



VCD403 Seminar DKV

Desi Dwi Kristanto, S.Ds., M.Ds.

- Penelitian Desain
 - Metodologi Penelitian Desain
 - Academic Writing
- Presentasi Penelitian & FGD
- Penyusunan Proposal Tugas Akhir

metodologi penelitian desain

Pengenalan **konsep dasar, logika, dan strategi**
penelitian bidang desain komunikasi visual

- Mengidentifikasi dan mengurai permasalahan DKV
- Pemahaman metode, pendekatan **penelitian** dan **analisa data**
- Menyusun **kerangka penelitian** dan **kajian pustaka**
- Menyusun **proposal** penelitian DKV

metodologi penelitian desain

Sesi 1: konsep dasar riset desain

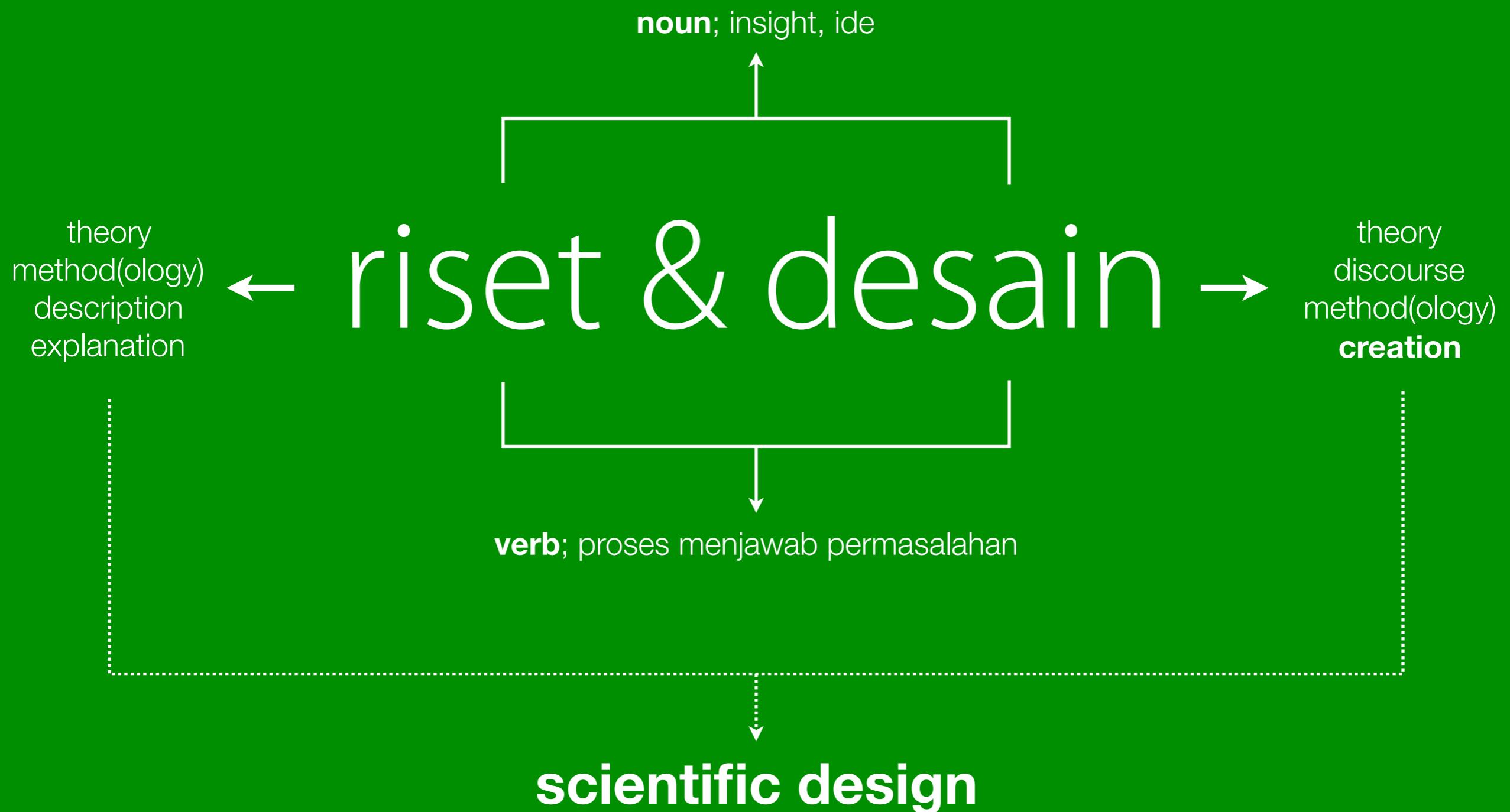
Sesi 2: manajemen informasi penelitian &
identifikasi permasalahan

Sesi 3: metode penelitian; kuantitatif & kualitatif

Sesi 4: pendekatan penelitian & teknik analisis

Sesi 5: metode kuantitatif & pilot project

Sesi 6: analisa data



refers to modern, industrialized design-as distinct from pre-industrial, craft oriented design-based on scientific knowledge but utilising **a mix** both **intuitive** and **non-intuitive design methods**

**design research is a systematic search
for and acquisition of knowledge
related to design and design activity**

Ralf Michel (ed). 2007. *Design Research Now. Essays and Selected Projects*. Berlin:
Birkhauser Verlag AG

desain?

general concept of a field as a whole

meaning a **concept**
or proposal

indicating a **finished product** or some kind, the **concept made actual**

indicating **action**
or **process**

design is to design a design to produce a design

John Heskett (2002)

• • • • •

teori,
wacana,
(pengetahuan)

• • • • •

kreativitas,
metodologi
(proses)

• • • • •

tangible,
intangible
(konsep)

• • • •

gaya, elemen visual,
material, struktur,
media, dsb
(benda)

mengkaji/meneliti?



investigasi **sistematis**
dengan memanfaatkan
sumber informasi untuk
memahami, mengetahui dan
menyelidiki **fakta** untuk
kemudian disimpulkan
menjadi **pengetahuan**

sistematis

- menggunakan prosedur yang bersifat ilmiah
 - mencakup metodologi

informasi

sumber rujukan (verbal, textual, fisikal)
sebagai paradigma “pengetahuan” dalam
memahami fakta

fakta

- Implisit
- Eksplisit

pengetahuan

- Terpublikasi
- Memiliki kemanfaatan

penelitian desain

endogenous

penelitian sebagai '**alat**' dalam **proses mendesain**; SWOT, 5W1H, Consumer journey, survey, pre testing, dsb

create **possibility**, create **variables**, etc



improve the **design process** through '**scientific**' (i.e. systematic and reliable) methods of investigation

exogenous

desain sebagai **objek kajian**; wacana, teori, proses, konsep, objek

keilmuan lain digunakan sebagai **metadiskursus**



improve our **understanding of design** through '**scientific**' (i.e. systematic and reliable) methods of investigation

metode &
metodologi

metode

A means or manner of procedure, especially a **regular** and **systematic way** to accomplish something

