# LEXY J MOLEONG METODOLOGI PENELITIAN KUALITATIF

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**Langkah penelitian kualitatif menurut Moleong?** F. Prosedur atau langkah yang ditempuh dalam penelitian ini secara garis besar dilaksanakan melalui beberapa tahapan yang mengacu pada pendapat Moleong (2009:127) menjelaskan bahwa tahapan penelitian kualitatif menyajikan 3 tahapan yaitu tahapan pra laparangan, tahapan pekerjaan lapangan, dan tahapan analisi data.

**Apa itu Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Menurut Para Ahli?** Menurut david Williams (1995), penelitian kualitatif adalah upaya peneliti mengumpulkan data yang didasarkan pada latar alamiah. Tentu saja, karena dilakukan secara alamiah atau natural, hasil penelitiannya pun juga ilmiah dan dapat dipertanggungjawabkan.

**Metode apa saja yg digunakan dalam penelitian kualitatif?** (2008) mengemukakan terdapat beberapa macam metode pengumpulan data dalam penelitian kualitatif yaitu observasi, analisis visual, studi pustaka, dan interview (individual atau grup).

**Lexy J Moleong tahun berapa?** Lexy J. Moleong, (2006).

**3 Langkah Dalam penelitian kualitatif?**

**Apa itu Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Menurut Sugiyono?** Menurut Sugiyono (2018) metode penelitian kualitatif adalah metode penelitian yang berlandaskan pada filsafat, yang digunakan untuk meneliti pada kondisi ilmiah (eksperimen) dimana peneliti sebagai instrumen, teknik pengumpulan data dan di analisis yang bersifat kualitatif lebih menekan pada makna.

**Apa itu Metode Kualitatif Menurut Creswell?** Menurut Creswell, (2017) penelitian kualitatif adalah jenis penelitian yang mengeksplorasi dan memahami makna di sejumlah individu atau sekelompok orang yang berasal dari masalah sosial.

**Apa ciri khas dalam penelitian kualitatif?** Menurut Rahmasari (2017: 89) berikut ini terdapat beberapa ciri-ciri dari penelitian kualitatif, yakni sebagai berikut: 1. Lingkungan alamiah sebagai sumber data langsung. 2. Manusia merupakan alat (instrumen) utama pengumpulan data. 3. Analisis data dilakukan secara induktif.

**3 langkah dalam analisis data kualitatif menurut Miles dan Huberman?** Menurut Miles & Huberman (1992: 16) analisis terdiri dari tiga alur kegiatan yang terjadi secara bersamaan yaitu: reduksi data, penyajian data, penarikan kesimpulan/verifikasi.

**Contoh metode kualitatif apa saja?** Contoh penggunaan metode kualitatif adalah penelitian tentang pengalaman pasien dalam sistem pelayanan kesehatan. Melalui wawancara mendalam, peneliti mendapat pemahaman yang lebih baik tentang perasaan dan persepsi pasien.

**Berapa minimal sampel penelitian kualitatif?** Nah, bagaimana dengan kualitatif? Perbedaan mencolok antara metode penelitian kuantitatif dan kualitatif terletak pada jumlah responden yang diperlukan. Responden yang dibutuhkan dalam metode penelitian kuantitatif berjumlah minimal 30 orang, sedangkan kualitatif bisa dilakukan dengan 2 narasumber atau lebih.

**Metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan apa saja?** Setidaknya ada delapan jenis penelitian kualitatif, yakni etnografi (ethnography), studi kasus (case studies), studi dokumen/teks (document studies), observasi alami (natural observation), wawancara terpusat (focused interviews), fenomenologi (phenomenology), grounded theory, studi sejarah (historical research).

**Apa itu metode kualitatif menurut Moleong?** Menurut Bogdan dan Biklen (dalam Moleong 2019: 248) yang berpendapat bahwa: analisis data kualitatif adalah adalah upaya yang dilakukan dengan bekerja dengan data, mengorganisasikan data, mensintetiskan, mencari dan menemukan pola, serta menemukan dan memutuskan apa yang dapat diceritkan pada orang lain.

**Langkah langkah penelitian menurut Moleong?** Secara umum tahap penelitian kualitatif menurut Moleong (2010: 127) terdiri atas tiga tahapan, yaitu tahap pralapangan, tahap pekerjaan lapangan, dan tahap analisis data.

**Penelitian kualitatif berfokus pada apa?** Tujuan dari penelitian kualitatif adalah untuk memahami kondisi suatu konteks dengan mengarahkan pada pendeskripsian secara rinci dan mendalam mengenai potret kondisi dalam suatu konteks yang alami (natural setting), tentang apa yang sebenarnya terjadi menurut apa adanya yang di lapangan studi.

