

PRODI PSIKOLOGI-FHB UPJ

PENELITIAN KUALITATIF

Pertemuan 9 : Analisis Data Kualitatif



Kembali lagi
bersama saya,
Anggi.

A photograph of two young women in conversation. The woman on the left has dark hair and glasses, wearing a brown shirt over a white t-shirt. The woman on the right has long dreadlocks and is wearing a white hoodie. A large blue circle is superimposed over the center of the image, containing the text "Let's Start!".

Let's Start !



Ingat, yang lalu jangan
dilupakan...
#kalau mantan silahkan

Flashback

“

- Definisi penelitian kualitatif
- Filosofi yang melatarbelakangi penelitian kualitatif
- Desain penelitian kualitatif
- 5 Pendekatan Kualitatif (pengantar)
- Perbedaan 5 Pendekatan Kualitatif
- Focusing The Study
- Pengumpulan data kualitatif

”

TAHAP ANALISIS DATA

- Konsep dasar analisis data
- Menemukan tema dan merumuskan hipotesis
- Menganalisis berdasarkan hipotesis



Isu-Isu Etis

- Terkait dengan kerahasiaan data responde
- Pelibatan partisipan dalam proses analisis untuk menghindari terjadinya penyalahgunaan etika



3 strategi analisis data :

- *Tahap 1 : persiapan dan pengorganisasian data*
- *Tahap 2 : Reduksi data melalui proses coding*
- *Tahap 3 : penyampaian hasil melalui tabel, diskusi dan lainnya*



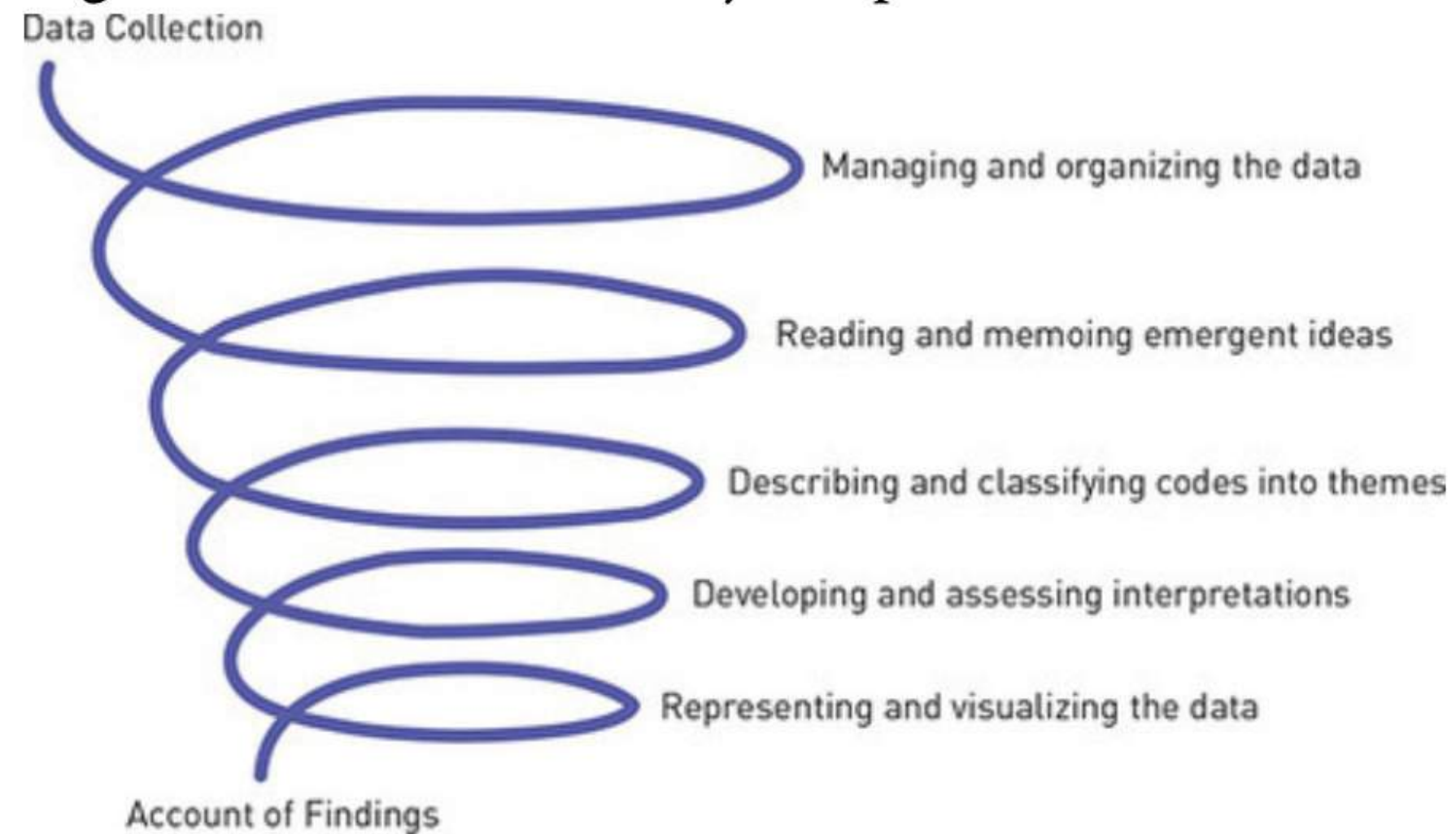
Contoh strategi analisis data :