Procedure and techniques characteristic of a particular discipline or field of knowledge

Refers to a **specific techniques**, e.g ethnographic field-work, survey, non-participatory observation, etc

Concrete techniques to acquire evidence

Exploratory, Experimental, Correlation, Descriptive, Case studies, Interpretive (Semiotic, Ethnography, Phenomenology, Hermeneutic), Interview, Survey, etc

metodologi

A **body of practices, procedures, and rules** used by those who work in a discipline or engage in an inquiry

The **study or theoretical analysis** of such working method

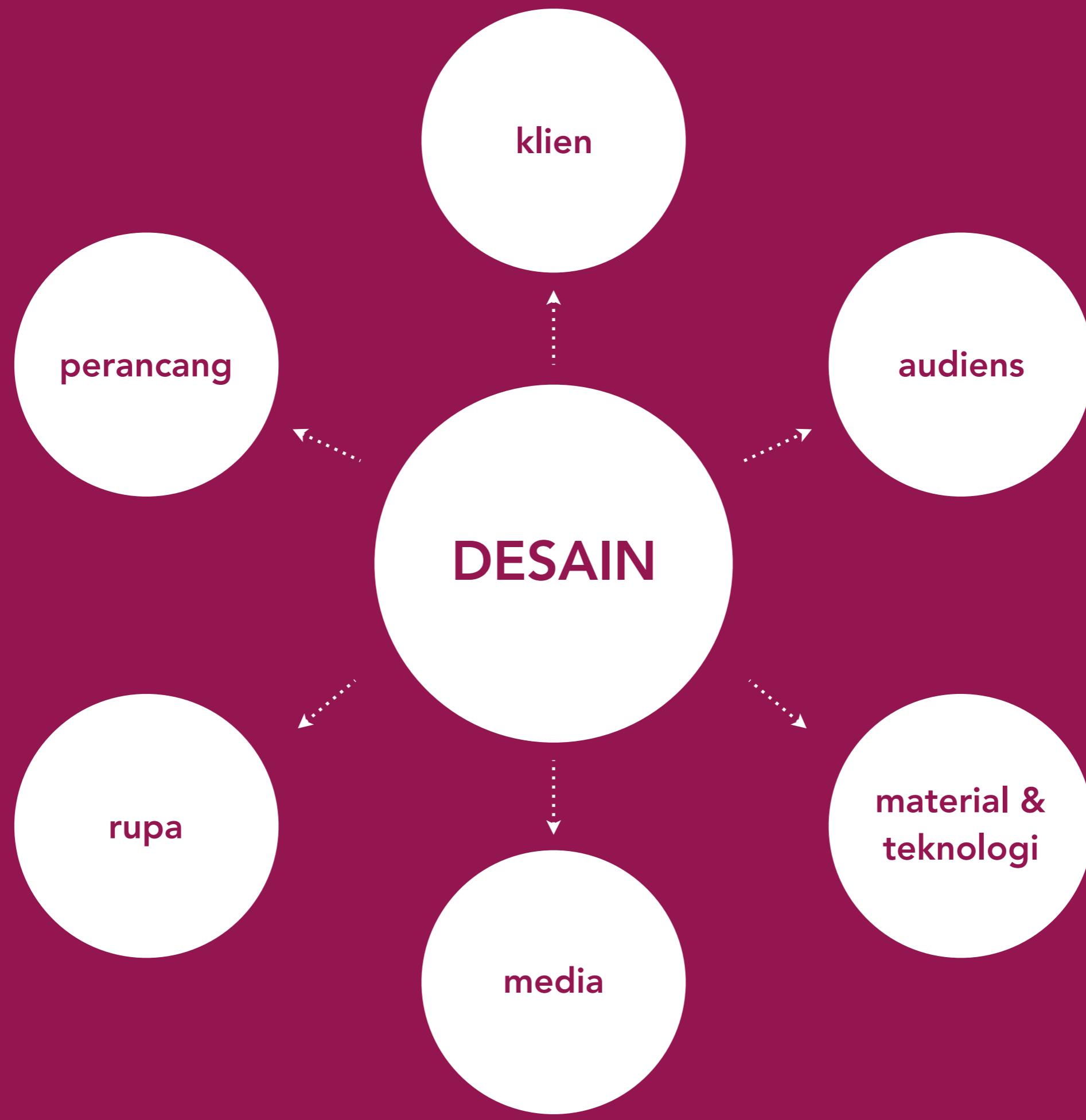
The underlying logic of method

Theory and analysis of how research should proceed.

