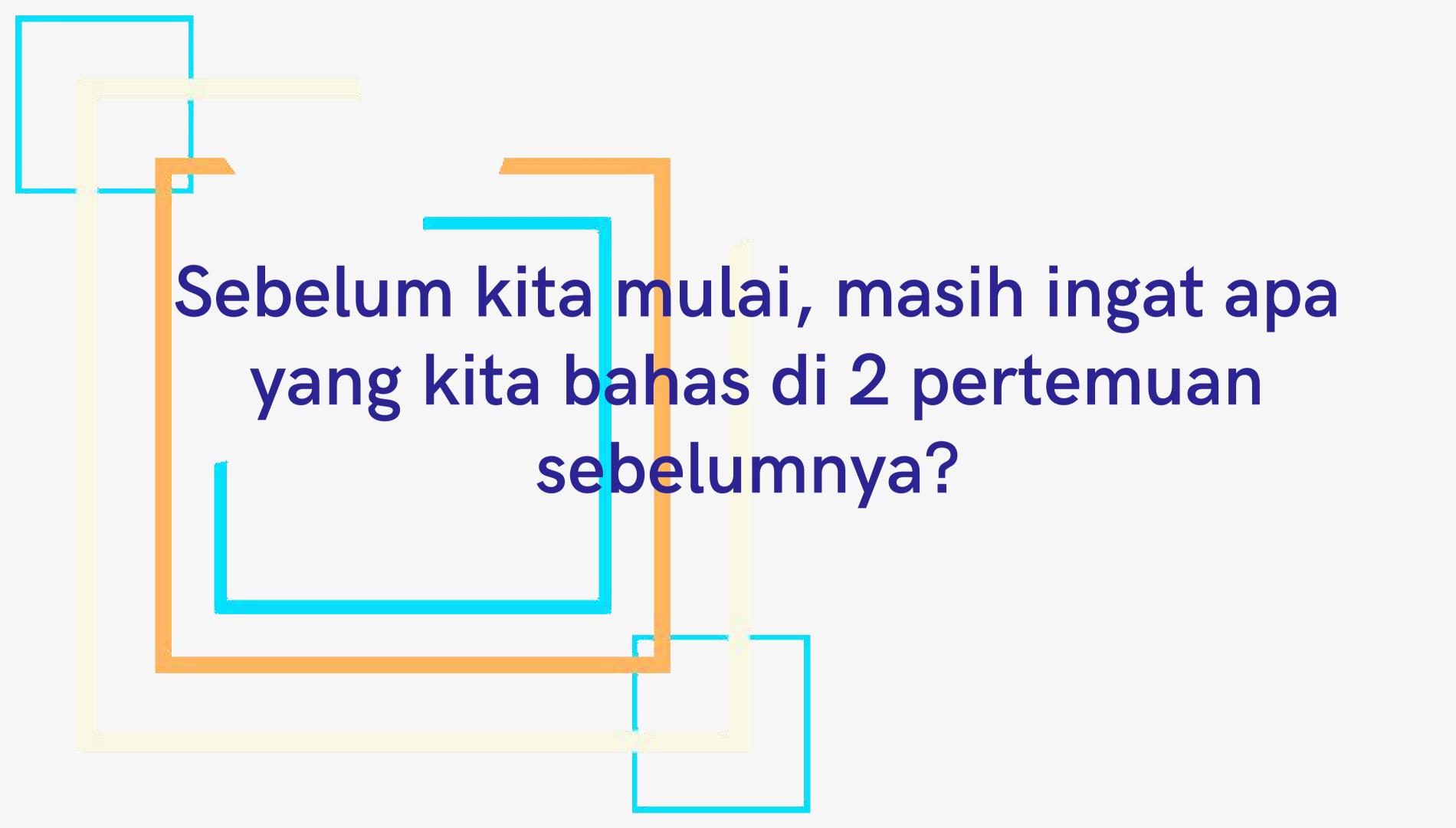


Pertemuan 3 : Desain Penelitian Kualitatif



Kembali lagi bersama saya, Anggi.





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

Flashback

- 66
- Definisi penelitian kualitatif
- Filosofi yang melatarbelakangi penelitian kualitatif

Planning and Designing Qualitative Research

The Resulting Proposal is somewhat Tentative. Your plans will probably changes as your fieldwork progress and the opportunity of the field emerge (Glesne & Peshkin, 1992, p. 14).



