

PRODI PSIKOLOGI-FHB UPJ

PENELITIAN KUALITATIF

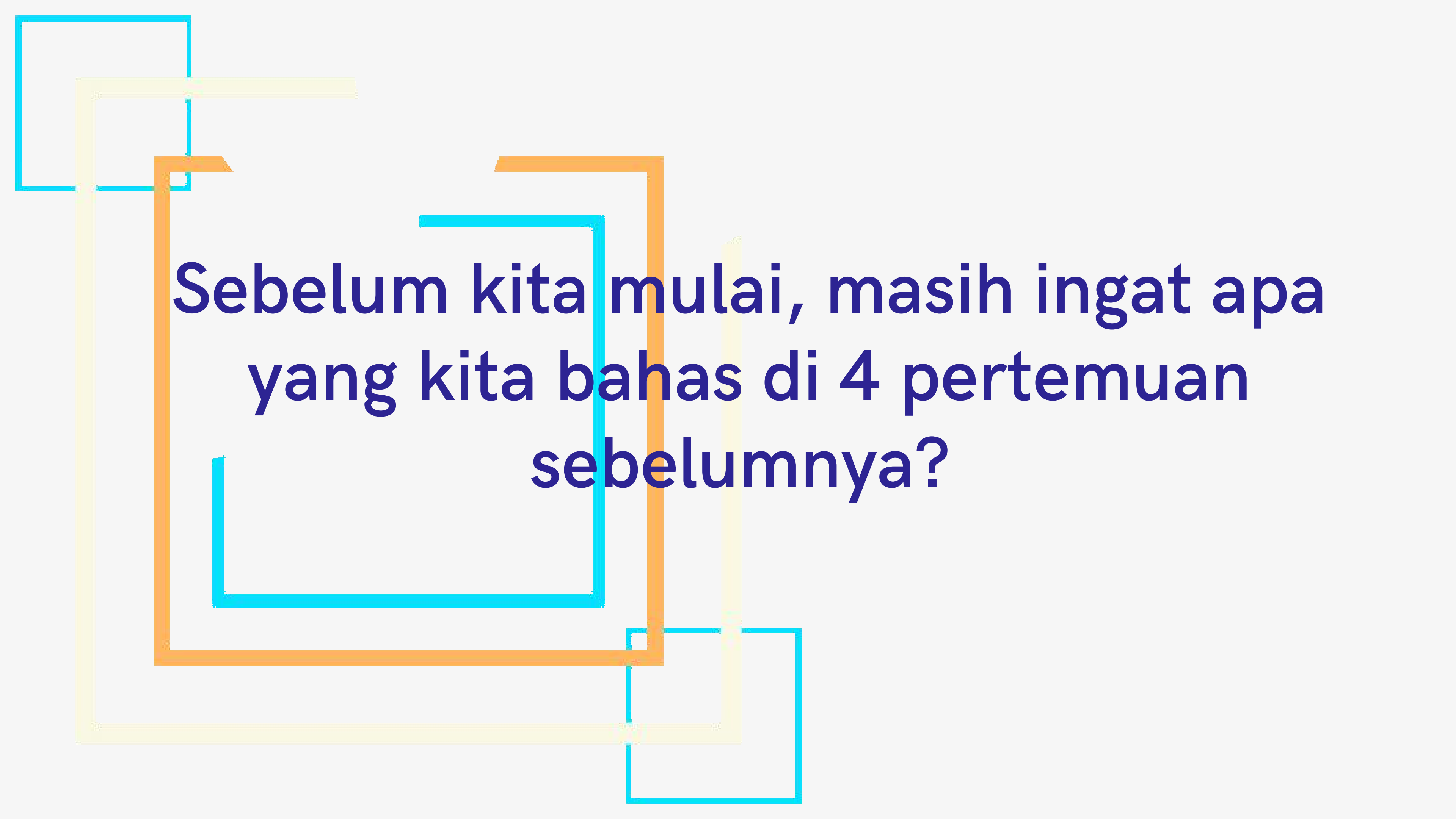
Pertemuan 5 :
Perbedaan 5 Pendekatan Utama dalam
Penelitian Kualitatif



Kembali lagi
bersama saya,
Anggi.



