was later added to two processes by Meho and Tibbo (Meho and Tibbo, 2003), namely verifying and ending. Thus, currently, the Ellis Model is refined into eight processes in finding information needs, namely starting, chaining, browsing, monitoring, accessing, differentiating, extracting, verifying, and ending (Novia dkk., 2021).

In using the information-seeking behavior model, the information needs sought will always adjust to the goals or daily life of a party or circle (Naveed dkk., 2021). One party that will not be separated from getting these information needs is students. Students here certainly have various needs, especially in terms of fulfilling academic activities to be able to meet their lecture needs (Rapanta dkk., 2020). Each student will also have their pattern in seeking information, where the pattern of the process they go through in getting information may have similar processes but the results can still be by what they need (Syahrin dkk., 2019).

One of these needs is internship information. As we know internship is one of the mandatory activities that every student needs to do, both in fulfilling compulsory courses and becoming a need for experience from these students (Kapareliotis dkk., 2019). One of the most crucial things about the internship information they will do is about the internship place they will determine. Every student certainly also has their desires and even goals in finding an internship location.

One of the closest parties for students who will carry out internships is students of the Department of Library Science, Nusantara Islamic University, especially for students who are in the sixth semester. In this case, please note in advance that the Department of Library Science, Nusantara Islamic University is within the scope of the Faculty of Communication Sciences. Currently, the Faculty of Communication Sciences, Nusantara Islamic University applies an independent curriculum in lectures where students have the freedom to determine their personal goals. As in semester five and above who have personal goals for internships, the opportunity is given to be able to carry out internships which will later be converted into courses that are being taken for one semester and also internship courses. Of course, this is an opportunity that needs to be used properly, especially by students of the Department of Library Science.

Based on some of the explanations above, the existence of internship activities that will be carried out by students of the Department of Library Science at Nusantara Islamic University is certainly one of the separate activities that will characterize a process or pattern in searching for information around it. One model that can characterize this pattern determines to use of the Information Retrieval Model by David Ellis. So, in this case, the author is interested in being able to study and know more deeply through a study entitled "Analysis of the Ellis Model on Information Seeking Behavior of Library Science Department Students of Nusantara Islamic University on the Determination of Internship Places".

2. RESEARCH MOTHODE

The method used in this study is to use a descriptive qualitative approach. Qualitative research was conducted to be able to examine more deeply related social problems of information seeking behavior that exist using the Ellis Model. Qualitative research is research that will understand deeply related to social problems, especially in humans (Fadli, 2021). Meanwhile, a descriptive approach is used to be able to describe and describe the results of the analysis of the stages of the Ellis Model on the information retrieval behavior carried out. The descriptive method will describe the results of research by explaining or describing a problem under study (Ramdhan, 2021: 7). Descriptive will provide an overview of both words and numbers from a core stage to answer questions as well as existing uses (Hamzah, 2019: 1).

This research has been carried out in March 2023. The determination of research informants is carried out by taking several sources directly from the object to be studied. Informants in research are also taken based on certain considerations that are felt to be representative of the research topic taken. Thus, the research informant used is a third-year student at the Department of Library Science, Faculty of Communication Science, Universitas Islam Nusantara as the object to be researched. This is based on the consideration that the party who will soon carry out internship activities is that party. Meanwhile, information about informants is as follows.

Table 1. Informant Data

Initials	Gender	Old
RAD	Woman	21 years
ADP	Woman	21 years
FAS	Woman	21 years
DMS	Woman	22 years
RSP	Woman	21 years

Data collection techniques carried out are interviews and literature studies. Interviews were conducted to be able to find out directly how the answers to research questions were carried out based on an analysis of the Ellis Model. Literature studies are used to find out related to theoretical studies as well as previous research that has been carried out related to the topic studied. The data analysis technique carried out in this study is to use the techniques of Miles, Huberman, and Saldana ([Miles, Huberman, and Saldana, 2014](#)), namely, data condensation, data display, and verifying conclusions.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Previous Research

There have been previous studies that have examined information-seeking behavior in students, especially using the Ellis Model. These studies include the following.

The first research related to this title is research by ([Wahyudin, 2022](#)) entitled Information Seeking Behavior of Malang State Polytechnic Students during the Covid-19 Pandemic Using the David Ellis Method. The similarity in this study is to examine the information-seeking behavior of students with the Ellis Model, but still on different objects and subjects of research that will be carried out by the author. The study found that only 34.96% of college students went through all stages of the Ellis Model to get the information they needed.

The second research was by ([Nurkomara, 2020](#)) with the title Information Seeking Behavior of Final Year Students in Completing Thesis During the Social Distancing Period. In this study, the Ellis Model was also used but with objects and subjects in students in searching for information about thesis completion. The results of this study show that the Ellis Model in the stages of students completing the thesis starts from preparation related to research, sources of information, identification of sources, re-checking, to presenting information.

