

Seminar Nasional

METODOLOGI PENELITIAN PRAKTIS

Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, PTK, R&D

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Online, 27th April 2024

URGENSI PENELITIAN & METODOLOGI

No publication without research, no research without publication, and both are trending

No research without methodology, and methodology is useless without research

Penelitian adalah sebuah proses kegiatan mencari kebenaran terhadap suatu fenomena atau fakta yang terjadi dengan cara yang terstruktur dan sistematis.

Masalah penelitian adalah pernyataan tentang bidang yang menjadi perhatian peneliti, berupa kondisi yang harus ditingkatkan, kesulitan untuk dicarikan solusi dan pemecahan, atau pertanyaan yang mengganggu yang ada dalam literatur ilmiah atau teori.

Masalah penelitian dapat diperoleh melalui tiga cara, yaitu; (1) evaluasi terhadap penyimpangan atau gap antara apa yang diharapkan dengan kenyataan, (2) penyimpangan antara teori dan penerapan di lapangan, atau (3) Fakta baru yang diperoleh dari hasil riset dan pengamatan yang mengundang pertanyaan dan belum ada jawaban secara jelas dan ilmiah.

Menemukan Tema Penelitian

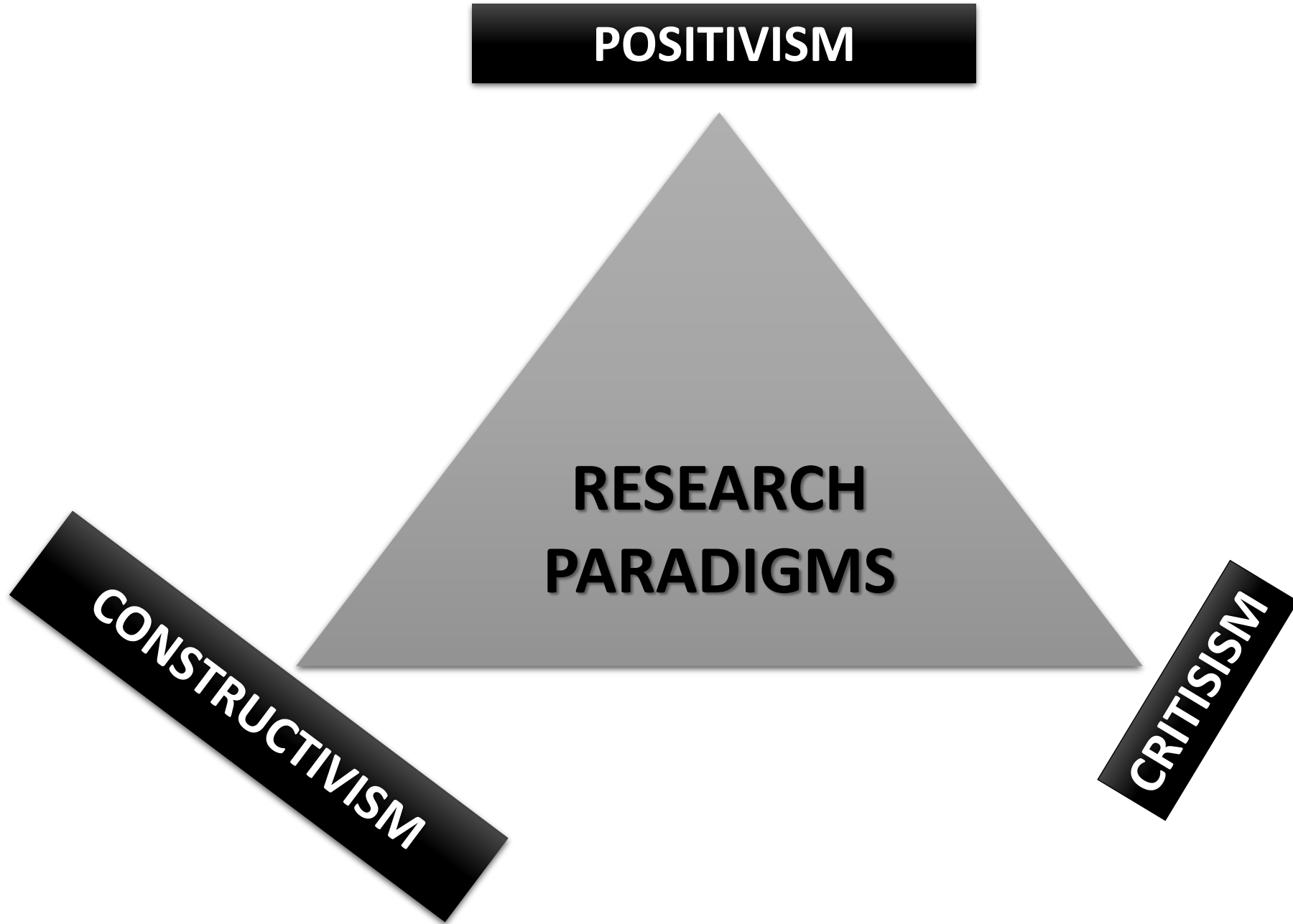
- **Secara formal:** rekomendasi penelitian, analogi, renovasi, menalar (dialektic), menguji (morfologi), menjabarkan (dekomposisi), merangkum lbh komprehensif (agregasi)
- **Secara non formal:** menyanggah (conjecture), fenomenologi, consensus, pengalaman