**4 Langkah analisis data kualitatif?**

**Menurut Moleong ada tiga tahapan pokok dalam penelitian kualitatif Sebutkan dan jelaskan apa saja tahapan penelitian tersebut?** Prosedur atau langkah yang ditempuh dalam penelitian ini, secara garis besar dilaksanakan melalui beberapa tahapan yang mengacu pada pendapat Moleong (2007:126) menjelaskan bahwa "Tahapan penelitian kualitatif menyajikan 3 tahapan yaitu Tahap pralapangan, Tahap pekerjaan lapangan, dan tahapan analisis data".

**Berapa lama waktu yang dibutuhkan untuk penelitian kualitatif?** Jangka waktu penelitian kualitatif Ibarat mencari provokator atau mengurai masalah, atau memahami makna, kalau semua itu dapat ditemukan dalam satu minggu, dan telah diuji kredibilitasnya, maka penelitian kualitatif dinyatakan selesai, sehingga tidak memerlukan waktu yang lama.

**Metode penelitian Sugiyono terbaru tahun berapa?** METODE PENELITIAN PENDIDIKAN. PROF.DR. SUGIYONO. EDISI TERBARU 2023. ORIGINAL.

**Apa tujuan dari penelitian kualitatif?** Tujuan penelitian kualitatif adalah untuk menjelaskan suatu fenomena dengan sedalam-dalamnya dengan cara pengumpulan data yang sedalam-dalamnya pula, yang menunjukkan pentingnya kedalaman dan detail suatu data yang diteliti.

**Mengapa tidak ada hipotesis dalam penelitian kualitatif?** Seorang yang telah memiliki hipotesis terlebih dahulu dalam mengungkapkan makna objek yang diteliti, bisa menjadi keliru sebab tidak bersesuaian dengan makna bagi masyarakat setempat yang diteliti. Oleh karenanya pada penelitian kualitatif tidak selalu disertai

dengan komponen hipotesis.

**3 langkah dalam analisis data kualitatif menurut Miles dan Huberman?** Menurut Miles & Huberman (1992: 16) analisis terdiri dari tiga alur kegiatan yang terjadi secara bersamaan yaitu: reduksi data, penyajian data, penarikan kesimpulan/verifikasi.

**Langkah langkah analisis data deskriptif kualitatif menurut para ahli?**

**Apa itu penelitian kualitatif deskriptif menurut para ahli?** Menurut Sugiyono (2022), metode penelitian kualitatif deskriptif merupakan penelitian yang berlandaskan pada filsafat postpositivisme digunakan untuk meneliti pada kondisi objek alamiah dimana peneliti sebagai instrumen kunci.

**Teknik analisis data kualitatif ada apa saja?** Beberapa teknik analisis data kualitatif yang umum digunakan adalah content analysis, discourse analysis, dan grounded theory.

**Jean-Jacques Rousseau and the Noble Savage: A Critical Examination**

**1. What is the "Noble Savage" theory, and who proposed it?**

In 1754-62, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, a prominent philosopher, proposed the theory of the "Noble Savage" in his works "Discourse on the Origin and Foundations of Inequality" and "The Social Contract." This theory suggests that humans are inherently good and virtuous in their natural state, before the corrupting influence of civilization.

**2. What arguments did Rousseau use to support his theory?**

Rousseau argued that in their natural state, humans lived in small, egalitarian communities where they were self-sufficient and free. He believed that civilization, with its artificial social hierarchies and institutions, had corrupted human nature and fostered inequality, greed, and conflict.

**3. How did the "Noble Savage" theory influence Western thought?**

Rousseau's theory had a significant impact on Western thought and literature. It inspired the Romantic movement and influenced the development of ideas about

human nature, social order, and the role of government. The concept of the "Noble Savage" has been used both to critique civilization and to promote ideas of natural rights and equality.

**4. What are the limitations of the "Noble Savage" theory?**

While Rousseau's theory provided a compelling critique of civilization, it has been criticized for its lack of empirical evidence and its romanticization of human nature. Anthropologists have since demonstrated that the "Noble Savage" is often a myth, and that humans in their natural state have a capacity for both good and evil.

**5. How should we interpret the "Noble Savage" theory today?**

The "Noble Savage" theory should be viewed critically, as both a historical artifact and a philosophical provocation. It highlights the limitations of civilization while also suggesting the potential for human goodness in its absence. However, it is important to recognize that human nature is complex and that the idea of a pure, uncorrupted state is largely a romantic fantasy.

