Praktik Metode Penelitian

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Definisi Metode Penelitian

Sherwyn D. Allibang (2020)

Research in general refers to a search of knowledge https://www.google.co.id/books/edition/Research_Methods_Simple_Short_and_Straig/SvUBEAAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=research+methods&printsec=frontcover

Ragam Metode Penelitian

https://www.scribbr.com/category/methodology/;

Research methods are specific procedures for collecting and analyzing data. Developing your research methods is an integral part of your research design. When planning your methods, there are two key decisions you will make.

First, decide how you will collect data. Your methods depend on what type of data you need to answer your research question:

- Qualitative vs. quantitative: Will your data take the form of words or numbers?
- Primary vs. secondary: Will you collect original data yourself, or will you use data that has already been collected by someone else?
- Descriptive vs. experimental: Will you take measurements of something as it is, or will you perform an experiment?

Metode Penelitian adalah prosedur spesifik untuk mengkoleksi dan menganalisis data. Mengembangkan metode penelitian anda adalah bagian inti dari desain penelitian anda. Ketika anda merencanakan metode anda ada dua keputusan yang harus ditentukan yaitu

Pertama putuskan cara anda akan mengumpulkan data. Metode anda tergantung tipe data apa yang akan dibutuhkan untuk menjawa pertanyaan penelitian anda.

- Kualitatif atau kuantitatif
- Data primer atau data sekunder
- Deskriptif atau eksperimenta

Shona McCombes. Revised on September 14, 2022
https://www.scribbr.com/research-process/research-questions/

A good research question is essential to guide your research paper, dissertation or thesis. It pinpoints exactly what you want to find out and gives your work a clear focus and purpose. All research questions should be:

- Focused on a single problem or issue
- Researchable using primary and/or secondary sources
- Feasible to answer within the timeframe and practical constraints
- Specific enough to answer thoroughly
- Complex enough to develop the answer over the space of a paper or thesis
- Relevant to your field of study and/or society more broadly

In a research paper or essay, you will usually write a single research question to guide your reading and thinking. The answer that you develop is your thesis statement — the central assertion or position that your paper will argue for.

In a bigger research project, such as a thesis or dissertation, you might have multiple research questions, but they should all be clearly connected and focused around a central research problem.

Pertanyaan penelitian

Pertanyaan penelitian yang baik esensial untuk mengarahka penelitian anda. Pertanyaan-pertanyaan tersebut akan menegaskan apa yang ingin anda cari, atau temukan dan memberikan fokus dan tujuan yang jelas. Unsur-unsur pertanyaan penelitian;

- Fokus pada problem atau issu tunggal
- Memungkinkan untuk diteliti menggunakan sumber-sumber primer atau sumber sekunder
- Memungkinkan untuk dijawab dalam batasan waktu dan batasan praktis
- Spesifik agar dapat dijawab secara mendalam dan komprehensif
- Cukup kompleks agar dapat mengembangkan jawaban untuk memenuhi paper ilmiah atau tesis
- Relevan kepada ranah disiplin ilmu dan atau masyarakat secara umum

Untuk paper ilmiah atau esai biasanya ada satu pertanyaan penelitian untuk mengarahkan bacaaan/penelusuran literatur dan arah berpikir. Jawaban yang dikembangkan adalah posisi yang akan menjadi argumentasi anda untuk paper yang akan ditulis. Biasanya untuk tesis atau disertasi ada beberapa pertanyaan yang saling berhubungan

Sumber Foto; https://www.questionpro.com/blog/qualitative-research-methods/

Langkah-langkah Teknik dalam Metode Penelitian Kualitatif untuk penelitian seni pertunjukan;;

1. Menentukan Topik
2. Menentukan Narasumber
3. Menentukan Kelompok/Komunitas/Objek Penelitian yang akan diamati sebagai objek penelitian
4. Memperoleh akses masuk ke komunitas/kelompok/narasumber
5. Memperhatikan etika

Teknik Pengumpulan Data Penelitian;

1. Mengamati (*Observation)*
2. merekam; menggunakan video recorder/gadget, rekaman suara dan apapun yang dapat digunakan untuk menyimpan data.
3. Wawancara; terstruktur, semi terstruktur dan tidak terstruktur
4. Mencatat,(*field notes, researchers memo, log book*)
5. Belajar langsung ke narasumber untuk memperoleh keterampilan yang dimilikinya(peneliti sebagai instrumen); misalnya bila berlatar belakang seni; belajar menari, musik, membuat alat musik, belajar main teater, belajar ritual, belajar mengukir, belajar memasak, belajar menggunakan alat teknologi yang digunakan narasumber dan lainnya.*(participant observation)*
6. Eksplorasi
7. Eksperimentasi

