

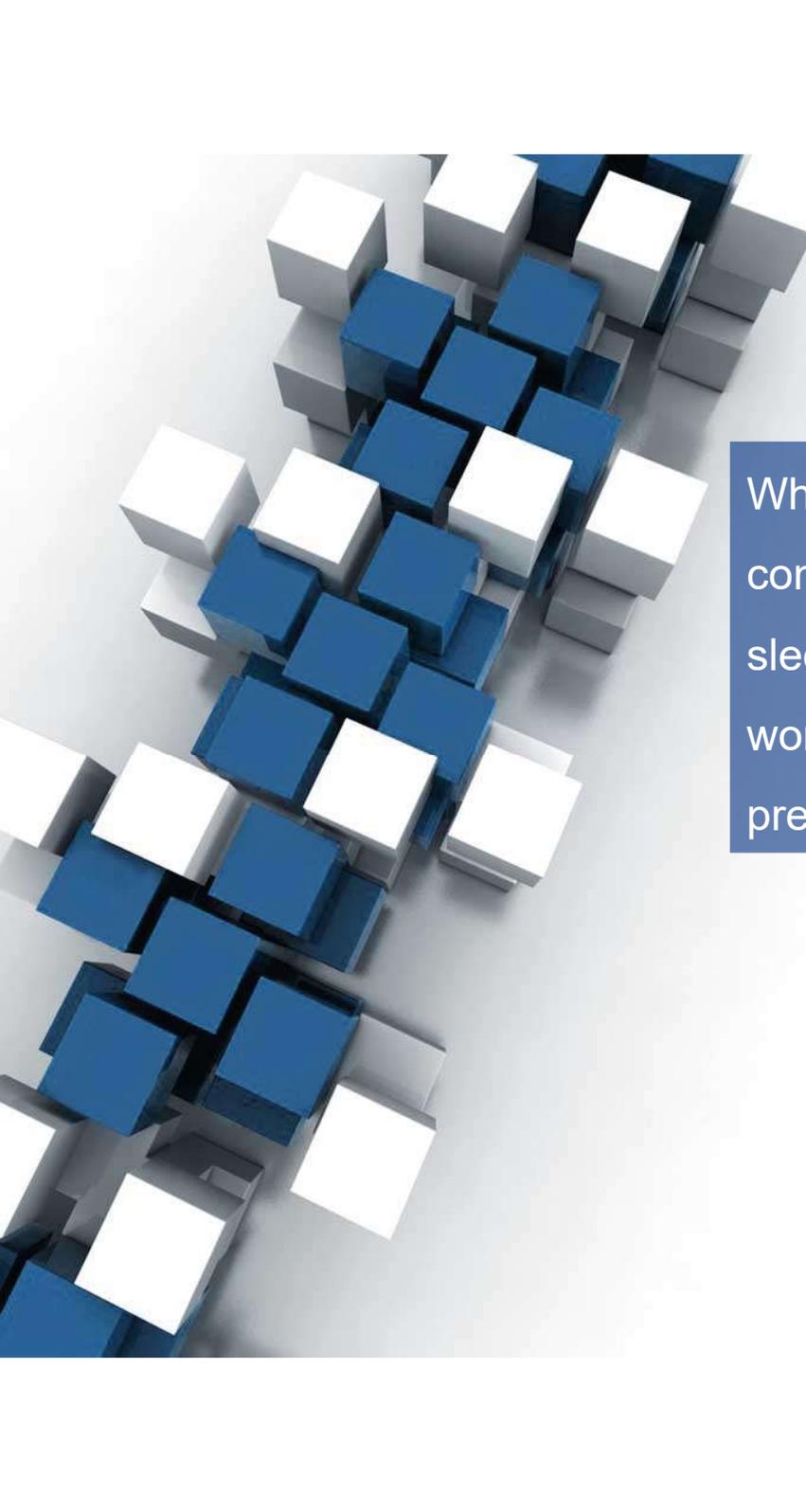


# IDENTIFIKASI VARIABEL & HIPOTESIS

METODE PENELITIAN KUANTITATIF

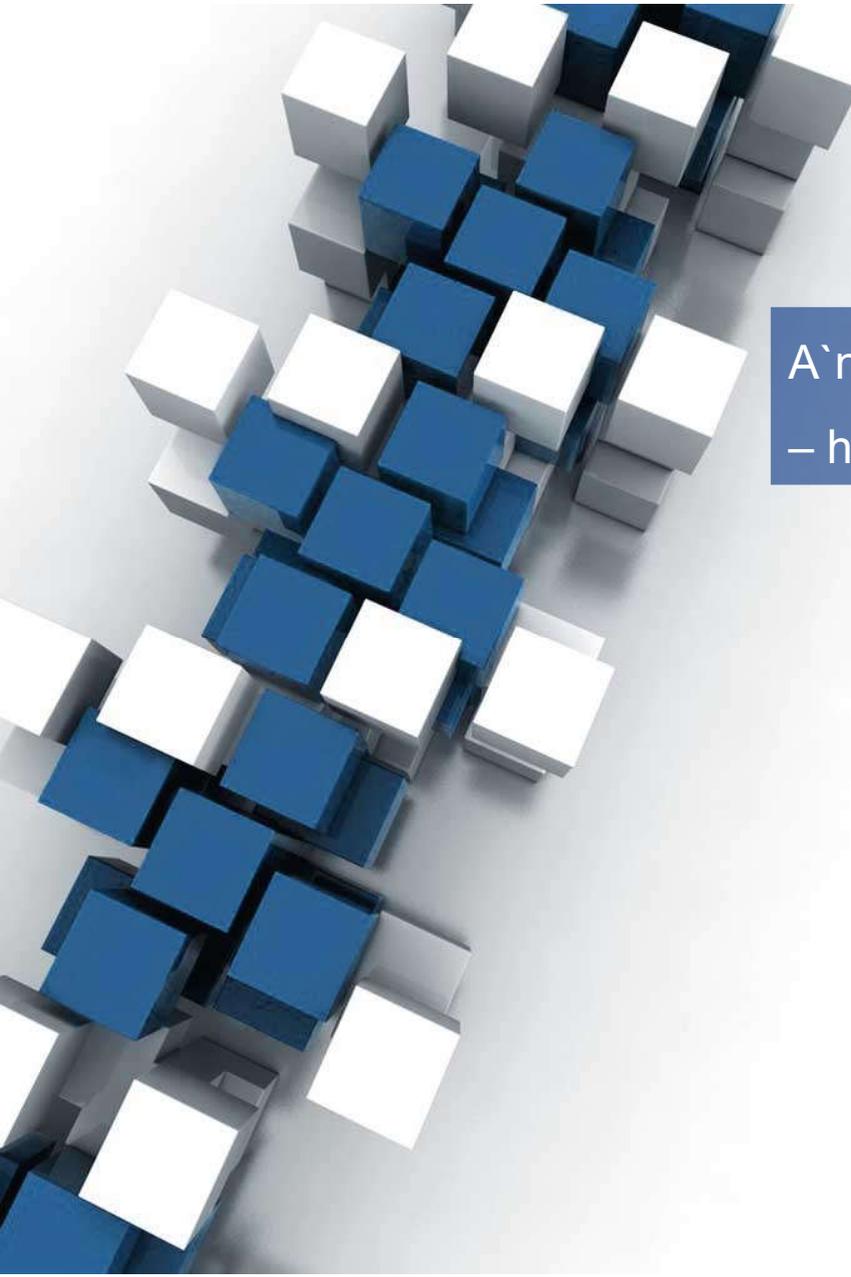
Aryan Eka Prastya Nugraha

2022