POSITIVISM

**RESEARCH
PARADIGMS**

CONSTRUCTIVISM


CRITICISM




POSITIVISM (QUANTITATIVE)

- **Objective**
- **Absolute**
- **Scientific**
- **Deductive logic**
- **Nomothetic: laws, theory, general principles**
- **Quantitative**
- **Measurable**
- **Confirmation of theory**
- **Methods: questionnaire, experiment, testing, statistical analysis, measurement, scaling, sampling, classification, prediction**
- **Methodology: correlation, comparison, influence, experiment**

CONSTRUCTIVISM (QUALITATIVE)

- **Interpretivism**
 - **Subjective, individuality, uniqueness**
 - **Relativism (local & specific constructed realities)**
 - **Naturalistic**
 - **Inductive**
 - **Ideographic**
 - **Qualitative**
 - **Reflective, introspection, feelings, subjective experience, case study**
 - **Explanation the real structures behind illusion/the fact, false needs**
 - **Dialectical interaction between researcher with respondents**
 - **Methods: observation, participant observation, interview, FGD, case study, life history with qualitative analysis**
 - **Methodology: ethnography, evaluative, grounded, case study, hermeneutics, phenomenology, text, history**
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CRITISISM (QUAN AND/OR QUAL)

- **Critical inquiry**
 - **Subjective & their variant**
 - **Historical realism**
 - **Naturalistic & Scientific**
 - **Inductive & Deductive**
 - **Nomothetic & ideographic**
 - **Qualitative**
 - **Empowerment**
 - **Explanation to social meaningful action**
 - **Methods: comparative analysis, document analysis, interpretative, content analysis, dialectical between theory & praxis**
 - **Methodology: Action Research, PAR, PTK, R&D**
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QUANTITATIVE VS QUALITATIVE

(Neuman, 2006)

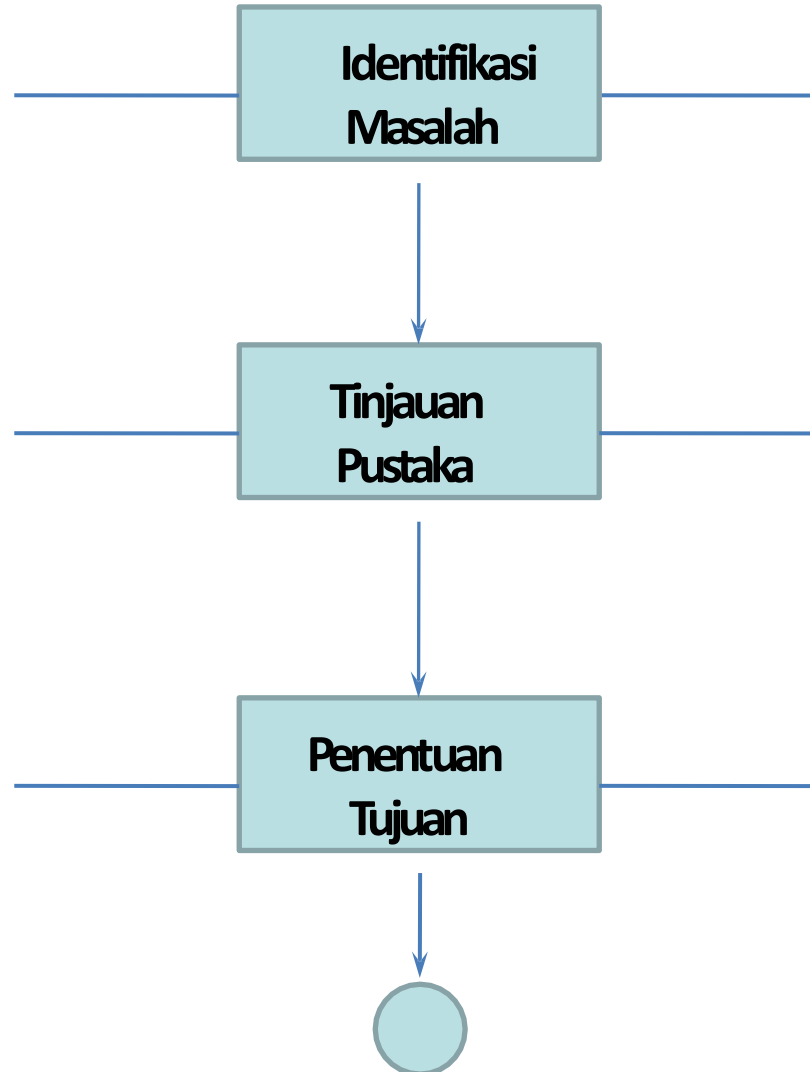
Measure objective facts	Construct social reality, culture meaning
Focus on variables	Focus on interactive process, event
Reliability is key	Authenticity is key
Value free	Values are presents and explicit
Theory and data are separate	Theory and data are fused
Independent of context	Situationally constrained
Statistical analysis	Thematic analysis
Researcher is detached	Researcher is involved

