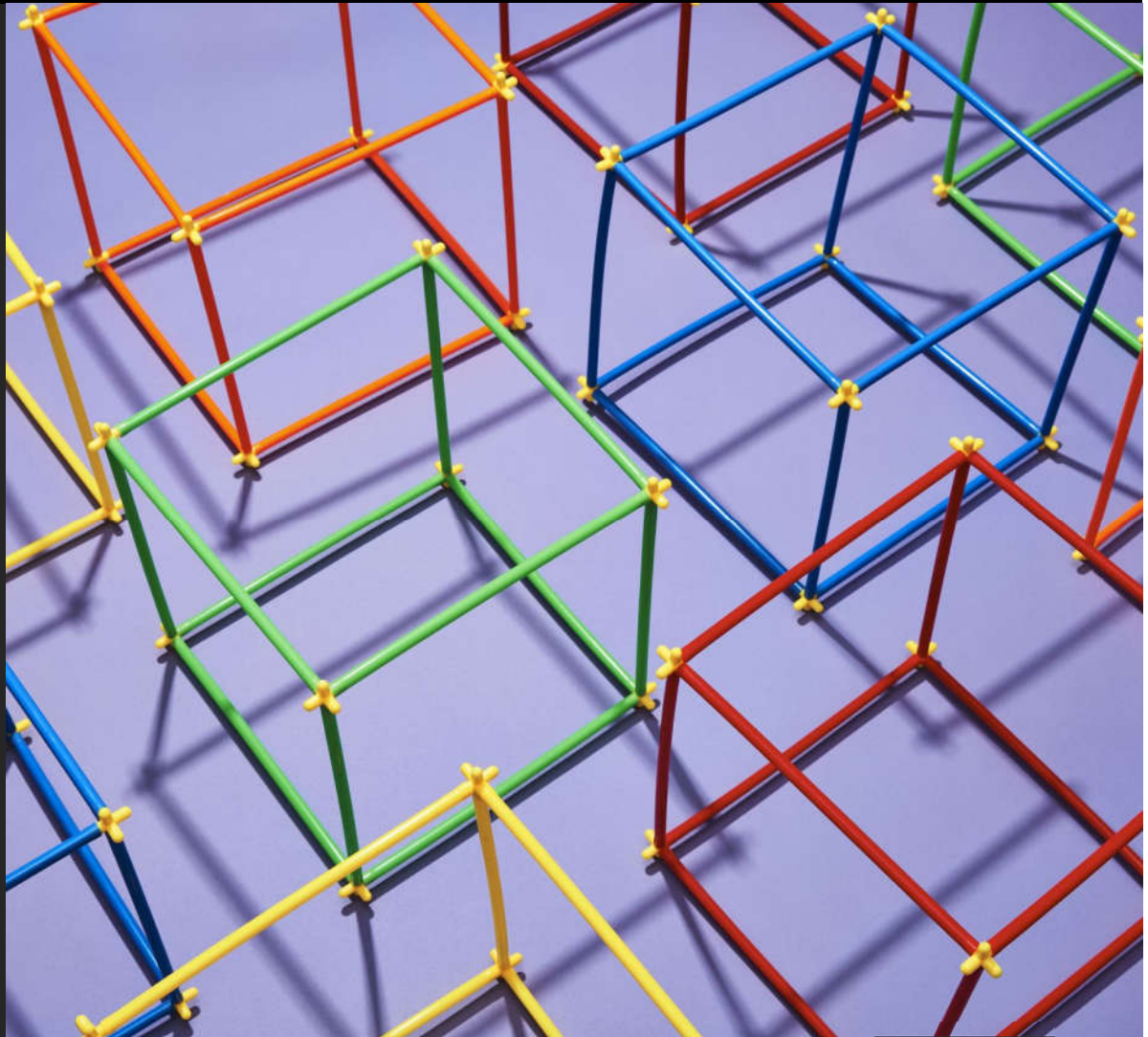# 02 STRATEGI PENELITIAN

KULIAH 02

PENELITIAN KUANTITATIF & STATISTIK DESKRIPTIF

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C H A P T E R 6
RESEARCH STRATEGIES AND VALIDITY

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RESEARCH STRATEGIES

p.129

- **research strategy:**
  a general approach to research determined by the kind of question that the research study hopes to answer.
- Penentuan strategi penelitian ditentukan dari masalah penelitian (*research question*) & jawaban yg mau diperoleh.
- Misal:
  1. Bagaimanakah gambaran motivasi belajar mahasiswa UPJ?
  2. Apakah ada hubungan antara self-regulation & motivasi belajar mahasiswa?
  3. Apakah ada pengaruh pemberian hadiah terhadap motivasi belajar mahasiswa?
  4. Apakah ada perbedaan motivasi belajar antara mahasiswa & mahasiswi?
  5. Apakah ada perbedaan motivasi belajar mahasiswa antara sebelum dan sesudah UTS?

RESEARCH STRATEGIES

5 research strategies:

1. the Descriptive research strategy (p.130)
2. the Correlational research strategy (p.131)
3. the experimental research strategy (p.132)
4. the Quasi-experimental research strategy (p.133)
5. the Non-experimental research strategy (p.134)

RESEARCH STRATEGIES

5 research strategies:

1. the Descriptive research strategy (p.130)

Intended to answer questions about the current state of individual variables for a specific group of individuals.

Note that it is NOT concerned with relationships between variables, but rather with the description of individual variables.

Tujuan: to obtain a snapshot (a description) of specific characteristics of a specific group of individuals.

Contoh1: Bagaimanakah gambaran motivasi belajar mahasiswa UPJ?

Contoh 2: Bagaimanakah gambaran perilaku seksual pranikah pada remaja di Jakarta?