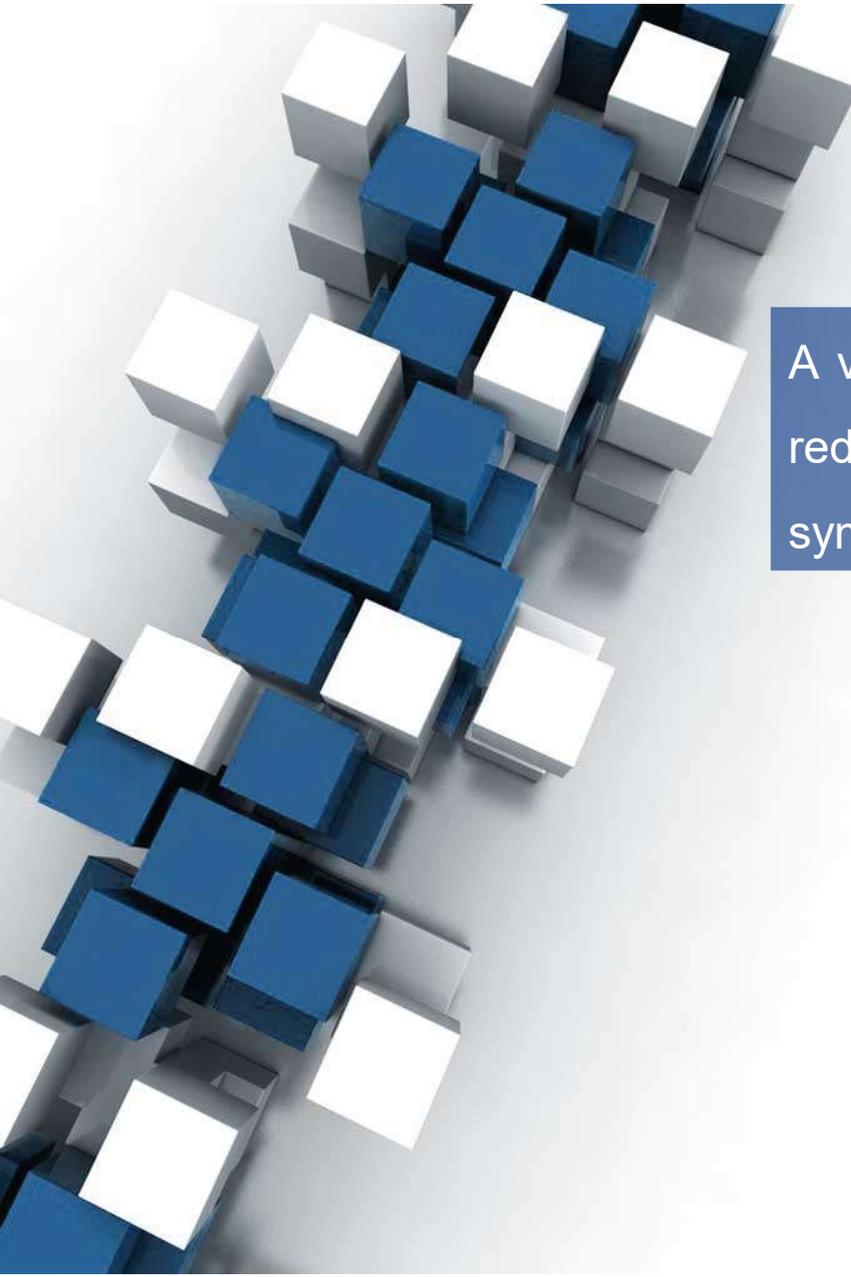


## What is a variable?

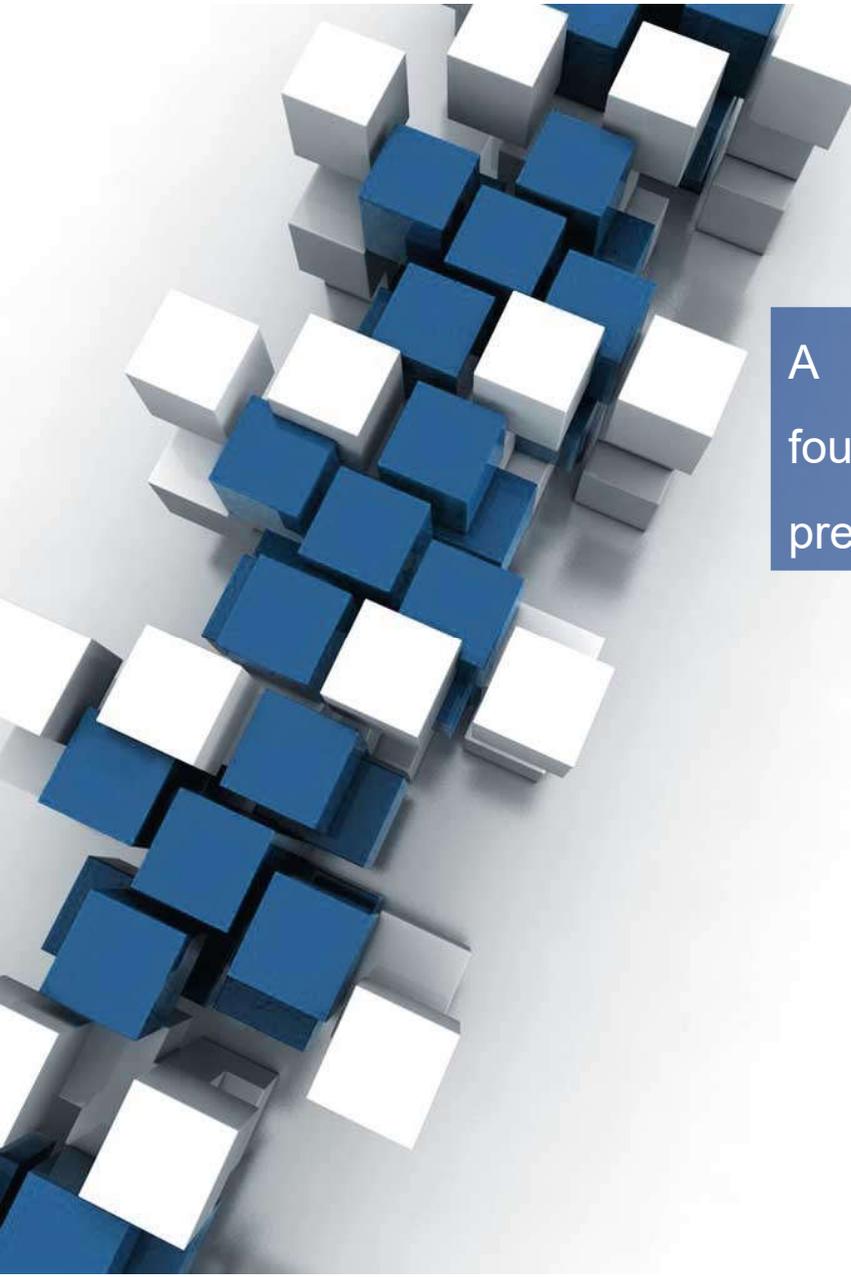
Whether we accept it or not, we all make value judgements constantly in our daily lives: 'This food is excellent'; 'I could not sleep well last night'; 'I do not like this'; and 'I think this is wonderful'. These are all judgements based upon our own preferences, indicators or assessment