QUANTITATIVE VS QUALITATIVE

Quantitative

- Description and Explanation oriented
- Major role
- Justification for the research problem and specification for the need for the study
- Specific and narrow
- Measurable, observable data

Steps



Qualitative

- Exploratory and understanding oriented
- Minor role
- Justification for the research problem
- General and broad
- Participants experiences

QUANTITATIVE VS QUALITATIVE

Quantitative

Steps

Qualitative

- Predetermined instruments
- Numeric (numbered) data
- Large number of individuals

- Statistical Analysis
- Description of trends, comparison of groups, or relationships among variables
- A comparison of result with predictions and past studies

- Standard and fixed
- Objective and unbiased



Pengumpulan
Data

Analisis Data

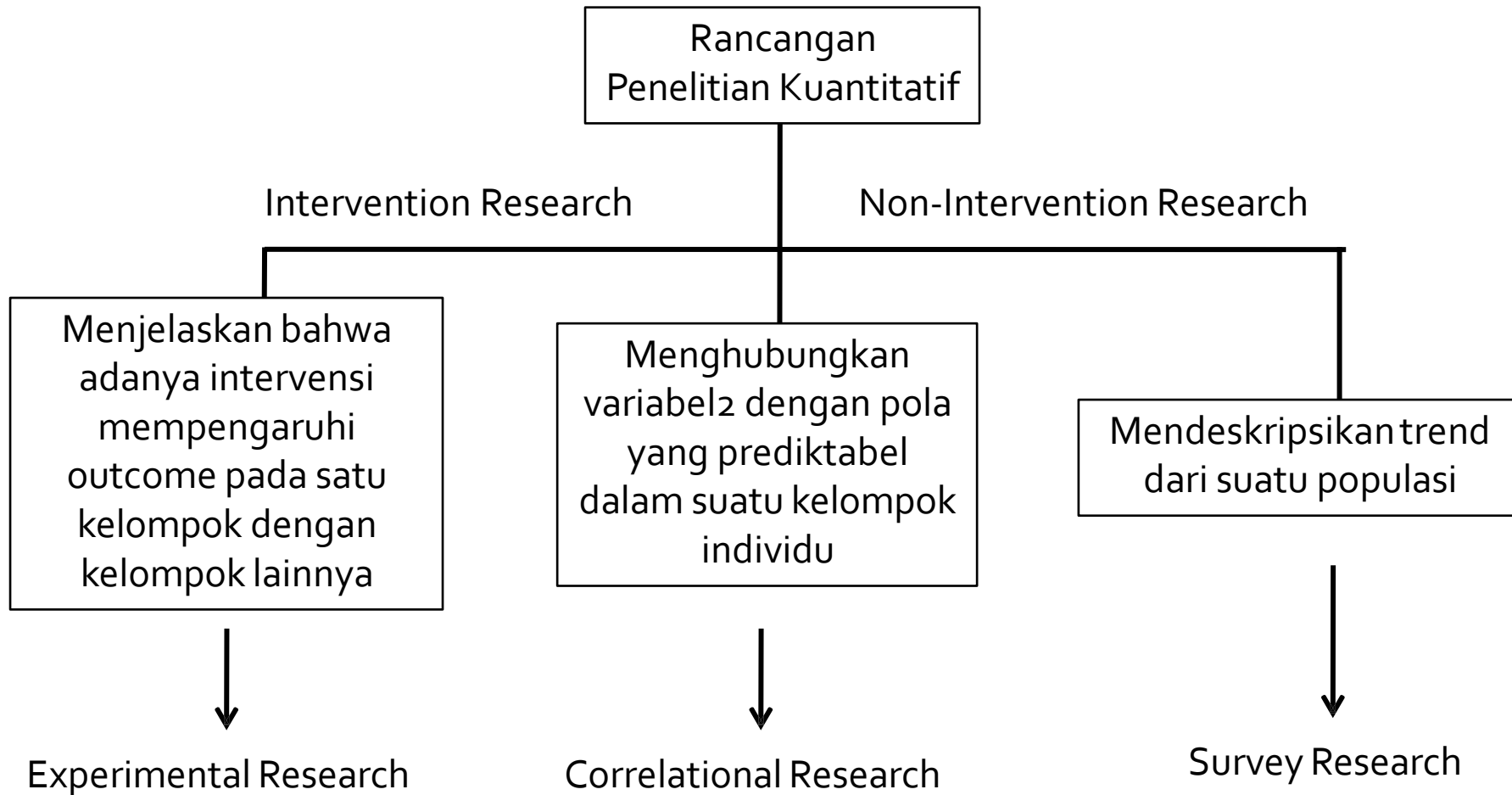
Laporan dan
Evaluasi
Penelitian

- General, emerging form
- Text or image data
- Small number of individuals or sites