RESEARCH STRATEGIES

5 research strategies:

2. the Correlational research strategy (p.131)
= Examining the relationship between variables is to observe the two variables as they exist naturally for a set of individuals.
Note that it only attempts to describe the relationship (if one exists); it is not trying to explain the relationship.
Contoh 1: Apakah ada hubungan antara self-regulation & motivasi belajar mahasiswa?
Contoh 2: apakah ada hubungan rasa aman di sekolah (school safety) & respons bystander pada perilaku bullying?

RESEARCH STRATEGIES

5 research strategies:

Comparing 2 or More sets of scores:

3. the experimental research strategy, (p.132)

intended to answer cause-and-effect questions about the relationship between two variables.

-Peneliti membuat 2 kondisi yang berbeda → 1 perlakuan pada 1 klp, perlakuan lain pada klp lainnya.

→ Kondisi terkontrol ketat agar ada kepastian cause & effect.

Contoh: Apakah ada pengaruh pemberian hadiah terhadap motivasi belajar mahasiswa?

RESEARCH STRATEGIES

5 research strategies:

Comparing 2 or More sets of scores:

4. Quasi-experimental research strategy (p. 133)

Bertujuan mengetahui cause-and-effect (mirip seperti experimental), namun dilakukan pada 2 kelompok yg sudah ada (*preexisting group*).

Contoh:

RESEARCH STRATEGIES

5 research strategies:
Comparing 2 or More sets of scores:
5. nonexperimental research strategy (p.134)
intended to demonstrate a relationship between variables, but it does not attempt to explain the relationship.
-ingin melihat hubungan antar variabel, tanpa melihat hubungan sebab-akibat, dgn membandingkan variabel dari 2 kelompok.
Contoh: Apakah ada perbedaan motivasi belajar antara mahasiswa & mahasiswi?

Apa perbedaan non-experimental & correlational research? (p.134)

RESEARCH DESIGNS

- A **research design** is a general plan for implementing a research strategy.
- A research design specifies whether the study: (p.136)
  1. *Group versus individual.*
  2. *Same individuals versus different individuals.*
  3. *The number of variables to be included:*
     Univariate, bivariate, multivariate

VALIDITY OF RESEARCH

- p.138
- **Validity** → examine the quality of the research process and the accuracy of the results.
- Validity of research study & validity of measurement.
- Validity of research study: internal validity & external validity

VALIDITY OF RESEARCH: EXTERNAL VALIDITY

- p.139
- **External validity** refers to the extent to which we can generalize the results of a research study to **people**, **settings**, **times**, **measures**, and **characteristics** other than those used in that study.
- 3 jenis generalisasi: p.140
  1. *Generalization from a sample to the general population*
  2. *Generalization from one research study to another*
  3. *Generalization from a research study to a real-world situation*

- Sebuah penelitian akan memiliki *external validity* yang tinggi bila ...

VALIDITY OF RESEARCH: INTERNAL VALIDITY

- p.140
- Internal validity is concerned with factors in the research study that raise doubts or questions about the interpretation of the results.
- A research study is said to have internal validity if it allows one & only one explanation of the results.
- Sebuah penelitian akan memiliki *internal validity* yang tinggi bila ...

VALIDITY OF RESEARCH:

VALIDITY & THE QUALITY OF A RESEARCH STUDY

- p.141
- The value or quality of any research study is determined by the extent to which the study satisfies the criteria of external and internal validity.
  - ➔ segala faktor yg dpt meragukan keakuratan hasil, menjadi ancaman bagi validitas penelitian.
- Anticipating threats to validity allows a researcher to incorporate elements into a research design that eliminate or minimize threats to validity before the research is actually conducted.
- It is essentially impossible for a single research study to eliminate all threats to validity.

VALIDITY OF RESEARCH: THREATS TO EXTERNAL VALIDITY

- p.142
- **Category 1: Generalizing across participants or Subjects**
    1. *Selection bias*
    2. *College students*
    3. *Volunteer bias*
    4. *Participant characteristics*
    5. *Cross-species generalizations*
- **Category 2: Generalizing across Features of a Study**
    1. *Novelty effect*
    2. *Multiple treatment interference*
    3. *Experimenter characteristics*
- **Category 3: Generalizing across Features of the Measures**
    1. *Sensitization*
    2. *Generality across response measures*
    3. *Time of measurement*

VALIDITY OF RESEARCH: THREATS TO EXTERNAL VALIDITY

- p.146

TABLE 6.5

General Threats to the External Validity of a Research Study

Source of the Threat	Description of the Threat
Participants	Characteristics that are unique to the specific group of participants in a study may limit ability to generalize the results of the study to individuals with different characteristics. For example, results obtained from college students may not generalize to noncollege adults.
Features of the study	Characteristics that are unique to the specific procedures used in a study may limit ability to generalize the results to situations in which other procedures are used. For example, the results obtained from participants who are aware that they are being observed and measured may not generalize to situations in which the participants are not aware that measurement is occurring. Also, results obtained with one experimenter might not generalize to a different experimenter.
Measurements	Characteristics that are unique to the specific measurement procedure may limit ability to generalize the results to situations in which a different measurement procedure is used. For example, the results obtained from measurements taken immediately after treatment may not generalize to a situation in which measurements are taken 3 months after treatment.

VALIDITY OF RESEARCH: THREATS TO INTERNAL VALIDITY

- p.147
- 1. **extraneous variable**
  An **extraneous variable** is any variable in a research study other than the specific variables being studied.
- 2. **Confounding Variables**
  A **confounding variable** is an extraneous variable (usually unmonitored) that changes systematically along with the two variables being studied.