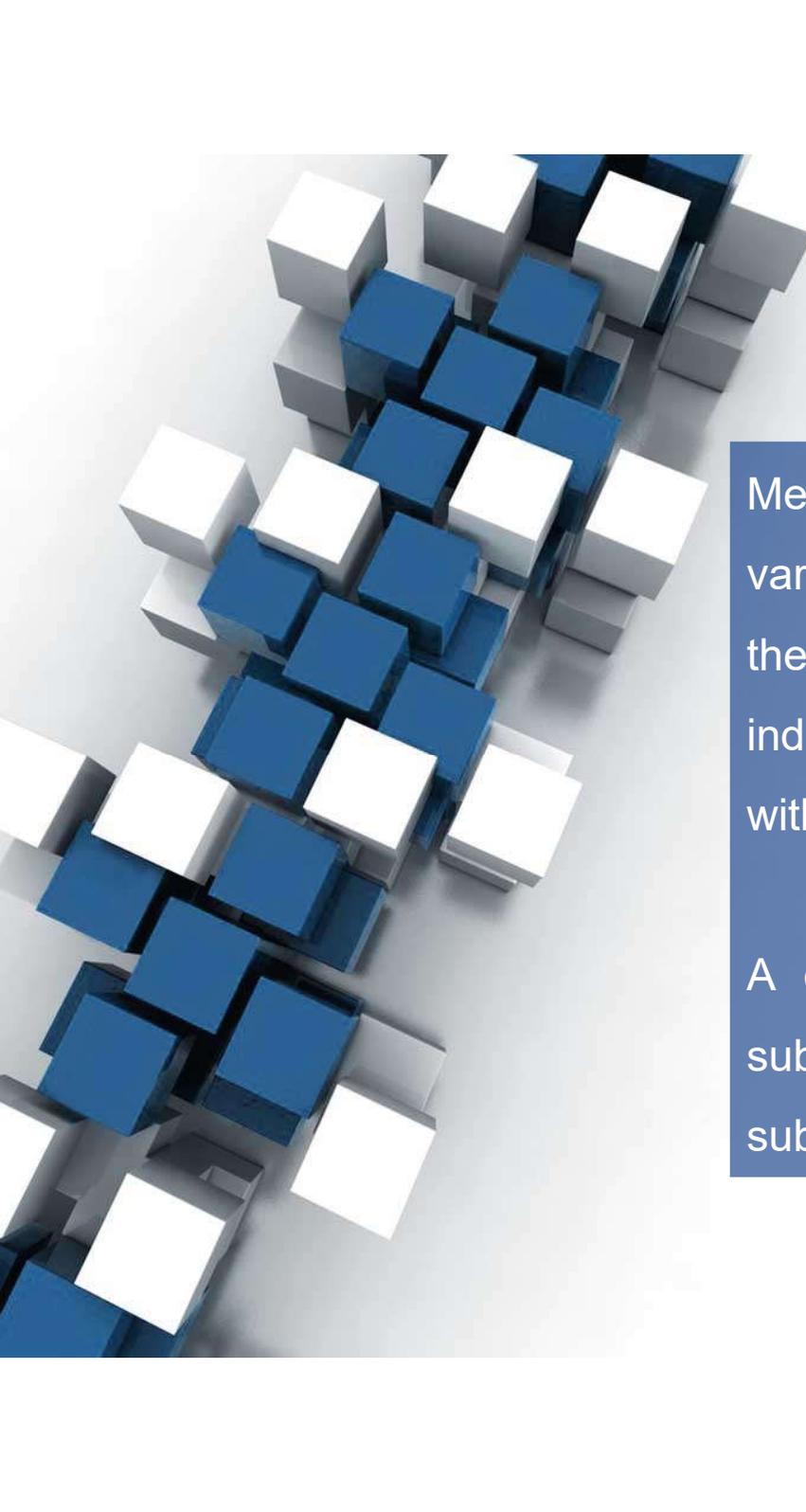
A`n image, perception or concept that is capable of measurement – hence capable of taking on different values – is called a variable



A variable is a property that takes on different values. Putting it redundantly, a variable is something that varies ... A variable is a symbol to which numerals or values are attached'



