Penelitian dengan SSR

(Single Subject Research)

Juang Sunanto

Penelitian?

- Mencari jawaban atas masalah
- Diawali bertanya dan diakhiri menjawab

Metode Ilmiah

- Survei
- Deskriptif
- Percobaan/eksperimen

Ciri-ciri Penelitian Eksperimen

- Mengetahui hubungan sebab akibat antarvariabel
- Kelompok eksperimen dan kontrol
- Manipulasi terhadap variabel (perlakuan)
- Variabel bebas dan variabel terikat

Disain Pretest-Posttest Control Group

(E)	O1	X	O2
(K)	O3	-	04

Penelitian di bidang PLB

- o sampel atau subyek sedikit
- o sulit mencari kelompok kontrol
- o perbedaan individu sangat jelas
- o layanan individual menjadi utama

Karakteristik Eksperimen Kasus Tunggal

- Pengukuran terhadap variabel terikat berulang-ulang
- Kelompok eksperimen dan kontrol pada individu yang sama
- Memungkinkan untuk satu individu atau lebih

Terminologi

- Variabel terikat……..perilaku sasaran (*target behavior*)
- Variabel bebas…….....intervensi /perlakuan/ tindakan (*treatment*)
- Baseline …….....pretes

Perilaku(*Behavior*)?

- Aktivitas
- Respon
- Reaksi
- Kinerja
- Aksi

Dimensi Perilaku

- frekuensi (*frequency*)
- durasi (*duration*)
- latensi (*latency*)
- *magnitude (force)*

Frekuensi

Frekuensi menunjukkan berapa kali suatu perilaku terjadi pada periode waktu tertentu

Contoh:

- Ali memukul temannya 5 kali selama 1 hari
- Badu melakukan kontak mata 10 kali selama satu jam
- Carli melakukan tantrum 8 kali sehari

Durasi

Lamanya waktu yang diperlukan untuk melakukan suatu perilaku

Contoh:

- Budi melakukan tantrum selama 10 menit
- Adit dapat duduk di kursi selama 5 menit
- Ani membaca buku selama 3 menit

Latensi

Jarak waktu antara timbulkan stimulus dan memberikan respon

Contoh:

- Badu menoleh ke gurunya 15 detik setelah dipanggil namanya
- Yuni berhenti tantrum 10 menit setelah diberi mainan

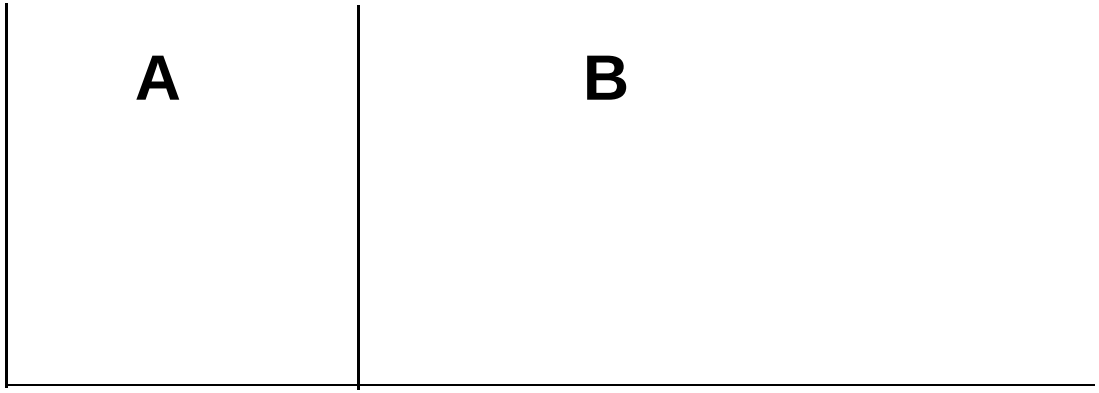
Force atau magnitude

Menunjukkan suatu kualitas atau besarnya suatu perilaku

Contoh:

- Skor tes matematika Yudi 75
- Danu menendang bola sejauh 100 meter

Disain Dasar



Fase Baseline (A) kondisi dimana intervensi atau treatment belum diberikat

Fase intervensi/Treatment (B) kondisi dimana perlakuan sedang diberikan

Disain Penelitian

Disain dengan Pengulangan (Reversal)

a. A-B
b. A-B-A
c. A-B-A-B

Disain Baseline Jamak (Multiple Baseline)

a. Antarsubyek
b. Antarkondisi
c. Antarvariabel

Disain Perubahan Kriteria (Changing Criteria Design)

CONTOH

Masalah: Apakah pengajaran dengan DTT (Descrete Trial Teaching) efektif untuk memperkenalkan konsep benda pada anak dengan utisme?

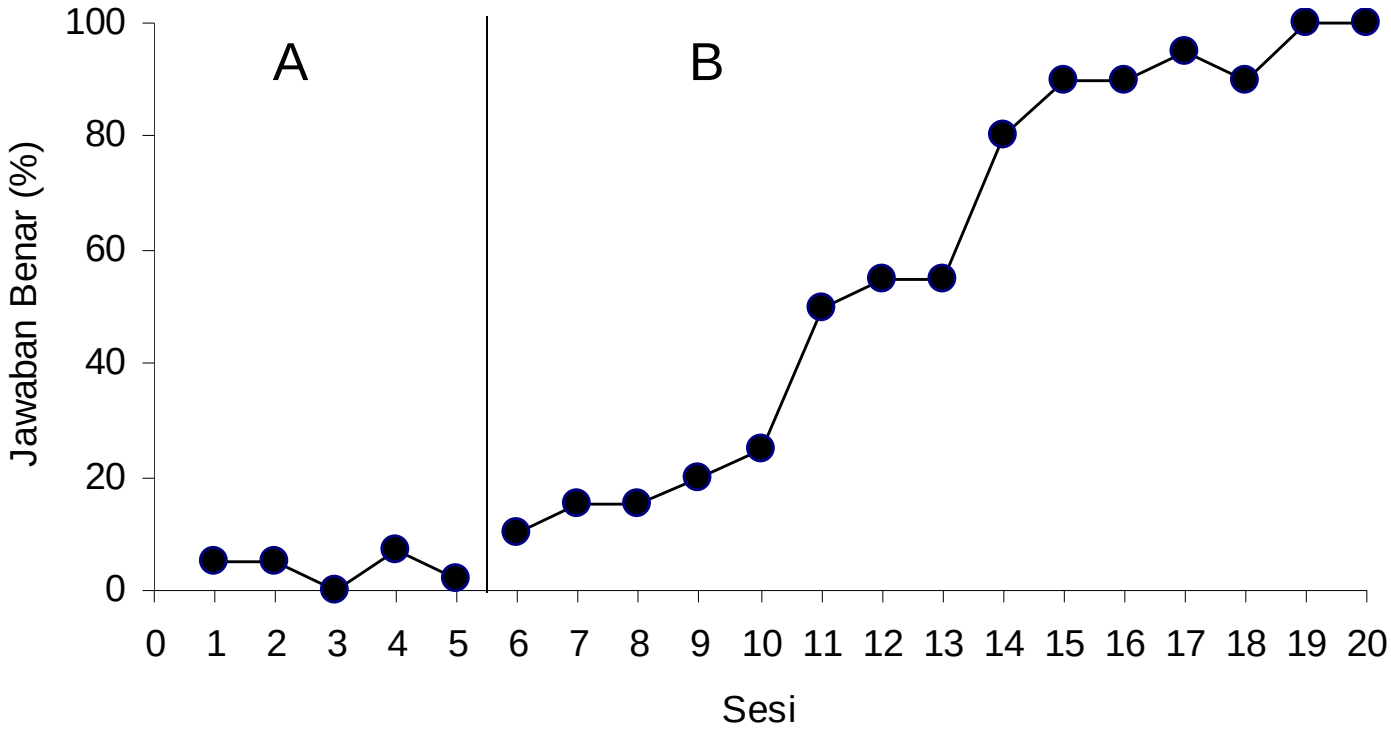
Perilaku (variabel terikat): kemampuan mengenal konsep benda