Teknik Observasi

Researchers often use participant observation to understand social interactions, social relations, common practices, beliefs, rituals, symbolic systems, and values. As such, the aim of participant observation is to gain an insider perspective in addition to an outsider perspective on the topic being studied. Participant observation can be used in case study research or in ethnography to gain a deeper cultural understanding. (https://study.com/learn/lesson/participant-observation.html)

Emily E Namey;

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/215666086_Qualitative_Research_Methods_A_Data_Collector%27s_Field_Guide/figures?lo=1

	Includes	Researchers should note
	Clothing, age, gender, physical appearance	Anything that might indicate groups or in sub-populations study, such as profession, soci socioeconomic class, religion,
d	Who speaks to whom and for how long; who initiates interaction; languages or dialects spoken; tone of voice	Gender, age, ethnicity, and prof dynamics of interaction
ınd	What people do, who does what, who interacts with whom, who is not interacting	How people use their bodies ar communicate different emotion behaviors indicate about their f another, their social rank, or the
	How close people stand to one another	What individuals' preferences c space suggest about their relat
	People who enter, leave, and spend time at the observation site	Where people enter and exit; h who they are (ethnicity, age, ge they are alone or accompanied
out	Identification of people who receive a lot of attention from others	The characteristics of these ind differentiates them from others consult them or they approach

WHAT ARE OBSERVATIONS?

Observations are a type of ethnographic data collection method where researchers visit or participate in a location or with a group of people to better understand people, environments, interactions, behaviors, or other phenomena within the space.

WHEN SHOULD I CONDUCT INTERVIEWS FOR RESEARCH?

Observations are best when researchers are highly unfamiliar with a people or location and researchers hope to gain insights about how the people or environment act, respond, interact, behave, or otherwise engage.

STEP ONE Identify Objective	**STEP TWO** Establish Recording Method	**STEP THREE** Develop Questions and Techniques	**STEP FOUR** Observe and Take Notes	**STEP FIVE** Analyze Behaviors and Inferences
				
Determine what you want to observe and why. Are looking to see how students respond to a new environment? How customers interact with employees? How bosses interact with subordinates? When conducting observations, you are trying to learn habits, patterns, behaviors, reactions, and general information about people in a particular environment to better understand what they do and,	To make observations most effective, it's important that you minimize or eliminate any disruptive or unfamiliar devices into the environment you wish to observe. For example, it is often least effective to videorecord observations in situations where the people being observed know they are being filmed (but it's usually unethical to film without telling them). Note-taking is the most common	Determine whether you are conducting an informal or a formal observation (see explanations to the far right.) Knowing your objective, determine if there are specific questions you have or if you are going in completely open-minded. What you hope to learn will help you know what specifically to look for. Be prepared when entering an observation space by having a sound understanding of the	Visit the space you are hoping to get information from. Be as unobtrusive as possible, taking notes, photographs, audio, and film, only where it is allowed, you have permission, and it makes sense for the research without disrupting the environment. If you are doing formal observations, will you need to code certain behaviors, actions, words, visuals, and other observed data.	Separate the difference between what you observed (which are factual behaviors) and why what you observed happened. Typically, to make some sense of your observed data, you will need to interview people in the environment you are observing, either during the observation itself, or afterwards. Make connections between interactions, responses, behaviors, and other

INFORMAL OBSERVATIONS

Informal observations are conducted when you have little or no concept about what to expect, and you are simply going to observe people in order to learn about their behaviors. You enter these environments with a completely open mind, hoping to gain some insight about the people in the environment. Often, you may enter these informal observations with particular questions in mind, but you aren't necessarily seeking to codify data or follow strict checklists or time frames.

Informal observations are good for obtaining initial insights that can be later followed up with other types of research.

FORMAL OBSERVATIONS

Formal observations are structured, repeatable observations where researchers are looking for specific cues to codify and report. Researchers in formal observations will have identified in advance types of phrases, actions, settings, or other environmental surroundings to look for and will take note of each of them, codifying them in pre-determined ways. Formal observations often have checklists that researchers are following and they may be timed—meaning, researchers may be looking for what happens at different intervals.

Formal observations are good for repeated studies of behavior that can be duplicated for future research and quantified.