Let's Start !



Sebelum kita mulai, masih ingat apa yang kita bahas di 4 pertemuan sebelumnya?

Ingat, yang lalu jangan
dilupakan....

#kalau mantan silahkan

Flashback



- Definisi penelitian kualitatif
- Filosofi yang melatarbelakangi penelitian kualitatif
- Desain penelitian kualitatif
- 5 Pendekatan Kualitatif (pengantar)



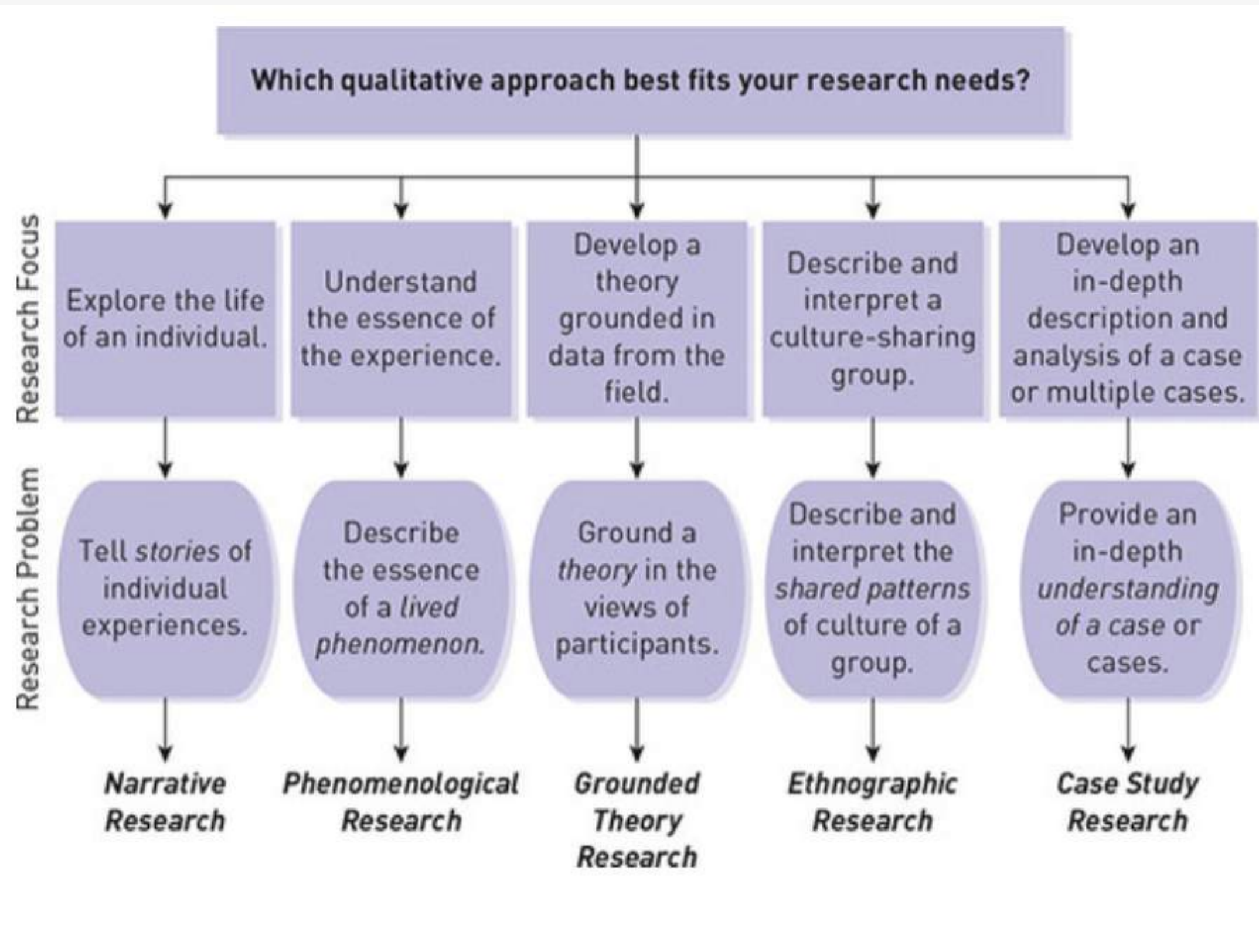
Traditions In Qualitative Inquiry

Constituted by men
social and cultural phenomena

- *BIOGRAPHY / NARRATIVE INQUIRY*
- *CASE STUDY*
- *PHENOMENOLOGY*
- *GROUNDING THEORY*
- *ETHNOGRAPHY*



5 Pendekatan Kualitatif



BIOGRAPHY

- *IS THE STUDY OF AN INDIVIDUAL AND HER EXPERIENCES AS TOLD TO THE RESEARCHER OR FOUND IN DOCUMENTS AND ARCHIVAL MATERIALS*
- *DESCRIBES THE TURNING POINT MOMENTS IN AN INDIVIDUAL'S LIFE*
- *TAKES A KEEN EYE TO DETERMINE THE PARTICULAR STORIES, SLANT, OR ANGLE OF AN INDIVIDUAL'S LIFE HISTORY AND TO UNCOVER "THE FIGURE UNDER THE CARPET" THAT EXPLAINS THE MULTILAYERED CONTEXT OF LIFE*
- *"I CREATE AN INDIVIDUAL I WRITE ABOUT, JUST AS SHE CREATES HER WHEN SHE ENGAGE IN STORYTELLING PRACTICES"*