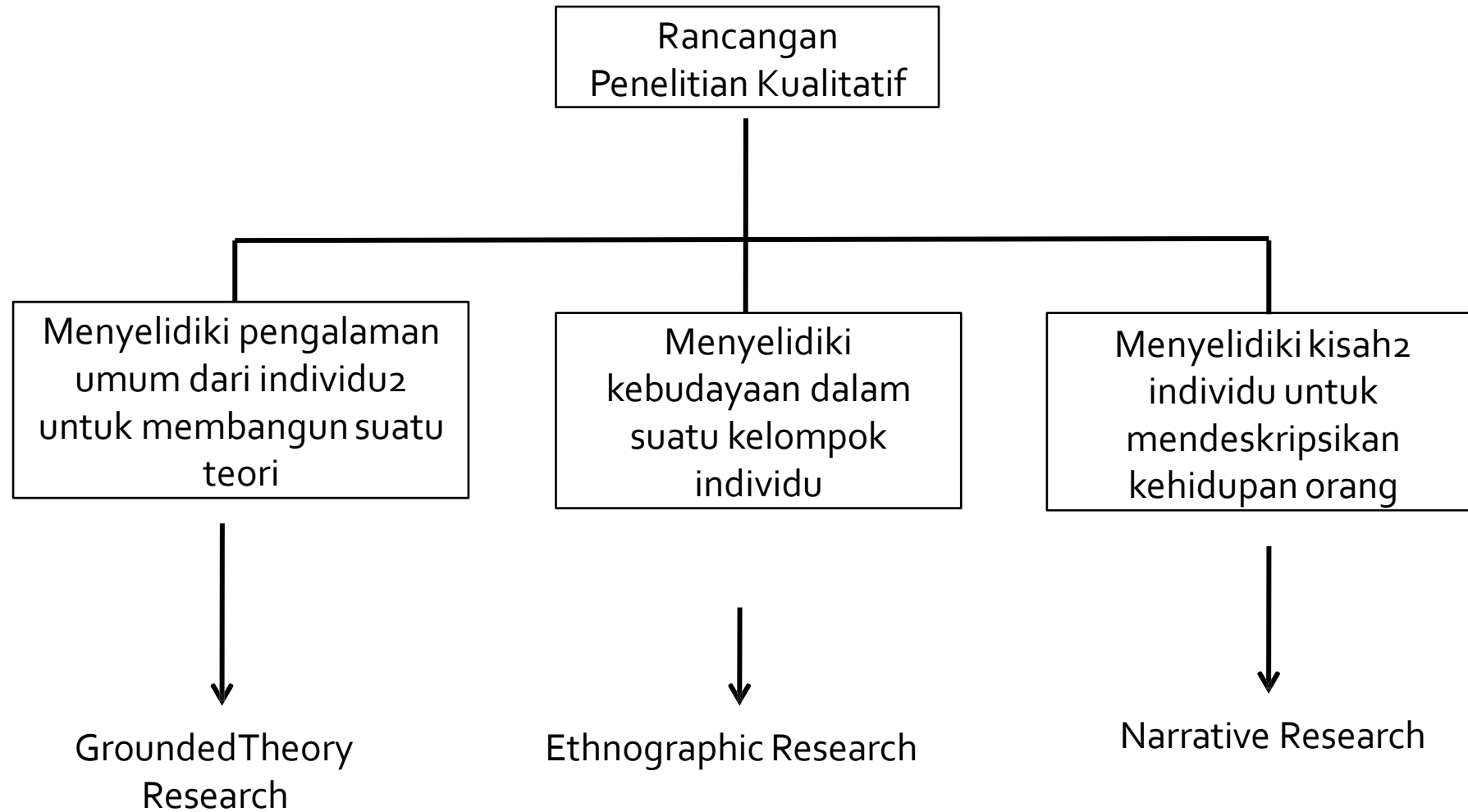
- Text analysis
- Descriptions, analysis, and thematic development
- The larger meaning of findings