The third research was by ([Safitri, 2017](#)) entitled Information Seeking Behavior of UHAMKA Postgraduate Students. This study more generally discusses the information-seeking behavior of students at the Postgraduate level with the Ellis Model by dividing it into categories before, during, and after searching for information. The results of this study show informationseeking behavior ior at the stage before is at a positive number, at the stage when looking for information at a positive number, and at the stage after looking for information at a very positive number.

There is a difference in previous research and the research conducted by the author today is how the object and subject are studied. The subject studied is determining the location of internships for students who have not previously researched information-seeking behavior on this matter. While the object of research here is a student, specifically the Department of Library Science Student, at Nusantara Islamic University. The theme and model have some similarities with some previous research related to information-seeking behavior using the Ellis Model.

Information

Information is something that will not be separated from every individual activity. Information is the source of every knowledge and the cornerstone of any decision-making for a specific purpose. Information is data or facts that are processed and presented in a form that can be understood by others. Information usually contains knowledge or messages that can help a person in making decisions or performing actions. Rizkiyah and Mayangsari suggest that information is knowledge for every individual who has gone through processes until it is accepted ([Rizkiyah and Mayangsari, 2020](#)).

In terms of the processing in question, initially, it can be said that information is a collection of data that is processed so that it has uses, benefits, and values. Information is a collection of data that has benefits for its users ([Nurfadillah and Ardiansah, 2021](#)). Information can be said to be data that has been processed into useful forms to be able to provide knowledge and understanding. The importance of information in modern life is enormous because, with information, people can make better decisions, solve problems, and improve performance in work or daily life.

Internship

The internship is an activity carried out directly in the world of work to be able to apply the theory that has been learned so that it becomes a professional work experience for each individual. This is what Sun revealed ([in Fatah, 2021](#)) that the internship program provides structured experience with the help of experts in their fields for a professional job. Internships can be a bridge to the gap between obtaining theory and direct practice from the real conditions of a profession ([Ismail, Hasan, and Musdalifah, 2018](#)).

In essence, internship activities are also a mandatory activity for students, especially as it becomes a compulsory subject that must be carried out which in the end will also get an assessment. This is to what was

revealed by Hayati (in Syamsuadi et al, 2022) that internship activities will be assessed as part of the requirements for compulsory student activities.

Information Seeking Behavior

Information-seeking behavior is an activity in which individuals or groups process or criterion and carry out the stages of finding information according to needs. Information retrieval behavior focuses on how individuals seek, access, and use information in a given situation. When a person or group takes action to get their information needs, that is information-seeking behavior (Erlianti, 2020).

In this case, information-seeking behavior is based on the need for information. Information needs refer to the needs of individuals or groups in seeking, accessing, and utilizing information to meet their purposes or interests. Information needs may vary depending on the situation, context, and characteristics of the individual or group possessing it. Yusup and Subekti (in Aeni, Indah, and Syam, 2021) stated that information needs are born because of the absence of information and knowledge in one's cognition. That's why generally information-seeking behavior arises when the need for information on the knowledge possessed by a person or individual is not appropriate to be able to reach his decision. The need for information is the beginning of information-seeking behavior (Syawqi, 2017).

Information Seeking Behavior Model by David Ellis

One of the models that is currently commonly used is the information retrieval behavior model formulated by David Ellis in 1989. It can be said that the model revealed by Ellis is a refinement of the Glaser and Strauss models. David Ellis's Information Retrieval Behavior Model will essentially explain the stages carried out by individuals in seeking information. This is useful in helping to understand an individual's information-seeking behavior, in both academic and nonacademic contexts. Going through the stages in this model can provide more precise and effective assistance in helping individuals find and make better use of information.

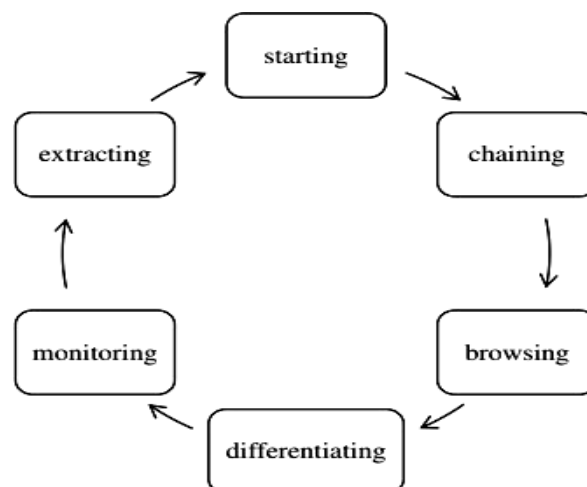


Figure 1. Information Seeking Behavior Model by Ellis Source: Fathurrahman (2016)

The six stages above are Ellis's theory of how each searches and gets the information they need, namely from starting, chaining, browsing, monitoring, accessing, differentiating, and extracting. This model provides a description and overview of a series of stages or paragraphs (Alhusna and Masruroh, 2021).

