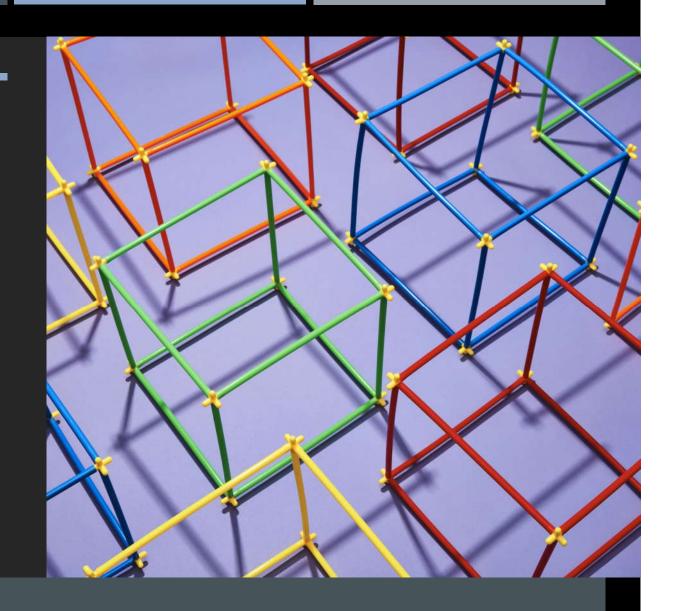
04 VARIABEL PENELITIAN

KULIAH 04

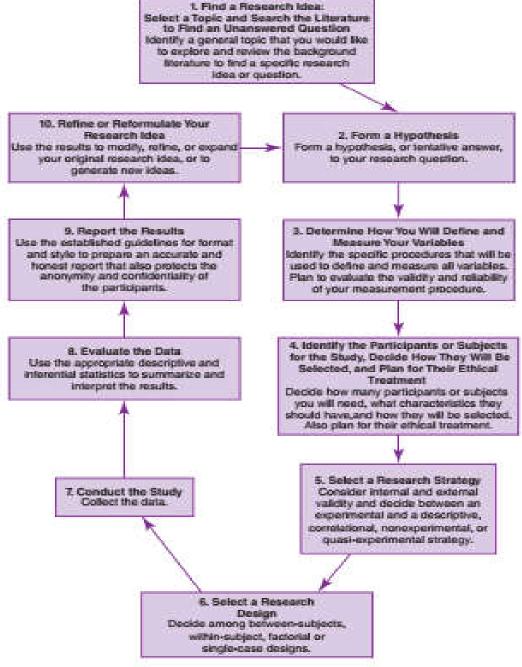
METODOLOGI PENELITIAN & STATISTIK DESKRIPTIF

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

C H A PT E R 3 DEFINING AND MEASURING VARIABLES



PROSES PENELITIAN (P.21)



The Steps in the Research Process

- Step 3 of the research process: How researchers define and measure variables.
- Variables: (p. 53)
 as characteristics or conditions that change or have different values for different individuals.
 - To evaluate differences or changes in variables, it is essential that we are able to measure them.

Theories and Constructs (p.53)

In attempting to explain and predict behavior, scientists and philosophers often develop **theories** that contain hypothetical mechanisms & intangible elements.

- Theory is a set of statements about the mechanisms underlying a particular behavior.
- Theories help organize and unify different observations of the behavior and its relationship with other variables.
 - → A good theory generates predictions about the behavior.
- **Constructs** are hypothetical attributes or mechanisms that help explain and predict behavior in a theory.

- Operational Definitions (p. 54)
 - = a procedure for indirectly measuring and defining a variable that cannot be observed or measured directly.
- Limitations of operational Definitions:
 - ✓ an operational definition is not the same as the construct itself.
 - ✓ there is not a one-to-one relationship between the variable that is being measured & the actual measurements produced by the operational definition.
 - ✓ it is easy for operational definitions to leave out important components of a construct.
 - operational definitions often include extra components that are not part of the construct being measured.

Using operational Definitions (p. 55)

- 2 general criteria used to evaluate the quality of a measurement procedure, especially an operational definition:
 - I. validity
 - 2. reliability.