Intervensi (variabel bebas): pengajaran DTT

Sesi	Skor
1	5
2	10
3	8
4	7
5	2
6	10
7	15
8	15
9	20
10	25
11	50
12	55
13	55
14	80
15	90
16	90
17	95
18	90
19	100
20	100

Baseline

Intervensi


A
B
Jawaban Benar (%)
100
80
60
40
20
0
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
Sesi

ANALISIS DATA

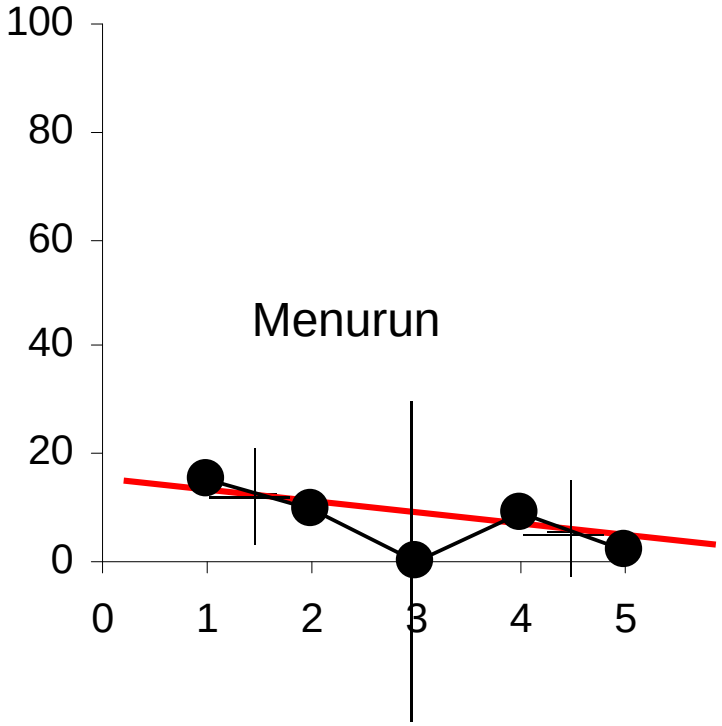
Kecenderungan arah (dalam kondisi)

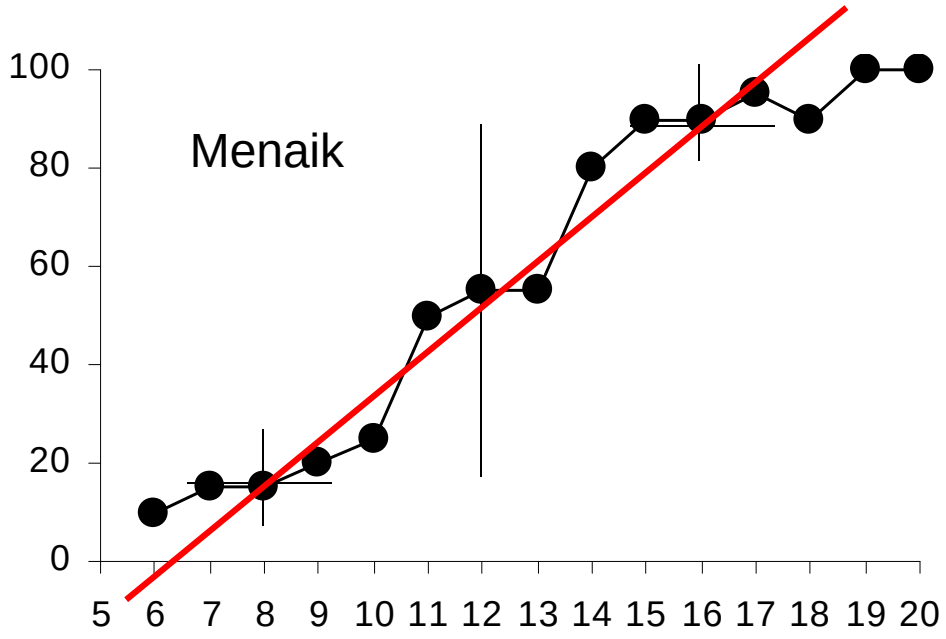
Stabilitas

Perubahan arah antar kondisi

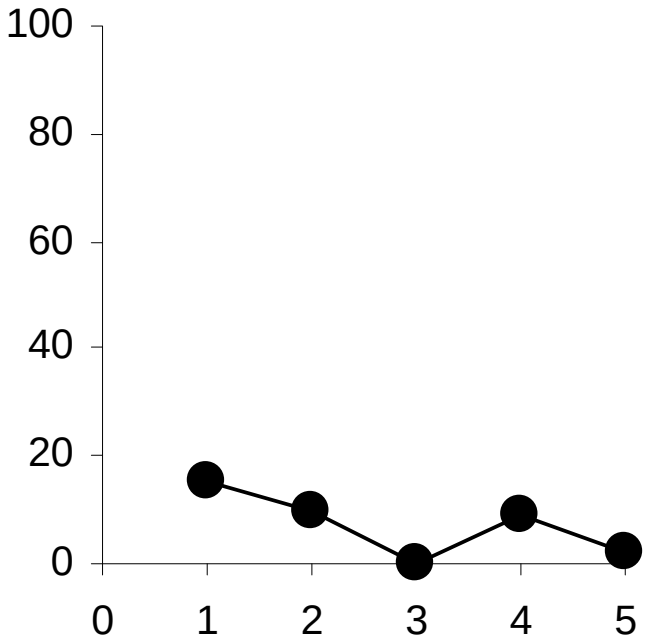
Rata-rata antar kondisi

Kecenderungan arah (dalam kondisi)