The model then gets several additional stages, namely verifying and ending as endings that have been researched by Meho and Tibbo in 2003 (Meho and Tibbo, 2003). So, a series of stages of the Ellis Information Search Behavior Model increase to starting, chaining, browsing, monitoring, accessing, differentiating, extracting, verifying, and ending.

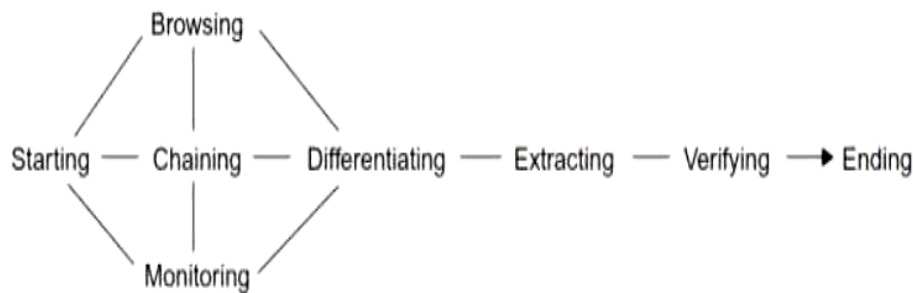


Figure 2. Ellis Information Retrieval Behavior Model by Meho and Tibbo (2003) Source: Alhusna and Masruroh (2021)

Meanwhile, Case and Given (in Alhusna and Masruroh, 2021) explain in more detail the stages in the Ellis Model, which are as follows.

- 1) Starting, which is the initial stage by identifying references or references as initial sources in the search for information.
- 2) Chaining, which is the activity of associating a list of references to the main source, either with references that have been cited or in references based on the name or subject of the main source.
- 3) Browsing, which is the activity of searching for information on something that has been considered potentially the thing being searched.
- 4) Differentiating, namely the activity of grouping information sources based on certain criteria or identification of selected and selected sources of information.
- 5) Monitoring, namely monitoring activities on sources of information of interest by exploring other aspects related to these sources of information.
- 6) Extracting, which is the activity of retrieving selected information either topics or themes in certain sources of information.
- 7) Verifying, namely checking and checking the information taken regarding its correctness.
- 8) Ending, which is the final stage of the search process, or by conducting an additional search for the information needed.

Information-seeking behavior is generally said to be an action that each person will take to obtain information. Information-seeking behavior here is not meant to be a limitation or limited to a certain scope of information. There is nothing specific that information-seeking behavior can only be for certain information. Information-seeking behavior here is an illustration of what kind of action or planning will be carried out to obtain the required information. Information-seeking behavior is carried out to fulfill information needs through searching, examining, selecting, and even making decisions in the sense that this information-seeking behavior is not limited to certain information but also broad information (Lathifah and Dewi, 2021).

The need for information is certainly one of the main factors in information-seeking behavior. Meanwhile, Christiana (in Dhaefina, 2022) explains that information needs are a situation where the presence of information is a big influence which provides the background for choices, problems, and questions when they make a decision. As previously explained, as an example of information-seeking behavior in fulfilling information needs, the author here has conducted research related to information-seeking behavior in determining internship places for students. The information search behavior here will certainly be related, where the output needed here is information on internship locations which will then be used as a decision on choosing an internship location for students.

The decision to choose an internship location here is certainly an urgency for students which must be by their goals and needs or in the sense that it is also relevant to the student. Internships or internships here will prepare them for facing the world of work. Because internships will provide valuable work experience in improving skills and abilities. So, of course, here information search behavior is useful in choosing an internship that is useful and in demand.

Information search behavior applied using the Ellis Model is one that is commonly used because it provides an overview of search and planning which usually maybe by the stage of the need being sought. Based on the research that has been carried out, the results of the Ellis Model analysis research are as follows.

Starting

Starting in the initial stage of the Ellis Model, namely preparing initial information before individuals search for information. At this stage, a person generally begins to search for information with various initial steps that they feel can be a reference for their next steps. This stage will begin the introduction by reviewing and obtaining references (Zega, Safii, and Roekhan, 2022). So, in this sense, starting can be said to determine the decision on what stages, steps and actions will be taken next. Starting is carried out at the beginning of the stage as an initial overview of the search framework which will become a reference for further actions and information searches (Mudawamah and Sandra, 2022).

As for information search behavior related to determining an internship location carried out by the Department of Library Science Students, Nusantara Islamic University, they carry out various starting steps in various ways, namely as follows.

"It just so happens that from what I do, from the beginning I looked for references to my internship. Several times discussions and sharing were also with friends related to internship places which seemed to be recommended. But the rest I look for my references through the internet or other media", (RAD/W/21).