**What is an example of a monetary unit sampling?** With monetary unit sampling, each dollar in a transaction is a separate sampling unit. A transaction for $40, for example, contains 40 sampling units. Auditors usually use monetary unit sampling to sample and test accounts receivable, loans receivable, and inventory.

**What is a monetary unit sample of a population?** With monetary unit sampling, the data is treated as a stream of dollars, actually expressed in cents. Each dollar has an equal chance of selection and when a dollar is selected, the item containing the dollar is output. The population is the absolute value of all the dollars in the file.

**What is the mus method of sampling?** Monetary-unit sampling (MUS) is a method of statistical sampling used to assess the amount of monetary misstatement that may exist in an account balance. The method, also known as dollar-unit sampling or probability-proportional-to-size sampling, has been used for many years and is widely accepted among auditors.

**What is the difference between attribute sampling and monetary unit sampling?** Statistical attributes sampling is used to document internal control procedures, while monetary unit sampling is used to document the segregation of

accounting duties.

**What are the disadvantages of monetary unit sampling?**

**When should you use monetary unit sampling?** MUS methods are especially applicable when making selections for accounts receivable confirmations, loan receivable confirmations, inventory price tests, and fixed asset addition tests.

**What is the sampling population example?** Example: Student Housing Of the 3,838 undergraduate students enrolled at the campus, a random sample of 100 was surveyed. We can use the data collected from the sample of 100 students to make inferences about the population of all 3,838 students.

**What is the difference between a population and a sample unit?** A population is the entire group that you want to draw conclusions about. A sample is the specific group that you will collect data from. The size of the sample is always less than the total size of the population. In research, a population doesn't always refer to people.

**How do auditors select samples?** Whenever an auditor is applying sampling, the auditor will look at the total population, and will look at the documentation that's produced from that population and randomly select the evidence from that in order to determine whether or not they can be reasonably assured that the control has been operating effectively.

**What is the strongest sampling method?** If you aim to get a general sense of a larger group, simple random or stratified sampling could be your best bet. For focused insights or studying unique communities, snowball or purposive sampling might be more suitable.

**What is the difference between PPS and mus sampling?** Monetary Unit Sampling (MUS), also known as Dollar Unit Sampling (DUS) or Probability-Proportional- to-Size Sampling (PPS), is a sampling approach that is widely used in auditing. This package was written mainly for a research project.

**Is monetary unit sampling random?** Individual dollars may be selected for audit by simple random sampling, by a systematic sample based on cumulative monetary amounts, or by a method known as cell-selection in which the population is divided into cells of equal value, and a dollar is selected from each [30,31].

**What are the three types of sampling?**

**What is attribute sampling in accounting?** Attribute sampling is defined as the method of measuring quality that consists of noting the presence (or absence) of some characteristic (attribute) in each of the units under consideration and counting how many units do (or do not) possess it. However, sampling systems are not restricted to attributes.

**How to run mus in Excel?**

**What is monetary unit sampling also known as?** Monetary unit sampling (MUS) is a statistical method of sampling that is also called dollar unit sampling, cumulative monetary amount sampling, and sampling with probability proportional to size.

**What are the three limitations of sampling?**

**What are the four factors that affect sample size for the monetary unit sampling method?** Those factors include (1) the population size, (2) an estimate of population variation (the standard deviation), (3) the risk of incorrect rejection (its complement is the confidence level), and (4) the tolerable misstatement (the desired allowance for sampling risk is a percentage thereof, and this percentage is a ...

**What is the primary objective of monetary unit sampling?** What is the primary objective of monetary-unit sampling (MUS)? To identify overstatement errors. MUS gives each monetary unit in the population an equal chance of selection.

**What is monetary unit sampling for dummies?** The monetary unit sampling method (MUS), also known as dollar unit sampling, is a statistical tool that selects some random samples and based on it, determines the total value of the population. Here, every dollar in the transaction acts as a separate sampling unit. This method works appropriately with financial data.

**What are the advantages of using monetary unit sampling over classical variables sampling?** The advantages include that monetary-unit-sampling will result in a smaller sample size than classical variable sampling. It also results in a stratified sample item when samples are selected using MUS.

**What is a monetary unit example?** Meaning of monetary unit in English the basic form of currency in a country, such as the euro, dollar, or pound: Central banks need a strong and stable monetary unit to offer a safe haven to investors.

**What is an example of a monetary measurement?** An example of the monetary measurement concept being utilized is when a business sells a product to a customer. The transaction would be recorded as revenue on the business's financial statements. Additional aspects recorded may include the cost of goods sold, operating expenses, and taxes paid.