Field Notes

Prompt researcher(s) to closely observe environment and interactions
Supplement language-focused data
Document sights, smells, sounds of physical environment, and researcher impressions shortly after they occur
Encourage researcher reflection and identification of bias
Facilitate preliminary coding and iterative study design
Increase rigor and trustworthiness
Provide essential context to inform data analysis

Source. Elo and Kyngas (2008); Emerson, Fretz, and Shaw (2011); Mulhall (2003); Rodgers and Cowles (1993); Sandelowski (1994); and Tsai et al. (2016).

https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/A-Guide-to-Field-Notes-for-Qualitative-Research%3A-Philippi-Lauderdale/d8d32752b5c70b18d30b2aa347e0863475a7c3f6

Observation schedule

Consultation general information
- Date and time
- Clinician and patient study identifier
- Stage of chemotherapy (before treatment, ongoing treatment, end of treatment)
- Chemotherapy drug and cycle number
- Time in and time out

Pre-chemotherapy consultation
- Setting description
- Preparation of clinician specific to CIPN before seeing patient *e.g.* pre-clinic discussion with the clinical team, forms of reminder
- Nurse verbal and non-verbal communication
- Patient verbal and non-verbal communication
- How patients described and reported their symptoms
- Who initiated CIPN discussion
- Percentage of time when CIPN was discussed by clinicians
- How CIPN was assessed or discussed by clinicians in the context of other chemotherapy side-effects
- Written CIPN resources given to the patient
- Content and nature of CIPN discussion
- Clinician actions, referrals or prescriptions (specific to CIPN) made after the consultation
- General notes

Date and time when field notes were transcribed

Researcher's reflections

Field note example

19 September 2019 (Outpatient clinics)

1345-1410
I attended the pre-clinic clinician meeting held in one of the meeting rooms in the outpatient clinic. It was attended by three medical oncologists and two clinical nurse specialists.

Patient summaries that clinicians go through in pre-clinic meetings have notes such as:
- dose reduction, history of PN
- history of neuropathy from previous cycles
- Grade 3 peripheral neuropathy affecting mobility. Has been gradually getting worse since FOLFOX.
- Plan: Proceed Cycle 2 with dose reduction Oxaliplatin (this patient is for Cycle 3 next week)
- hold Oxaliplatin from this cycle
- clinical review 4/52 and if ongoing neuropathy, to hold future Oxaliplatin from rest.
- reduce Oxaliplatin
- monitor neuropathy

Some discussions such as "If no neuropathy, then proceed to cycle 12. If with PN, tell patient it is okay to stop."

1420 I was invited by a doctor to see a patient to give a participant information sheet and tell the patient about my study. This was after she was seen by the doctor who gave information about chemotherapy. As we were going in, I was introduced by the doctor. She was then given two PIS which contain information about chemotherapy which were printed from a cancer charity website (CAPOX and FOLFOX). As we came in, the doctor mentioned to the patient about 'pins and needles', nerve damage by Oxaliplatin. "Nerves take long time to recover. So this can be longer to get better or may not improve at all. If you have this, we may stop or reduce your dose"

1426 The doctor left me in the room with the patient, I gave the study PIS. The clinical nurse specialist then saw her with the neck

https://openlabresearch.com/beautiful-data-the-art-of-science-field-notes

https://openlabresearch.com/beautiful-data-the-art-of-science-field-notes

Artist Research

You will gain valuable marks by producing high quality artist research for each of your art projects.

CHOOSE AN ARTIST RELEVANT TO YOUR PROJECT

Your chosen artist may be linked to your project through subject matter, materials or ideas. Make sure you explain the connection in your research pages.

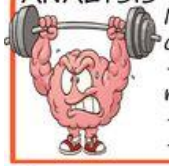
USE THE INTERNET, BOOKS AND VISITS

Use a variety of sources for your research if possible: magazines, and books as well as visits can support your research. Remember to put your research into your own words - NOT COPYING.

ARTISTS INFORMATION

include information:
-WHEN the artist lived or was born. (dates)
-WHERE the artist worked or works.
-WHAT kind of art they made or make.
- Any other facts that help you to understand their artwork.

ANALYSIS OF IMAGES



Make notes on at least one of the artworks by your chosen artist. THINK about how they have used:
- Line, tone, shape, colour, texture, composition, repetition. Scale (how big is it in reality?)
- Subject matter (what can you see?)
- Mood (how does it make you feel?)

YOUR OPINION

Use key vocabulary to explain your own thoughts on the artists work. (don't just say 'I like it')

YOUR OWN PRACTICAL RESPONSE

Create your own high quality practical response to the artists work.

Latihan

1. Praktikkan observasi dan mencatat hasil observasi
2. Praktikkan wawancara

Selamat bekerja
terimakasih