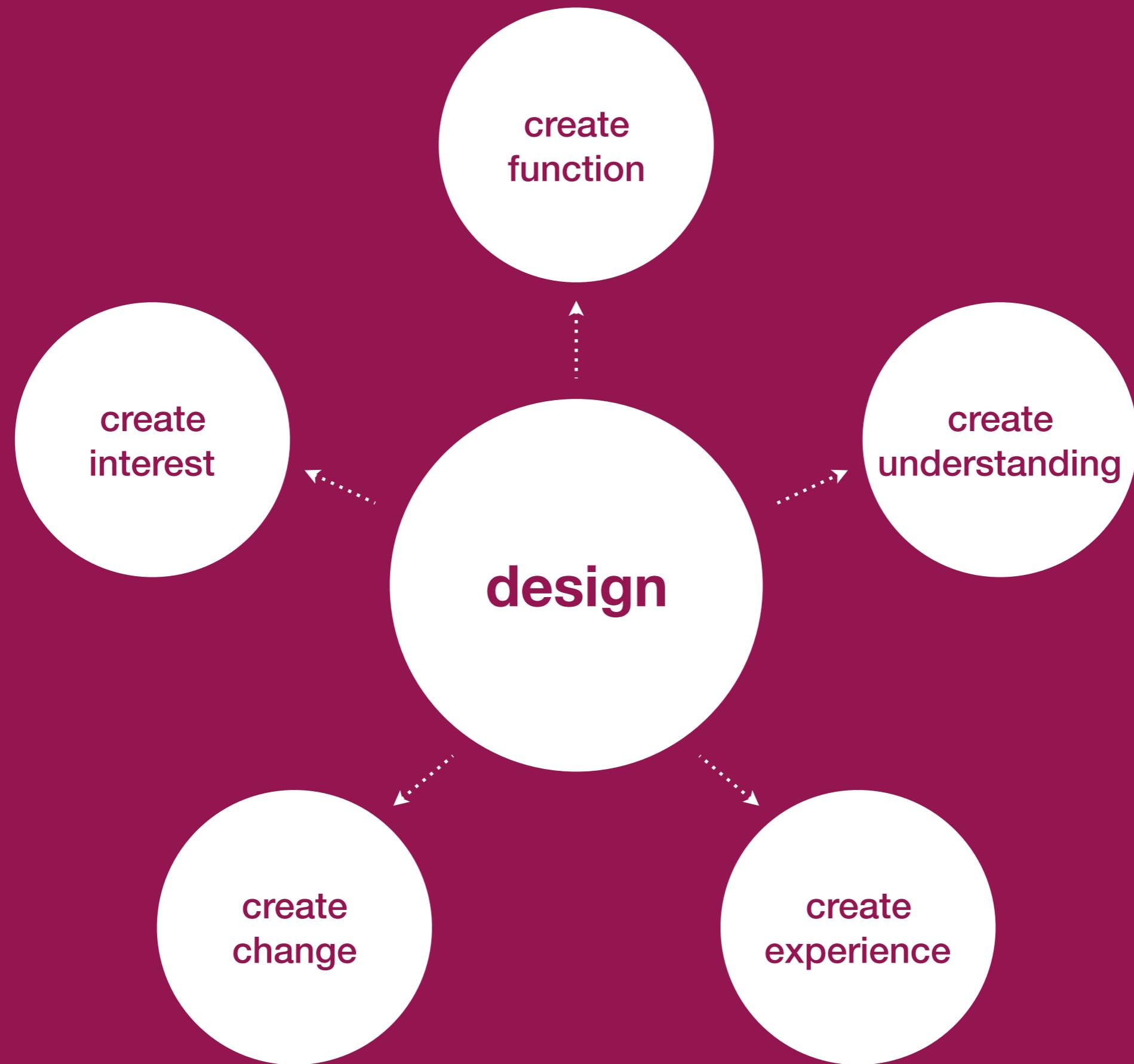
It deals with process and stages of research

Rancangan kerja penelitian, Penjelasan prosedural langkah-demi-langkah yang digunakan dalam penelitian

menyelidiki
fakta dalam desain







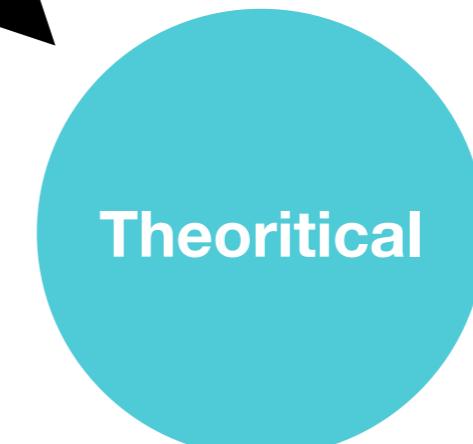
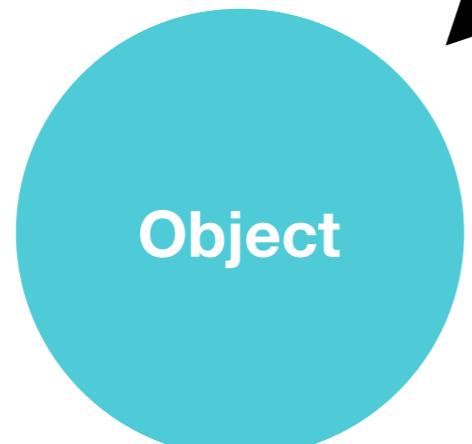
memanfaatkan
informasi untuk
memahami fakta



pengetahuan
desain

prescriptive
knowledge about
the objects, how
to achieve their
properties/
recommendation
pengetahuan
tentang kegunaan,
fungsi dan utilitas
objek

descriptive
knowledge
(theory) about the
objects/artifacts
sistem, susunan,
struktur, kualitas
fisik, bentuk objek,
makna, nilai, dsb



descriptive
knowledge about
design process;
metodologi, proses
desain (kreativitas),
proses produksi
dan konsumsi

teori objek, dimensi
mental (psikologi),
pertukaran
(ekonomi), sosial,
estetik, dsb

mengapa perlu
adanya penelitian
desain?

desain dapat ditinjau dari sudut pandang proses & pelaku

- ✓ adanya objek desain tidak terlepas dari suatu proses yang tercipta dari desainer, dengan berbagai keunikannya; metodologi, karakteristik, kreativitas, gaya visual, dsb
- ✓ objek desain tidak terlepas dari proses produksi, yang melibatkan teknologi
- ✓ objek desain tidak terlepas dari proses dalam mewujudkan (sesuai standar, dsb)

desain dapat ditinjau dari sudut pandang konsep

- ✓ desain tidak terlepas dari suatu konsep; sistem, nilai, kultur, model komunikasi, dsb

