

PRODI PSIKOLOGI-FHB UPJ

PENELITIAN KUALITATIF

Pertemuan 2 :

Asumsi Dasar Penelitian Kualitatif



Kembali lagi
berasama saya,
Anggi.



Let's Start !



**Sebelum kita mulai,
masih ingat pengertian
Penelitian kualitatif?**

Ingat, yang lalu jangan
dilupakan....

#kalau mantan silahkan



Flashback

Penelitian kualitatif adalah aktivitas yang dilakukan oleh pengamat dalam menghadapi dunia. Penelitian kualitatif terdiri dari serangkaian interpretasi dan praktik yang membuat dunia terlihat secara nyata. Penelitian kualitatif memaknai dunia melalui beragam representasi, termasuk diantaranya melalui catatan, wawancara, percakapan, foto, rekaman hingga memo pribadi. Pada tingkatan ini, penelitian kualitatif menggunakan pendekatan naturalistik dan interpretatif untuk memaknai dunia. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa penelitian kualitatif dilakukan pada setting alamiah, untuk memaknai berbagai macam fenomena yang ada (Denzin & Lincoln, 2011 dalam Creswell, 2018)



Range of Studied Phenomena

- Naturally given
- Natural / biological phenomena

Mixed :
Mental / somatic illness ?
Chronicity

Constituted by men :
social and cultural phenomena



Universal Laws / Theories
Experimental & Quantitative Methods

Finding the general : Experimental &
quantitative methods



Culturally / Locally
Specific rules / Theories

Finding the specific qualitative
methods



Quantitative Designs and Uses

Intervention
Research

Non-intervention
Research

Explaining whether an intervention influences an outcome for one group as opposed to another group

Associating or relating variables in a predictable pattern for one group of individuals

Describing trends for the population of people

Experimental Research

Correlational Research

Survey Research



Qualitative Research Perspectives



Microsoft today published the full bug list for its Windows 2000 operating system. For the first time ever, all known and reported bugs are to be made available to the public.

Mr Hyan-Lee of Japan (photographed above) made the mistake of printing the whole list

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To Orchestrate Ways Of Knowing The Behavioral Phenomenon Of People

General Meaning Of Research

AS A WAY OF KNOWING (THROUGH) A CAREFUL AND DILIGENT SEARCH (TO COLLECT DATA FOR) SPECIAL PURPOSES (THROUGH) AN ON-GOING IMPROVED PROCESS TO REACH THE TRUSTWORTHY AND USEFUL RESULT

- The people who come to see us bring us their stories. They hope they tell them well enough so that we understand the truth of their lives. They hope we know how to interpret their stories correctly. We have to remember that what we hear is their stories
- (Coles; cited from Glesne & Peshkin, 1992, 1)

○



General Meaning Of Research



Case



Theory



Creswell, 2018

Phase 1: The Researcher as a Multicultural Subject



- History and research tradition
- Conceptions of self and the other
- The ethics and politics of research

What perspectives and experiences do you bring to your research?

Phase 2: Philosophical Assumptions and Interpretive Frameworks



- Ontological
- Epistemological
- Axiological
- Methodological
- Postpositivism
- Social constructivism
- Transformative frameworks
- Postmodern perspectives
- Pragmatism
- Feminist theories
- Critical theory and critical race theory
- Queer theory
- Disabilities theories

How do your beliefs guide your actions as a researcher?

Phase 3: Research Strategies and Approaches



- Design
- Case study
- Ethnography, participant observation, performance ethnography
- Phenomenology, ethnomethodology
- Grounded theory
- Life history, testimonio
- Historical method
- Action and applied research
- Clinical research

How do your philosophical and theoretical frameworks inform your choice of research approaches?

Phase 4: Methods of Collection and Analysis



- Observing
- Interviewing
- Artifacts, documents, and records
- Visual methods
- Autoethnography
- Oral history
- Data management methods
- Computer-assisted analysis
- Textual analysis
- Focus groups
- Applied ethnography

In what ways does your research approach influence the methods used for data collection and analysis?

Phase 5: The Art, Practice, and Politics of Interpretation and Evaluation

- Criteria for judging adequacy
- Practices and politics of interpretation
- Writing as interpretation
- Evaluation traditions
- Policy analysis
- Applied research

What contributes to your decisions related to rigor, inferences, and use of findings?



The importance of Philosophical in Research :

- Direction of research goals and outcomes
- Scope of training and research experiences
- Basis of evaluative criteria for research-related decisions
- Creswell, 2018

Theory



Writing Philosophical Assumptions Into Qualitative Studies

- Interpretive Frameworks :
 - postpositivism
 - social constructivism
 - transformation
 - postmodern

Theory



Interpretive Frameworks : Postpositivism

- “In practice, postpositivist researchers view inquiry as a series of logically related steps, believe in multiple perspectives from participants rather than a single reality, and espouse rigorous methods of qualitative data collection and analysis. They use multiple levels of data analysis for rigor, employ computer programs to assist in their analysis, encourage the use of validity approaches, and write their qualitative studies in the form of scientific reports, with a structure resembling quantitative articles (e.g., problem, questions, data collection, results, conclusions).”

Theory



Interpretive Frameworks : Social Constructivism

- “Social constructivism (which is often described as interpretivism; see Denzin & Lincoln, 2011; Mertens, 2015) is another paradigm or worldview. In social constructivism, individuals seek understanding of the world in which they live and work.”
- “In terms of practice, the questions become broad and general so that the participants can construct the meaning of a situation, a meaning typically forged in discussions or interactions with other persons. The more open-ended the questioning, the better, as the researcher listens carefully to what people say or do in their life setting.”

Theory



Interpretive Frameworks : Transformation

- The basic tenet of this transformative framework is that knowledge is not neutral and it reflects the power and social relationships within society; thus, the purpose of knowledge construction is to aid people to improve society (Mertens, 2003).
- Kemmis and Wilkinson (1998) embrace features of this transformative framework:
 - Participatory action
 - Focused on helping individuals free themselves from constraints”
 - Emancipatory
 - practical and collaborative

Theory



Interpretive Frameworks : Postmodern

- The basic concept is that knowledge claims must be set within the conditions of the world today and in the multiple perspectives of class, race, gender, and other group affiliations.

Theory



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