



MENDESKRIPSIKAN KUMPULAN DATA

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RULES



Describing Qualitative Data

Consider a study of aphasia published in the Journal of Communication Disorders (Mar. 1995). Aphasia is the “impairment or loss of the faculty of using or understanding spoken or written language.” Three types of aphasia have been identified by researchers: Broca’s, conduction, and anomic. The researchers wanted to determine whether one type of aphasia occurs more often than any other and, if so, how often. Consequently, they measured the type of aphasia for a sample of 22 adult aphasics. Table 2.1 gives the type of aphasia diagnosed for each aphasic in the sample.

Table 2.1 Data on 22 Adult Aphasias

Subject	Type of Aphasia	Subject	Type of Aphasia
1	Broca's	12	Broca's
2	Anomic	13	Anomic
3	Anomic	14	Broca's
4	Conduction	15	Anomic
5	Broca's	16	Anomic
6	Conduction	17	Anomic
7	Conduction	18	Conduction
8	Anomic	19	Broca's
9	Conduction	20	Anomic
10	Anomic	21	Conduction
11	Conduction	22	Anomic

Based on Li, E. C., Williams, S. E., and Volpe, R. D. "The effects of topic and listener familiarity of discourse variables in procedural and narrative discourse tasks." *The Journal of Communication Disorders*, Vol. 28, No. 1, Mar. 1995, p. 44 (Table 1).

For this study, the variable of interest, type of aphasia, is qualitative in nature. Qualitative data are nonnumerical in nature; thus, the value of a qualitative variable can only be classified into categories called classes. The possible types of aphasia—Broca's, conduction, and anomic—represent the classes for this qualitative variable. We can summarize such data numerically in two ways: (1) by computing the class frequency—the number of observations in the data set that fall into each class—or (2) by computing the class relative frequency—the proportion of the total number of observations falling into each class.

Examining Table 2.1, we observe that 10 aphasics in the study were diagnosed as suffering from anomic aphasia, 5 from Broca's aphasia, and 7 from conduction aphasia. These numbers—10, 5, and 7—represent the class frequencies for the three classes and are shown in the summary table, Figure 2.1, produced with SPSS.

TYPE

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Anomic	10	45.5	45.5	45.5
	Brocas	5	22.7	22.7	68.2
	Conduction	7	31.8	31.8	100.0
	Total	22	100.0	100.0	