Stabilitas



15 x 0.15 =2.25

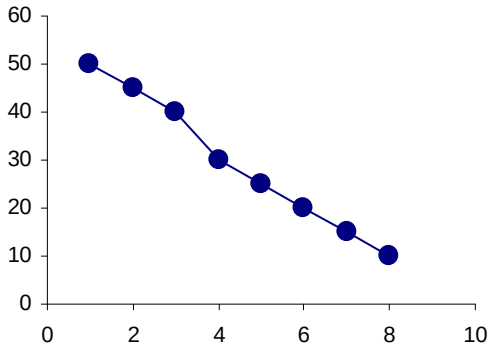
2.25:2 = 1.125

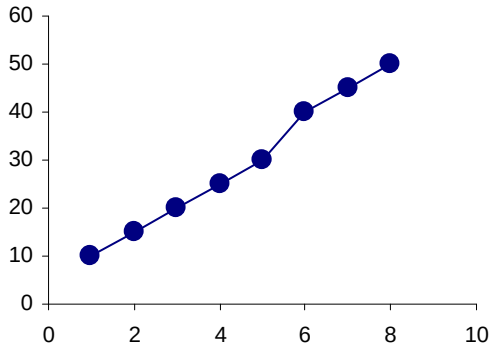
Rata-rata=6.4 + 1.125 = 7.525

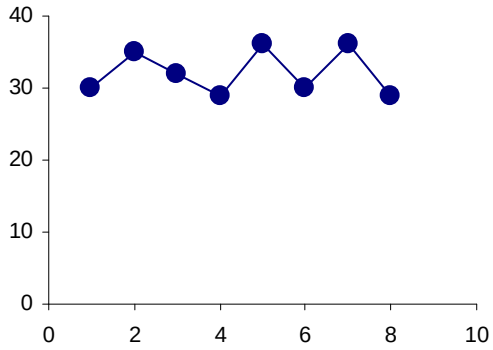
6.4 – 1.125 = 5.275

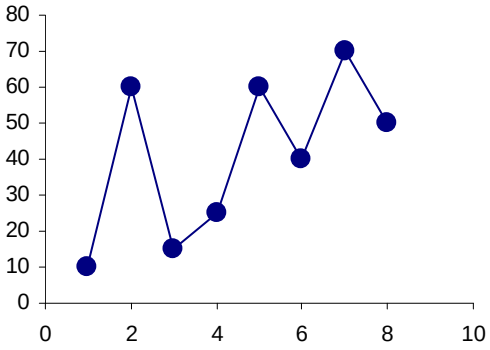
5, 10, 8, 7, 2

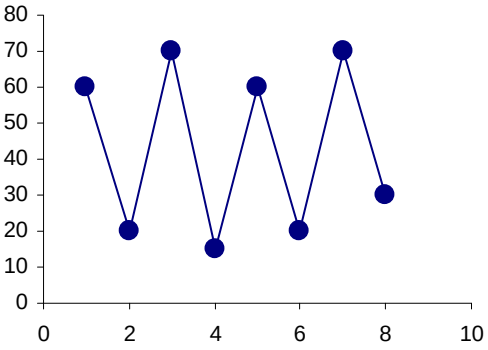
(3:5) X 100% = 60%

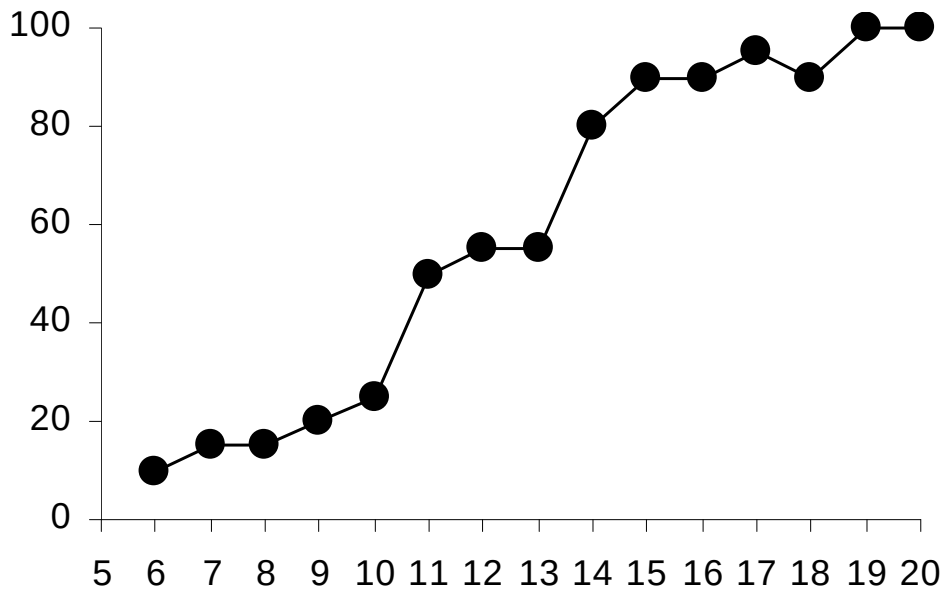

60
50
40
30
20
10
0
0
2
4
6
8
10


