KAJIAN TEORI DAN HASIL PENELITIAN YANG RELEVAN *(RELATED LITERATURE AND RESEARCH FINDINGS REVIEW)*

TEORI

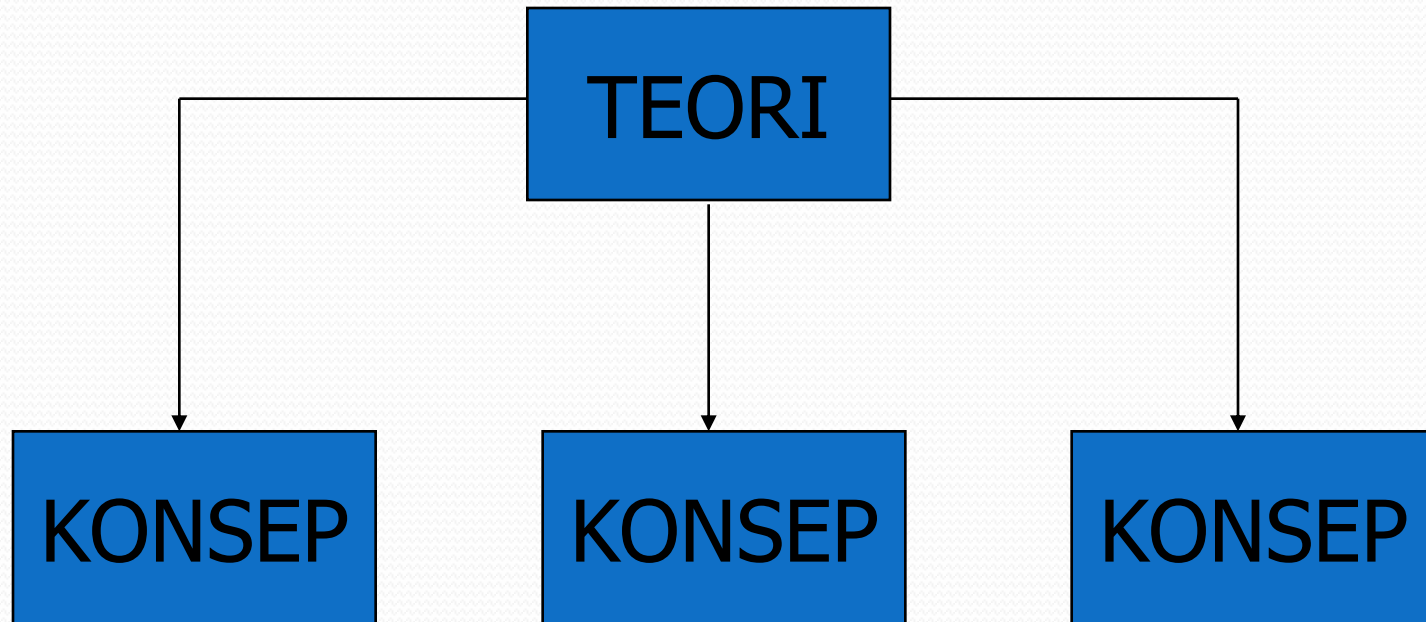## Pernyataan yang menerangkan atau memberi keterangan tentang suatu bagian khusus dari fenomena

• Seperangkat proposisi-konstruk (konsep) yang saling berkaitan.

• Menunjukkan saling keterhubungan antar variabel (konstruk).

• Menjelaskan fenomena.

TUJUAN TEORI

• Mengumpulkan dan mengurutkan pengetahuan.

• Mengklasifikasi dan memaknai temuan empirik.

• Memberikan penjelasan.

• Mendorong pengembangan penegtahuan yang baru.

KEGUNAAN TEORI

- Untuk mengidentifikasi faktor yang relevan.
- Untuk merumuskan konstruk.
- Untuk mengadakan klasifikasi fenomena.
- Untuk merangkum faktor.
- Untuk meramalkan faktor.
- Untuk memberikan kemungkinan penelitian yang baru.

KONSEP

- ILMU PENGETAHUAN YANG MEMILIKI SIFAT ABSTRAK.
  - *AN ABSTRACTION FORMED BY GENERALIZATION FROM PARTICULARS*

- WEIGHT IS A CONCEPT. IT EXPRESSES NUMEROUS OBSERVATIONS OF THAT ARE MORE OR LESS "HEAVY" OR "LIGHT"

- THE TERMS CONCEPT AND COSTRUCT HAVE SIMILAR MEANINGS, BECAUSE:
  - BOTH ARE GENERAL, ARE IDEAS, REFER TWO CLASSES

- THE DIFFERENT BETWEEN CONCEPT AND CONSTRUCT : CONCEPT IS TANGIBLE, CONSTRUCT INTANGABLE.

KONSTRUK

- ARE ABSTRACT PROPERTIES OF THINGS THAT CANNOT BE DIRECTED OBSERVED *(CONSTRUCTS ARE SOMETIMES CALLED COCEPTUAL VARIABLES OR THEORETICAL VARIABLES)*

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

- IS A SPECIFICATION OF EXACTLY WHAT STEPS, OR OPERATIONS ARE CONDUCTED OR ARRIVE AT A PARTICULAR MEASUREMENT

- SPECIFIES THE PARTICULAR EMPIRICAL OBSERVATIONS THAT WILL BE COLLECTED IN TRYING TO MEASURE A PARTICULAR CONSTRUCT.

