

Nama : Rahma Noviyana

NPM : 2313031060

Mata Kuliah : Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan Ekonomi

***DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN THEORY, THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK, AND
CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF LESSONS FROM THE
FIELD***

A theory is a set of interrelated constructs (concepts), definitions, and propositions that present a systematic view of phenomena by specifying relations among variables, with the purpose of explaining and predicting the phenomena. This definition says three things:

- 1) a theory is a set of propositions consisting of defined and interrelated constructs*
- 2) a theory sets out the interrelations among a set of variables (constructs), and in so doing, presents a systematic view of the phenomena described by the variables*
- 3) a theory explains phenomena; it does so by specifying which variables are related to which variables and how they are related, thus enabling the researcher to predict from certain variables to certain other variables.*

Characteristics of a Theory. Characteristics of a Theory

- a. It has to be logical and coherent*
- b. It has clear definitions of terms or variables, and has boundary conditions*
- c. It has a domain where it applies*
- d. It has clearly described relationships among variables*
- e. It describes, explains, and makes specific predictions*

To invoke Guba's (1981) criteria for good research, we can say that a theoretical framework helps the achievement of these criteria:

- It increases the credibility of qualitative data or the internal validity of your quantitative data.*
- It may enhance the transferability of the findings from your qualitative data or external validity and generalizability of quantitative data analysis.*

- *It increases the confirmability of your findings in qualitative data or objectivity of your findings in quantitative data.*
- *It improves the dependability of your findings in qualitative data or reliability of findings in quantitative data*