60
50
40
30
20
10
0
0
2
4
6
8
10


40
30
20
10
0
0
2
4
6
8
10


80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
0
2
4
6
8
10


80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
0
2
4
6
8
10



100 x 0.15 = 15

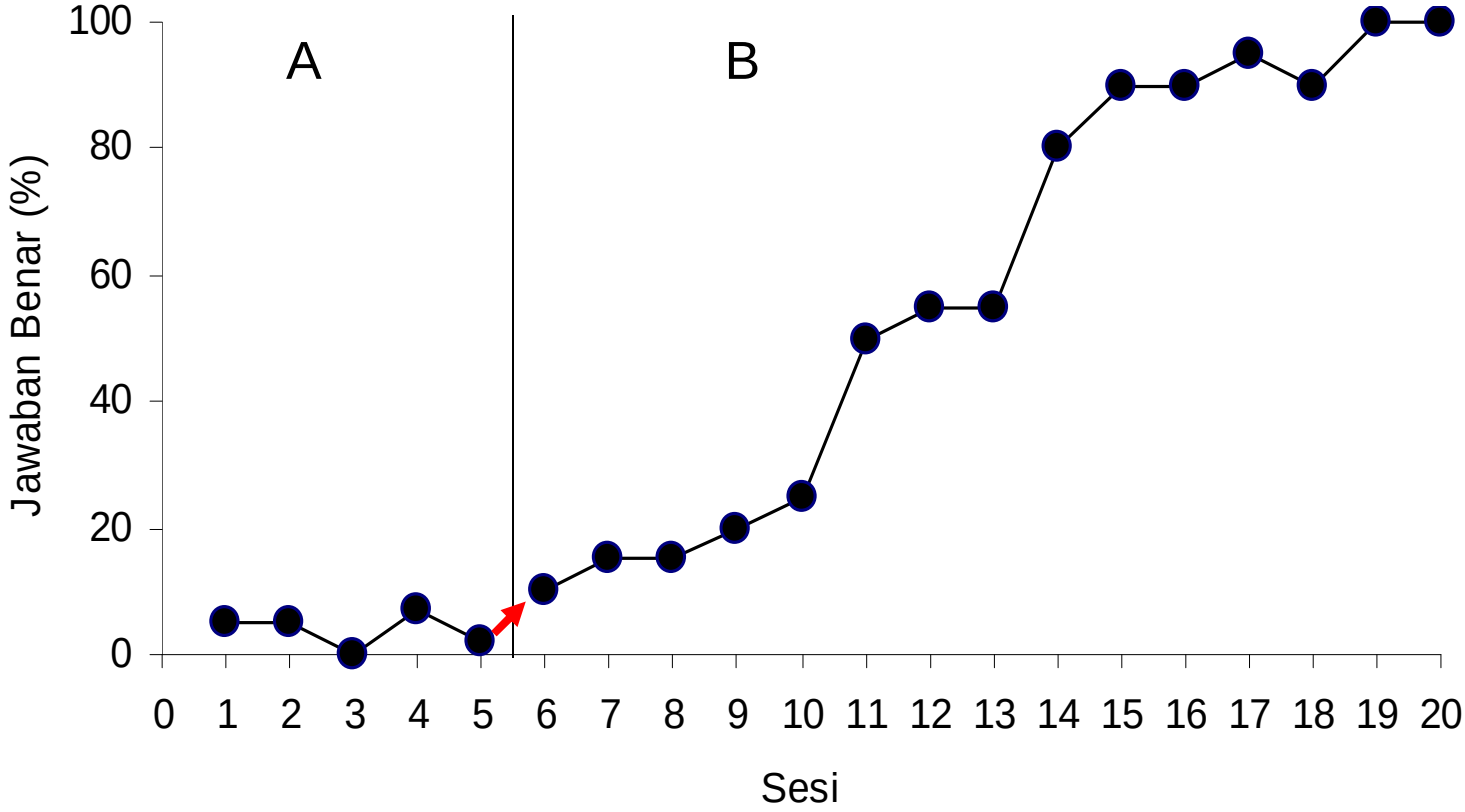
15 :2 = 7.5

Rata-rata= 59.3 + 7.5 = 66.8
59.3 – 7.5 = 51.8

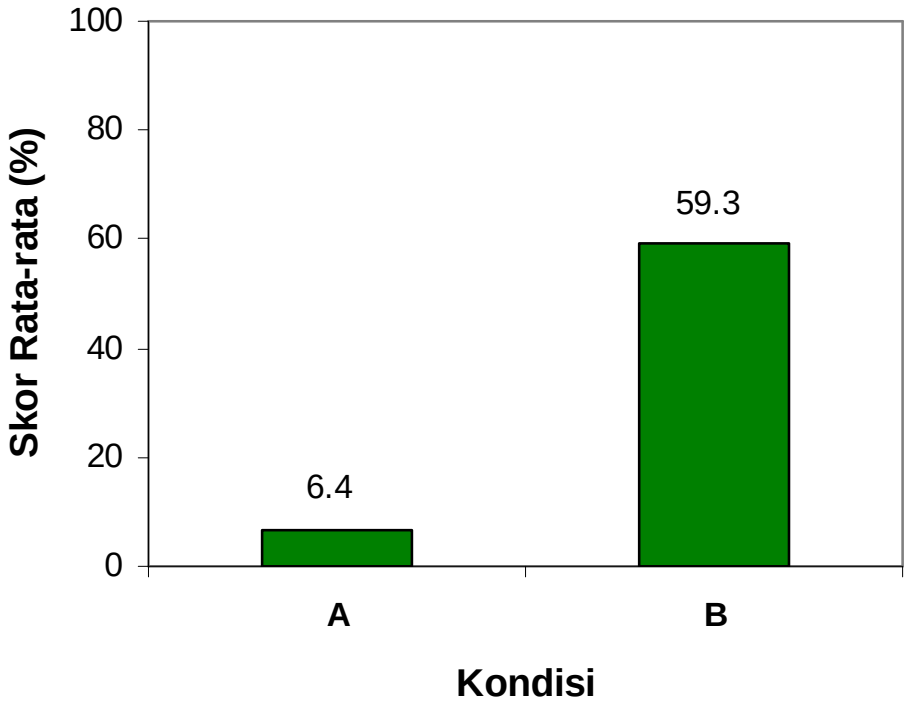
10,15,15,20,25,50,55,55,80,90,90
95,90, 100, 100