desain dapat ditinjau dari sudut pandang objek

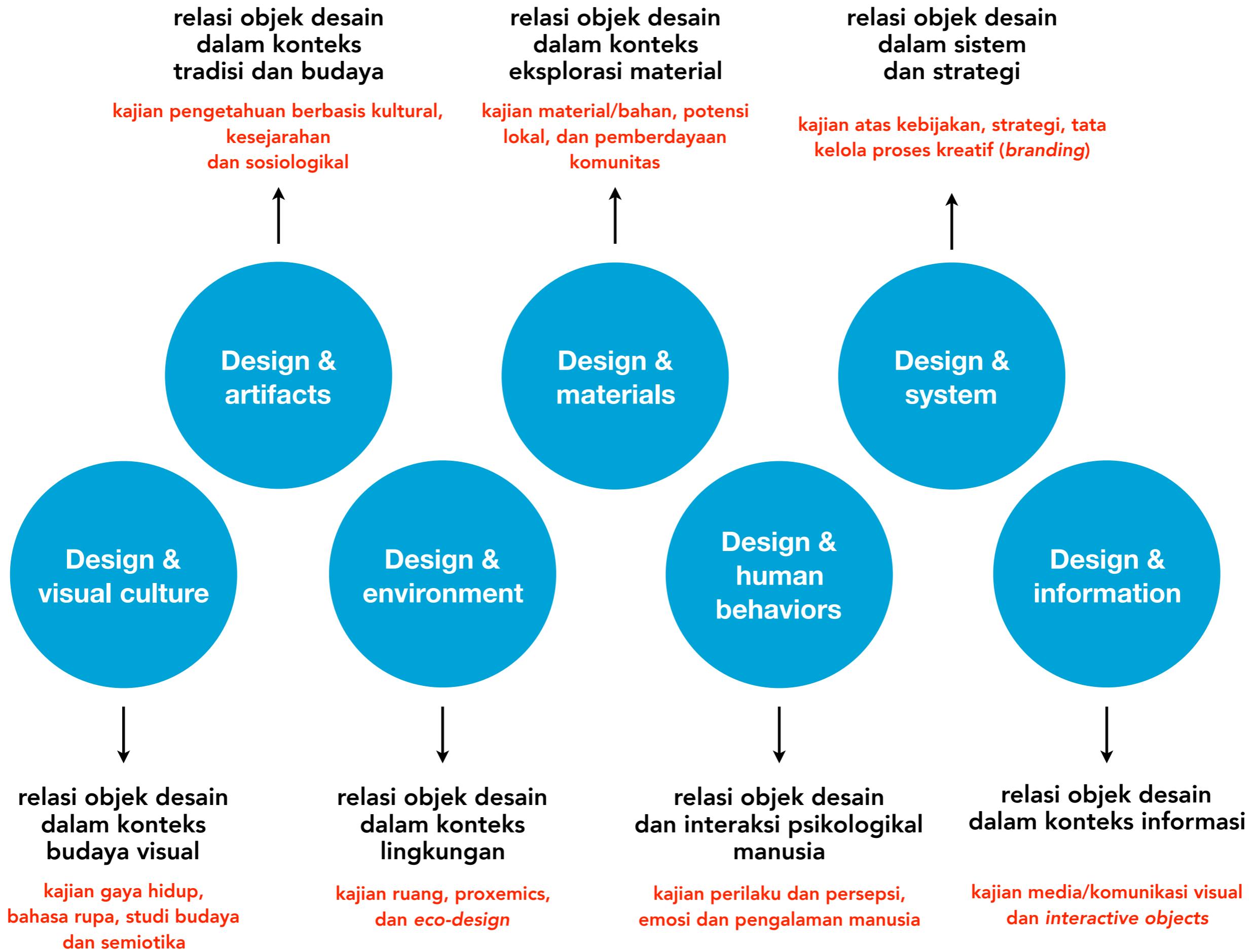
- ✓ desain selalu memiliki wujud (artefak); cetak, layar & material; gaya, elemen, struktur, dsb

meningkatnya kompleksitas problematika desain

- ✓ problematika dalam metodologi desain
- ✓ adanya 'tekanan' untuk mensejajarkan desain dengan sains (budaya akademik)
- ✓ permasalahan dengan fenomena di luar desain (dampak)
- ✓ desain tidak terlepas dari faktor audiens yang selalu dinamis dengan berbagai faktor yang melatarbelakanginya (psikologis, sosial, ekonomi, budaya, dsb)

apa saja yang dapat
diteliti di ranah
DKV?





aspek apakah yang
dapat diteliti?



objektivitas/tujuan
penelitian

to discover new facts

- ✓ menemukan fakta (informasi) baru

to verify and test important facts

- ✓ menguji dan mem-verifikasi fakta penting

to analyze an event, process, and/or phenomenon

- ✓ menganalisis sebuah peristiwa, proses dan/atau fenomena

to identify cause and effect relationship

- ✓ mengidentifikasi hubungan sebab-akibat (atas sesuatu)

to develop new objects, tools, concepts, and/or theories

- ✓ mengembangkan objek, alat, konsep, dan atau teori baru

to find solutions of one/many identified problems

- ✓ menemukan solusi atas satu/lebih permasalahan

provide a thorough understandings and possible solutions

- ✓ menghasilkan pemahaman lengkap disertai alternatif solusi

provide applicable solution to a problem

- ✓ menghasilkan solusi yang dapat diaplikasikan

provide guidelines/systematic procedure for solving problem

- ✓ menghasilkan tuntunan/prosedur sistematik untuk pemecahan masalah

provide basis for recommending policy/standard

- ✓ menghasilkan dasar untuk rekomendasi kebijakan/penentuan standar

improve quality of life, environment, and/or societal condition

- ✓ meningkatkan kualitas hidup, lingkungan, dan kondisi masyarakat

provide logical explanation of an event/phenomenon/object

- ✓ menghasilkan penjelasan logis atas suatu peristiwa/fenomena/objek

**"...construct of models, methods, tool,
approach, rules and advice formulated
to be a guideline for "better" design
output and design work"**

Herbert Birkhover (ed). *The Future of Design Methodology*. 2011

riset desain berorientasi untuk desain;
metodologi, teori, wacana, proses, dsb., baik untuk institusi
desain (pengajaran, kurikulum), desainer profesional, maupun
pengetahuan bagi masyarakat/stakeholder relasinya untuk
menghasilkan *output* desain yang lebih baik (regulasi/peraturan,
dsb)

design research as a means for attraction and retention

The information generated from research supports both the designer's and the client's need to understand **how a design strategy influences the performance** of the object, place or space. It validates **a design recommendation** using data, resources, and social scientific concepts.

design research as a means for social reform

An effective research program **supports design as a force for social good**.

design research as a response to the need for design speed

A design research process establishes this context and identifies ways to **simplify** and **effectively communicate complex issues** to expedite the **design decision-making process** internally and externally.

Sally Augustin & Cindy Coleman. *The Designer's Guide to Doing Research*. NJ: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. 2012.

design research to build a sustainable knowledge base

By establishing a design research process to access, apply, document, and store the environmental impact of design decisions, designers are able to effectively **apply this knowledge in new conditions.**