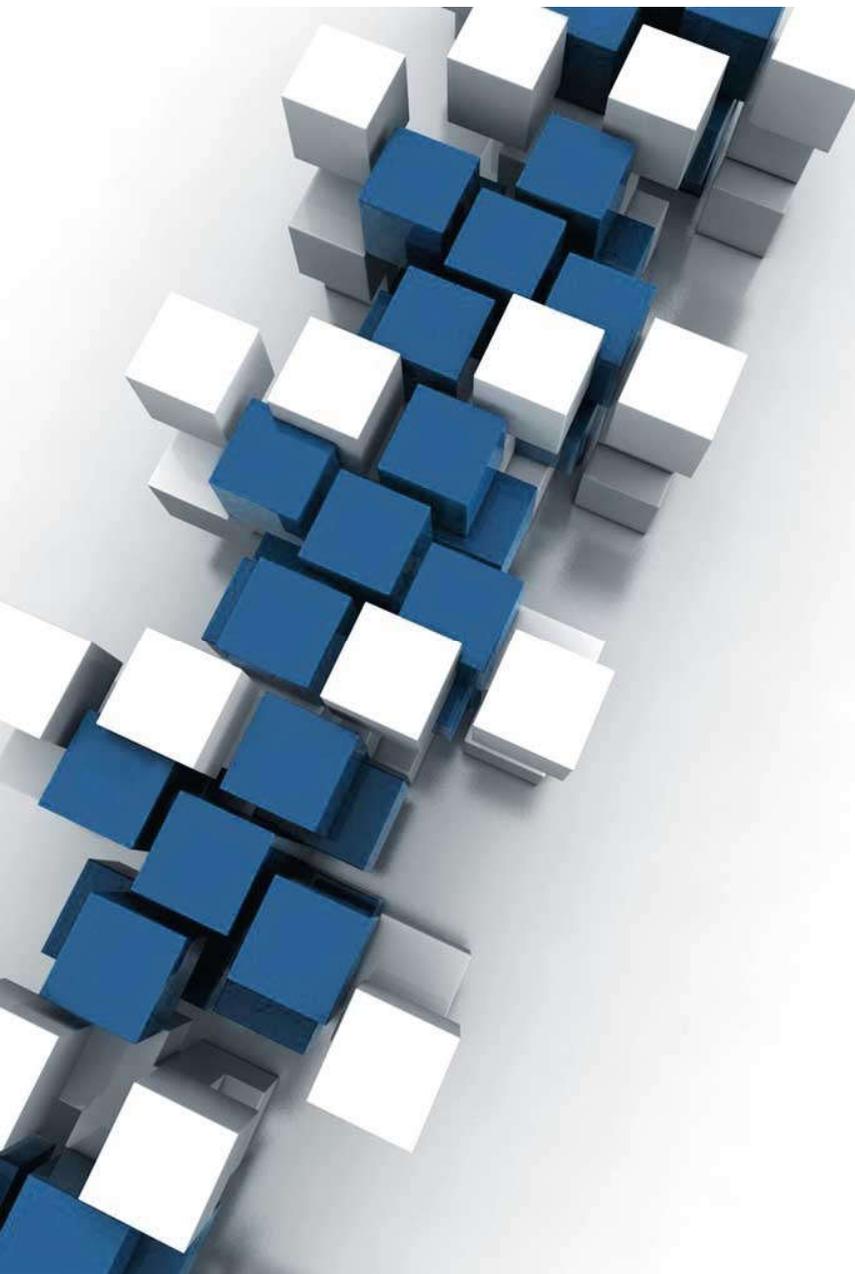
A concept that can be measured on any one of the four types of measurement scale, which have varying degrees of precision in measurement, is called a variable