(8:15) X 100% = 53.3%

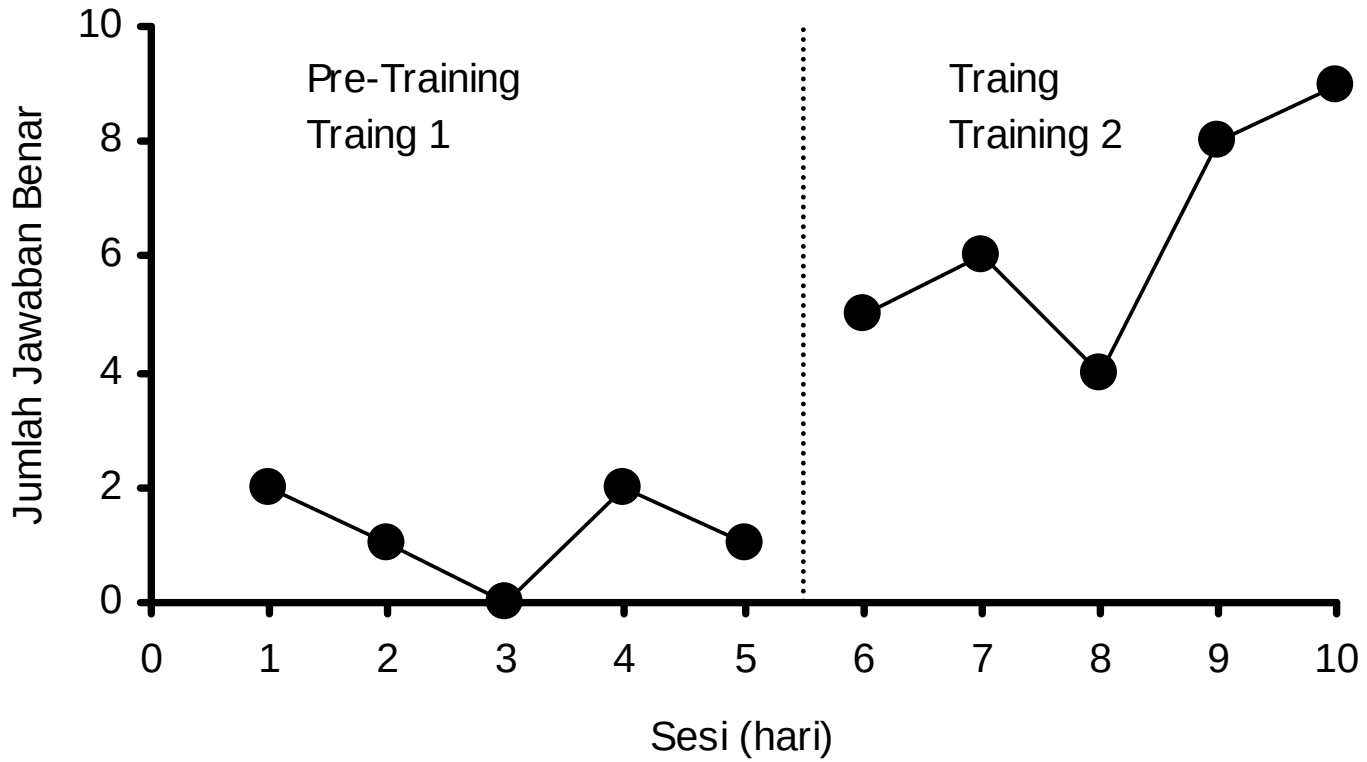
Perubahan arah antar kondisi



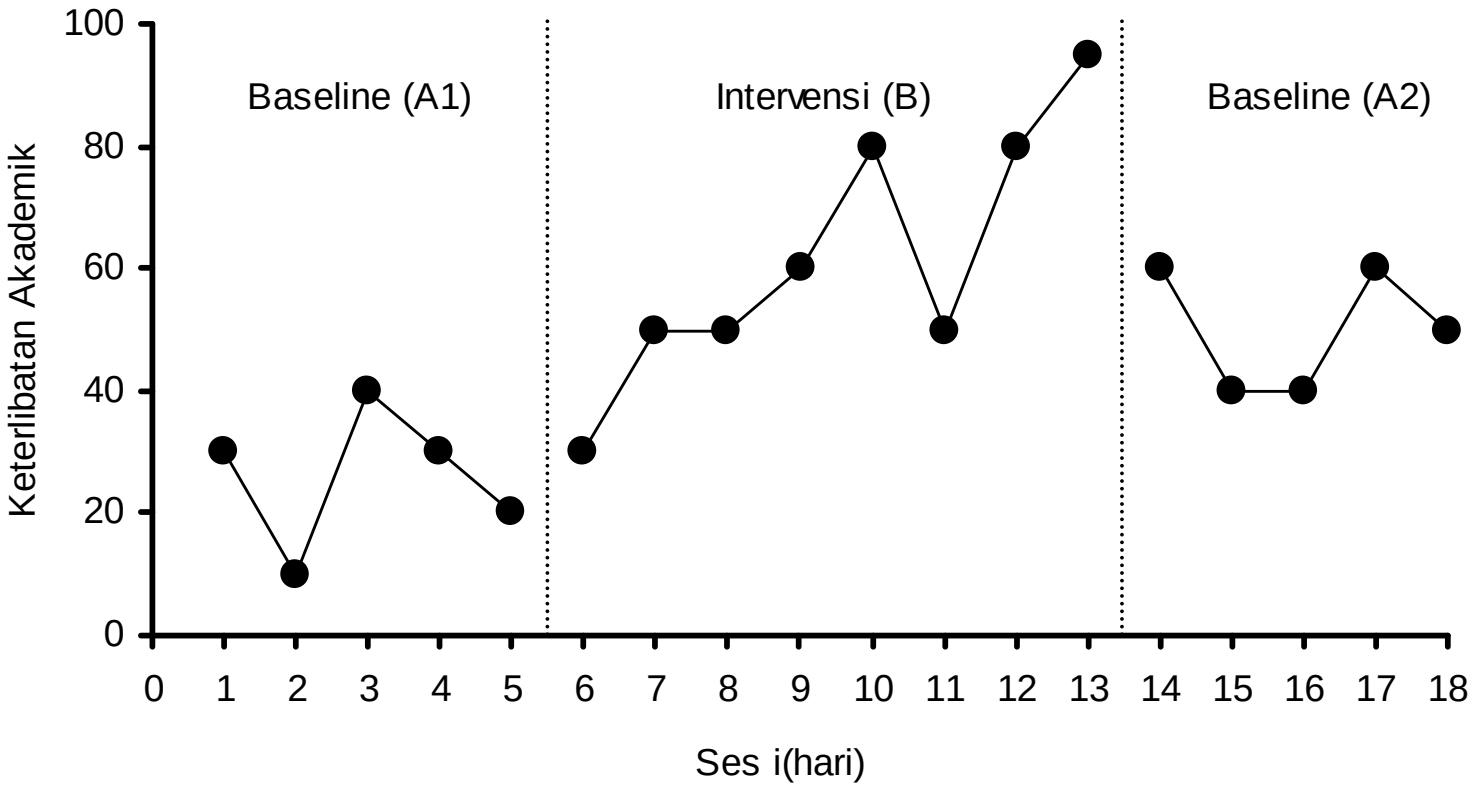
Perbandingan Rata-rata antar kondisi



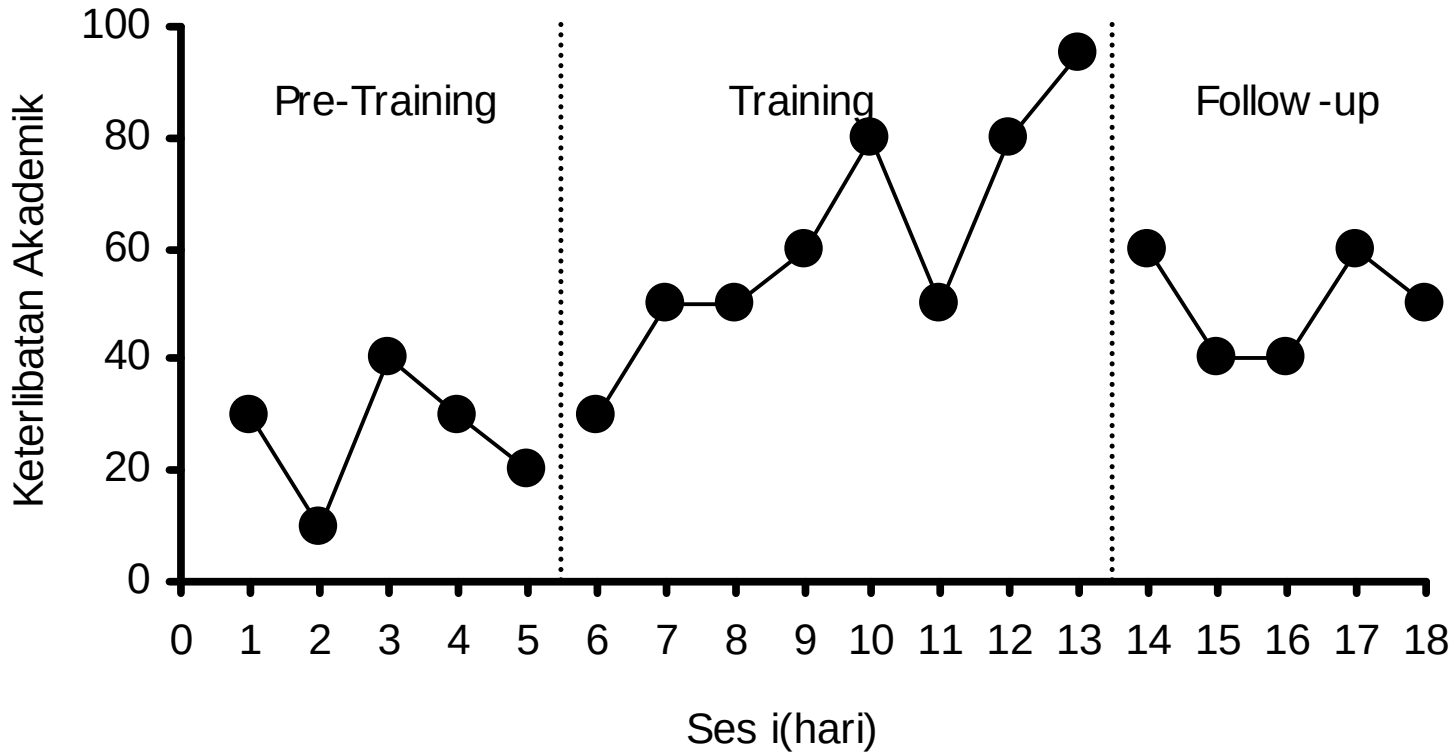
Variasi


Pre-Training
Traing 1
Traing
Training 2
Jumlah Jawaban Benar