design research to gain understanding of cultural distinctions

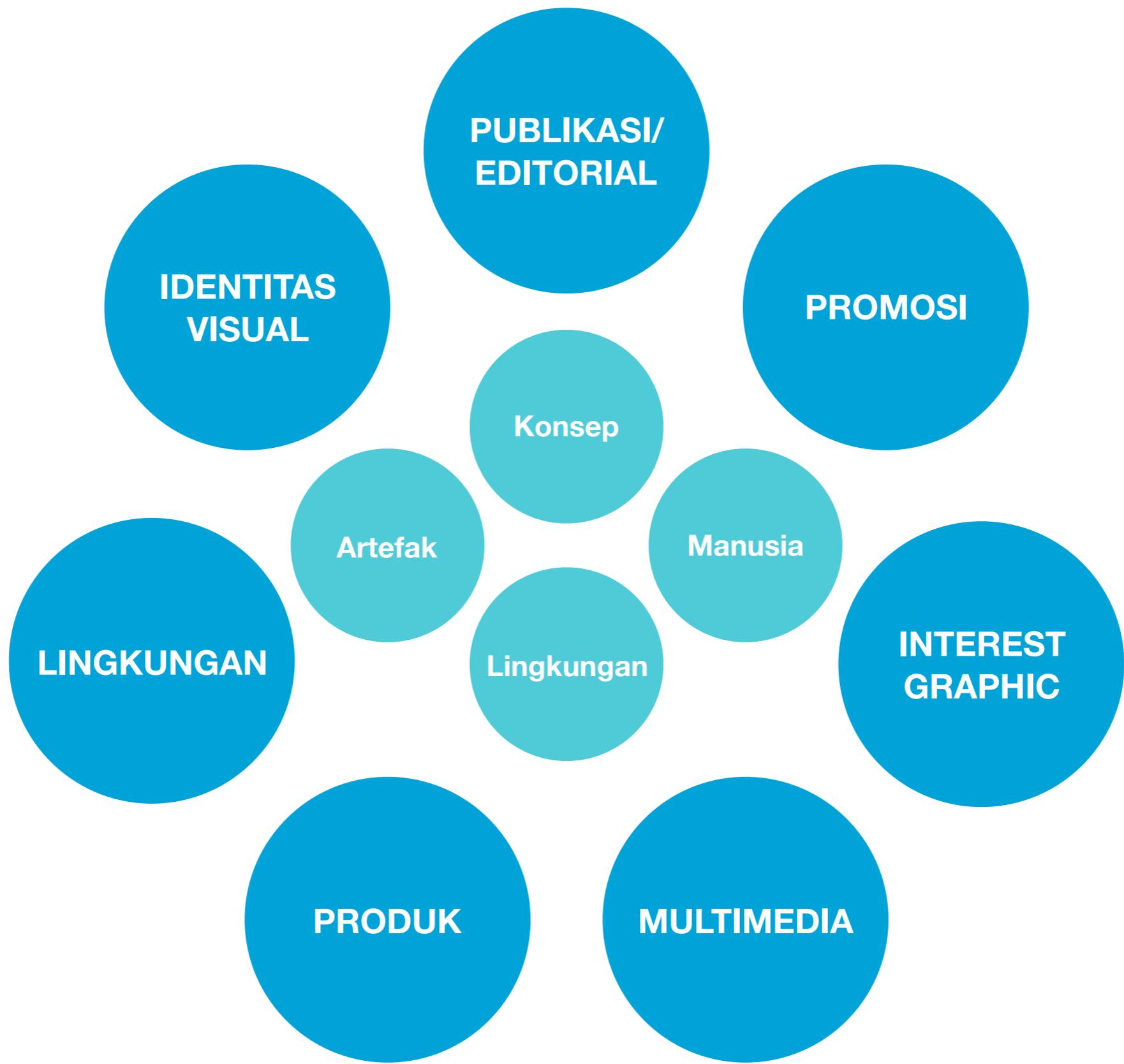
Through design research, designers are **better able to recognize and respond to demographic, economic, and social changes.** As world cultures become more integrated, it assures that spaces psychologically and physically support people of different traditions, values, and experiences. Through research, designers access information that **builds a framework of knowledge and insights** to draw from when responding to culture-based challenges.

design research as a source of value

The research process and the information obtained through that analysis not only increase the designers' knowledge base with data about **outcomes, measures, and performance** but also give **stakeholders an opportunity to evaluate** their investment and the value of the services provided.

Sally Augustin & Cindy Coleman. *The Designer's Guide to Doing Research.*
NJ: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. 2012.

melihat relasi



bagaimana
memudahkan dalam
mengawali penelitian?

be curious...!

- ✓ selalu memiliki rasa keingintahuan

be objective...!

- ✓ meninjau dengan cara pandang objektif

pilih objek desain yang disukai dan mudah ditemui/didapatkan

- ✓ memudahkan dalam mendapatkan objek yang ditinjau

cari hal yang menarik berkaitan dengan objek yang diteliti

- ✓ mendapatkan bentuk tinjauan yang menarik/up-to-date/bermanfaat

membaca

- ✓ memudahkan dalam mendapatkan informasi; problem, teori maupun referensi mengenai tinjauan yang pernah dilakukan orang lain

membuat forum diskusi

- ✓ memudahkan dalam berbagi (permasalahan/metode/objek)

mendokumentasi objek yang diteliti & hasil penelitian

- ✓ memudahkan dalam pengorganisasian informasi

berkonsultasi dengan dosen/pihak yang kompeten dengan objek yang diteliti

- ✓ memudahkan dalam mendapatkan informasi terkait dengan tinjauan

pemilihan topik
penelitian

- **teori** yang berkaitan dengan DKV yang menjadi **ketertarikan**
 - **masalah** sehari-hari terkait dengan DKV
 - **perubahan/perkembangan** teknologi dalam DKV
 - **tren/kecenderungan** tentang DKV
 - area di ranah DKV yang **belum tereksplorasi**
- **hasil diskusi** dengan orang yang dianggap ahli atau pembimbing

topik dan masalah
penelitian

topik

Broad (luas)

Signage merupakan salah satu objek desain yang berfungsi menciptakan suatu sistem informasi pada lingkungan

Netral

Tipografi dan efektivitas penyampaian pesan

Faktual (objektif)

Huruf jenis sans serif memiliki tingkat efektivitas tinggi dalam penyampaian informasi/estetika desain modern

Gagasan terbuka

Keterkaitan **tipografi** dan **efektivitas** penyampaian informasi pada *signage* kepada anak autis di lingkungan sekolah

masalah

Narrower (lebih fokus)

Elemen visual pada *signage* yang **mempengaruhi** efektivitas/estetika

Dapat berpihak

Perbedaan jenis sans serif dan serif terhadap efektivitas/kualitas estetika

Analitikal (subjektif)

Sejauh mana huruf jenis sans serif mampu **mengedukasi** anak-anak autis terhadap informasi pada *signage*

Gagasan mengarah

Jenis huruf sans serif **seperti apakah** yang mampu mengedukasi anak autis terhadap informasi pada *signage*