"For internship information, I don't look for the internet or other references from those who have had internships, but just ask questions and discuss with friends and lecturers related to it", (ADP/W/21).

"Oh yes, I want to do an internship, if I am more to find out by myself and to the closest person first, so look for internship info to those who know first who knows who can enter the internship place like that", (FAS/W21).

"I looked for references related to internships from other people who then looked for more information", (DMS/W/22).

"For initial information, I looked for myself to find references related to locations that could be internships", (RSP/W/21).

From these statements, it is known that generally in the early stages they look for information independently in finding recommendations for internships. They can do this by asking people, discussing with friends and lecturers, to searching for themselves through media such as the Internet.

"Yes, after finding out there are several new options I choose that have potential and also I can afford to intern there", (FAS/W/21).

"There are several places that have the potential to become internships, but no, what is the name, appropriate, or wow this can be? Still only for reference", (RSP/W/21).

"Yes, you can get potential recommendations", (ADP/W/21).

The initial step is to prepare information on the internship place, all of them get information related to internship recommendations so that they have a design or reference for further action.

Chaining

At the chaining stage, the author tries to find out the links carried out by informants in the information search behavior. So, they know what action they take next after getting the information at the beginning. Generally, they will refer to references they get or ask back to parties who have been involved. This stage will follow a series of references or reference relationships for each information (Safri, Ro'fah, and Fajarni, 2022). In other words, they try to dig up information with meaning that has occurred from references that have been given by information sources. Chaining is a coherent stage by connecting initial information or references with sources with certain search media (Mudawamah and Sandra, 2022).

In terms of determining the place of internship, the next link will usually be questions to parties who have experience in the internship place or to parties who know better about the recommendation of the internship place.

"Yes, I see. So, after getting information about which internship places seem strategic and prestigious, I also began to ask friends who might know more about those places. Because it just so happens that there is not only one internship that interests me, I need to consider to determine which internship place is the most appropriate. That's why I also started asking questions and asking my parents for advice about those

internship places. It just so happens that my parents are experienced in official institutions, and some of the internships I go to are under the auspices of official institutions. So at least he understands and arguably knows much more about the situation at the internship that I will go to”, (RAD/W/21).

“If that's not the case, I'm more into discussions with my family and asking for opinions regarding the internship, for example how far the place is the transportation, and the cost of the internship because those who are rich also make it important for me to discuss with my family and later for the fixation of internships where it is also”, (ADP/W/21).

“If I want to find out to people who previously did not intern, it is more to find the information directly to the place of internship which will later become the location of the internship, and also find out more for yourself by direct observation to the place of internship”, (FAS/W/21).

“That's right because the information I got didn't make me understand, so I started asking questions from my lecturer”, (DMS/W/22).

“Yes, I tried to ask my friends and the place of internship concerned...”, (RSP/W/21).

From the statements above, it is known that at this stage they connect or carry out further actions by trying to discuss even direct observation to the spot. The discussion was also carried out to be able to give consideration, such as to family, experienced parties in the place, and lecturers, to find out directly.

Browsing

At the browsing stage, it is clear as the name suggests that information will be searched again. At this stage, the search for information will be based on several things that they think have potential or from initial sources of previous references that they have identified that also match what they need. Browsing is the act of searching for information needs (Kumala, 2021; Fadhila, 2022). The information search carried out here will be on something potential and interesting based on previous identification (Zega, Safii, and Roekhan, 2022).

Ellis's Model exemplifies the search for information here which is oriented towards websites or the internet. The browsing stage here will also show how to explore to find information so that they can filter the information according to what they need. So, researchers here try to find out whether informants search for information on the internet in their information-seeking behavior.

“That's also what I do. I searched for info about the internship place from the internet, like YouTube, Google, and social media like Instagram as well”, (RAD/W/21).

“Yes, to find information like Google, find out first what agency will intern later, where it is located, and also what parts are there. So, when you go there at least a little already know”, (FAS/W/21).

“Yes, I searched through Google to find out the location, then what kind of internship place and others”, (DMS/W/22).

“..or search for information on the internet related to the internship place”, (RSP/W/21).

It can be said that here the influence of the internet is also one of the facilities used in searching for this information. Especially to be able to find out more about the location or look back for other recommendations. However, some informants prefer to ask directly to certain parties to get directly the core of the information.

“Why am I reluctant because if you search on Google, the information is rich, but it's less specific. So, it needs an in-depth search which takes longer as well. If we ask friends or lecturers, it's like going straight to the point, we can get the core information needed”, (ADP/W/21).

The actions they take at this stage will be decisive. The information they explore with several previous stages up to this stage will certainly show a result of what they need. So, at this stage, their actions will usher in the stage of selection or deeper selection that they will do.

Differentiating

The differentiating stage is expected to have an effect where individuals or in this case students who carry out information search behavior can already select and choose internships that they have traced information before. This stage will be a sorting activity for the selection of information with urgency and relevance to its information needs (Mudawamah and Sandra, 2022). The selection of information can be based on the results of information that has been obtained in the previous stage (Fadhila, 2022).