Sesi (hari)
0
2
4
6
8
10
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10

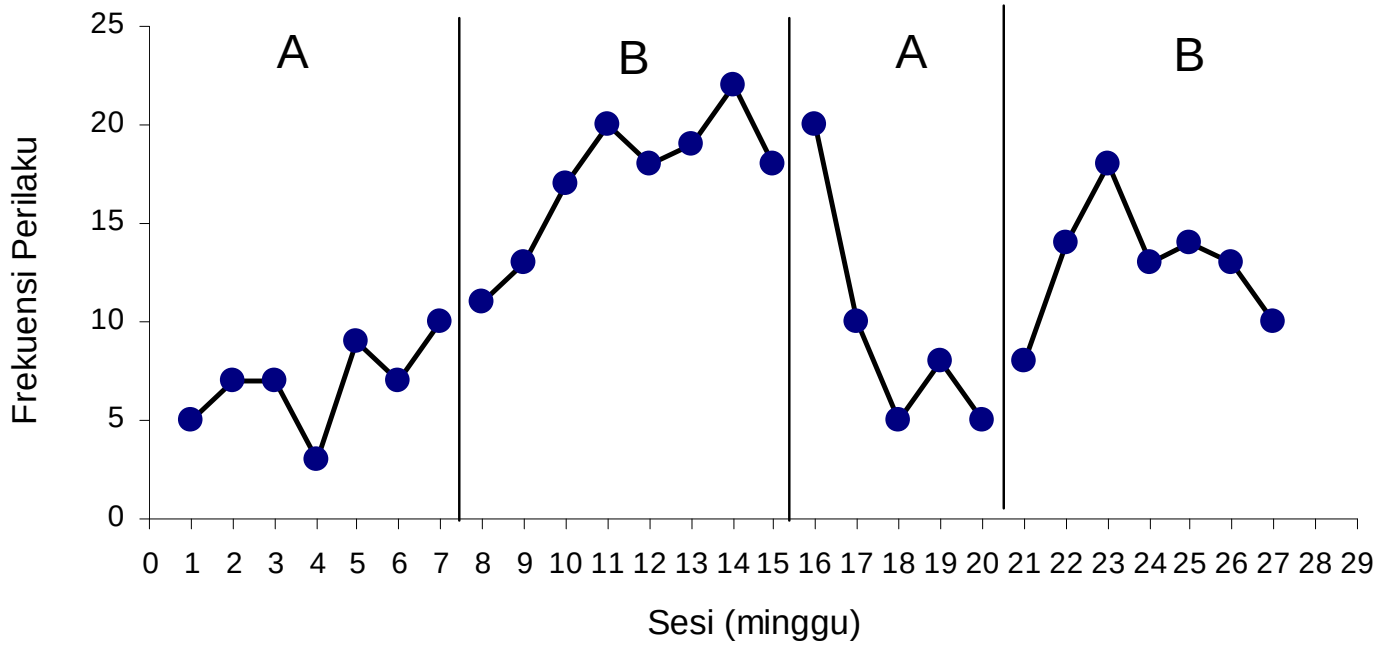
ABA


Baseline (A1)
Intervensi (B)
Baseline (A2)
Keterlibatan Akademik
100
80
60
40
20
0
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
Ses i(hari)