- Flexible and emerging
- Reflective and biased

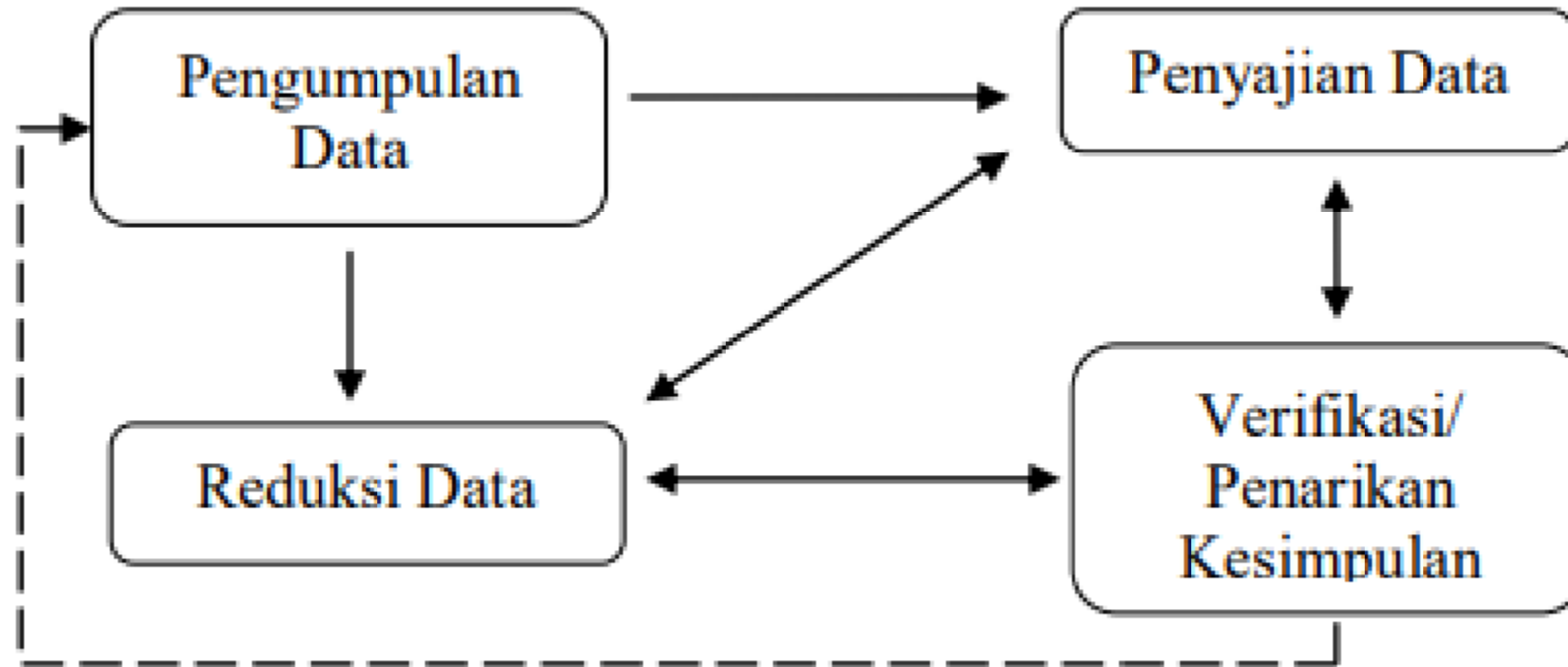
QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH DESIGN