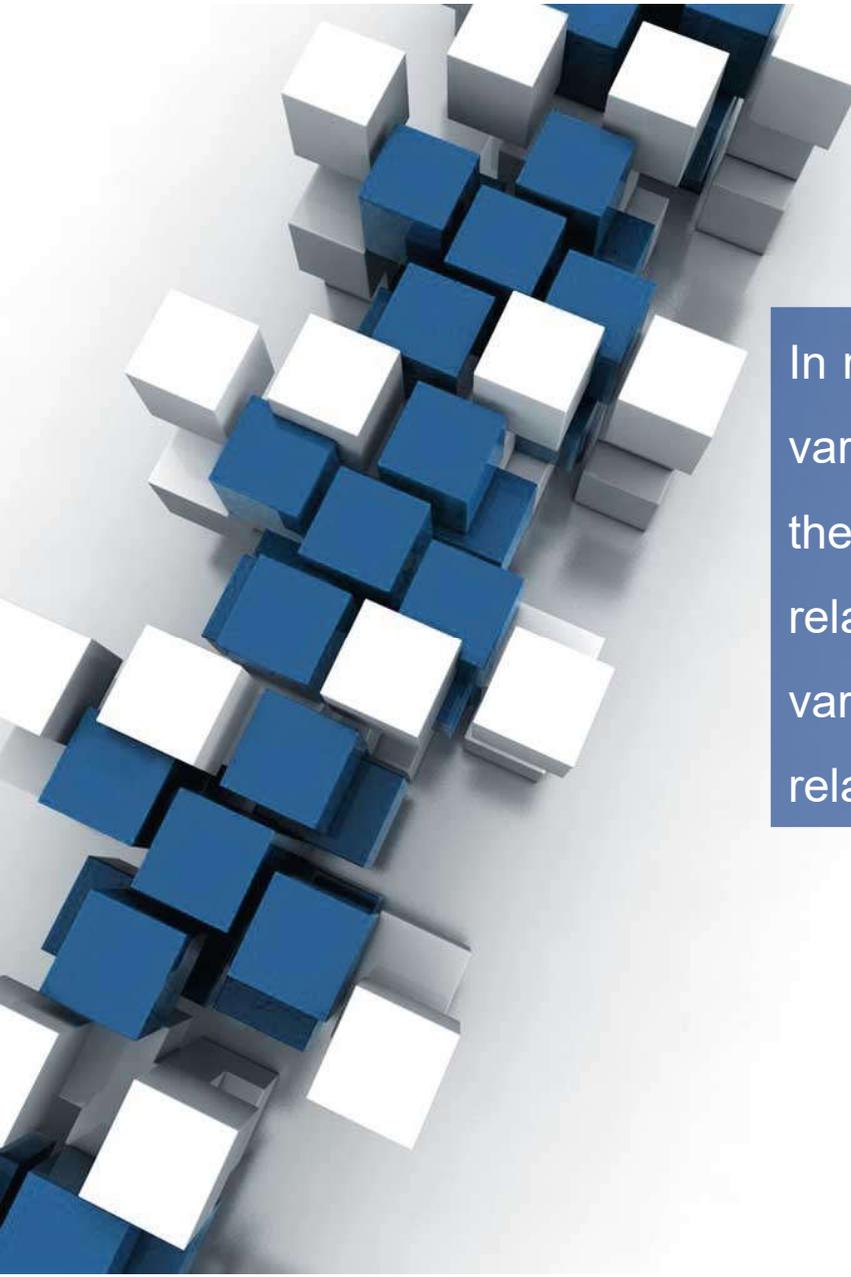
## The difference between a concept and a variable

Measurability is the main difference between a concept and a variable. Concepts are mental images or perceptions and therefore their meanings vary markedly from individual to individual, whereas variables are measurable, though, of course, with varying degrees of accuracy.

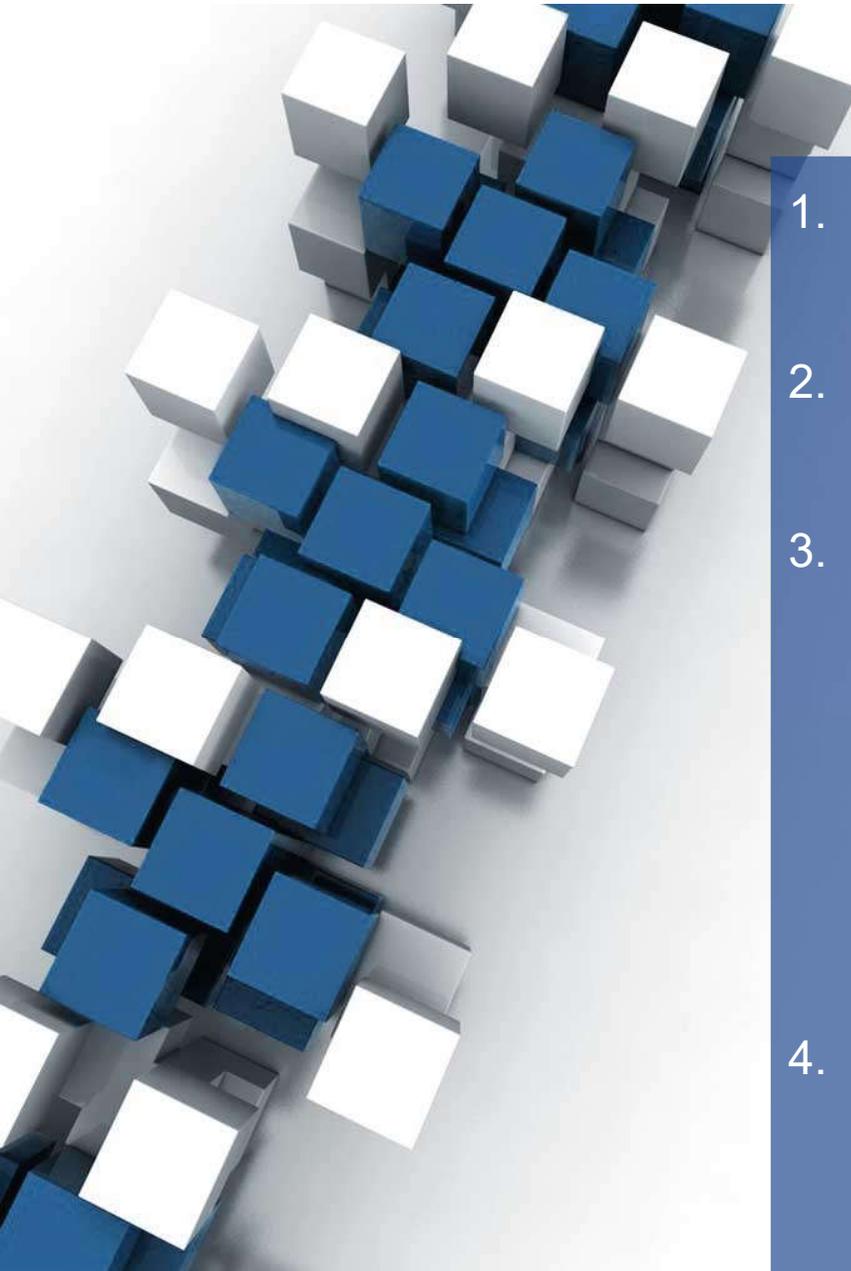
A concept cannot be measured whereas a variable can be subjected to measurement by crude/refined or subjective/objective units of measurement.