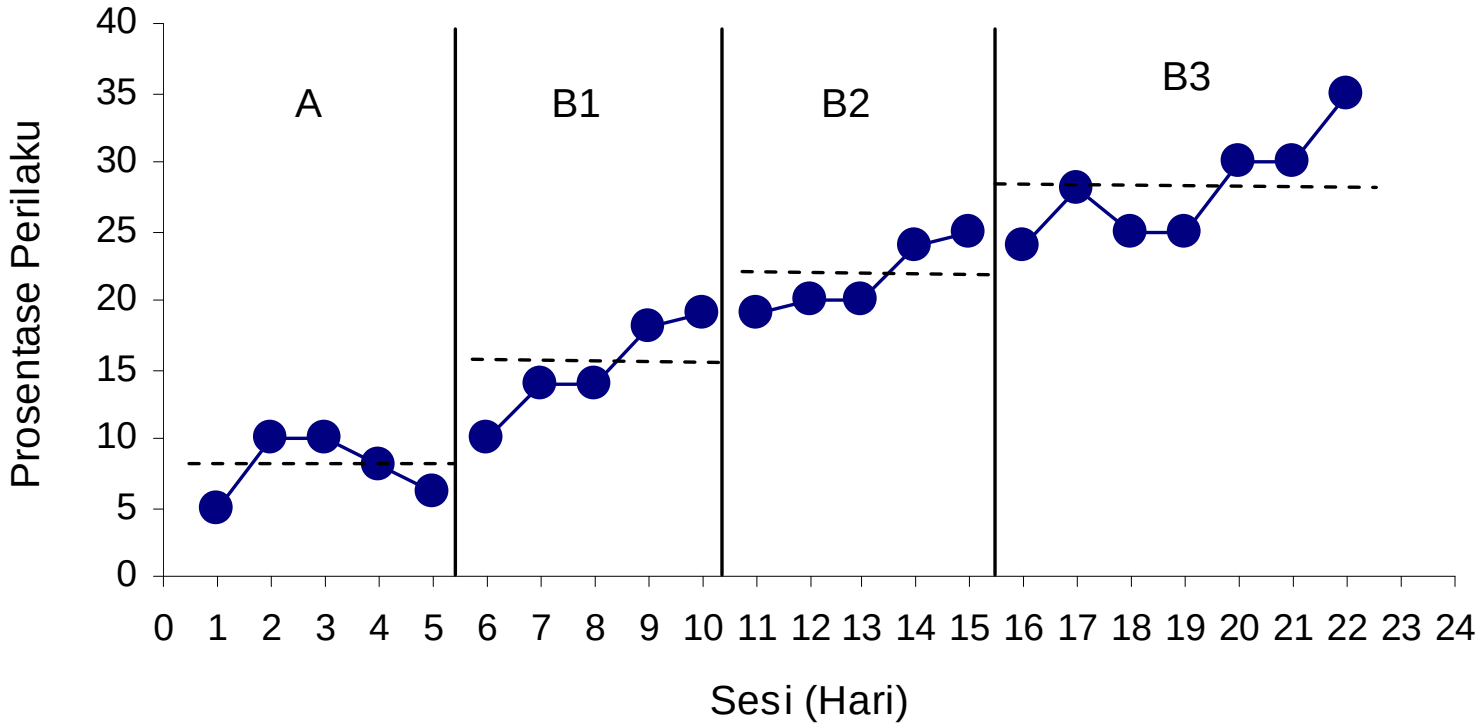
Variasi (ABA)

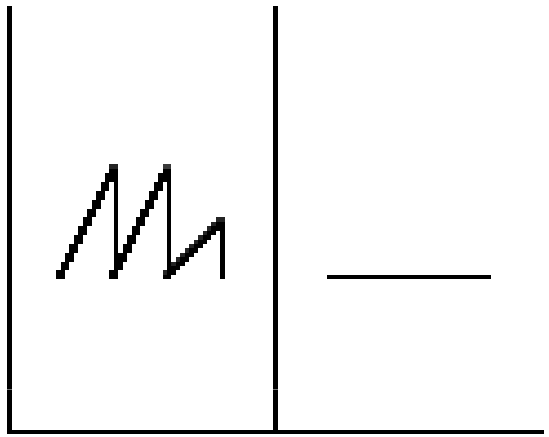

Keterlibatan Akademik
100
80
60
40
20
0
Pre-Training
Training
Follow -up
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
Ses i(hari)

ABAB

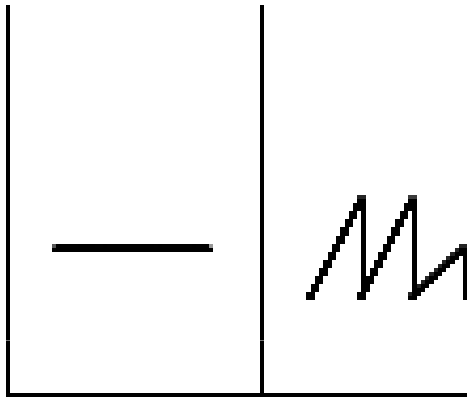

A
B
A
B
Frekuensi Perilaku
Sesi (minggu)
0
5
10
15
20
25
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29

Perubahan Kriteria (Changing Criteria Design)

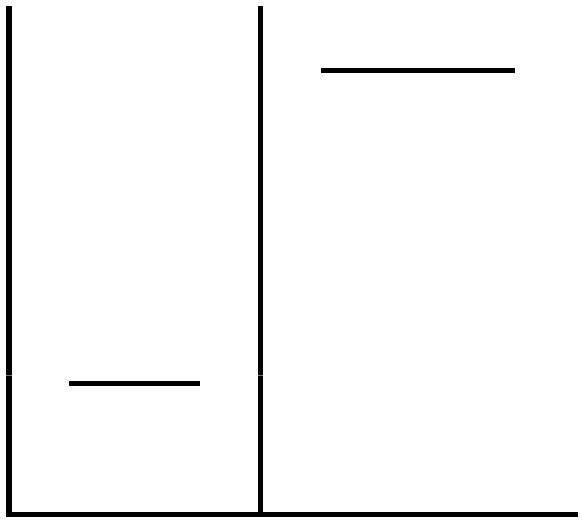




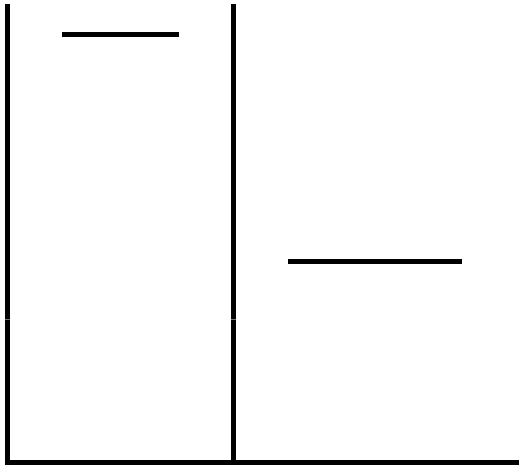
(a)



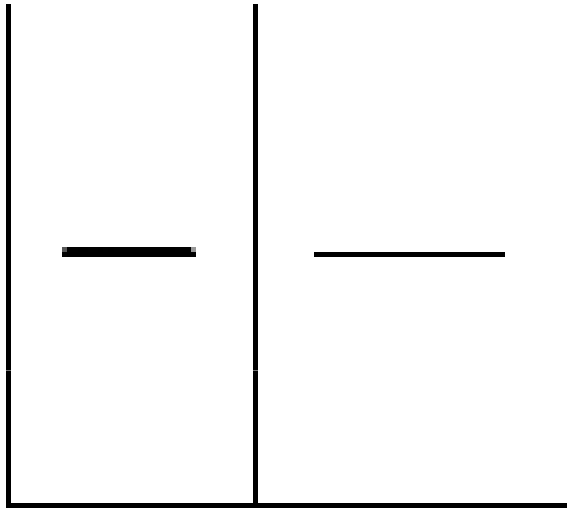
(b)



