Penyusunan Result and Discussion Bidang Sosial dan Humaniora

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Tujuan Presentasi

- Memahami struktur “Result” dan “Discussion” dalam karya ilmiah.
- Mengetahui perbedaan dan hubungan antara Result dan Discussion.
- Mempelajari cara menyajikan data hasil penelitian sosial dan humaniora.
- Memberikan tips menyusun pembahasan yang argumentatif dan relevan.

Karakteristik Penelitian Sosial dan Humaniora

- Fokus pada konteks, makna, dan interpretasi.
- Menggunakan data kualitatif maupun kuantitatif.
- Hasil tidak selalu bersifat generalisasi, tapi bisa eksploratif atau deskriptif.
- Bersifat dinamis dan terbuka terhadap perubahan

Bagian "Result" (Hasil Penelitian)

- Menyajikan temuan utama dari penelitian.
- Disusun sistematis sesuai rumusan masalah.
- Tidak mencantumkan interpretasi mendalam.
- Data berupa:

    Tabel, grafik, diagram

    Kutipan naratif (kualitatif)

    Ringkasan temuan utama



Contoh Kutipan Naratif

Shareholders that already have a high environment awareness concerns about the environment impact of the product. The environmental impact will caused significant losses to the company. Meanwhile, the demand from society usually is problem of dust released in the cement production process. Public concern to cement products is more to the good quality products at affordable prices rather than dust pollution. Rudi said further:

> *"They, shareholders, ask how the environment management. For them if there is an environmental problem would be very high losses if the plant to should be shut down. Losses could be billions of rupiahs. So the concern is in the shareholder, their demand is quite high. Complaint from public mostly is dust problem."*

Contoh Penyajian Hasil (Kuantitatif)

- Tabel frekuensi, statistik deskriptif, uji hipotesis
- Contoh:
- “Sebanyak 65% responden menyatakan setuju terhadap pernyataan X.”
- Diagram batang/pie chart

Contoh Penyajian Hasil (Kualitatif)

- Kutipan langsung dari narasumber
- Kategorisasi tema atau pola

  Contoh:

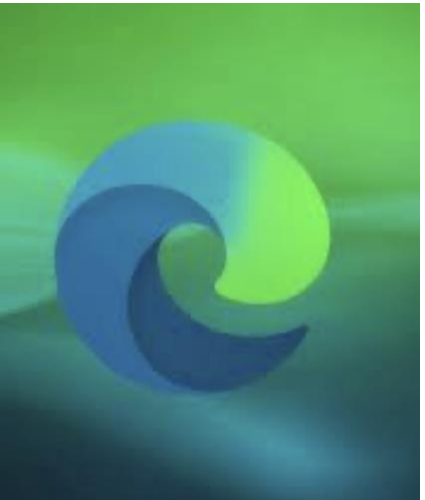
  “Sebagian besar informan merasa media sosial memperkuat identitas budaya lokal.”

Bagian "Discussion" (Pembahasan)

1

Ringkas *Key Res*ults dan hubungkan dengan *research gap* atau *edge of current knowledge* (pemahaman terkini dalam bidang ilmu yang dikaji).

Tunjukkan pada pembaca bagaimana hasil penelitian kita mempengaruhi bidang ilmu ini



Example 1

- 4.1. The direct influence of socioeconomic characteristics and neurotic personality on
- financial behavior, financial satisfaction, and financial well-being

- This study found that men make better investment choices than women (Appendix—Table A1,
- X1 → Y11: Original sample value = 0.128 and P-Values = 0.003). The findings of this study are
- consistent with previous research by (Bajtelsmit & Bernasek, 1996) that states that a woman's
- ability to access and use available information differs from that of men. This finding is in line
- with (Dickason-Koekemoer et al., 2019) who found that male investors have higher financial
- well-being than female investors. Štefko et al. (2017) said that men are often hunters and
- family keepers. It may be that they consider multifacet variables due to their nature, and
- therefore exhibit better investment behaviors. Women tend to invest less money than men
- (Hira & Loibl, 2008) and invest in less risky products. This may be due to their lower-income,
- lower financial knowledge, and lower comfort with mathematics when compared to men (Hira
- & Loibl, 2008). Women are also more risk-averse in their investment decisions (Bernasek &
- Shwiff, 2001). However, the findings of this study do not agree with Lee et al. (2010) who state
- that there are no differences in investment behavior and decision factors based on gender, age,
- marital status, education, and income. This research is also inconsistent with Herdjiono et al.
- (2020), which state that gender has no significant effect on financial behavior.
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Example 2

