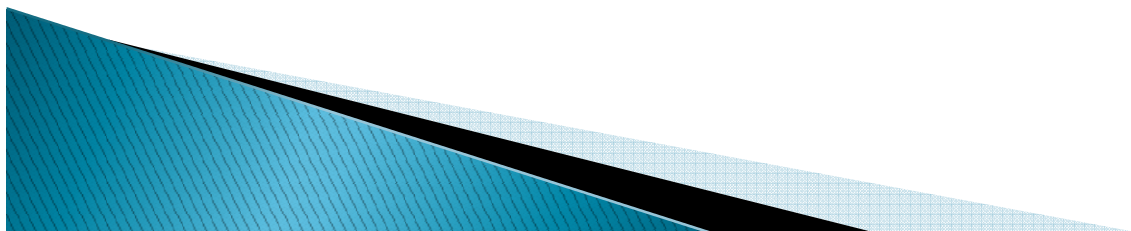


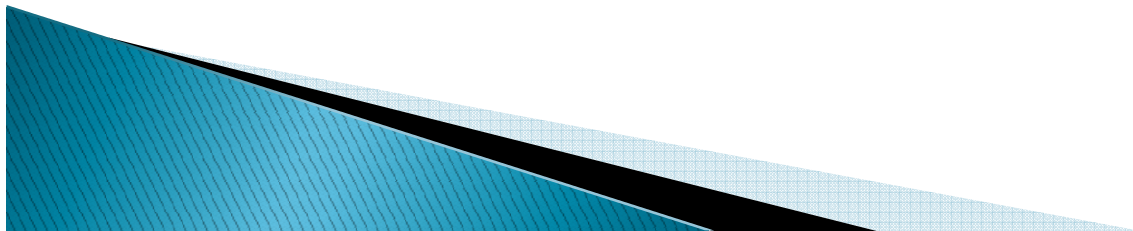
# PENGERTIAN RESEARCH

- ▶ *Re* (kembali) dan *to search* (mencari)
- ▶ Systematic, *controlled*, empirical, and critical investigation of hypothetical prepositions about the presumed relations among phenomena (Kerlinger)
- ▶ Systematic process of collecting and logically analyzing information (data) for some purposes (Schumacker)
- ▶ Sort of careful, systematic, patient study and investigation in some field of knowledge, undertake to discover or establish fact and principles ( Fraenkel & Wallen)
- ▶ Research is process of discovery ( Borg & Gall)



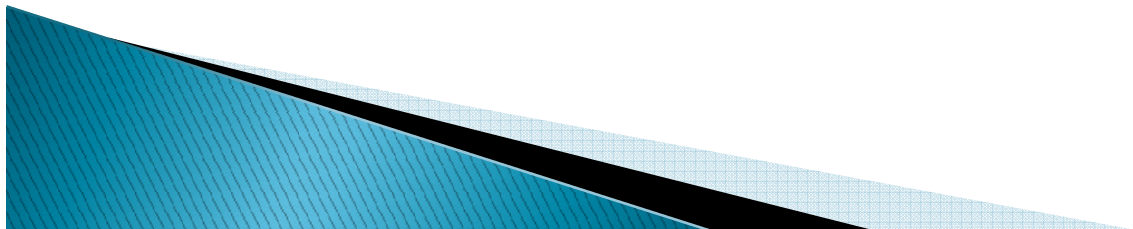
# Apa itu masalah

- ▶ Unsatisfactory or unsettling
- ▶ Difficulty
- ▶ State of affairs (need to be change)
- ▶ Condition want to improve or eliminate
- ▶ Question (answer)



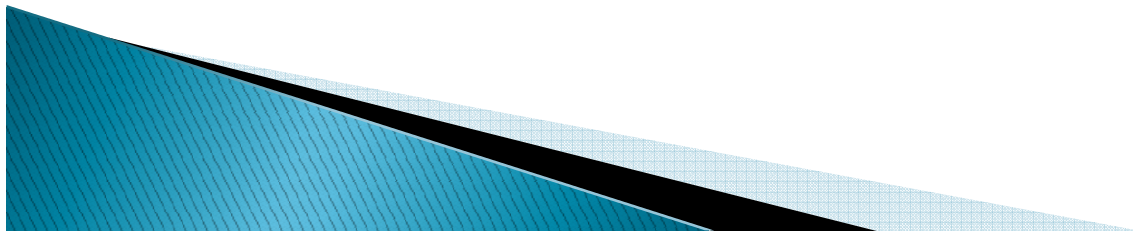
# Kriteria masalah

- ▶ Researchable (collect data)
- ▶ Feasible (available resource)
- ▶ Clear (key word)
- ▶ Significant (contribute to knowledge)
- ▶ Ethical (psychological or physical harm)