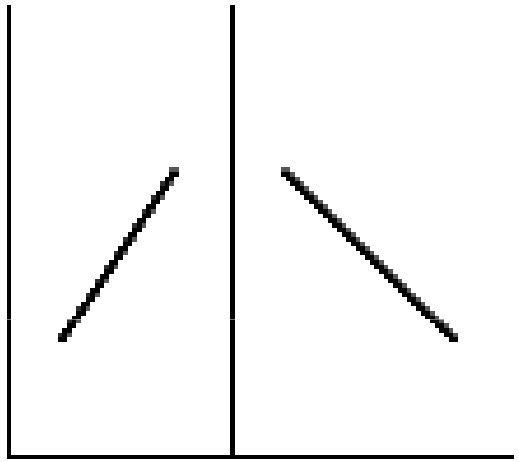
(c)



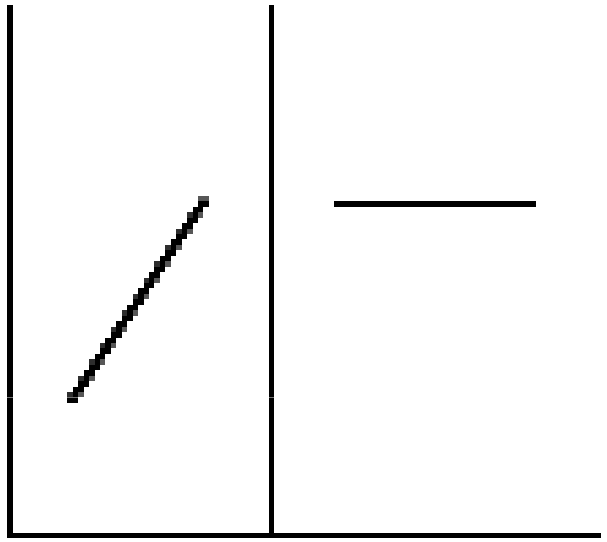
(d)



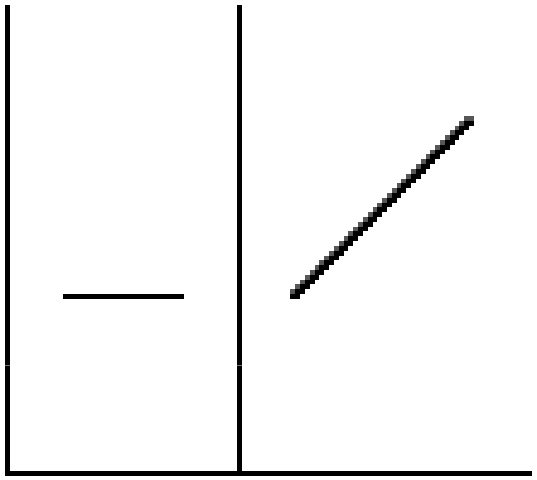
(e)



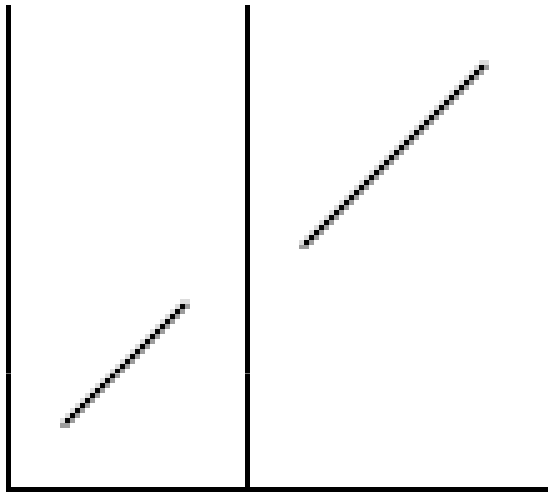
(f)



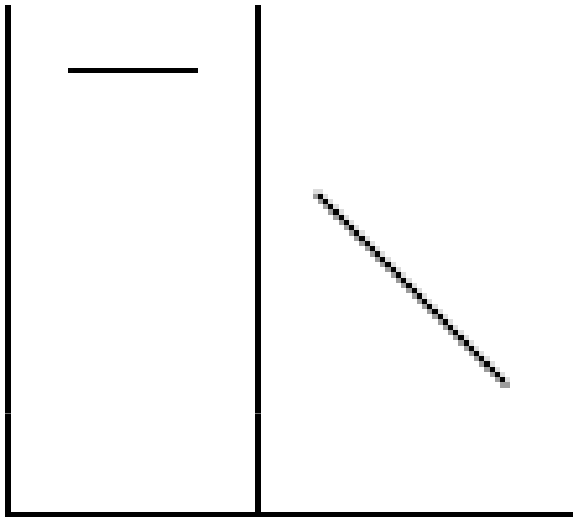
(g)



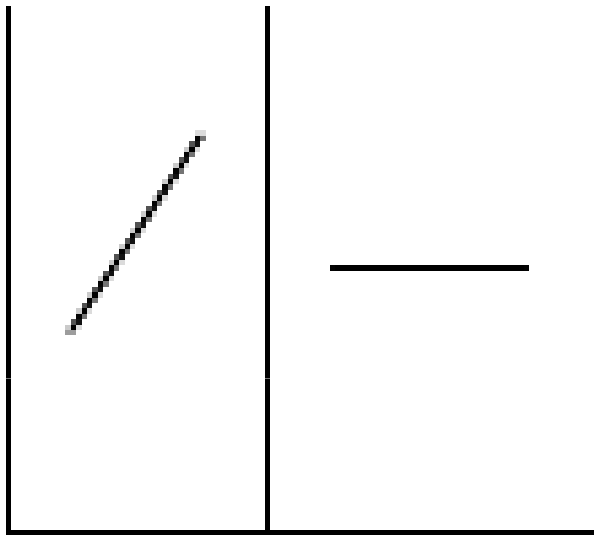
(h)



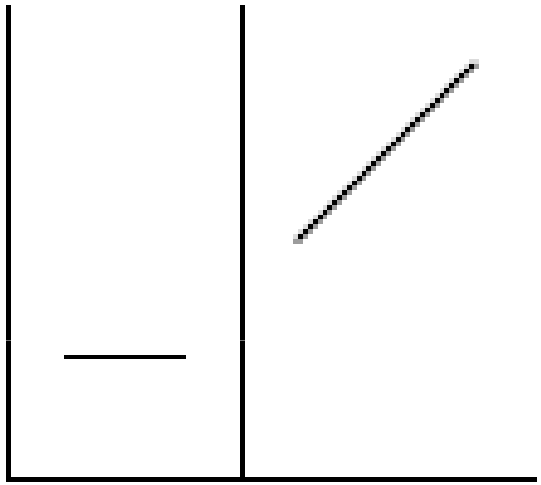
(i)



(j)



(k)



(l)

Kesimpulan Analisis