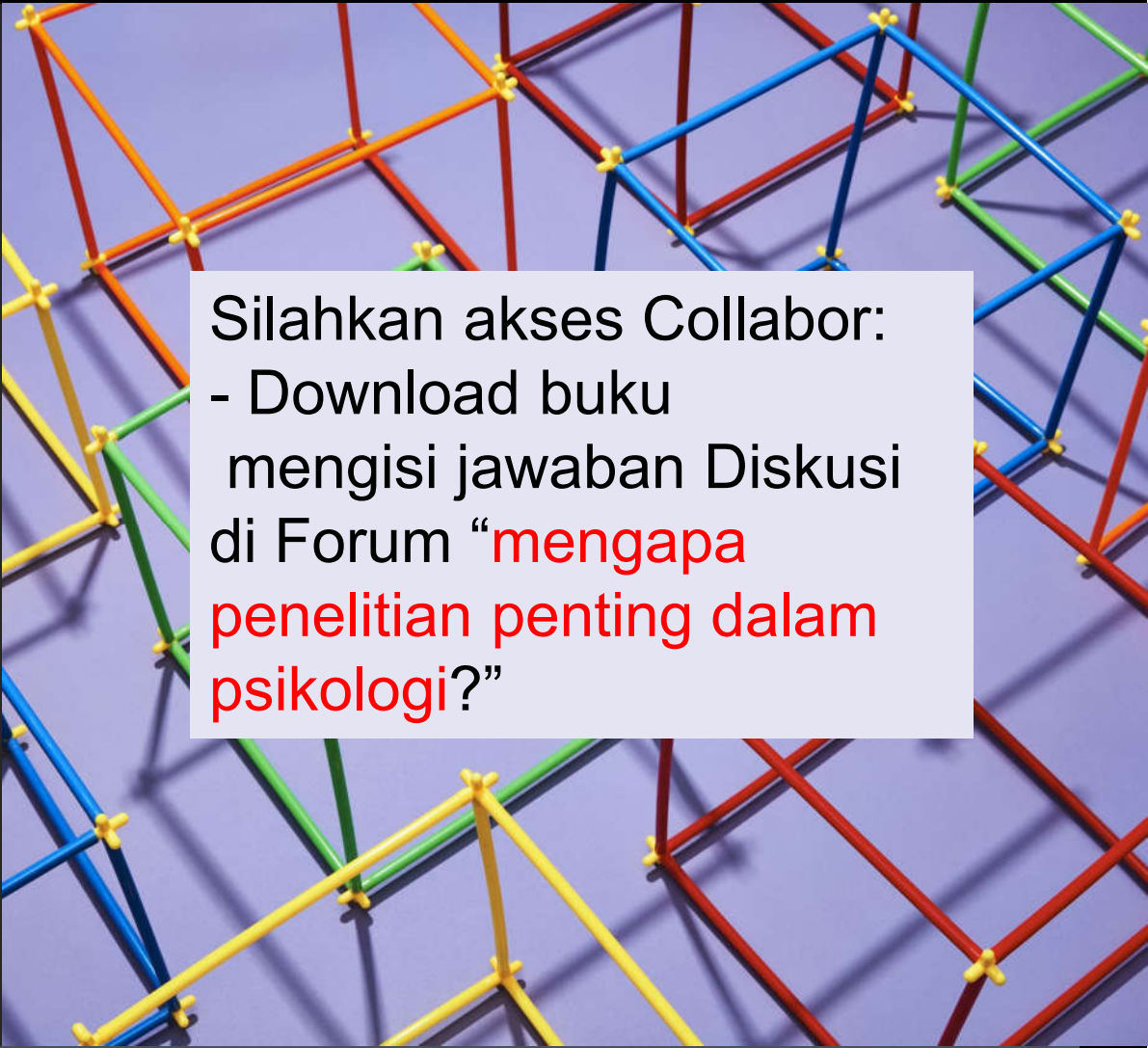


01 MENDAPATKAN PENGETAHUAN & METODE ILMIAH

KULIAH 01
METODOLOGI PENELITIAN &
STATISTIK DESKRIPTIF
(ARIES YULIANTO, S.PSI., M.SI)

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION, ACQUIRING
KNOWLEDGE, AND THE SCIENTIFIC
METHOD



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METHODS OF KNOWING AND ACQUIRING KNOWLEDGE (**METODE MENGETAHUI & MENDAPATKAN PENGETAHUAN**)

Methods of acquiring knowledge: (p.3)

are ways in which a person can know things or discover answers to questions.