paradigma meneliti

apakah topik penelitian memiliki **value sosial/pendidikan/saintifik?**

apakah topik penelitian memiliki **kemungkinan aplikasi pada praksis disain?**

apakah masalah penelitian bersifat **kekinian?**

apakah masalah penelitian memberi peluang **penelitian lanjutan (sustainable)?**

apakah masalah penelitian bersifat **penting** dan memiliki **ke-khas-an?**

apakah ruang lingkup penelitian memberi **peluang eksplorasi lebih lanjut?**

apakah masalah penelitian dapat **dirumuskan dengan jelas?**

apakah masalah penelitian dapat dijelaskan secara **logis** dan **sistematik?**

apakah penelitian dapat **dilaksanakan secara praktikal?**

apakah masalah penelitian **terbebas dari problem** dan **batasan etika?**

apakah peluang bagi **peneliti lain** untuk **mengulangi proses penelitian?**

apakah terdapat **pengetahuan pendahuluan** dan **kemampuan analitikal?**

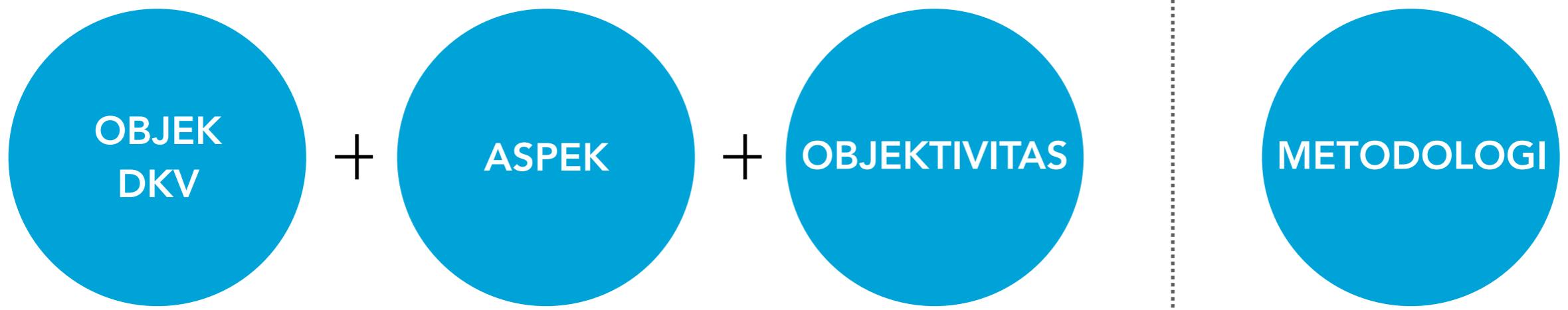
apakah terdapat **akses informasi** dan **administrasi** untuk memfasilitasi penelitian?

apakah penelitian memiliki peluang untuk **diselesaikan tepat waktu?**

*good research **answers** the questions
it has **chosen** to investigate*

Sally Agustin & Cindy Coleman. *The Designer's Guide to Doing Research*. NJ: John Wiley & Sons. 2012.