$$\text{Anomic: } \frac{10}{22} = .455$$

$$\text{Broca's: } \frac{5}{22} = .227$$

$$\text{Conduction: } \frac{7}{22} = .318$$

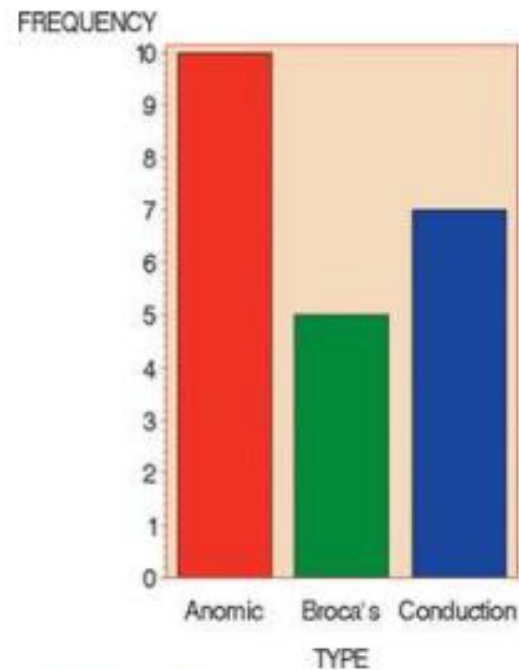


Figure 2.2
SAS bar graph for type of aphasia

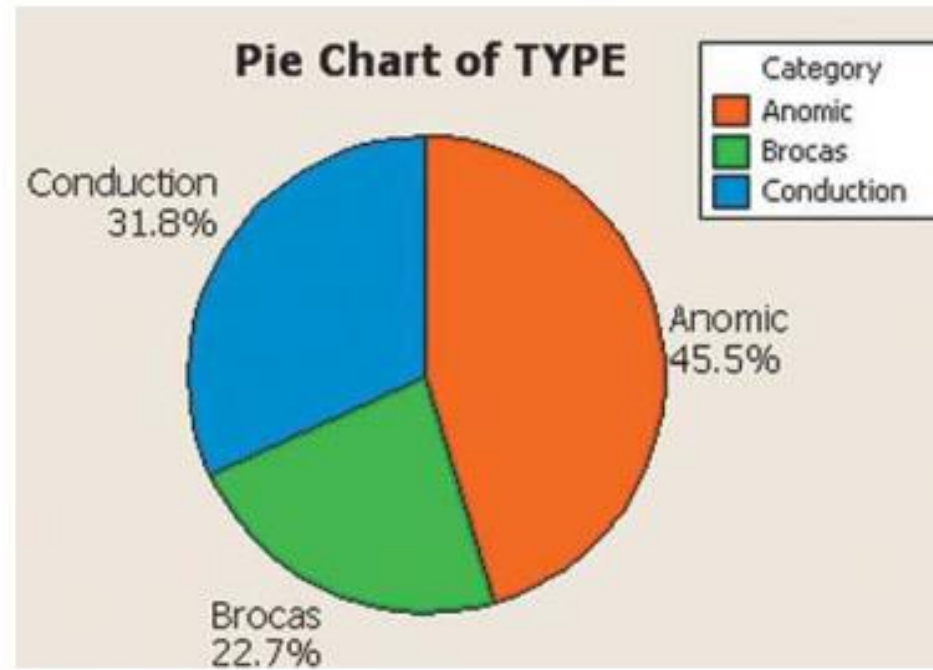
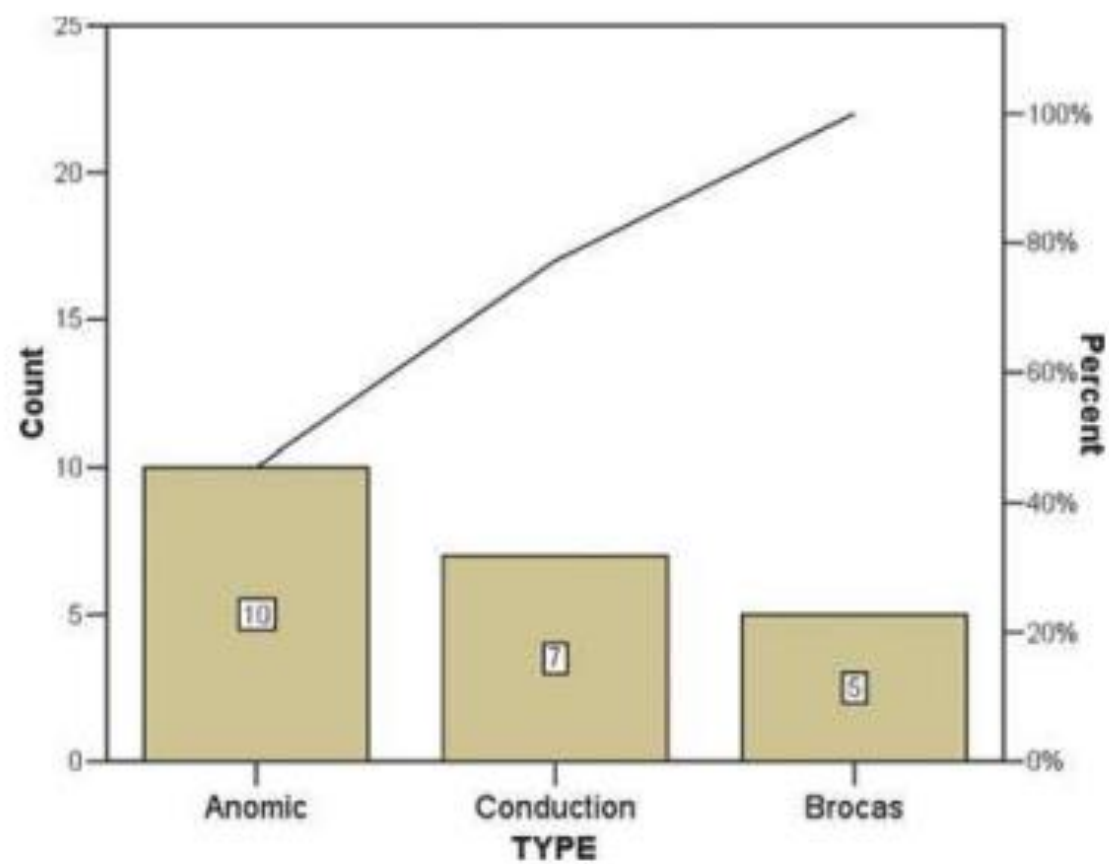


Figure 2.3
MINITAB pie chart for type of aphasia

Figure 2.4
SPSS Pareto diagram for type
of aphasia



Summary of Graphical Descriptive Methods for Qualitative Data

Bar Graph: The categories (classes) of the qualitative variable are represented by bars, where the height of each bar is either the class frequency, class relative frequency, or class percentage.

Pie Chart: The categories (classes) of the qualitative variable are represented by slices of a pie (circle). The size of each slice is proportional to the class relative frequency.

Pareto Diagram: A bar graph with the categories (classes) of the qualitative variable (i.e., the bars) arranged by height in descending order from left to right.

LATIHAN 1

Buatlah deskripsi berdasarkan data mengenai Covid 19 terkini, berdasarkan usia ! Deskripsikan menggunakan persentase dan visualisasi table, diagram, chart !



LATIHAN 2

Buatlah deskripsi berdasarkan data mengenai Covid 19 terkini, berdasarkan sebaran wilayah ! Deskripsikan menggunakan persentase dan visualisasi table, diagram, chart !



REFLEKSI

Informasi penting hari ini

Manfaat penting dari informasi penting hari ini

Tindak lanjut yang dapat saudara lakukan

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Thank You