Differentiating will be a deep understanding for them, as they begin to narrow the scope of the search. The search they will do here will begin to develop specific strategies and groupings that in their sense are focused

and relevant. Differentiating will carry out the selection stage with the assessment factors based on the information obtained (Zega, Safii, and Roekhan, 2022).

As for the results made by the author, it is generally known that they have indeed been able to group, select, and even choose.

"Yes, you could say that I have selected and chosen which internship place I want to take" (RAP/W/21).

"Yes, for example, I prefer to find an internship that is close to where I live" (AP/W/21).

"Before that, I must first group several internship places and see the location first, when I feel this is suitable and potential and I as a student can do an internship at the institution", (FAS/W/21).

"Yes, I have been able to choose a potential internship place for me", (DMS/W/22).

"Yes, you have", (RSP/W/21).

At this stage, it has been shown that they have been able to select or choose internship places that they feel are appropriate or can be reduced in scope, even to the stage of choosing. Thus, from the results of the actions that are here, they can take the next step in strengthening their choices at the next stage of their information-seeking behavior.

Monitoring

The monitoring phase is the continuation of previous actions by monitoring the progress of their previous choices. They will begin to evaluate and consider the search for further information, and the adequacy of information until the level of decision-making again. According to Kumala (in Fadhila, 2023) activities at the monitoring stage are carried out through monitoring information and looking back at existing developments that want to be known from the information.

To find out how this stage is carried out by informants in information-seeking behavior to determine the place of internship, here the author takes a topic related to monitoring and what developments they do. To find out the monitoring, the author exemplifies several questions that are commonly used to determine the certainty of the location of the internship.

"...It just so happens that I am also still waiting for other information about the internship quota there. And so far I have also made plans to survey directly to the internship place so that I can see what things I think I can do later there and can ask directly about internship opportunities there", (RAD/W/21).

"...It just so happens that I am also still waiting for other information about the internship quota there. And so far I have also made plans to survey directly to the internship place so that I can see what things I think I can do later there and can ask directly about internship opportunities there", (ADP/W/21).

"...so, related to the development and direct monitoring, the students themselves see firsthand how their activities will be and what they need", (FAS/W/21).

"That's right, I'm following the progress ...", (DMS/W/22).

"That's right, I am looking for information on internship places that I think have potential such as what tasks the intern has, what if it will be done there as an intern, whether the place accepts internship students or not, what are the advantages of the internship place and so on", (RSP/W/21).

From these statements, we can see that what they are doing at this stage is to monitor progress towards ascertaining, both the workload and the number of internship admissions in places they feel have been selected.

Extracting

The extracting stage is the identification stage where individuals who search for information have been able to choose what the results are from the information search they have previously had. They will begin to extract and take what they feel is what they are looking for. Selective identification will be carried out which will later find results that become the main points (Zega, Safii, and Roekhan, 2022). Kumala (in Fadhila, 2022) mentioned the adjustment and relevance of information by identifying it so that it felt appropriate.

To find out how this stage works on the research subject, researchers here ascertain whether they are here can already make their choice of internship location based on the information search they did before.

"Yes, I have determined and chosen", (ADP/W/21).

"Yes, it is possible to choose an internship place", (FAS/W/21).

"I can already determine what internship place suits me", (DMS/W/22).

The above statement is a statement from several informants who feel they already have a choice related to the place of internship. However, there are still some informants who feel that they still have to go back to find and wait for information, so there are still considerations that can have consequences because there are still doubts and maybe even a little compulsion.

"So far, not yet. I feel that I still have to weigh before actually choosing where to do an internship. So, for now, I can't immediately choose the internship place", (RAD/W/21).

"For the beginning, you can say that", (RSP/W/21).

From this statement, it can be said that there is a condition in which the information obtained by each cannot be ascertained because there is no definite answer at a later stage. For this reason, researchers here try to understand more deeply at the next stage, more related to planning.

Verifying

The verifying stage is an additional stage carried out by Meho & Tibbo (Meho and Tibbo, 2003) after research using the Ellis model, to be able to perfect the model. This stage is a verification stage with checking or re-checking related to what they have chosen in the previous stage. Verifying is the activity of re-examining information that has been sought, monitored, and selected (Zega, Safii, and Roekhan, 2022). This stage can be said to be the pre-ending stage where the information search will be carried out again before it is final on the selected decision. According to Kumala (in Fadhila, 2022), the verifying stage is based on the principle that the information can be said to be appropriate or not, so it needs to be re-examined.

At this stage, the author tries to ask informants if they are re-checking related to their chosen internship. Then for informants who feel they are still weighing options, the author here tries to find out what their next plan is after being able to choose an internship place, including whether to check again.