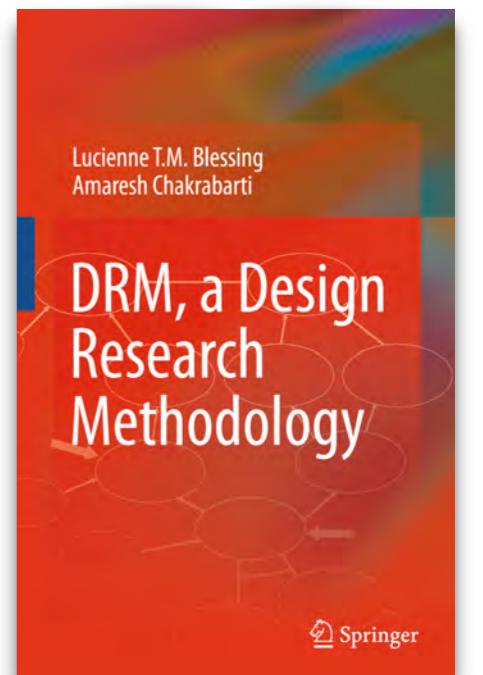
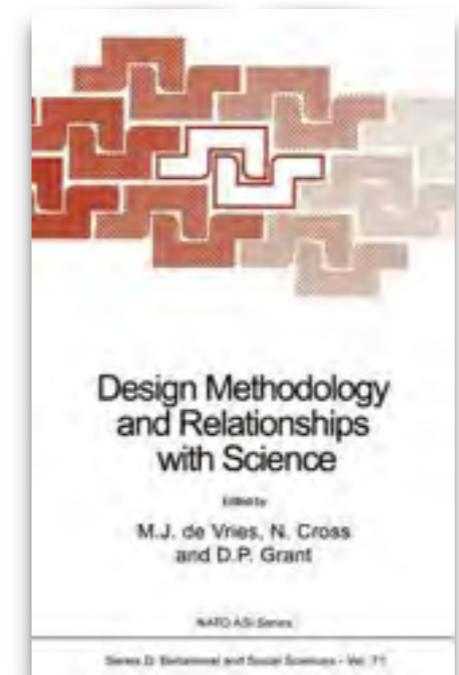
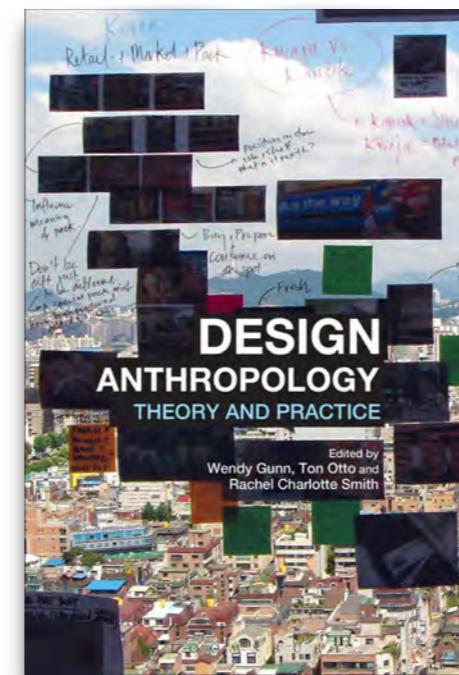
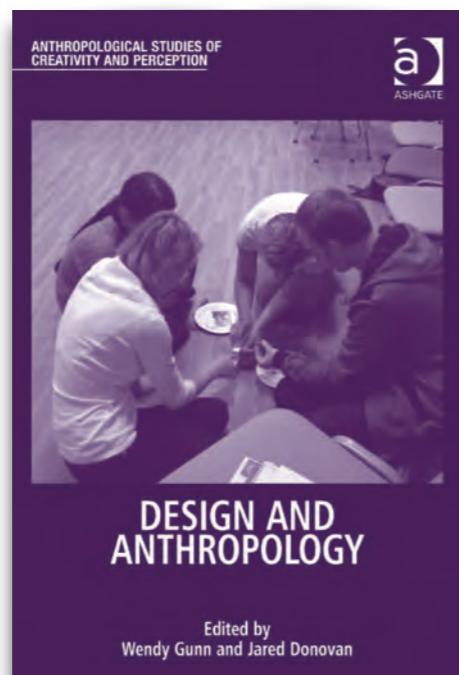
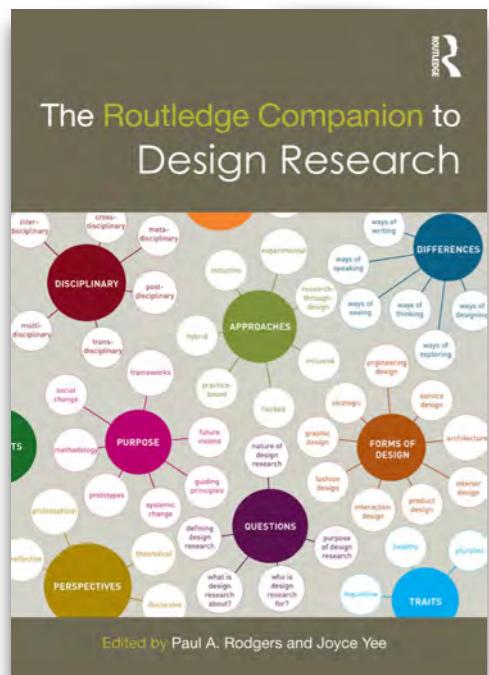
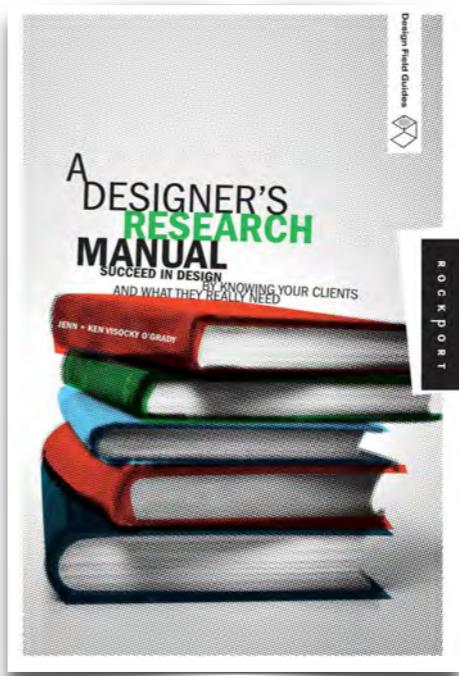
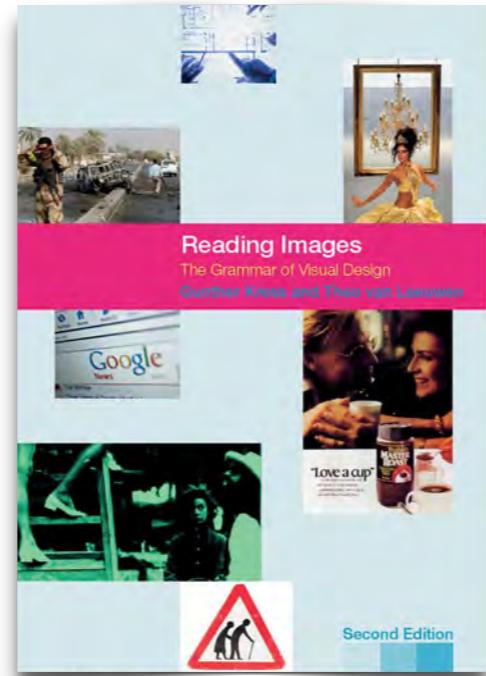
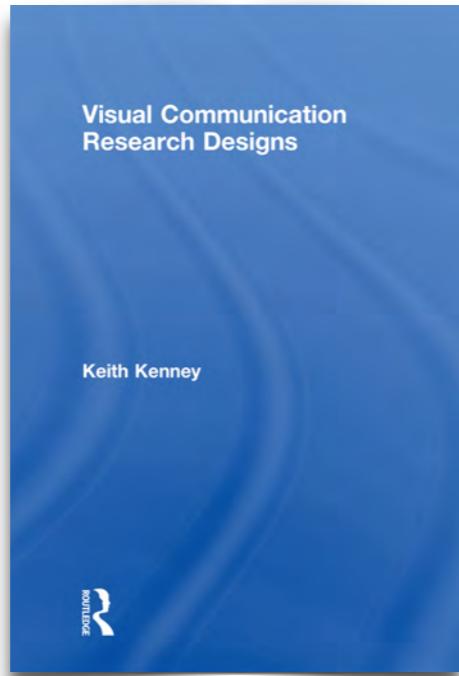
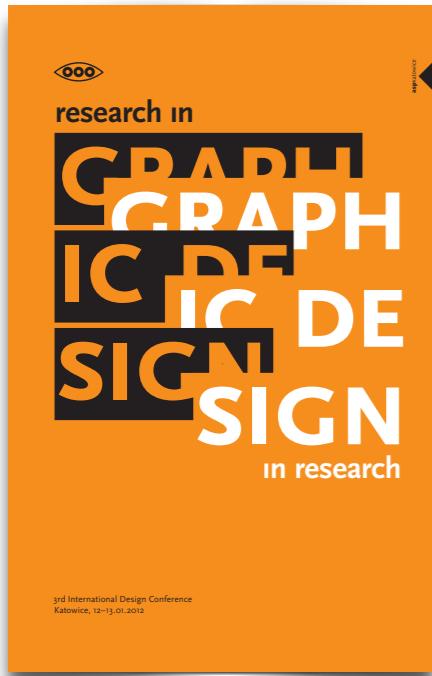
prioritas pertama