**What is an example of the monetary unit assumption principle?** An example of a company using the monetary unit assumption is when an automotive company records that it purchased a vehicle for $15,000 years ago. Using the current dollar value, the vehicle could be valued at $11,500.

**What is an example of a sampling unit?** For example, if you were conducting research using a sample of university students, a single university student would be a sampling unit. Another example of a sampling unit could be if you were conducting online research with 50 households, one household would be a singular sampling unit.

**What is the numerical method of solution?** Numerical methods are used to approximate solutions of equations when exact solutions can not be determined via algebraic methods. They construct successive ap- proximations that converge to the exact solution of an equation or system of equations.

**Why do engineers use numerical methods?** When designing algorithms for tasks such as sorting, searching, and data processing, engineers use numerical techniques to analyze and improve their performance. This ensures that computational resources are utilized optimally, resulting in faster and more responsive systems.

**What is the numerical method in engineering science?** Numerical methods are techniques by which the mathematical problems involved with the engineering analysis cannot readily or possibly be solved by analytical methods such as those presented in previous chapters of this book.

**What are the application of numerical methods in electronics engineering?**
Engineering and science applications of numerical methods include modeling, scientific computing, modeling airflow over airplanes, estimating ocean currents, solving electromagnetics problems, and simulating shuttle tank separation.

**What is the simplest numerical method?** We will start with Euler's method. This is the simplest numerical method, akin to approximating integrals using rectangles, but it contains the basic idea common to all the numerical methods we will look at.

**What type of math is numerical methods?** Numerical methods are techniques to approximate mathematical processes (examples of mathematical processes are integrals, differential equations, nonlinear equations).

**Which numerical method is best?**

**What is numerical methods used in real life?** Examples of numerical analysis include: ordinary differential equations as found in celestial mechanics (predicting the motions of planets, stars and galaxies), numerical linear algebra in data analysis, and stochastic differential equations and Markov chains for simulating living cells in medicine and biology.

**What is the point of numerical methods?** Numerical methods must be used if the problem is multidimensional (e.g., three-dimensional flow in mixing elements or complicated extrusion dies, temperature fields, streamlines) and/or if the geometry of the flow region is too complex. They need a high degree of mathematical formulation and programming.

**Why do we study numerical methods?** You study numerical methods so you can solve mathematical problems that are too hard or impossible to solve analytically.. which happens to be many mathematical problems out there!

**What is the numerical method also known as?** Numerical methods for differential equations are used to find numerical approximations to the solutions of ordinary/partial differential equation (ODE/PDE), they are also known as "numerical integration." There are many numerical methods for solving ordinary/partial differential equations.

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**What is numerical method for engineering application?** While it avoids intense mathematical detail, Numerical Methods for Engineering Application supplies more in-depth explanations of methods than found in the typical engineer's numerical "cookbook." It offers complete coverage of most commonly encountered algebraic, interpolation, and integration problems.

**Why do engineers need numerical methods?** Numerical methods provide a way to solve problems quickly and easily compared to analytic solutions. Whether the goal is integration or solution of complex differential equations, there are many tools available to reduce the solution of what can be sometimes quite difficult analytical math to simple algebra.

**Who invented numerical methods?** (Mechanization of this process spurred the English inventor Charles Babbage (1791–1871) to build the first computer—see History of computers: The first computer.) Newton created a number of numerical methods for solving a variety of problems, and his name is still attached to many generalizations of his original ideas.

**What are the advantages of numerical methods?** Numerical approach enables solution of a complex problem with a great number (but) of very simple operations. The major advantage of numerical methods over analytical methods is that they are easily implementable with modern day computers and provide solutions in quick time as compared to analytical methods.

**What is the most popular numerical method?** 1) Finite Element Method (FEM) : FEM is the most popular numerical method. Applications - Linear, Nonlinear, Buckling, Thermal, Dynamic and Fatigue analysis.

**Is numerical methods difficult?** Learning numerical analysis can be challenging and rewarding, but it can also be frustrating and confusing at times.

**Which numerical method is fastest?** The Newton Raphson Method is one of the fastest methods among the bisection and false position methods. In this method, take one initial approximation instead of two.

**Who is the father of numerical analysis?** The 1947 paper by John von Neumann and Herman Goldstine, "Numerical Inverting of Matrices of High Order" (Bulletin of

the AMS, Nov. 1947), is considered as the birth certificate of numerical analysis.