"Yes, surely I will always make sure many times whether the internship place I have chosen is worth it or not", (RAD/W/21).

"Yes, I still make sure again in addition to the previous criteria that have been met, also with the supporting factors for the implementation of internship activities later such as what and how because for the sake of the smooth process of the internship as well", (ADP/W/21).

"For this internship, I will try first for 3 months because I feel this is appropriate, but later when 3 months run inappropriately, maybe the internship in the next semester will look for another place, but if during these 3 months I have done what I feel capable and can continue, it will be continued", (FAS/W/21).

"Yes, I will make sure again by looking for information related to internship places outside the internship place I choose, so that there are other options for me", (DMS/W/22).

"I reconfirmed information related to the internship place and also looked for other places outside the one I had chosen. In addition, I also asked college friends about internship information", (RSP/W/21).

Based on the statements above, it is known that generally they certainly check again and reconfirm the suitability of the selected internship place, either by asking or discussing again. So, before going to the ending stage, they have found a fit or if it is not appropriate, changes can be made.

Ending

The ending stage is the last stage of information search behavior carried out. The ending is the last stage in information-seeking behavior by Ellis (Safri, Ro'fah, and Fajarni, 2022). This stage will be the finalization stage of what they are looking for where they are already fixating the choice. The ending stage here will also determine the decision taken. In addition, the ending stage can also be said to be the answer to the questions they did in the previous stage. Kumala (in Fadhila, 2022) states if the information that is needed can be fulfilled, then the search for information can be considered complete.

At this stage, the author seeks to find out whether the informant has been able to fixate and finalize the decision and what their next follow-up will look like.

"Right now my choice of internship is limited to living in two places. For the fixation, I still have to wait for information on the quota of students who can intern in one of the two places from the study program. After that, I can only determine. If I fix it with one choice, then I will start making concepts and goals for my internship journey in the next three months at the specified internship place", (RAD/W/21).

"I've reconfirmed it and that's the last course of action anyway. After that, I just have to wait for the cooperation process to be sorted out and start an internship", (ADP/W/21).

"...for the internship later, fix there for 3 months first take the digitization of the library first, and also every time after monitoring, you must always contact the lecturer who takes care of the internship", (FAS/W/21).

"That's right", (DMS/W/22).

"...has been able to determine the choice of internship places related to campus", (RSP/W/21).

These statements are evidence of the final stage in this model of information-seeking behavior. They can already take steps or final decisions as well as plan for the future.

4. CONCLUSION AND ADVICE

Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion, research conclusions can be drawn regarding the analysis of the Ellis Model on the information-seeking behavior of the Department of Library students at Nusantara Islamic University in determining the place of internship, which is as follows.

- 1) At the starting stage, they search for initial information independently, which is done by asking and discussing with people, be they lecturers, friends, or other parties. So that recommendations regarding internship locations are obtained so that they become the earliest information.
- 2) At the chaining stage, start connecting the next chain or next action, namely by trying to discuss again with other supporting parties and also making observations on the spot.
- 3) At the browsing stage, they begin to search for more in-depth information related to potential or recommended internship locations through the use of Internet media.
- 4) At the differentiating stage, it is starting to appear that they can select or narrow the scope of potential internship locations, for example by grouping certain categories, such as location.
- 5) At the monitoring stage, they have monitored the development of potential internship sites by monitoring the development of the MoU between the university and the company where the internship is taking place. As well as starting to ensure monitoring regarding workload and availability of internship student quotas.
- 6) At the extracting stage, the choice of which internship location they will choose is raised.
- 7) At the verifying stage, they confirm again regarding the internship location they will choose, whether they feel it is suitable or not.
- 8) At the ending stage, generally a final decision has been reached regarding the fixation of the choice of location based on the previous stages that have been carried out.

Advice

As for the results of the research conducted, there are several suggestions that the author wants to convey, which are as follows.

- 1) There is uncertainty in making a choice where there is a condition where the information is still waiting for information to be confirmed. It is better to prepare other plans from the start so that there is no wasted time waiting for information that doesn't know how long it will be received.
- 2) Take advantage of asking questions and having in-depth discussions with parties who know more about the recommended internship location, or take advantage of asking people who previously had experience in the recommended or potential internship location.
- 3) Start looking for relationships and information related to internship places, so that finding information will be easier because of the wide scope of the plan, for example via LinkedIn.