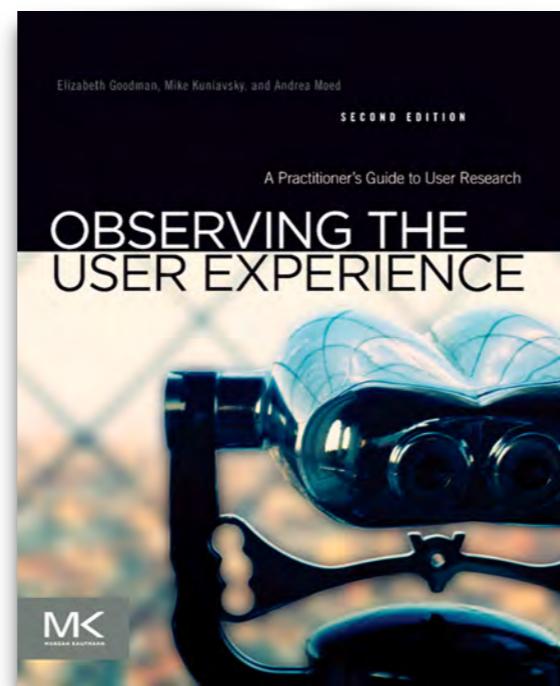
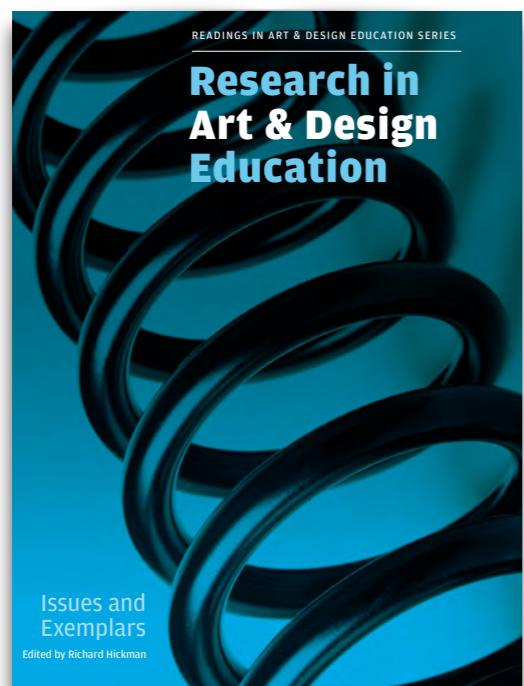
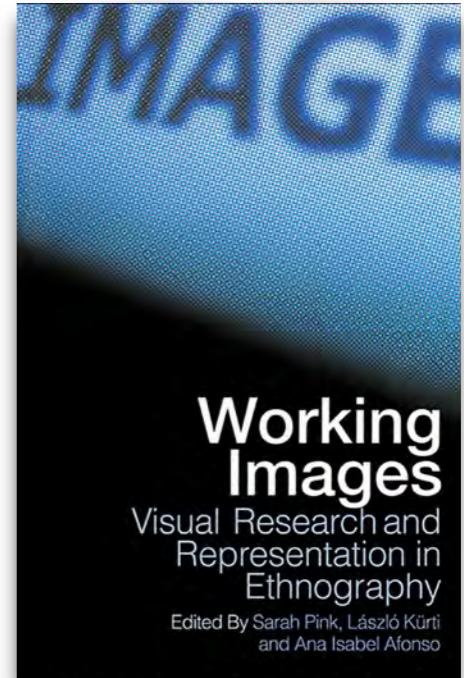
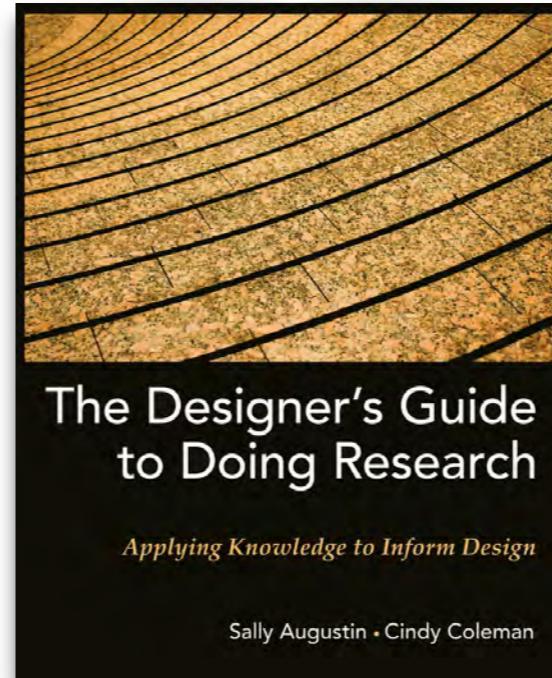
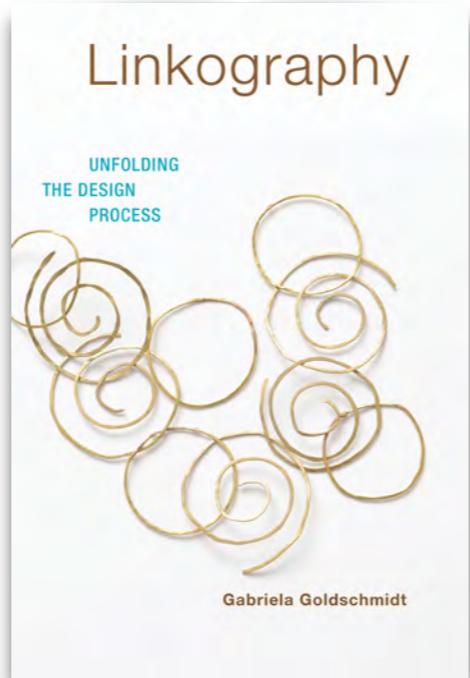


1. Menentukan objek yang akan dikaji*
2. Menentukan aspek yang menarik/penting dari objek**
3. Menentukan tujuan dan kemanfaatan dari penelitian
4. Menentukan batasan dalam proses penelitian
5. Menentukan metode penelitian
6. Menentukan pendekatan penelitian dan teori yang relevan
7. Merancang sistematika/metodologi

*berorientasi menjadi **topik penelitian**

berorientasi menjadi **permasalahan





International Journal of Design

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International Journal of Design

ISSN: 1994-036X (online); 1991-3761 (print)

The *International Journal of Design* is a peer-reviewed, open-access journal devoted to publishing research papers in all fields of design, including industrial design, visual communication design, interface design, animation and game design, architectural design, urban design, and other design related fields. It aims to provide an international forum for the exchange of ideas and findings from researchers across different cultures and encourages research on the impact of cultural factors on design theory and practice. It also seeks to promote the transfer of knowledge between professionals in academia and industry by emphasizing research in which results are of interest or applicable to design practices.

Abstracting/Indexing: Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-E), Social Science Citation Index (SSCI), Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI), Scopus, ProQuest ABI INFORM, ProQuest Design & Applied Arts Index (DAAI), Ergonomics Abstracts, EBSCO Computers and Applied Sciences Database

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A Touching Experience: Designing for Touch Sensations in Online Retail Environments
Suzanne Overmars , Karolien Poels
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DesignIssues

Bruce Brown, Richard Buchanan, Carl DiSalvo, Dennis P. Doordan and Victor Margolin, Editors

The first American academic journal to examine design history, theory, and criticism, *Design Issues* provokes inquiry into the cultural and intellectual issues surrounding design.

Regular features include theoretical and critical articles by professional and scholarly contributors, extensive book and exhibition reviews, and visual sequences. Special guest-edited issues concentrate on particular themes, such as design history, human-computer interface, service design, organization design, design for development, and product design methodology. Scholars, students, and professionals in all the design fields are readers of each issue. *Design Issues* is a peer reviewed journal.

View a gallery of *Design Issues* covers from 1984-present.

Award News: Congratulations to *Design Issues* Editor Victor Margolin, who received a **Lifetime Achievement Award** from the trustees of the **Design Research Society**, **CUMULUS** and **DESIGN-ED**. This award honors Margolin for his substantial contribution of outstanding significance to the fields of design history, education, and research.

World History of Design: The definitive global history of design thinking and practice, a special two-volume set by *Design Issues* editor Victor Margolin. Now available from **Bloomsbury**.

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Design Issues Winter 2016, Vol. 32, No. 1: 1–4.
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Kjetil Fallan, Grace Lees-Maffei
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