- Menuliskan catatan
- Reflective thinking
- Merangkum catatan penting
- Analisis kata-kata
- Identifikasi kode
- Mereduksi kode ->tema
- Menghitung kode
- Kategorisasi
- Kategori -> framework penelitian
- Point of view
- Pelaporan data



Qualitative Inquiry and Research... Choosing Among Five Approaches

Figure 8.1 The Data Analysis Spiral



Koding

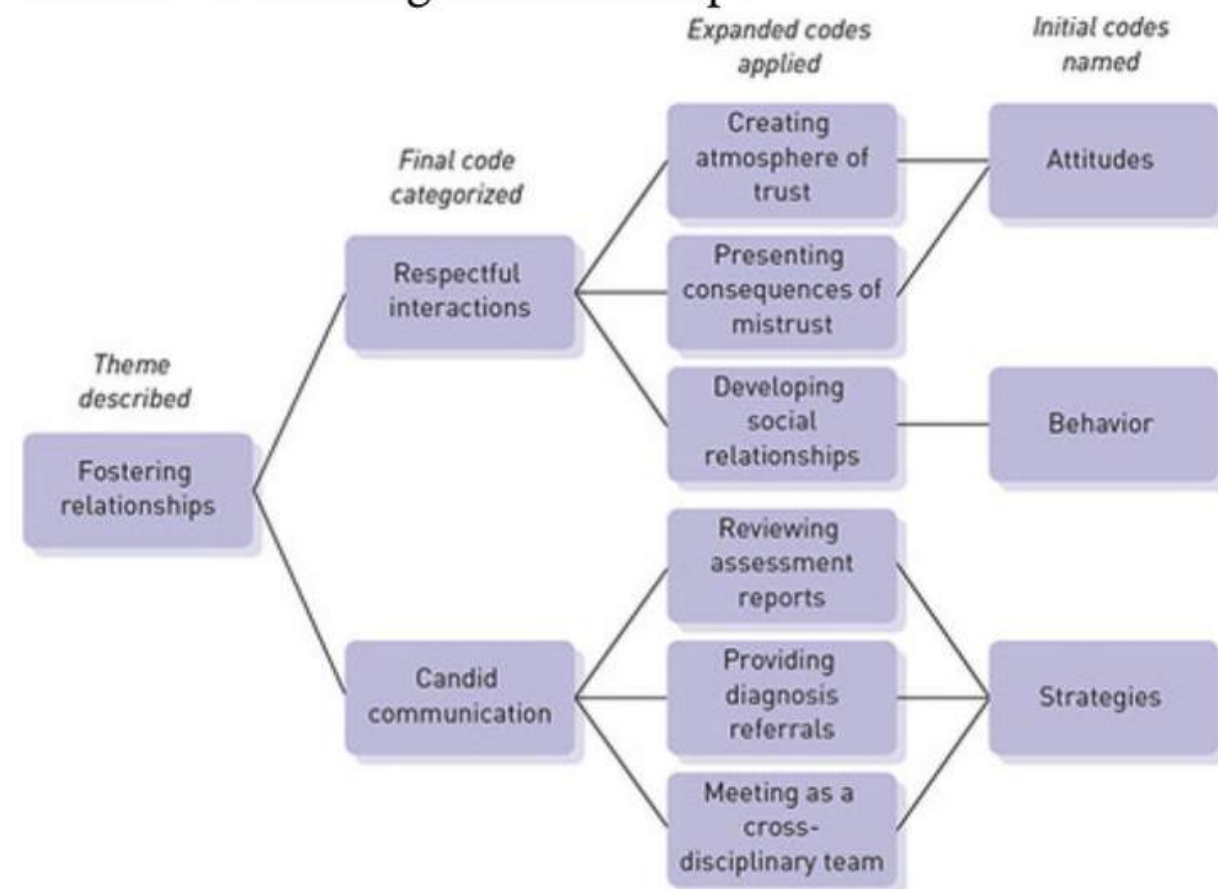
Qualitative Inquiry and...Among Five Approaches