- According to Packer and Ballantyne (2016), tourists' overall experience is
- multifaceted, and Lee and Jeong (2021) suggest that the degree of tourists'
- happiness is closely related to their hedonic experiences. Our findings show that
- hedonism negatively affects tourists' intention to ride-sharing. The higher the hedonic
- tourists experience, the lower their intention to share. A higher degree of hedonism is
- likely to drive tourists' motivation to reach a high degree of pleasure as their ultimate
- life goal (Giuntoli et al., 2021). In ride-sharing, such pleasure can be reflected in
- tourists enjoying their time during their journey (i.e. doing whatever they want, for
- example, talking on the phone or eating and drinking) without worrying others.
- According to Kruglanski et al. (2002) goal system theory, tourists use the best means
- available to achieve their goals when dealing with such high pleasure attainment
- motivation. It includes maladaptive behavior (Huta, 2016), such as becoming egoist
- or self-interested. Thus, hedonistic tourists tend to become more selfish, and
- consequently, they avoid ride-sharing.

Catatan untuk *Key Res*ult + *Any Result* yang :

-> Mengarah pada tujuan, hipotesis, atau pertanyaan penelitian

-> Memerlukan penjelasan tambahan agar dapat dipahami

-> Hasil yang tidak diduga

-> Menimbulkan banyak pertanyaan

-> Hal yang ingin diperluas

Example 3

- Gender has **no significant direct effect** on financial satisfaction; however, males with good
- investment behavior **tend to be financially satisfied**.
- The higher the neuroticism score, the lower
- the financial satisfaction; **however**, this effect becomes smaller when mediated by investment
- behavior. This means that neurotic personality types tend to be financially dissatisfied. If, however,
- they manage their investments and debts well, their financial satisfaction will increase slightly.
- Age has no significant direct effect on financial satisfaction, **but** if young person manages their
- debt well, they will feel financially satisfied. A neurotic personality negatively influences financial
- satisfaction. This dissatisfaction can be lowered through effective debt management.

Example 4

- The results of this study are in line with The Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) and were
- expanded by (Lai, 2019) which says that behavior is related to personality. This research shows
- that neuroticism traits influence financial behavior. The Transtheoretical Model (TTM) can also be
- explained by the results of this study. The model said that people will change their behavior if they
- feel that it will be useful. This study shows that spending behavior has a significant effect on
- financial satisfaction. Investment behavior, debt behavior, and spending behavior have
- a significant effect on financial well-being. If a person feels that financial satisfaction and well-
- being are important to him, then he will change his financial behavior.

3a

Analisa *Res*ult secara kritis:

-> Apa maksud *result* tersebut

➔Ubah Bahasa output menjadi kata kata yang bermakna

➔Pertimbangkan penjelasan alternatif

➔Highlight trend, hubungan, dan Batasan

Example 5

- In addition, it was also found that the higher the neuroticism score, the worse the investing, and
- debt behavior.
- Neurotic people also tend to exhibit herding behavior.
- This indicates that people with neurotic personalities do not make good
- investment decisions, are more likely to be in debt, shop beyond their means, and follow group
- trends. It was also found that the higher the neuroticism score, the more financially dissatisfied
- a person was.

Example 6

- Like any empirical study, this research has several limitations. First, the sample was
- exclusively drawn from Bali, which offers diverse tourist demographics, including
- backpackers, digital nomads, families, surfers, wellness seekers, honeymooners,
- retirees and adventurers (Purbasari, 2015). Consequently, the findings may primarily
- reflect the behaviors and attitudes of these specific tourist types.

3b

Hubungkan dengan bidang ilmu :

➔Bagaimana kesesuaian dengan existing literature?

➔Bagaimana ia mendukung hasil kita?

➔Bagaimana kontradiksinya dengan hasil kita?

➔Mana yang lebih akurat? Mengapa?

➔Bagaimana hasil kita mengisi kekosongan penelitian yang sudah ada?

Example 7

- There is **limited research** on the role of financial behavior as a mediating variable for the influence of these two factors on
- financial satisfaction.

- **The results indicate** that at 5% of alpha, financial behavior consisting of investment, debt, and spending behavior can mediate the effects of gender, age, education, income, and traits of neuroticism on financial satisfaction.
- Furthermore, the higher individual scores on neuroticism, the worse their investment, debt, and behaviors are, while their herding behavior and financial dissatisfaction increase.
- Moreover, these people are often financially impecunious. Financial behavior plays a mediating

3c

Pikirkan tentang kemungkinan hal hal baru dalam bidang ilmu ini. Misalnya apakah ada perubahan, tren, atau kondisi baru yang muncul dalam suatu bidang ilmu setelah adanya temuan atau penelitian baru ini.

-> Dapatkah diajukan pertanyaan tentang new research questions atau new hypotheses?

-> Apa yang telah berubah dengan adanya temuan anda ini?