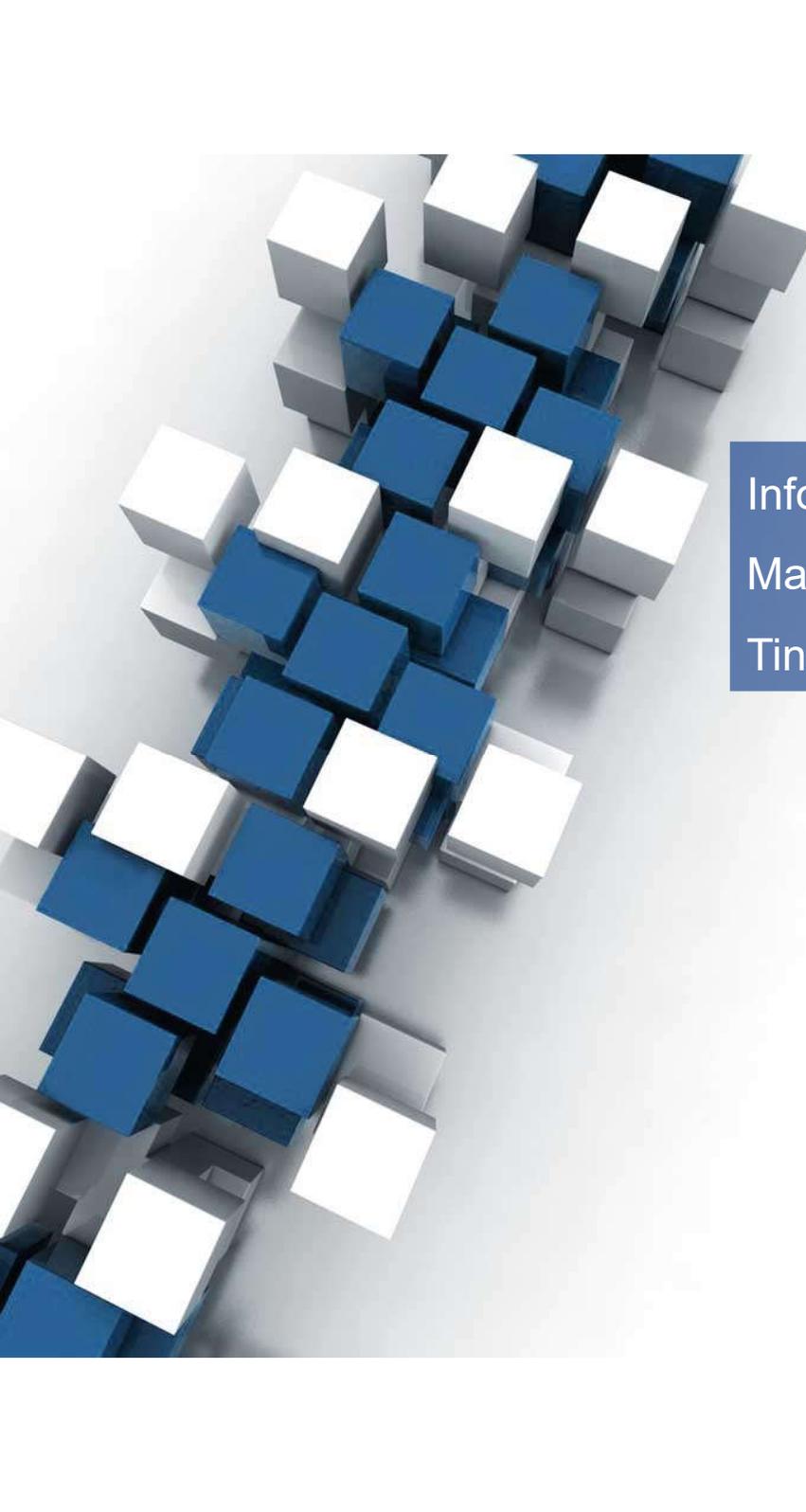
Concepts	Variables
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effectiveness</li> <li>• Satisfaction</li> <li>• Impact</li> <li>• Excellent</li> <li>• High achiever</li> <li>• Self-esteem</li> <li>• Rich</li> <li>• Domestic violence</li> <li>• Extent and pattern of alcohol consumption</li> <li>• etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender (male/female)</li> <li>• Attitude</li> <li>• Age (<math>x</math> years, <math>y</math> months)</li> <li>• Income (\$ __ per year)</li> <li>• Weight ( __ kg)</li> <li>• Height ( __ cm)</li> <li>• Religion (Catholic, protestant, Jew, Muslim)</li> <li>• etc.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subjective impression</li> <li>• No uniformity as to its understanding among different people</li> <li>• As such cannot be measured</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measurable though the degree of precision varies from scale to scale and from variable to variable (e.g. attitude – subjective, income – objective)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As such cannot be measured</li> <li>• No uniformity as to its understanding among different people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measurable though the degree of precision varies from scale to scale and from variable to variable (e.g. attitude – subjective, income – objective)</li> </ul>