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illustrate

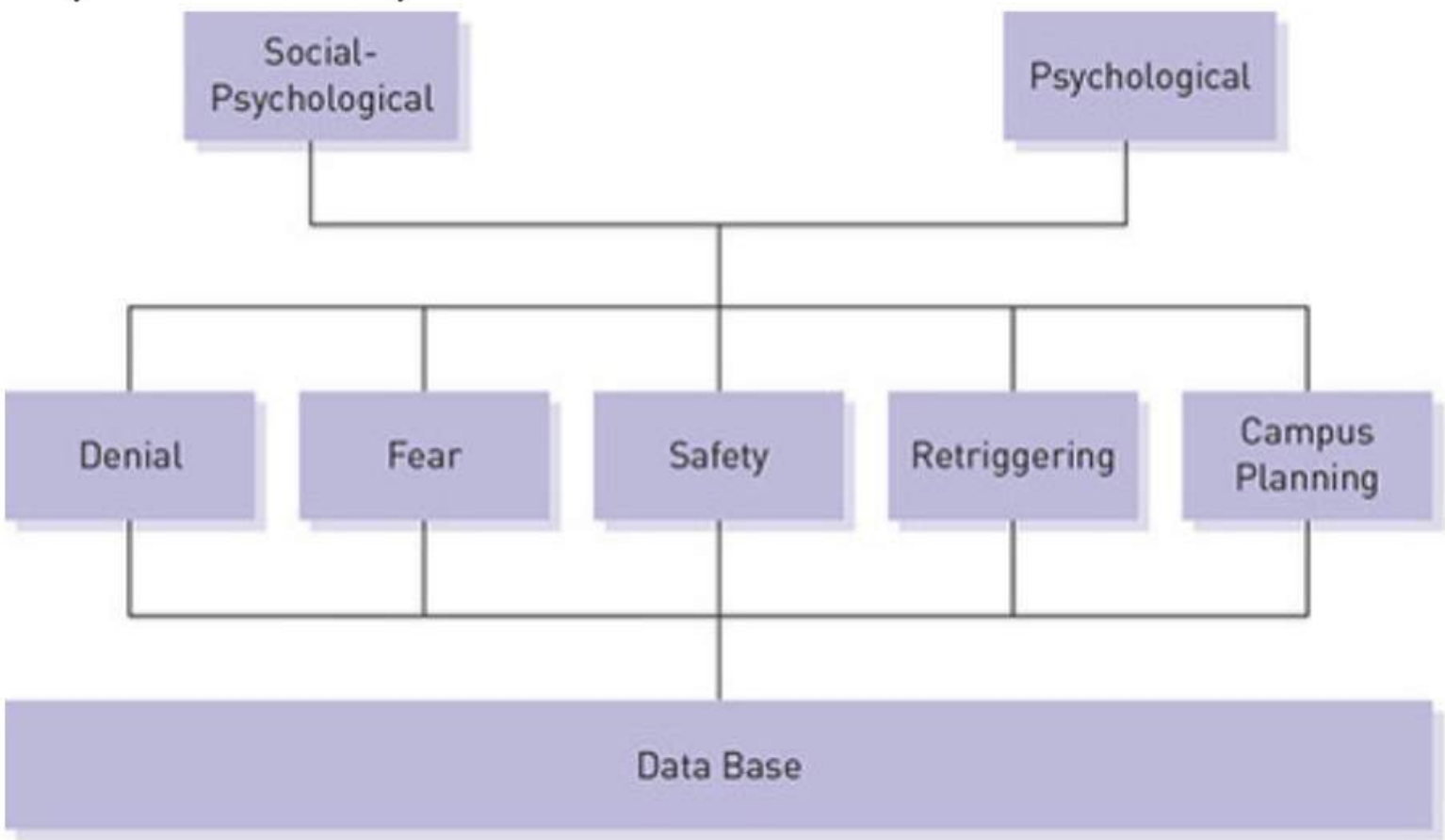
Figure 8.2 Example of Coding Procedures for Theme “Fostering Relationships”