→ Metode utk mendapatkan jawaban thd pertanyaan.

6 METODE:

1. method of tenacity, (p. 3)
2. method of intuition, (p.3)
3. method of authority, (p.4)
4. rational method, (p.6)
5. method of empiricism (p.7)
6. Scientific Method

Metode non-ilmiah

METHODS OF KNOWING AND ACQUIRING KNOWLEDGE (METODE MENGETAHUI & MENDAPATKAN PENGETAHUAN)

p.9

TABLE 1.1

Summary of Nonscientific Methods of Acquiring Knowledge

Method	Way of Knowing or Finding Answer
Tenacity	From habit or superstition
Intuition	From a hunch or feeling
Authority	From an expert
Rationalism	From reasoning; a logical conclusion
Empiricism	From direct sensory observation

METHODS OF KNOWING AND ACQUIRING KNOWLEDGE (METODE MENGETAHUI & MENDAPATKAN PENGETAHUAN)

I.2 The Scientific Method/metode ilmiah (p. 10)

= pendekatan untuk mendapatkan pengetahuan yg melibatkan formulasi pertanyaan2 spesifik & secara sistematis menemukan jawaban.

Langkah-langkah metode Ilmiah:

■ 1: Observe Behavior or Other Phenomena (p. 11)

- Diawali dgn observasi/hasil pengamatan sehari-hari, baik oleh diri sendiri maupun orang lain.
- Cenderung melakukan generalisasi → **inductive reasoning**

■ 2: Form a Tentative Answer or Explanation (a Hypothesis) (p. 11)

1. Identifikasi faktor lain (=variables), yg berkaitan dgn hasil pengamatan.
(**Variables** = characteristics or conditions that change or have different values for different individuals)
2. Berikutnya, pilih satu penjelasan (=hypothesis) utk dievaluasi secara ilmiah..
(**hypothesis** = a statement that describes or explains a relationship between or among variables).

METHODS OF KNOWING AND ACQUIRING KNOWLEDGE (METODE MENGETAHUI & MENDAPATKAN PENGETAHUAN)

Langkah-langkah metode Ilmiah: (2)

■ **3: Use Your Hypothesis to Generate a Testable Prediction (p. 13)**

- Dari hipotesis yg dipilih, uji ke dalam situasi sehari-hari yg spesifik yg dapat diamati.
- Sebuah hipotesis dpt digunakan utk sejumlah prediksi & setiap prediksi mengacu pada setiap situasi tertentu yg dapat diobservasi & diukur.

(**Deduction**, or **deductive reasoning**, uses a general statement as the basis for reaching a conclusion about specific examples)

■ **4: Evaluate the Prediction by Making Systematic, Planned Observations (p. 13)**

- evaluate the prediction using direct observation (the **empirical method**).

■ **5: Use the Observations to Support, Refute, or Refine the Original Hypothesis (p. 15)**

- Bandingkan observasi dgn prediksi yg sebelumnya dibuat dari hipotesis.

The **scientific method** is a method of acquiring knowledge that uses observations to develop a hypothesis, & then uses the hypothesis to make logical predictions that can be empirically tested by making additional, systematic observations.

METHODS OF KNOWING AND ACQUIRING KNOWLEDGE (METODE MENGETAHUI & MENDAPATKAN PENGETAHUAN)

I.2 The Scientific Method

3 prinsip penting:

1. empirical, (p. 15)
2. public, (p. 16)
3. objective. (p. 16)