In research terminology, change variables are called independent variables, outcome/effect variables are called dependent variables, the unmeasured variables affecting the cause-and-effect relationship are called extraneous variables and the variables that link a cause-and-effect relationship are called intervening variables.



1. Independent variable – the cause supposed to be responsible for bringing about change(s) in a phenomenon or situation.
2. Dependent variable – the outcome or change(s) brought about by introduction of an independent variable.
3. Extraneous variable – several other factors operating in a real-life situation may affect changes in the dependent variable. These factors, not measured in the study, may increase or decrease the magnitude or strength of the relationship between independent and dependent variables.
4. Intervening variable – sometimes called the confounding variable (Grinnell 1988: 203), it links the independent and dependent variables

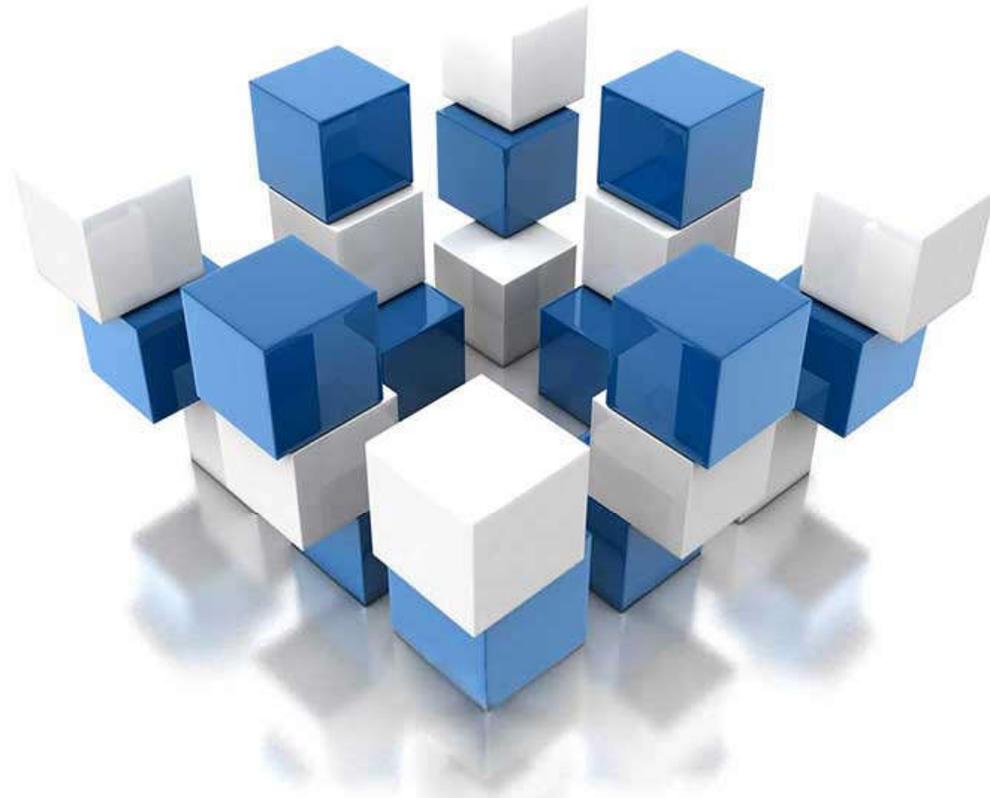


# REFLEKSI

Informasi penting hari ini

Manfaat penting dari informasi penting hari ini

Tindak lanjut yang dapat saudara lakukan



**THANK YOU**

Any question ?