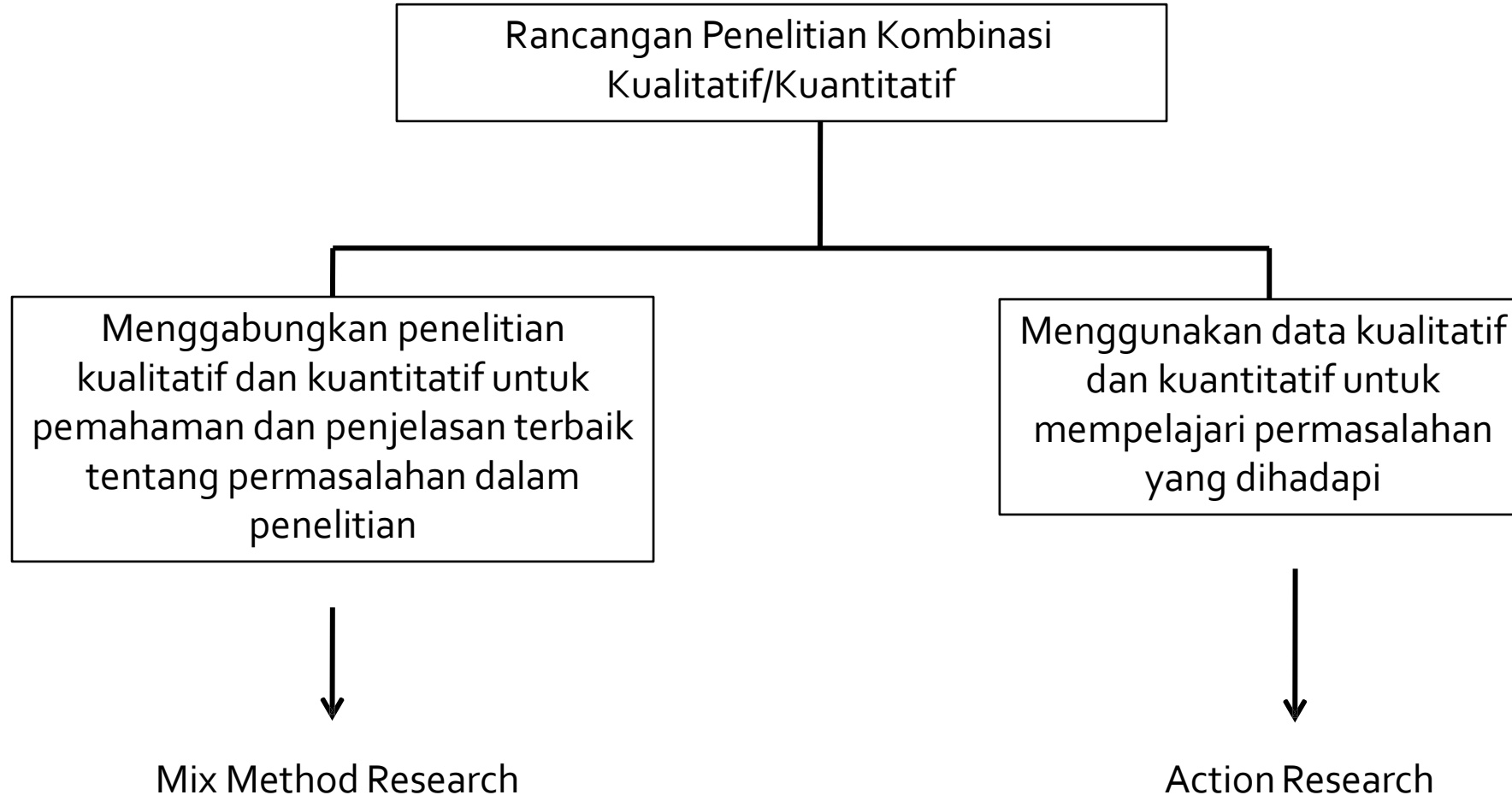
QUALITATIVE RESEARCH DESIGN



QUALITATIVE METHOD

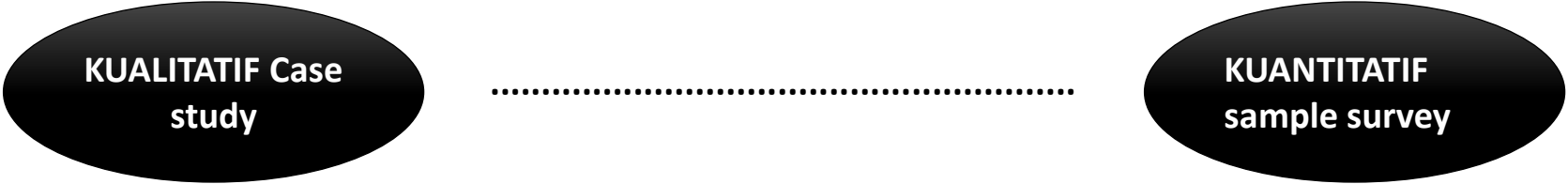


MIX METHODS RESEARCH DESIGN