JENIS TEORI (1)

- DEDUKTIF
Bersendikan atas keruntutan berpikir (logik), "Jika – maka" *("If – then")*

- FUNGSIONAL
 Sirumuskan suatu teori, tetapi sifatnya TENTATIF.
Suatu teori adalah model antisipasi untuk mengamati gejala, bila perlu direvisi.

JENIS TEORI (2)

- INDUKTIF

  Dirumuskan teori sesudah faktor timbul. Jadi merupakan pernyataan terhadap faktor yang secara kongkrit muncul sebagai hasil observasi.

- PARADIGMATIK

Paradigma adalah struktur yang disedrahakan untuk memahami fenomena yang akan dijelaskan oleh peneliti.

PENYUSUNAN KERANGKA TEORETIK

• Merupakan urutan langkah-langkah setelah perumusan masalah-masalah yang menjadi "pendorong"

• Dimaksudkan agar peneliti mempunyai gambaran yang jelas mengenai makna dari berbagai istilah kunci yang terdapat pada rumusan masalah (variabel dan hubungan variabel).

•Mempunyai peranan sebagai landasan penyusunan hipotesis atau pertanyaan penelitian.

PURPOSES OF A LITERATURE REVIEW

• DEFINE AND LIMIT THE PROBLEM

• PLACE THE STUDY IN A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE.

• AVOID UNINTENTIONAL AND UNNECESSARY REPLICATION.

• SELECT PROMISING METHODS AND MEASURES.

• RELATE THE FINDINGS TO PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE AND SUGGEST FURTHER RESEARCH.

• DEVELOP RESEARCH HYPOTHESES.

STEPS OF A LITERATURE REVIEW

- ANALYZE THE PROBLEM STATEMENT
- SEARCH AND READ SECONDARY LITERATUR
- SELECT THE APPROPRIATE INDEX FO A REFERENCE SERVICE OR DATABASE.
- TRANSFORM THE PROBLEM STATEMENT INTO SEARCH LANGUAGE.
- CONDUCT A MANUAL AND/OR COMPUTER SEARCH.
- READ THE PERTINENT PRIMARY LITERATURE.
- ORGANIZING NOTES.
- WRITE THE REVIEW.

THE ROLE OF RELATED LITERATURE

•   A knowledge of related research enables investigators to define the frontiers of their field.

•A thorough review of related theory and research enables researchers to place their questions in perspective.

•Reviewing related literature helps researchers to limit their question and to clarify and define the concepts of the study.

•A critical review of related literature often leads to insight into the reasons for contradictory results in an area.

•Through studying related research, investigators learn which methodologies have proved useful and which seem less promising.

•A thorough search through related research avoids unintentional replication of previous studies.

•The study of related literature places researchers in a better position to interpret the significant of their own results.

MELAKUKAN KAJIAN PUSTAKA (1)

• Membuat daftar kata-kata kunci

• Mengecek sumber-sumber pendahuluan:

1)Index Pendidikan

2)Abstrak Psikologi

3)Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC)

Mengecek Sumber Pendahuluan yang berguna lainnya:

1)Indeks Kutipan

2)National Technical Information Services (NTIS).

MELAKUKAN KAJIAN PUSTAKA (2)

3) Literatur yang berkaitan dengan pengukuran
4) Mental Measurements Yearbook.
5) Kritik terhadap Tes.
6) Abstrak dan Indeks dalam bidang-bidang yang berkaitan dengan pendidikan.

MELAKUKAN KAJIAN PUSTAKA (3)

Bibliografi dan kajian tentang literatur penelitian.
 1) Indeks Bibliografi
 2) Reviu tentang penelitian pendidikan.
 3) Ensiklopedi Penelitian Pendidikan.
 4) The International Encyclopedia of Education :
 Research and Studies.
 5) Educators Handbook: A Research Perspective.

ORGANIZING THE RELATED LITERATUR

• BEGIN WITH THE MOST RECENT STUDIES IN YOUR FILED AND THEN WORK BACKWARD THROUGH EARLIER VOLUMES.

• READ THE ABSTRACT OR SUMMARY SECTIONS OF A REPORT FIRST TO DETERMINE WHETHER IT IS RELEVANT TO YOUR QUESTION.

• BEFORE TAKING NOTES, SKIM THE REPORT QUICKLY TO FIND THOSE SECTIONS THAT ARE RELATED TO YOUR QUESTION.

• MAKE NOTES DIRECTLY ON FILE CARDS AS THEY ARE EASIOER TO SORT AN ORGANIZE THAN SHEETS OF PAPER, BACKS OF ENVELOPES, AND SO ON.

• WRITE OUT A COMPLETE BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE FOR EACH WORK.

• TO FACILITATE SORTING AND ORGANIZING, DO NOT PUT MORE THAN ONE REFERENCE ON EACH CARD.

• BE SURE TO INDICATE WHICH PARTS OF THE NOTS ARE DIRECT QUOTATIONS FROM THE AUTHOR AND WHICH ARE YOUR OWN PARAPHRASES.

TERIMA KASIH