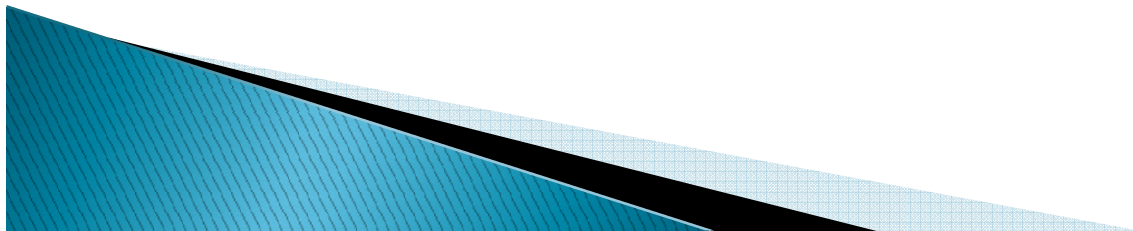
# Klasifikasi penelitian

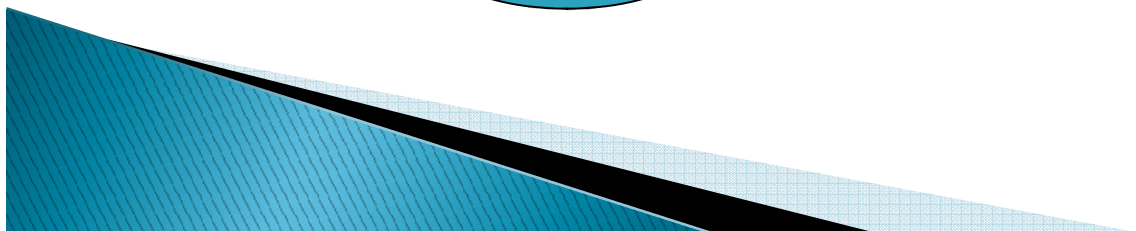
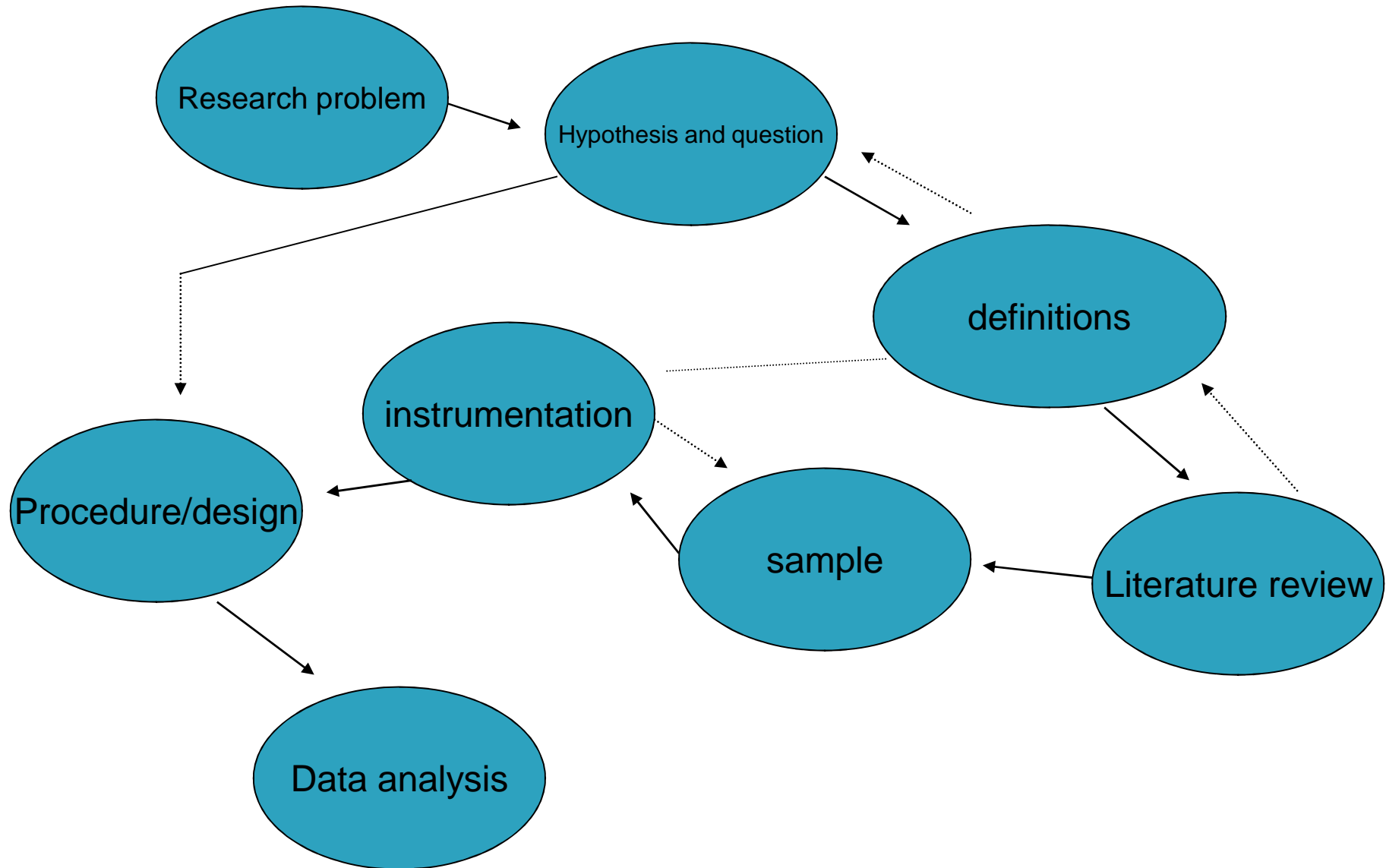
- ▶ Descriptive, correlational, experimental (Huitt)
- ▶ Descriptive, associational, intervention (Fraenkel & Wallen)
- ▶ Eksploratif, pengembangan, verifikatif, kebijakan (Suharsimi)



