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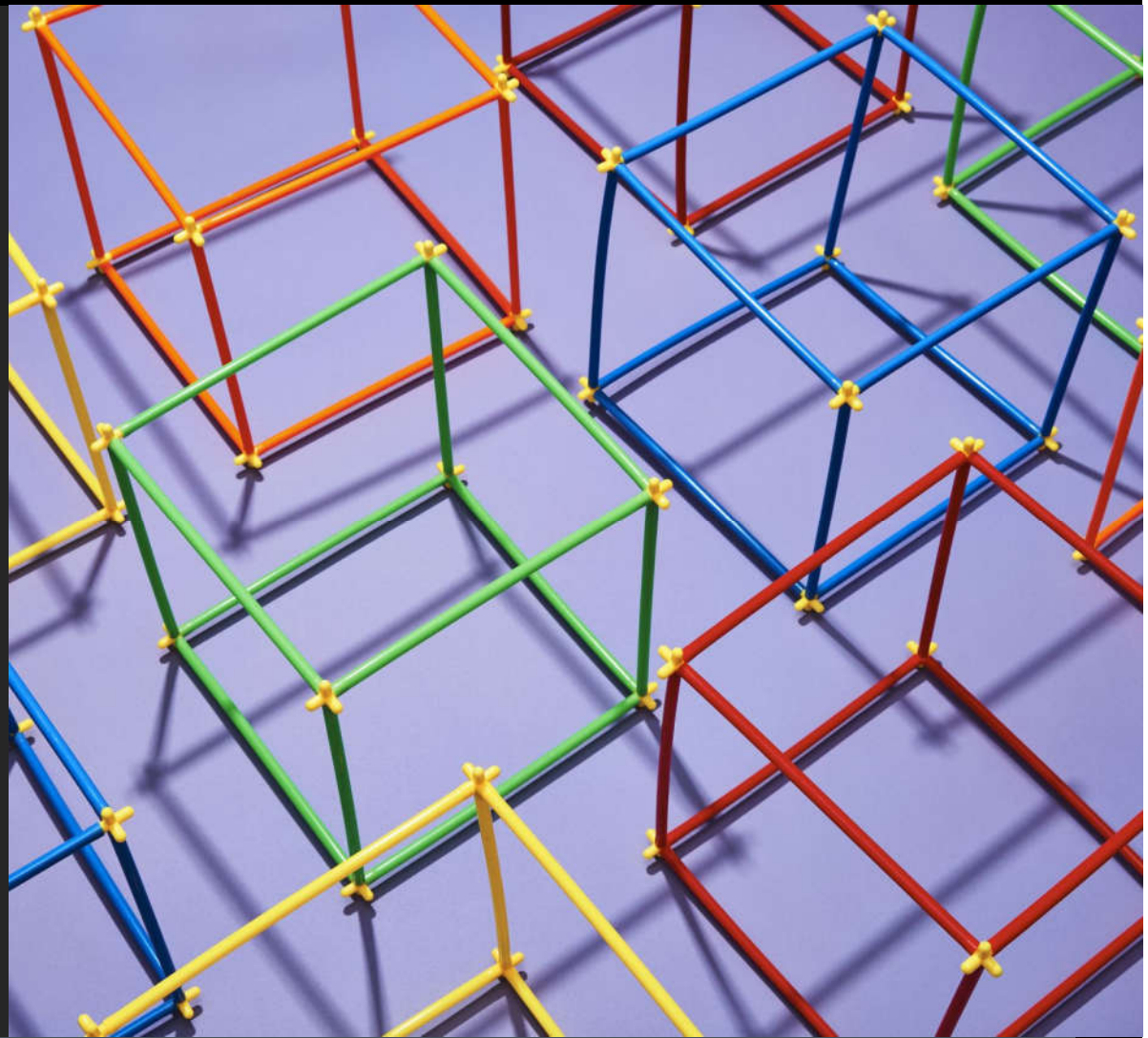
# 05 STRATEGI PENELITIAN