Biography: Its Research Procedure

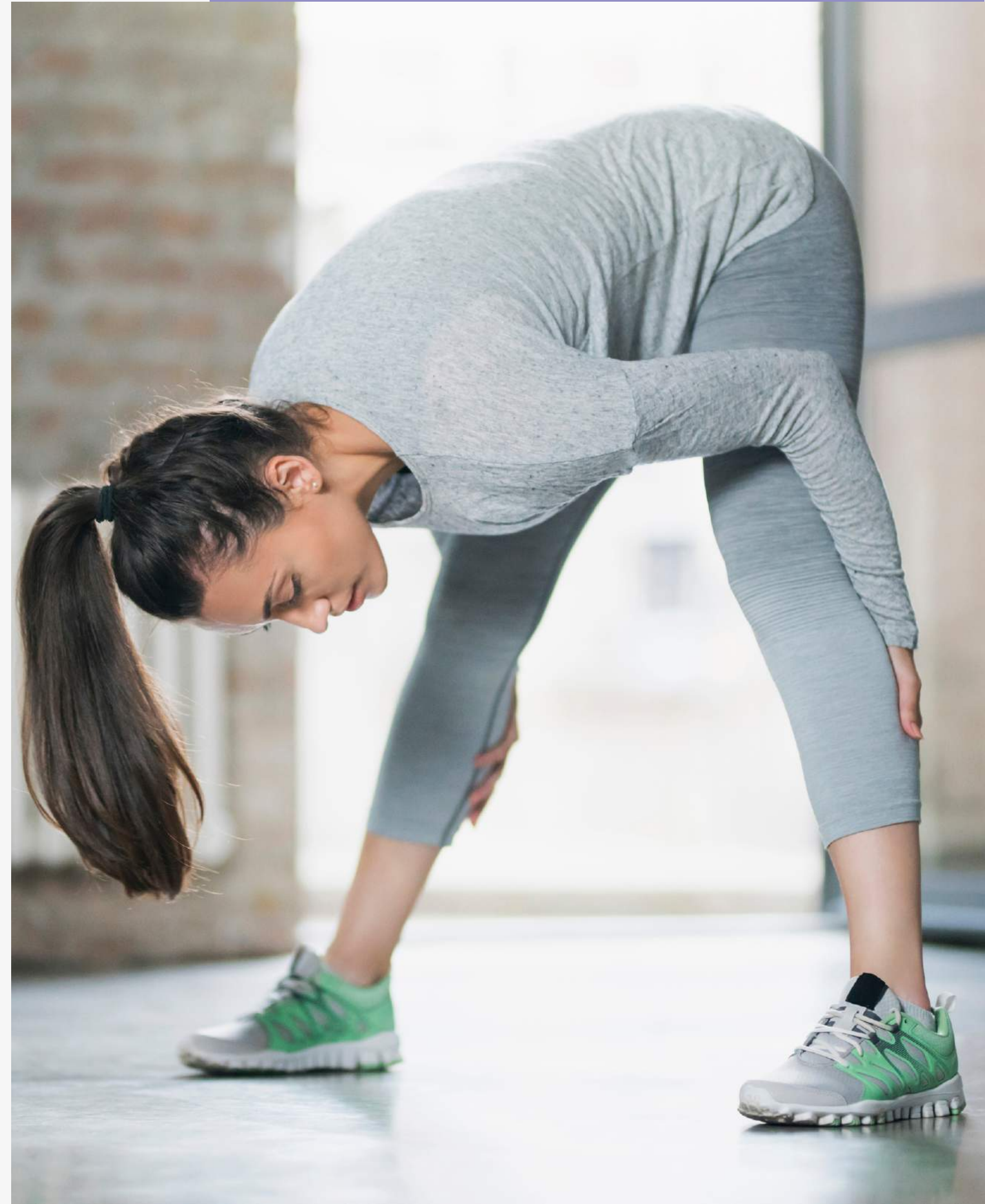
- *BEGINS WITH AN OBJECTIVE SET OF EXPERIENCES IN THE INDIVIDUAL'S LIFE, NOTING LIFE COURSES STAGES AND EXPERIENCES*
- *GATHERS CONCRETE CONTEXTUAL BIOGRAPHICAL MATERIALS OR STORIES USING INTERVIEWING*
- *THESE STORIES ARE ORGANIZED AROUND THEMES THAT INDICATE PIVOTAL EVENTS (=EPIPHANIES) IN AN INDIVIDUAL'S LIFE*
- *EXPLORES THE MEANING OF THESE STORIES, RELYING ON THE INDIVIDUAL'S EXPLANATIONS AND SEARCHING FOR MULTIPLE MEANINGS*
- *LOOKS FOR LARGER STRUCTURES TO EXPLAIN THE MEANINGS (EG. CULTURAL ISSUES , HISTORICAL CONTEXTS) THAT PROVIDE AN INTERPRETATION THE LIFE EXPERIENCES OF THE INDIVIDUAL*