Quantitative Designs and Uses

- A RESEARCH PROJECT IS AN EFFORT TO REMEDY THE IGNORANCE THAT EXISTS ABOUT SOMETHING.
- SO, YOUR ATTENTION TO THIS MIGHT BE SYSTEMATIZED INTO SEVERAL EXPLANATION



Quantitative Designs and Uses

ABOUT:

- RESEARCH TOPICS
- PROBLEM STATEMENT
- REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE
- USE OF THEORY
- SITE SELECTION
- STUDY PARTICIPANTS
- TIME FRAME
- PILOT STUDY
- GAINING ACCESS
- RESEARCHER ROLES



Karakteristik Penelitian Kualitatif:

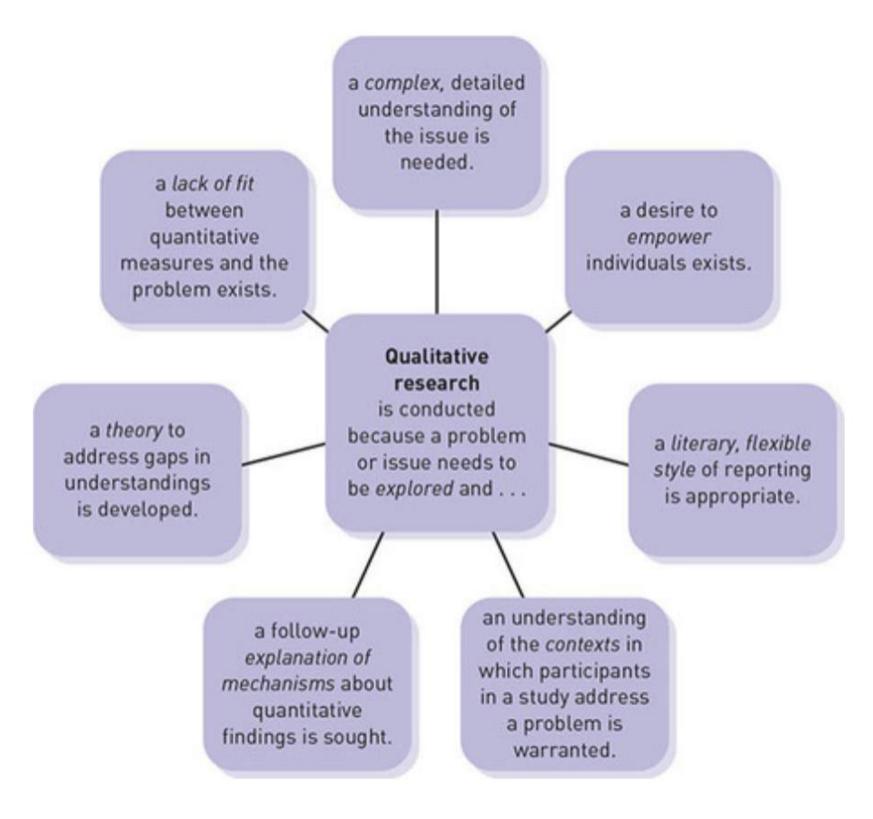
- Natural setting
- Researcher as key instrument
- Multiple methods
- Complex reasoning through inductive and deductive logic
- Participants' multiple perspectives and meanings
- Context-dependent
- Emergent design
- Reflexivity
- Holistic account



Kapan Sebaiknya Kita Menggunakan Desain Penelitian Kualitatif?



Cresswell, 2018:





What a Qualitative Study Requires From Us?

- Commit to extensive time in the field
- Engage in the complex, time-consuming process of data analysis
- Write lengthy and descriptive passages
- Embrace dynamic and emergent procedures
- Attend to anticipated and developing ethical issues



The Process of Designing a Qualitative Study

- Preliminary considerations
- Phases of Qualitative Research
- Elements in All Phases of the Research



Preliminary Considerations

- Methodological congruence
- The purposes, questions, and methods of research are all interconnected and interrelated so that the study appears as a cohesive whole rather than as fragmented, isolated parts



Phases in the Research

Process

Acknowledge broad assumptions and identify interpretive lens to be used.

Utilize validation strategies.

Phases in the Qualitative Research

Process

Draft open-ended research questions as exploratory.

Determine if the

research problem/

topic is needed to be

addressed using a literature search.

Discuss findings and compare with other findings.

Represent results
based on
participants'
perspectives and
researcher
interpretations.

Analyze data integrating inductive and deductive strategies.

sources of data.

Collect a variety of



Elements in All Phases of the Research

- Narrative
- Ethical considerations



Ethics in Qualitative Research

- involving our roles as insiders/outsiders to the participants
- assess issues that we may be fearful of disclosing;
 establish supportive
- respectful relationships without stereotyping and using labels
- acknowledge whose voices will be represented in our final study
- reflecting on who we are and the people we study
- sensitive to vulnerable populations
- imbalanced power relations
- placing participants at risk



Design Structure

- Study a unique sample
- Assume an unconventional perspective
- Observe an uncommon field site
- Collect atypical forms of data
- Present findings in an unusual way
- Focus on a timely topic



Struktur penulisan laporan

- Introduce the problem to be studied
- Describe the procedures guiding the study: "philosophical assumptions or worldview, qualitative research approach used, role of the researcher, data collection procedures, data analysis procedures, strategies for validating findings, proposed narrative structure of the study, and anticipated ethical issues"
- Report the preliminary study findings (if available)
- Outline the anticipated study implications
- List the references cited in the study
- Include essential documents as appendices





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