KULIAH 05

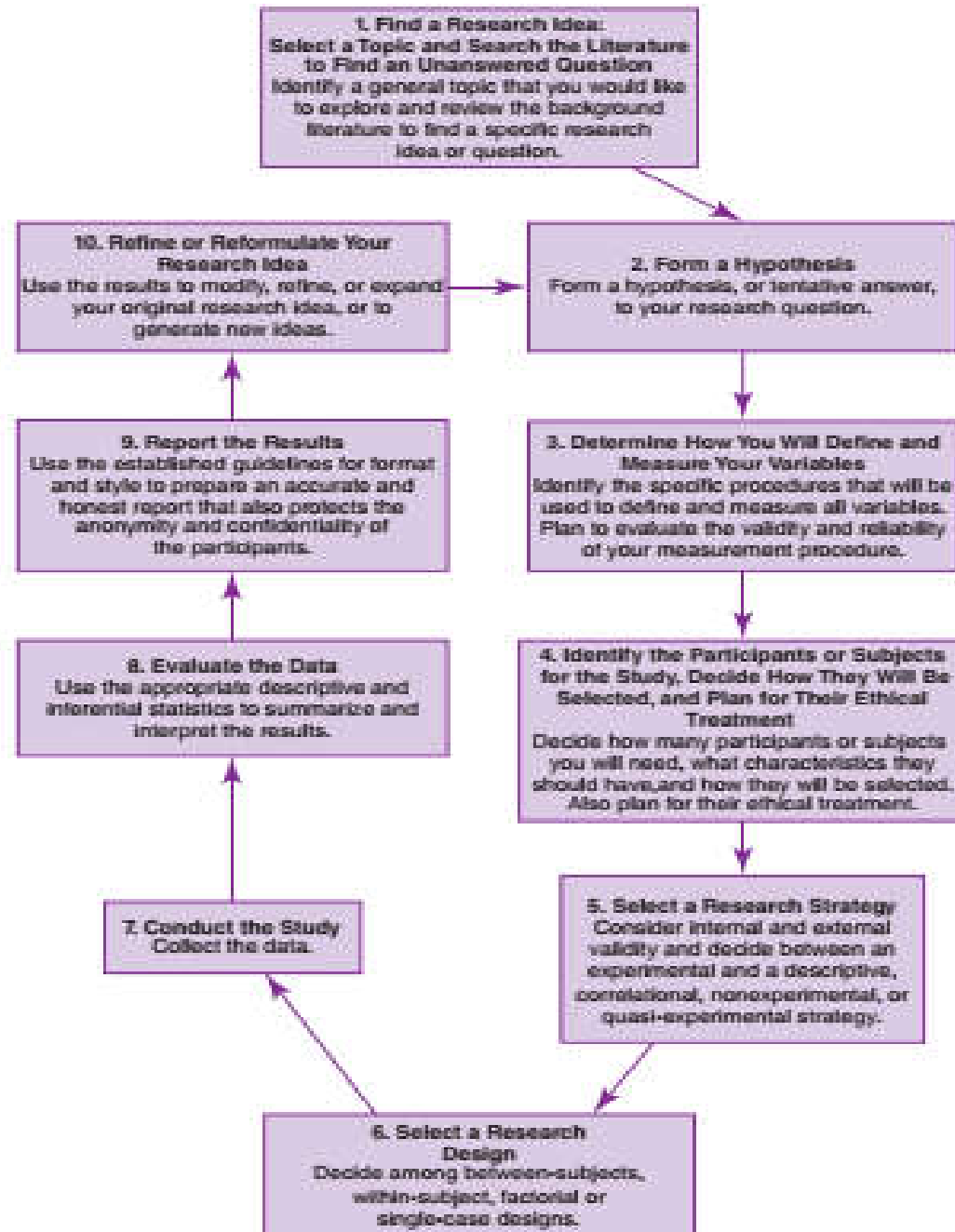
METODOLOGI PENELITIAN &  
STATISTIK DESKRIPTIF

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

CHAPTER 6  
RESEARCH STRATEGIES AND VALIDITY



# PROSES PENELITIAN (P.21)



The Steps in the Research Process

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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 & 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?

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# 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.

**Contoh 1:** Bagaimanakah gambaran motivasi belajar mahasiswa UPJ?

**Contoh 2:** <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/327200204>

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# 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) dan respons bystander pada perilaku bullying?

Akan dibahas lebih lanjut setelah UTS.

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# RESEARCH STRATEGIES

## 5 research strategies:

### Comparing 2 or More sets of scores:

#### 3. the experimental,

- Mengetahui hubungan sebab-akibat (cause-and-effect) antara 2 variabel.
- Peneliti membuat 2 kondisi yang berbeda, 1 perlakuan pada 1 klp, perlakuan lain pada klp lainnya.

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

#### 4. Quasi-experimental,

Mirip seperti experimental, namun dilakukan pada 2 kelompok yg sudah ada (*preexisting group*).

#### 5. nonexperimental research strategies

- 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?

Dibahas pada Penelitian kuantitatif dan statistic inferensial (semester 2)

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# 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*