REFERENCES

- Aeni, L. N., Indah, R. N., and Syam, R. Z. A. (2021). Perilaku Pencarian Informasi Goldenness. Nusantara Journal of Information and Library Studies (N-JILS), 4(1), 17-30. DOI [10.30999/n-jils.v%vi%i.1193](https://doi.org/10.30999/n-jils.v%vi%i.1193)

- Alhusna, F. N., and Masrurah, S. (2021). Model perilaku Pencarian Informasi Dalam Memenuhi Kebutuhan Informasi: Kajian Literatur. *IJAL (Indonesian Journal of Academic Librarianship)*, 5(1), 19-28. <http://www.journals.apptisjatim.org/index.php/ijal/article/view/100/56>
- De la Fuente, I. M., Martínez, L., Carrasco-Pujante, J., Fedetz, M., López, J. I., & Malaina, I. (2021). Self-organization and information processing: from basic enzymatic activities to complex adaptive cellular behavior. *Frontiers in genetics*, 12, 644615. DOI 10.3389/fgene.2021.644615
- Dhaefina, Z. (2023). Pengaruh Kualitas Informasi Dan Pemenuhan Kebutuhan Informasi Pada Youtube Channel Gadgetin Terhadap Keputusan Pembelian Gadget (Studi Pada Masyarakat Bandar Lampung) (Doctoral dissertation, UIN RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG). <http://repository.radenintan.ac.id/22943/1/SKRIPSI%201-2.pdf>
- Erlianti, G. (2020). Pola Perilaku Pencarian Informasi Generasi Z Berperspektif Ellisian. *AL Maktabah*, 5(1), 1-9. DOI 10.29300/mkt.v5i1.2496
- Fadhila, M. (2022). Perilaku Pencarian Informasi Difabel Rungu dalam Mengakses Informasi di Perpustakaan Sekolah Luar Biasa Kota Banda Aceh (Doctoral dissertation, UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh). <https://repository.arraniry.ac.id/id/eprint/27443/1/Murica%20Fadhila%2C%20150503135%2C%20FAH%2C%20IP%2C%20081260835746.pdf>
- Fadli, M. R. (2021). Memahami Desain Metode Penelitian Kualitatif. *Humanika, Kajian Ilmiah Mata Kuliah Umum*, 21(1), 33-54. DOI 10.21831/hum.v21i1.38075. 33-54
- Fatah, A. (2021). Eksplorasi Dukungan Industri Mitra dalam Pelaksanaan Magang Pada Program Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka. In *Seminar Nasional Teknologi Pembelajaran*, 1(1), 282-290.
- Faturrahman, M. (2016). Model-model Perilaku Pencarian Informasi. *JIPi (Jurnal Ilmu Perpustakaan dan Informasi)*, 1(1), 74-91. DOI 10.30829/jipi.v1i1.101
- Gordon, I. D., Chaves, D., Dearborn, D., Hendrikx, S., Hutchinson, R., Popovich, C., & White, M. (2022). Information seeking behaviors, attitudes, and choices of academic physicists. *Science & Technology Libraries*, 41(3), 288-318. DOI 10.1080/0194262X.2021.1991546
- Hamzah, A. (2019). Metode Penelitian Kualitatif: Rekonstruksi Pemikiran Dasar serta Contoh Penerapan pada Ilmu Pendidikan, Sosial, & Humaniora. Batu: Literasi Nusantara Abadi.
- Ismail, I., Hasan, H., and Musdalifah, M. (2018). Pengembangan Kompetensi Mahasiswa Melalui Efektivitas Program Magang Kependidikan. *Edumaspul: Jurnal Pendidikan*, 2(1), 124-132. DOI 10.33487/edumaspul.v2i1.48
- Kapareliotis, I., Voutsina, K., & Patsiotis, A. (2019). Internship and employability prospects: assessing student's work readiness. *Higher Education, Skills and Work-Based Learning*, 9(4), 538-549. DOI 10.1108/HESWBL-08-2018-0086
- Lathifah, I. C., and Dewi, A. O. P. (2021). Perilaku Pencarian Informasi Ibu Hamil pada Kehamilan Pertama di Kecamatan Tembalang Semarang dalam Memenuhi Kebutuhan Informasi. *Anuva: Jurnal Kajian Budaya, Perpustakaan, dan Informasi*, 5(3), 401-416. DOI 10.14710/anuva.5.3.401-416
- Mansourian, Y. (2020). How passionate people seek and share various forms of information in their serious leisure. *Journal of the Australian Library and Information Association*, 69(1), 17-30. DOI 10.1080/24750158.2019.1686569
- Meho, L. I., and Tibbo, H. R. (2003). Modeling the Information- Seeking Behavior of Social Scientists: Ellis's Study Revisited. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, 54(6), 570-587. DOI 10.1002/asi.10244

- Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., and Saldana, J. (2014). *Qualitative Data Analysis: A Methods Sourcebook*. New York: Sage Books.
<https://books.google.co.id/books?id=p0wXBAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&hl=id#v=onepage&q&f=false>
- Mudawamah, N. S., and Sandra, F. (2022). Analisis perilaku pencarian informasi Perguruan Tinggi Islam Malang dalam memenuhi tugas mata kuliah keagamaan. *LibTech: Library and Information Science Journal*, 3(2), 51-63. DOI 10.18860/libtech.v3i2.20492
- Naveed, M. A., Batool, S. H., & Anwar, M. A. (2021). Resident university students' everyday life information seeking behaviour in Pakistan. *Information Research*, 26(2), 26-2. DOI 10.47989/irpaper901
- Novia, P., Khairani, D., Kamarusdiana, K., Kusmana, K., Sururin, S., & Rosyada, D. (2021, April). Information Seeking Behavior of College Students During the Pandemic Covid-19: Case Study at Bukit Parung Asri Housing. In *Proceedings of the 3rd International Colloquium on Interdisciplinary Islamic Studies, ICIIIS 2020, 20-21 October 2020, Jakarta, Indonesia*. DOI 10.4108/eai.20-10-2020.2305153
- Nurfadillah, M., and Ardiansah, A. (2021). Perilaku Pencarian Informasi Mahasiswa dalam Memenuhi Kebutuhan Informasi Sebelum dan Saat Pandemi Covid-19. *Fihris: Jurnal Ilmu Perpustakaan dan Informasi*, 16(1), 21-39. DOI 10.14421/fhrs.2021.162.21-39
- Nurkomara, S. (2020). Perilaku Pencarian Informasi Mahasiswa Tingkat Akhir dalam Menyelesaikan Skripsi Pada Masa Social Distancing (Bachelor's thesis, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora).
<https://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/bitstream/123456789/51360/1/fulltext.pdf>
- Ou, C., Buschek, D., Eiband, M., & Butz, A. (2021). Modeling web browsing behavior across tabs and websites with tracking and prediction on the client side. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2103.04694*. DOI 10.1145/nnnnnnn.nnnnnnn
- Ramdhan, M. (2021). *Metode Penelitian*. Surabaya: Cipta Media Nusantara.
https://books.google.co.id/books?id=Ntw_EAAAQBAJ&printsec=copyright&hl=id&source=gbs_pub_info_r#v=onepage&q&f=false
- Rapanta, C., Botturi, L., Goodyear, P., Guàrdia, L., & Koole, M. (2020). Online university teaching during and after the Covid-19 crisis: Refocusing teacher presence and learning activity. *Postdigital science and education*, 2, 923-945. DOI 10.1007/s42438-020-00155-y
- Rizkiyah, T. P., and Mayangsari, I. D. (2020). Perilaku Pencarian Informasi Kesehatan di Internet pada Masyarakat Kota Bandung. *SOSIOHUMANITAS*, 22(1), 63-78. DOI 10.36555/sosiohumanitas.v22i1.1541
- Safitri, H. (2017). Perilaku Pencarian Informasi Mahasiswa Pascasarjana UHAMKA (Bachelor's thesis, Jakarta: Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora UIN Syarif Hidayatullah).
<https://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/bitstream/123456789/36608/2/HILDA%20SAFITRI -FAH.pdf>
- Safri, T. M., Ro'fah, and Fajarni, S. (2022). Analisis Perilaku Pencarian Informasi Mahasiswa Difabel Netra UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta Selama Masa Pandemi Covid-19. *Jurnal Ilmu Perpustakaan (JIPER)*, 4(1), 47-62. DOI 10.31764/jiper.v4i1.8318
- Sutton, A., Clowes, M., Preston, L., & Booth, A. (2019). Meeting the review family: exploring review types and associated information retrieval requirements. *Health Information & Libraries Journal*, 36(3), 202-222. DOI 10.1111/hir.12276
- Syahrin, A., Suwignyo, H., & Priyatni, E. T. (2019). Creative thinking patterns in student's scientific works. *Eurasian Journal of Educational Research*, 19(81), 21-36. DOI 10.14689/ejer.2019.81.2
- Syamsuadi, A., Sepriyani, H., Endrini, S., & Febriani, A. (2022). Implementasi Kebijakan Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka di Universitas Abdurabb pada Program Magang Mahasiswa. *Edukatif: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan*, 4(1), 1341-1348. DOI 10.31004/edukatif.v4i1.2203

- Syawqi, A. (2017). Perilaku Pencarian Informasi Guru Besar UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. *Tik Ilmeu: Jurnal Ilmu Perpustakaan dan Informasi*, 1(1), 19-44. DOI [10.29240/tik.v1i1.207](https://doi.org/10.29240/tik.v1i1.207)
- Wahyudin, F. Z. N. (2022). Perilaku Pencarian Informasi Mahasiswa Politeknik Negeri Malang di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Menggunakan Metode David Ellis (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim). <http://etheses.uinmalang.ac.id/36490/1/18680014.pdf#>
- Zega, D. A. B., Safii, M., and Roekhan, R. (2022). Perilaku Informasi Content Creator Jejaring Sosial Berbasis Video .Baca: *Jurnal Dokumentasi dan Informasi*, 43(2), 125-137. DOI [10.14203/j.baca.v43i2.886](https://doi.org/10.14203/j.baca.v43i2.886)