Source: Job et al. (2013).



Figure 8.3 Example of a Hierarchical Tree Diagram:
Layers of Analysis in the Gunman Case



Analisis Data

John W. Creswell

Qualitative Inquiry and...Among Five Approaches

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collaborative approach whereby participants are actively involved (Clandinin 2013; Clandinin & Connelly, 2000).

Table 8.5 Data Analysis and Representation by Research Approaches

Data Analysis and Representation	Narrative	Phenomenology	Grounded Theory Study	Ethnography	Case Study
Managing and organizing the data	Create and organize data files.	Create and organize data files.	Create and organize data files.	Create and organize data files.	Create and organize data files.
Reading and memoing emergent ideas	Read through text, make margin notes, and form initial codes.	Read through text, make margin notes, and form initial codes.	Read through text, make margin notes, and form initial codes.	Read through text, make margin notes, and form initial codes.	Read through text, make margin notes, and form initial codes.
Describing and classifying codes into themes	Describe the patterns across the objective set of experiences. Identify and describe the stories into a chronology.	Describe personal experiences through epoche. Describe the essence of the phenomenon.	Describe open coding categories. Select one open coding category to build toward central phenomenon in process.	Describe the social setting, actors, and events; draw a picture of the setting.	Describe the case and its context.
			Engage in axial coding—causal		

Developing and assessing interpretations	Locate epiphanies within stories. Identify contextual materials.	Develop significant statements. Group statements into meaning units.	condition, context, intervening conditions, strategies, and consequences. Develop the theory.	Analyze data for themes and patterned regularities.	Use categories to aggregate and establish themes and patterns.
Representing and visualizing the data	Restory and interpret the larger meaning of the story.	Develop a textual description—"what happened." Develop a structural description—"how the phenomenon was experienced." Develop the "essence," using a composite description.	Engage in selective coding and interrelate the categories to develop a "story" or propositions or matrix.	Interpret and make sense of the findings—how the culture "works."	Use interpretations to develop naturalistic generalizations of what is learned.

Another approach to narrative analysis turns on how the narrative report is composed. Riessman (2008) suggests a typology of four analytic strategies that reflect this diversity in composing the stories. Riessman calls it



Referensi

- Creswell, J.W. & Poth, C.N. (2018). *Qualitative Inquiry & Research Design : Choosing Among Five Perspective Fourth Edition*. California : SAGE Publications
- Afiatin, T. (2015). *Modul Matakuliah Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Yogyakarta : Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Gadjah Mada