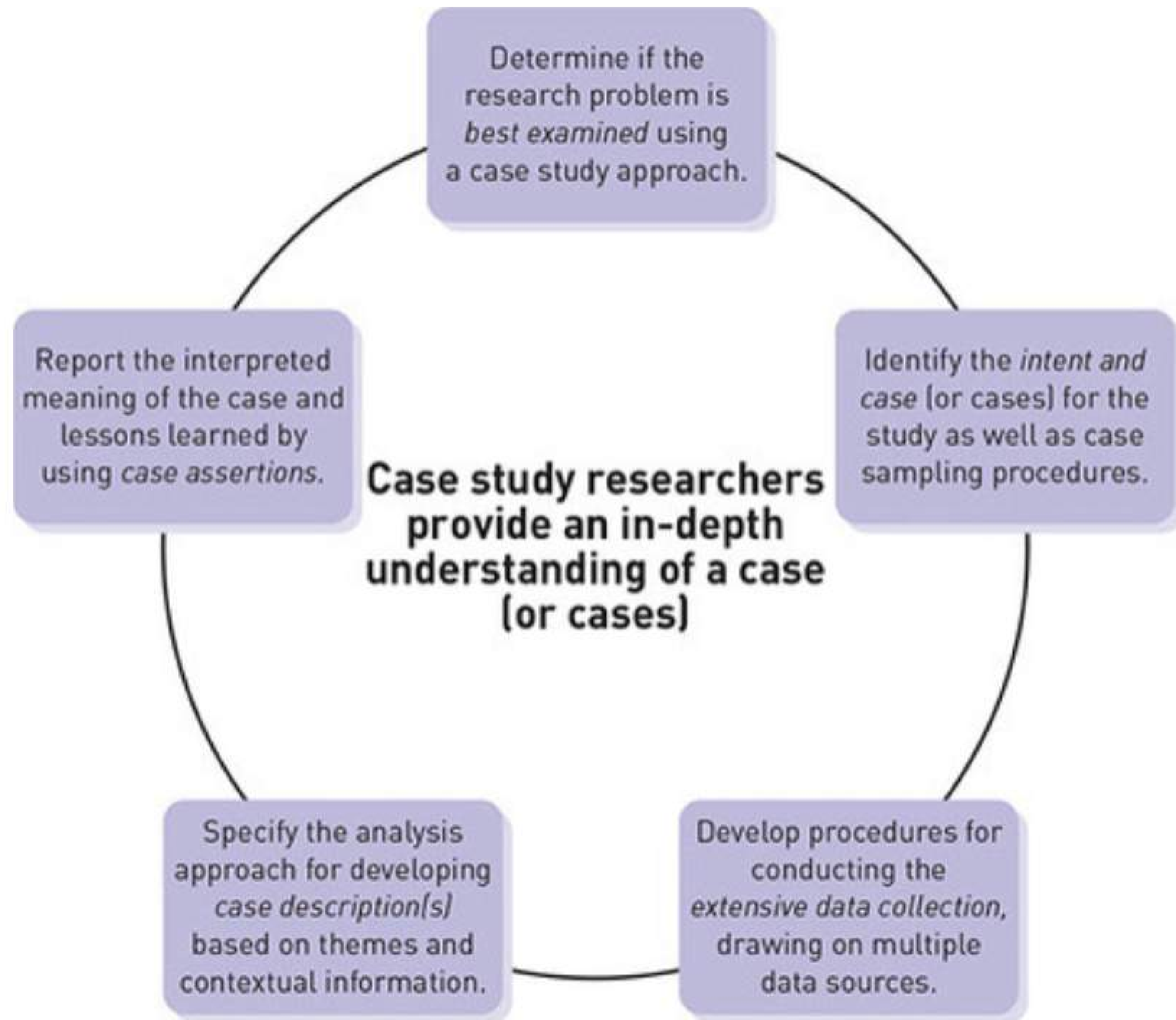




Case Study

- *IS AN EXPLORATION OF A BOUNDED SYSTEM (I.E. A CASE OR MULTIPLE CASES) OVERTIME THROUGH DETAILED, IN-DEPTH DATA COLLECTION INVOLVING MULTIPLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION RICH IN CONTEXT*
- *THIS SYSTEM IS BOUNDED BY TIME AND PLACE, AND IT IS THE CASE BEING STUDIED*
- *THE CONTEXT OF THE CASE INVOLVES SITUATING THE CASE WITHIN ITS SETTING: SOCIAL, HISTORICAL, PHYSICAL, ECONOMIC ETC.*
- *THE ANALYSIS COULD BE HOLISTIC ANALYSIS OF THE ENTIRE CASE OR AN EMBEDDED OF A SPECIFIC ASPECT OF THE CASE*
- *IN THE FINAL INTERPRETIVE PHASE OF THE CASE, IT SHOULD MENTION "THE LESSON LEARNED" FROM THE CASE*