Example 8

The direct effect of conscientiousness traits on financial well-being is positive and significant; when mediated by

- investment behavior and debt behavior, this effect is also positive and significant. From the original sample figures (O) in
- Tables 7 and 9, it turns out that the direct effect of conscientiousness traits on financial well-being is greater than the
- indirect effect (0.174 and 0.127). These findings indicate that personality plays a more important role in determining a
- person's well-being than financial behavior. This study supports the theory of planned behavior because it has provided
- empirical evidence that financial literacy and conscientiousness traits can influence investment behavior and debt
- behavior. This is in line with (Potrich & Vieira, 2018), who say that the theory of planned behavior is suitable for explaining
- debt behavior.

3d

Future directions

➔Bagaimana pertanyaan-pertanyaan penelitian baru dapat dijawab?

➔Ke arah mana penelitian ini atau penelitian terkait mungkin akan berkembang di masa depan?

Example 9

- The limitation of this study is that it only looks at one personality from the big five personalities.
- Therefore, it is suggested that further researchers can examine the role of these four financial behaviors in mediating the effect of socio-economic characteristics and five broad personality traits on financial satisfaction and financial well-being.

Example 10

- This research offers a certain perspective on the background of Indonesian consumers who may differ from consumers in other countries in terms of knowledge, culture, economic status, and level of technological and financial development. Future research is needed to identify potential causes of differences in the impact of demographic parameters.

Example 11

Based on the results of the research and discussions, the following suggestions are drawn:

1. Further research is suggested to add other personality variables or behavioral biases to be tested theoretically that may affect *financial behavior.*

2. Additionally, it is suggested that further research be undertaken to investigate the difference in the effects of each personality type on *financial risk tolerance*, investment decision, consumptive behavior and purchasing decision.

4

Tulis Kesimpulan

Satu paragraf yang menyoroti dampak paper tersebut dan mengapa paper tersebut layak dipublikasikan?

Misalnya, apa sumbangan paper tersebut pada bidang ilmu tertentu? Untuk dunia?

Mengapa ilmuwan atau non-ilmuwan harus peduli dengan karya ini?

Example 12

- This study demonstrates the importance of financial behavior in mediating the influence of socioeconomic variables and neuroticism on financial satisfaction. However, while characteristics and personality are both intrinsic to an individual, it is evident that by improving their financial behavior, their financial satisfaction can be improved as well. Good financial behaviors need to be instilled from childhood and maintained to improve financial satisfaction and well-being.

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The practical contribution of this research is that a person must try to change his financial behavior to achieve financial satisfaction and well-being. The family or company also needs to encourage this behavior change.

The managerial contribution is that employers should pay attention to the socio-economic characteristics and personality of their employees. The results of this study have shown that the higher a person's neuroticism score, the worse the four financial behaviors, so employees with high neuroticism scores should not be authorized to make decisions related to investment, debt, and shopping.

Managerial also need to assist to form good financial behavior for all employees

Strategi Menulis Pembahasan

- Ikuti gaya selingkung jurnal
- Hubungkan hasil dengan teori/penelitian lain.
- Jelaskan keterbatasan temuan (jika ada).
- Hindari mengulang data dari Result.
- Gunakan quillbot untuk paraphrase
- Gunakan Grammar Checker seperti grammarly

Tips Umum

- Konsisten antara tujuan, hasil, dan pembahasan.
- Tidak menambahkan data baru di Discussion.
- Gunakan bahasa akademik yang jelas dan logis.
- Rujuk literatur yang relevan.

- Justifikasi
- Sintesis

Review Journal

Jurnal Iqtishaduna

Hasil dan Pembahasan:

Penulis harus menulis hasil penelitian dalam artikel dengan sederhana, ringkas dan efektif sehingga mudah dipahami oleh pembaca.

Naskah harus menjelaskan subjek penelitian secara logis dan efektif. Semua tabel dan gambar harus dirujuk ke dalam teks/paragraf. Pernyataan dalam teks harus sesuai dengan isi tabel dan gambar. Pembahasan harus menjelaskan secara detail dari hasil penelitian “why”

Jurnal Pengurusan

Research
Findings
Professionalism in presntation (well presented / well explained)

Discussions
Analytical & Critical
Provide overall picture based on the overall findigs
Offer strategies

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Latihan

Bagaimana anda membuat diskusi atas temuan ini :

Kunjungan ke perpustakaan berpengaruh positif dan tidak signifikan pada alpha 5% terhadap IPK mahasiswa USU

Profitabilitas berpengaruh positif terhadap kebijakan dividen pada tingkat signifikansi 0.09

Gender berpengaruh positif dan signifikan pada alpha 5% terhadap *Digital Financial Literacy*

(1 Pria; 2 Wanita)

Rujukan

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