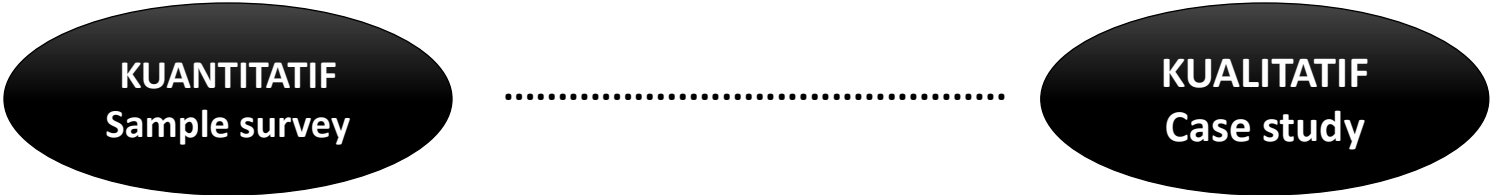


MIX QUALITATIVE – QUANTITATIVE

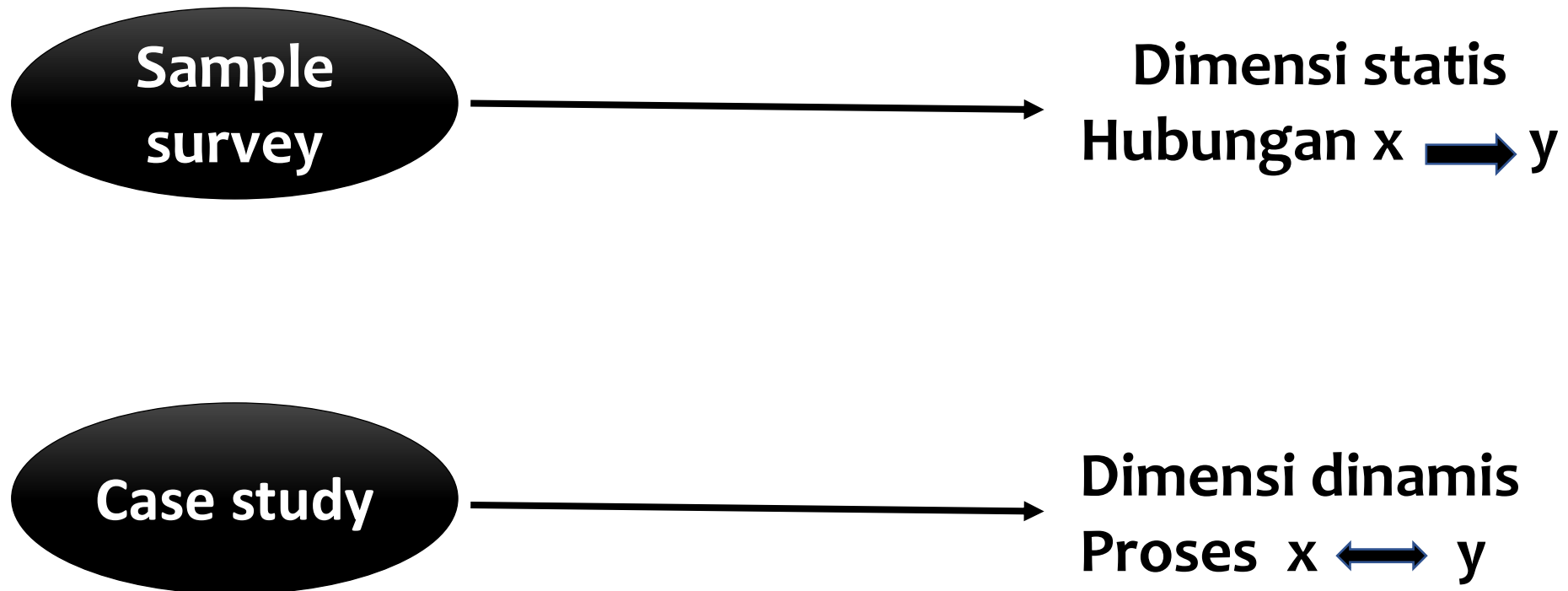
STUDI KUALITATIF SEBAGAI TAHAP AWAL STUDI KUANTITATIF