Phenomenology

- DESCRIBES THE MEANING OF THE LIVED EXPERIENCES FOR SEVERAL INDIVIDUALS ABOUT A CONCEPT OR THE PHENOMENON
- EXPLORES THE STRUCTURE OF CONSCIOUSNESS IN HUMAN EXPERIENCES
- SEARCHES FOR THE ESSENTIAL STRUCTURE OR THE CENTRAL UNDERLYING MEANING OF THE EXPERIENCE
- EMPHASIZES THE INTENTIONALITY OF CONSCIOUSNESS OF INDIVIDUAL EXPERIENCES AND RECOGNIZES THE EXISTENCE OF A SINGLE UNIFYING MEANING OF THE EXPERIENCE



Jenis Fenomenologi

- Fenomenologi hermeneutika -> describes research as oriented toward lived experience (phenomenology) and interpreting the “texts” of life”
- Fenomenologi Psikologi -> focused less on the interpretations of the researcher and more on a description of the experiences of participants.



Procedures

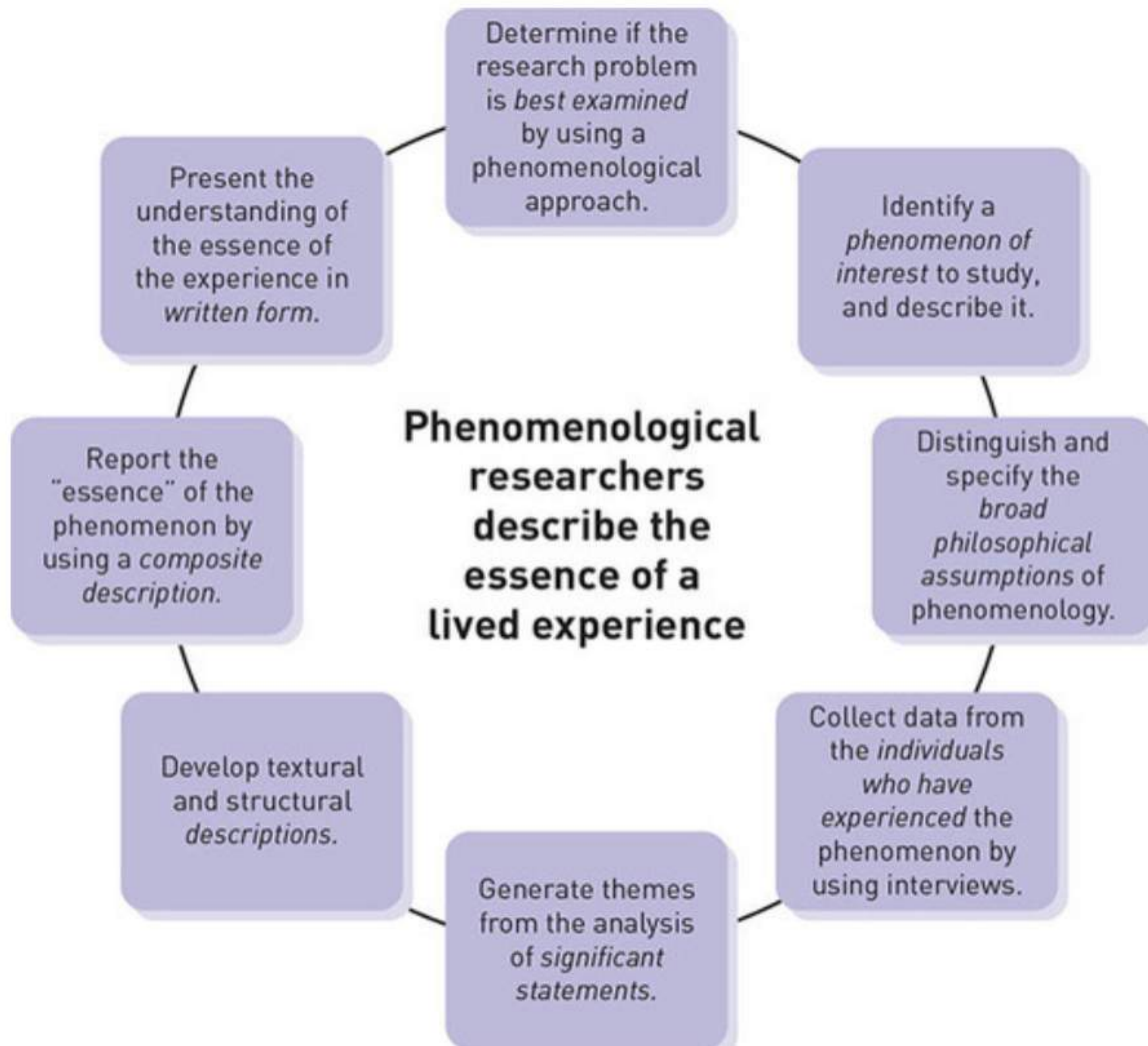
- Determine if the research problem is best examined by using a phenomenological approach.
- Identify a phenomenon of interest to study, and describe it
- Distinguish and specify the broad philosophical assumptions of phenomenology.
- Collect data from the individuals who have experienced the phenomenon by using in-depth and multiple interviews.
- Generate themes from the analysis of significant statements.
- Develop textural and structural descriptions.



