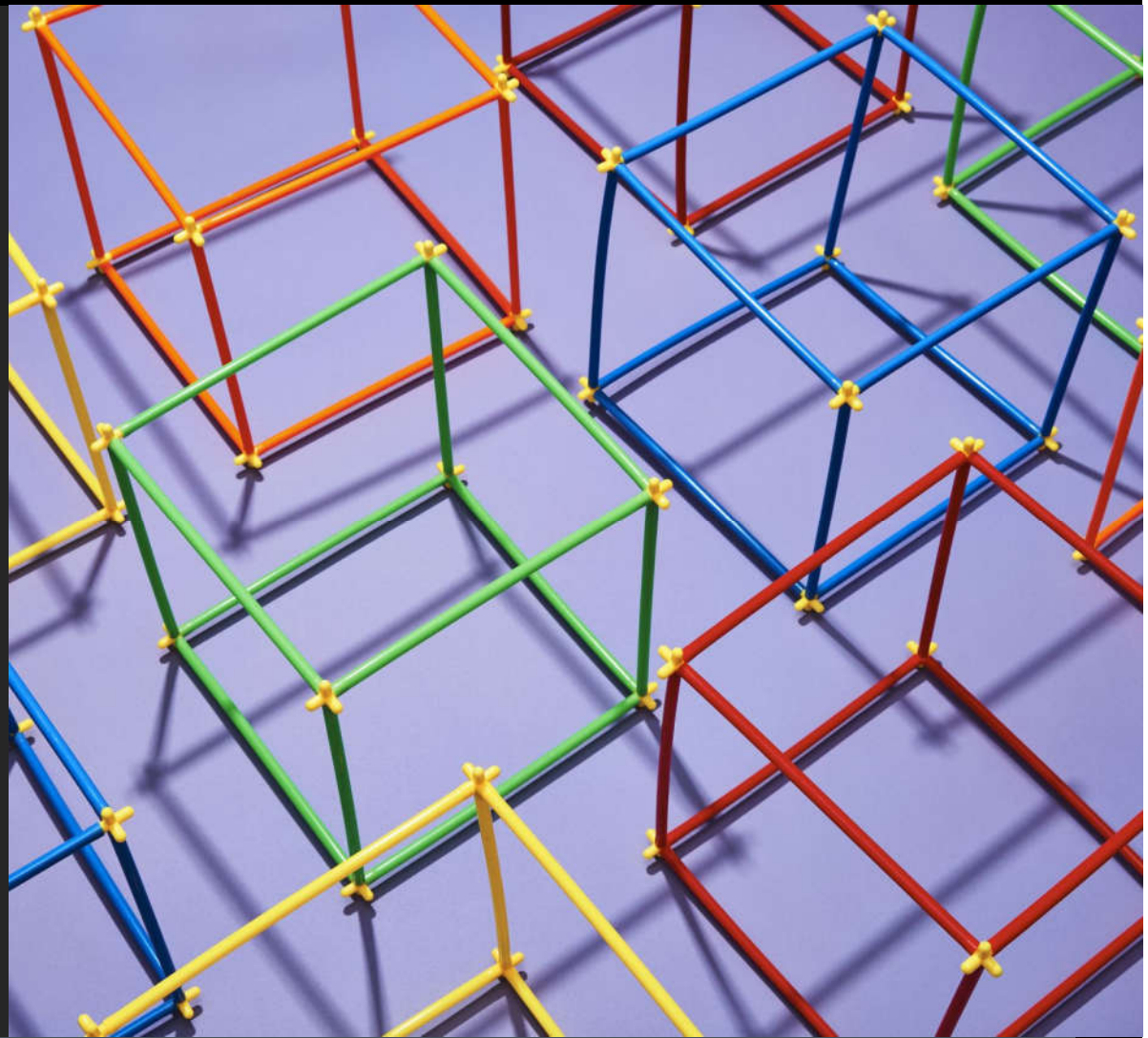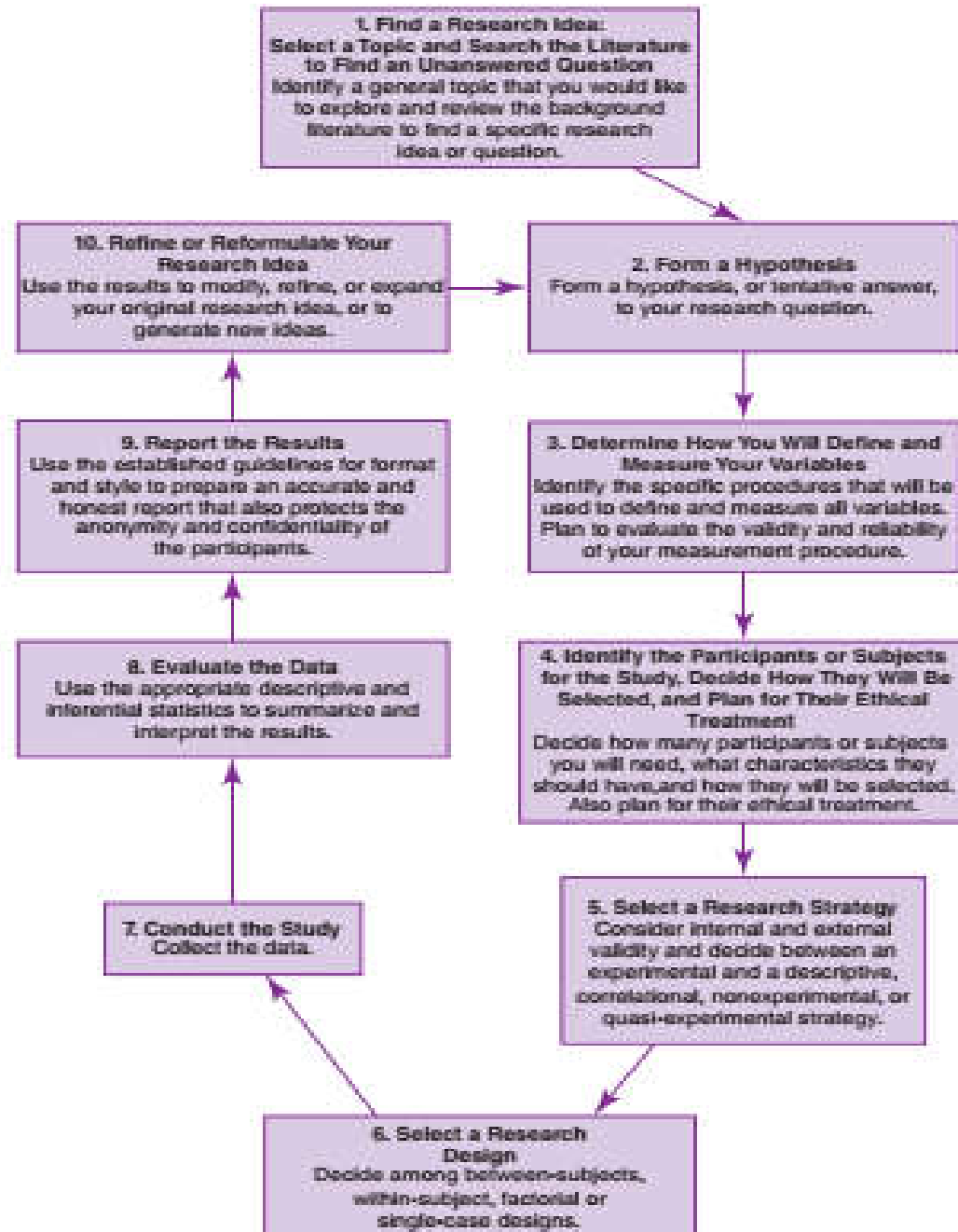# 03 HIPOTESIS PENELITIAN