**What are the real life applications of numerical analysis?**

**Is Matlab a numerical method?** MATLAB graphics and numerical output are used extensively to clarify complex problems and give a deeper understanding of their nature. The text provides numerical algorithms implemented in MATLAB to help researchers analyze a particular outcome.

**What is a fast numerical method?** We say that a numerical method is "fast" if its computational speed scales as O(N) as the problem size N grows. Methods whose complexity is O(N log(N)) or O(N(logN)2) are also called "fast".

**What is the best language for numerical methods?** MATLAB is a widely used proprietary software for performing numerical computations. It comes with its own programming language, in which numerical algorithms can be implemented.

**What is numerical method in engineering and science?** Numerical methods use numbers to simulate mathematical processes, which in turn usually simulate real-world situations. This implies that there is a purpose behind the computing. To cite the motto of the book, The Purpose of Comput- ing Is Insight, Not Numbers.

**What is the purpose of studying numerical methods?** Numerical analysis is a branch of mathematics that solves continuous problems using numeric approximation. It involves designing methods that give approximate but accurate numeric solutions, which is useful in cases where the exact solution is impossible or prohibitively expensive to calculate.

**What are the application of numerical methods in engineering?** Numerical methods are used to solve complex heat transfer problems involving mechanisms such as conduction, convection, radiation, or a combination of them. There are various numerical methods available such as the finite element method, finite volume method, finite difference method, and the boundary element method.

**What is a real life example of numerical data?** Quantitative or numerical data An example of numerical data would be the number of sales made in a particular business quarter. Put simply, if the answer is a number, the data is quantitative (numerical). Quantitative data can then be broken down into two additional

categories of data - discrete and continuous.

**What are examples of numerical methods?** Examples include Newton's method, the bisection method, and Jacobi iteration. In computational matrix algebra, iterative methods are generally needed for large problems. Iterative methods are more common than direct methods in numerical analysis.

**What is basic numerical method?** Numerical analysis is a branch of mathematics in which we analyse and solve the problems which require calculations. The methods (techniques) used for this purpose are called numerical methods (techniques).

**What is the numerical method also known as?** Numerical methods for differential equations are used to find numerical approximations to the solutions of ordinary/partial differential equation (ODE/PDE), they are also known as "numerical integration." There are many numerical methods for solving ordinary/partial differential equations.

**What is the direct method of numerical solution?** Direct methods are techniques that attempt to find the exact or approximate solutions of nonlinear systems by applying a finite number of operations, such as matrix factorization, elimination, or inversion. Some examples of direct methods are Newton's method, Gaussian elimination, and QR decomposition.

**What is the most popular numerical method?** 1) Finite Element Method (FEM) : FEM is the most popular numerical method. Applications - Linear, Nonlinear, Buckling, Thermal, Dynamic and Fatigue analysis.

**How to learn numerical methods?** One of the best ways to learn numerical analysis is to practice with examples that illustrate the application and implementation of the numerical methods. You can find many examples in textbooks, online courses, tutorials, and blogs that cover various topics and problems in numerical analysis.

**Which numerical method is best?**

**Why is numerical method important in engineering?** Numerical methods provide techniques for approximating solutions to these problems by breaking them down

into simpler computational steps. These methods enable engineers and scientists to tackle real-world problems that would otherwise be intractable.

**Why do we use numerical methods?** Numerical methods are created because computer algorithms cannot understand calculus equations. They can perform arithmetic only. These methods are used to transform temporal and spatial derivatives into equations that computers can solve.

**What is numerical methods in mechanical engineering?** Numerical Methods in Mechanical Engineering This course will cover a range of numerical analysis techniques related to solving systems of linear algebraic equations, matrix eigenvalue problems, nonlinear equations, polynomial approximation and interpolation, numerical integration and differentiation, ordinary and ...

**Which numerical method is fastest?** The Newton Raphson Method is one of the fastest methods among the bisection and false position methods. In this method, take one initial approximation instead of two.

**Who is the father of numerical methods?** ISAAC NEWTON (1643-1727) – Holistic Numerical Methods.

**What is a numerical solution?** A numerical solution is an approximation to the solution of a mathematical equation, often used where analytical solutions are hard or impossible to find. All numerical solutions are approximations, some better than others, depending on the context of the problem and the numerical method used.

**What are the three ways to find mean?**

**How to solve mean method?** The mean formula is given as the average of all the observations. It is expressed as mean = (sum of observations) ÷ (total number of observations).

**What are numerical techniques more commonly involve?** Explanation: Numerical techniques more commonly involve an iteration method due to the degree of accuracy involved. This is because iterations reduce the approximation errors which may occur in numerical problems. They perform sequential operations which in turn increases the accuracy.

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