Procedures

- Report the “essence” of the phenomenon by using a composite description.
- Present the understanding of the essence of the experience in written form.



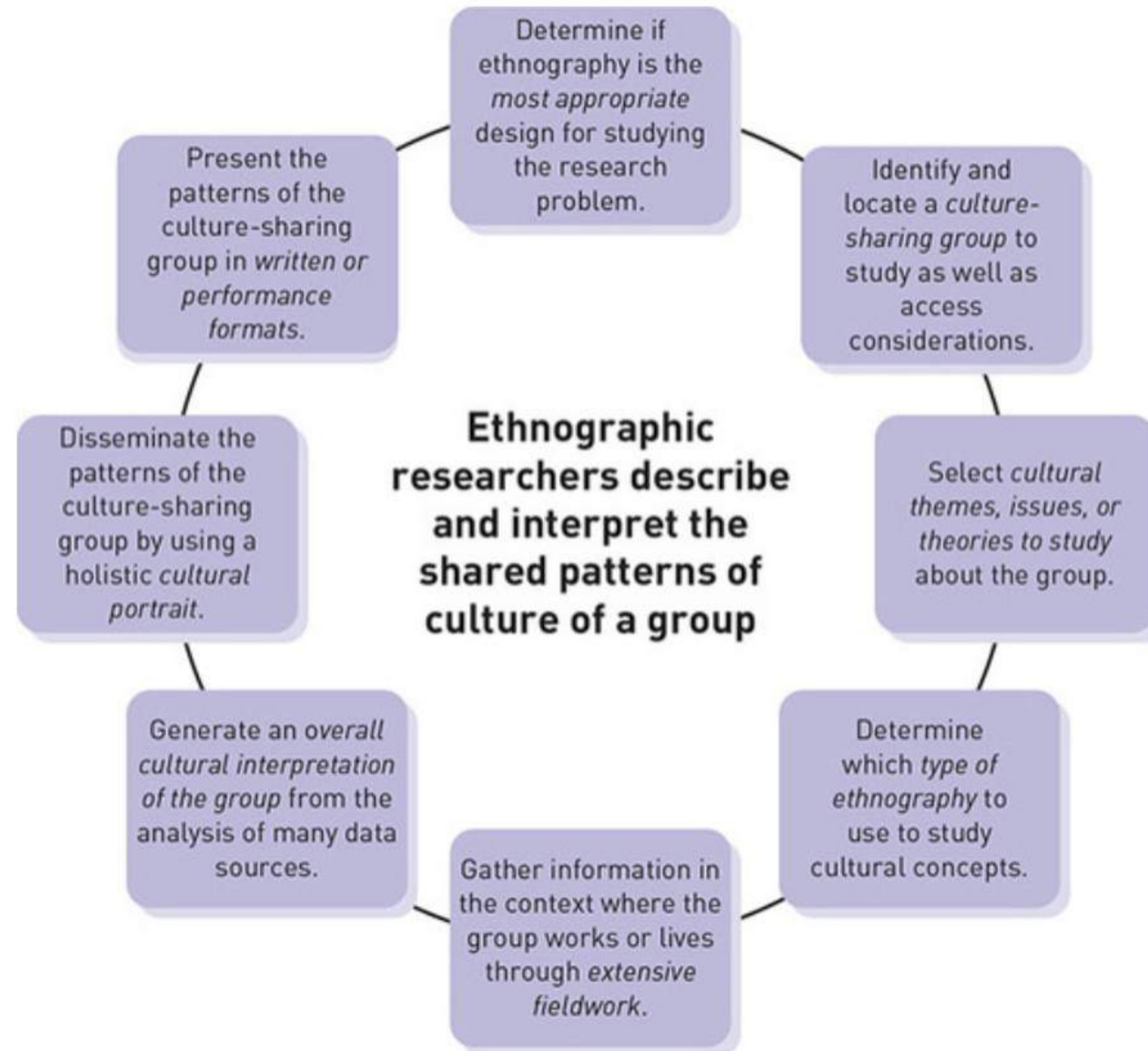


Ethnography

- A DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION OF A CULTURAL, SOCIAL GROUP, OR SYSTEM
- EXAMINES THE OBSERVABLE AND LEARNED PATTERN OF GROUP BEHAVIOR, CUSTOMS, AND WAYS OF LIFE
- BEGINS THE STUDY BY LOOKING AT THE COMPLEXITIES OF PEOPLE INTERACTION IN ORDINARY SETTINGS OR IN DAILY LIFE (MULTIPLE VIEW OF REALITIES, MULTIPLE SETTINGS)
- LOOKS FOR WHAT PEOPLE DO (BEHAVIOR), WHAT THEY SAY (LANGUAGE), WHAT THEY MAKE AND USE (ARTIFACTS)
- FINDS STORIES, RITUALS, AND MYTHS TO UNCOVER CULTURAL-SHARING THEMES
- FINAL PRODUCT IS A HOLISTIC CULTURAL PORTRAIT OF THE SOCIAL GROUP THAT INCORPORATES BOTH THE VIEWS OF THE ACTORS IN THE GROUP (EMIC) AND THE RESEARCHER'S INTERPRETATION OF VIEWS ABOUT HUMAN SOCIAL LIFE IN A SOCIAL SCIENCE PERSPECTIVE (ETIC)



Figure 4.5 Procedures for Conducting Ethnographic Research



Grounded Theory

- *THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUCTIVE, “BOTTOM-UP” THEORY THAT IS “GROUNDED” DIRECTLY IN THE EMPIRICAL DATA*
- *IT IS USUALLY USED TO GENERATE THEORY (THEORIES TELL YOU “HOW” AND “WHY” SOMETHING OPERATES AS IT DOES; THEORIES PROVIDE EXPLANATIONS).*



Characteristics

- Focuses on action or process that occur over time
- The researcher develop a theory of this process or action.
- The process of memoing becomes part of developing the theory as the researcher writes down ideas as data are collected and analyzed.
- Developing open categories -> selecting one category
- -> axial coding -> selective coding -> propositions





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