KULIAH 03

METODOLOGI PENELITIAN &
STATISTIK DESKRIPTIF

(ARIES YULIANTO, S.PSI., M.SI)

C H A P T E R 2
RESEARCH IDEAS AND HYPOTHESES

PROSES PENELITIAN (P.21)

1. Find a Research Idea:
Select a Topic and Search the Literature to Find an Unanswered Question
Identify a general topic that you would like to explore and review the background literature to find a specific research idea or question.

10. Refine or Reformulate Your Research Idea
Use the results to modify, refine, or expand your original research idea, or to generate new ideas.

2. Form a Hypothesis
Form a hypothesis, or tentative answer, to your research question.

9. Report the Results
Use the established guidelines for format and style to prepare an accurate and honest report that also protects the anonymity and confidentiality of the participants.

3. Determine How You Will Define and Measure Your Variables
Identify the specific procedures that will be used to define and measure all variables. Plan to evaluate the validity and reliability of your measurement procedure.

8. Evaluate the Data
Use the appropriate descriptive and inferential statistics to summarize and interpret the results.

4. Identify the Participants or Subjects for the Study, Decide How They Will Be Selected, and Plan for Their Ethical Treatment
Decide how many participants or subjects you will need, what characteristics they should have, and how they will be selected. Also plan for their ethical treatment.

7. Conduct the Study
Collect the data.

5. Select a Research Strategy
Consider internal and external validity and decide between an experimental and a descriptive, correlational, nonexperimental, or quasi-experimental strategy.

6. Select a Research Design
Decide among between-subjects, within-subject, factorial or single-case designs.

The Steps in the Research Process

IDENTIFYING A TOPIC AREA

1. Selecting a general topic area.
2. Reviewing the published research reports in that area to identify the relevant variables and find an unanswered question.

Common sources of research topics:
- Personal Interests and Curiosities (p. 31)
- Casual Observation (p.32)
- Reports of Others' Observations (p.32)
- Practical Problems or Questions (p.32)
  - **- applied research**
  - **- basic research**.
- Behavioral Theories (p.33)

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SOURCES

Jenis literatur dpt dibagi 2:
p. 36

A **primary source** is a firsthand report of observations or research results written by the individual(s) who actually conducted the research and made the observations.

A **secondary source** is a description or summary of another person's work. A secondary source is written by someone who did not participate in the research or observations being discussed.

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE (LITERATURE SEARCH)

Mengumpulkan berbagai informasi berkaitan dgn apa yg akan diteliti.

- Membaca buku & artikel jurnal

→ Apa saja yg sdh diketahui, penelitian apa saja yg telah dilakukan, hal2 apa saja yg belum terjawab.

The purpose of a literature search (p.37):

(1) to gain a general familiarity with the current research in your specific area of interest, and

(2) to find a small set of research studies that will serve as the basis for your own research idea.

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE (LITERATURE SEARCH)

Hindari untuk melakukan PLAGIARISME pada tahap ini.

Plagiarisme =
1. Menuliskan isi suatu referensi tanpa menyebutkan sumbernya.
2. Menuliskan isi suatu referensi tanpa melakukan perubahan.

Untuk mencegah plagiarisme:
1. Tuliskan sumber referensi. → gunakan Mendeley
2. Lakukan paraphrase. → mengubah kalimat namun dgn makna yg sama.

Cara umum paraphrase:
1. Tuliskan menjadi kalimat pasif. (atau sebaliknya)
2. Ganti sejumlah kata dengan padanannya.
3. Meringkas kalimat.