STUDI KUANTITATIF SEBAGAI DASAR STUDI KUALITATIF



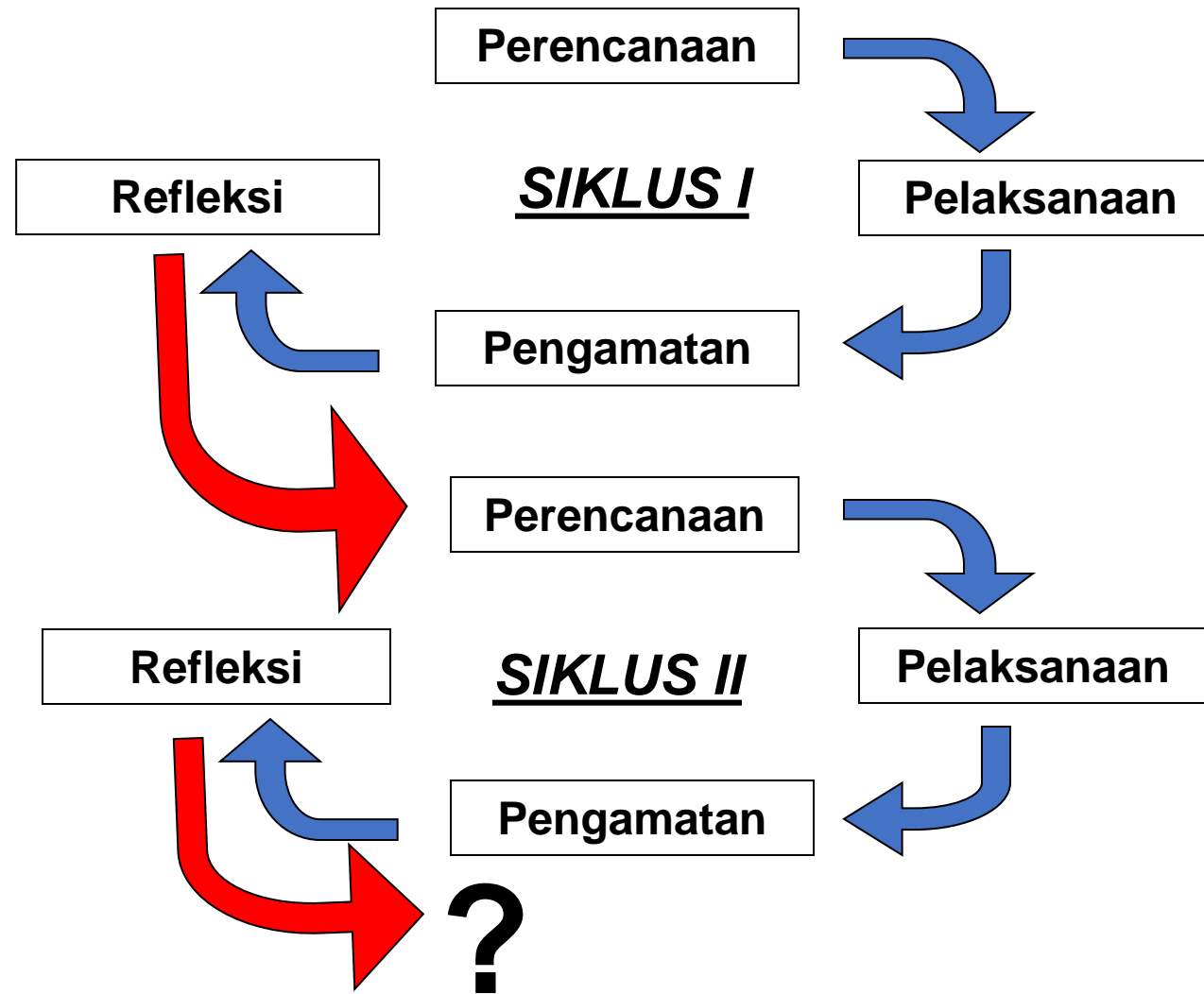
KUANTITATIF & KUALITATIF SIMULTAN UNTUK DIMENSI MASALAH BERBEDA



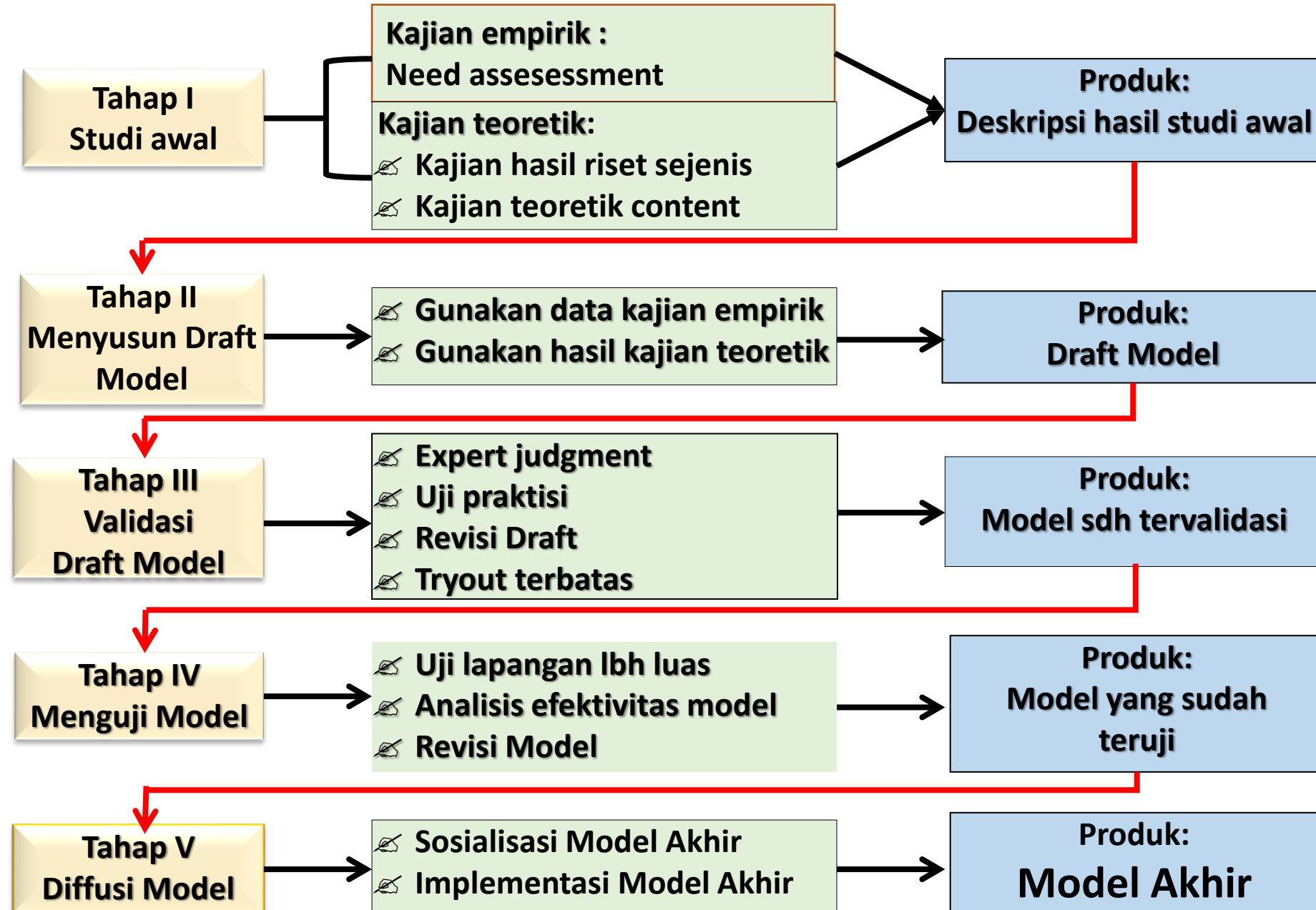
PENELITIAN FORMAL VS PTK

NO	ASPEK	PENELITIAN FORMAL	PTK
1	Masalah	Hasil amatan pihak lain	Hasil amatan sendiri
2	Tujuan	Uji hipotesis, generalisasi, eksplanasi	Perbaikan, peningkatan praktik
3	Manfaat	Tidak langsung, saran	Langsung dapat dinikmati
4	Teori	Sebagai dasar hipotesis	Sebagai dasar pemilihan aksi
5	Metode	Langkah cenderung linier, analisis setelah data terkumpul	Langkah kerja cenderung siklik, analisis saat proses

PENELITIAN TINDAKAN KELAS (PTK)



R & D DESIGN (Sederhana)





Thank you!

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