# Klasifikasi Penelitian

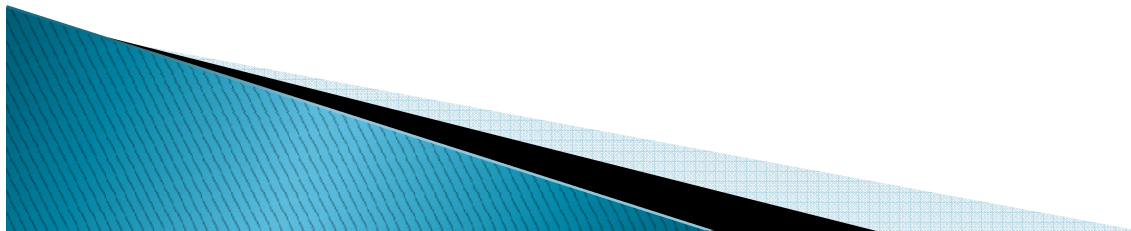
- ▶ Descriptive, survey, developmental, case study (explore or describe)
- ▶ Relational, correllational, ex post facto (explain or predict)
- ▶ Pre experimental, experimental, quasi experimental





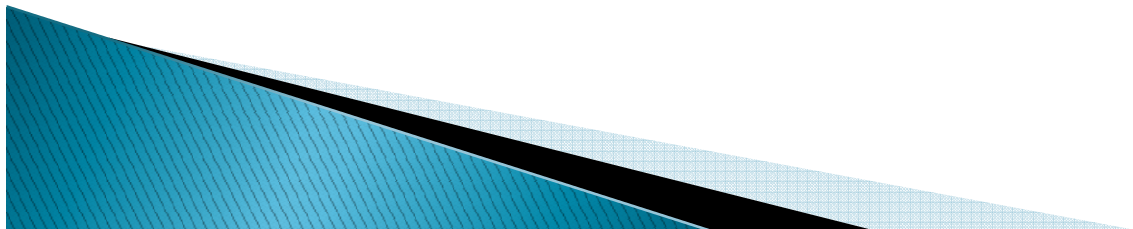
# PENGERTIAN TEORI

“ A theory is a set of interrelated construct (concepts), definitions, and propositions that presents a systematic view of phenomena by specifying relations among variables, with the purpose of explaining and predicting phenomena” (Kerllinger, 1973)



# Penelitian vs Metode Ilmiah

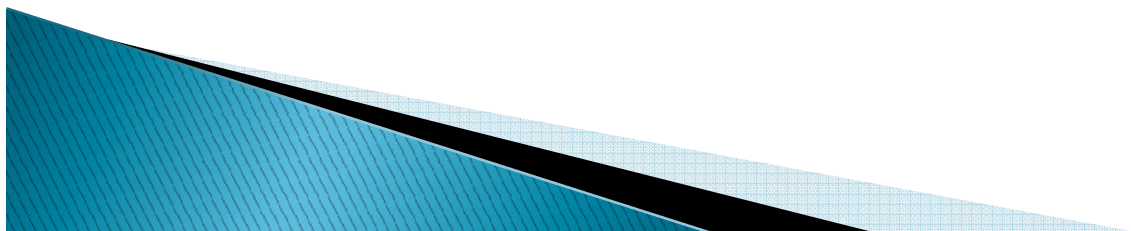
- ▶ Penelitian menuntut obyektivitas;
- ▶ Menuntut proses intensif, sistematis, terfokus, lebih formal;
- ▶ Dalam rangka penemuan dan pengembangan bangun pengetahuan
- ▶ Metode ilmiah lebih mementingkan aplikasi berfikir deduktif-induktif





# Ciri-Ciri Penelitian

- ▶ Diarahkan untuk memecahkan masalah tertentu;
- ▶ Ditekankan pada pengembangan generalisasi, prinsip, teori;
- ▶ Berangkat-bermuara pada obyek yang dapat diteliti;
- ▶ Memerlukan observasi dan deskripsi yang akurat



# Ciri-Ciri Penelitian

- ▶ Menekankan pada penemuan baru, tidak sekedar sintesa/mereorganisasi fakta lama;
- ▶ Prosedur dirancang secara rasional;
- ▶ Menuntut keahlian;
- ▶ Menuntut upaya obyektif dan logis;
- ▶ Menuntut kesabaran dan tidak dilakukan secara tergesa-gesa;
- ▶ Kadang-kadang menuntut keberanian

