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These books are not only reference books for students-educators, but also non-comacual students of different disciplines. The professor who completed his bachelor's degree in IKIP Bandung in 1990 is still recorded as an active lecturer as a lecturer in the Department of Mechanical Engineering Education of Yogyakarta State University.His books became primadonna research level S1 to S3 and became one of the authors of the most popular scientific research handbook in Indonesia, in addition to the book by Professor Suharsimi Aricino. Some of his scientific books: Management Research Techniques: Approach, Quantitative, Skilled, Combination (Mixed Methods), Action Research, Research Assessment (2013)Easy Way to Compile: TheSis, Thesis, and thesis (2013)Combined method of research (mixed methods) (2011)A qualitative method of quantitative research and NIOKER (2010)Research Statistics (2009)Not Parametric Research Statistics (2009)Educational Research Methods: Quantitative, Qualitative and NIOKUT Approaches :(2009) Business Research Methods (MPB) (2009) : Equipped with an example of supply and research report (2009)Administrative method of research: equipped with research and development method (2008)Method of research and development: For the field: Education, Management, Social, Engineering (2015)Easy way to learn SPSS and LISREL: Theory and Application for Analysis of Research Data (2015)ALSO: Book: Knights of the Templars (1102-1312)For colleagues who are working on thesis, thesis, thesis and research, Professor Sugiyono's book can be used as a guide to their own research. Priyo Harjiyono, Cilacap-born blogger who is now a resident of Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat, for him to blog is the world to create his dreams. Today he is still busy as a student in the world of education. Fast View Fast View Fast View Fast View Fast View Fast View Beech 2014 Etc. In NumbersIn quantitative studies, the population is defined as a generalization area above: subject objects of a certain quality and karaeristic quality, which the researchers intended to study and then draw conclusions. Population, for example, the population in a particular area, the number of employees in a particular organization, the number of teachers and students in a particular school and so on (Sugiyono, 2013:215). Title: Research Method according to Sugiyono (2013) Author of Unknown Blog Ranking 5 out of 5.If you want to quote, whether it is a part or all of the content of this article, please include a dofollow link. In rooms there you can freely share and upload family photos and travel, music, videos, movies, etc. in unlimited amount and time, after signing up in advance. Grab the opportunity with big price plans on our platform as we use genuine and authentic methods to provide real Twitter followers. We offer to buy Twitter followers, targeting audiences, real account growth, safe and secure services, and customized campaigns for you. If you've opened your Twitter account, you'll need to buy Twitter followers to bolster your account. This article contains all the details of the tools that are used for insights.Dr. Sugiyono, M.Pd is a professor at the UNY Faculty of Engineering who has written many books on research methods. These books are not only reference books for students-educators, but also non-comacual students of different disciplines. His books became primadonna studies of the reference level of S1 to S3 and became one of the authors of the most popular scientific research handbook in Indonesia, in addition to the book by Professor Suharsimi Arikunto.Currently still busy as a student in the world of education.Comments Enembe Weya Kembu Weyasih January 19, 2016 in addition, such a person is obliged to us sindir so that his behavior changes.Dr. Sugiyono, M.Pd.Balas Enembe Weja Kembu Weyasih January 19, 2016 Book of Educational Research Methods Professor Dr. Sugiyono PDF Answer Give your response Cancellation response This site uses Amet to reduce spam. More 1 Follower Comments This site is not affiliated with the U.S. government or the military. The Home of the Online Research Guide Topics of the M16's Four Basics Marksmanship Soldier must understand and apply four key pillars before it approaches the line of fire. It must establish a stable position to monitor the target. He must aim the rifle at the target, leveling the sight system, and shoot the rifle without breaking this alignment by the wrong breath or during trigger compression. These skills are known collectively as four basics. Applying these four basics quickly and consistently is a complex act of shooting. A steady position. When a soldier approaches the line of fire, he must take a comfortable, steady fire These These and the surveillance of every soldier in the line of fire is limited. It must learn to establish a stable position during the complex act of dry fire preparation. The firefighter is the best judge in terms of the quality of his position. If he can keep the front-eye post steady through the hammer drop, he has a good position. The elements of a stable situation are such. Unsong Hegrip. The rifle's hand guard rests on the heel of the hand in the V formed by the thumb and fingers. The grip of the unalolated hand is light. Rifle butt position. The butt of the rifle is placed in the pocket of the fire shoulder. This reduces the impact of returns and helps to ensure a sustainable position. Shooting Handgrip. The fire hand grabs the gun grip so that the V fits is formed by the thumb and index finger. The index finger is placed on the trigger so that the lying rifle is not disturbed when the trigger is compressed. A little pressure from behind is exerted with the remaining three fingers to ensure that the butt of the broth remains in the shoulder pocket, minimizing the recoil effect. Shooting with the elbow placement. Fire elbow is essential to ensure balance. Its exact location depends on the fire/combat position used. Accommodation should allow the shoulders to stay level. Unsopongable elbow. The elbow is firmly positioned under the rifle to ensure a comfortable and stable position. When a soldier is involved in a wide sector of fire, moving targets and targets at different altitudes, his non-shooting elbow should remain free of support. Chick-to-Stock Weld. The stock weld should provide a natural line of sight through the center of the rear aperture to the front sight and towards the target. The firefighter's neck should be relaxed, allowing his cheek to naturally fall off the warehouse. Through dry fire training, the soldier practices this position until he takes over the same cheek in the welding warehouse every time he accepts this position, which provides consistency in the aiming. Proper eye relief is obtained when a soldier sets a good cheek in a welding warehouse. A slight change in eye relief usually occurs every time a firefighter takes different firing positions. The soldier must start by trying to touch the charger with his nose while taking a firing position. This will help the soldier in keeping the same cheek in the welding warehouse to hold every time the weapon is sent. The soldier should be mindful of how the nose touches the charger and must be consistent in doing so. This should be critical and reinforced during dry fire preparation. Steady Position (Click to view a larger image) Support. When artificial support (sandbags, logs, stumps) is available, it should be used for sustainable position and support of the rifle. If it is not available, rather than muscle, the upper body of the firefighter must support the rifle. Muscle Muscles If support is used properly, the soldier should be able to relax most of his muscles. Using artificial support or bones in the upper body as support allows him to relax and settle in position. Using muscles to support the rifle can cause it to move due to muscle fatigue. The natural point of the goal. When a soldier first enters a firing position, he orients the rifle in the general direction of his target. He then adjusts his body to bring the rifle and sights exactly in line with the desired point of sight. When using proper support and consistent cheeks in the welding warehouse the soldier must have his rifle and the sights aligned naturally on target. When the correct alignment of the body-rifle-goal is achieved, the forward sight of the post should be held on target using muscle support and effort. As the rifle fires, the muscles tend to relax, causing the front look to move away from the target to the natural point of the target. Adjusting this point to the right point of sight eliminates this movement. When several target exposures are expected (or the fire sector should be covered), the soldier adjusts his natural target point to the center of the expected target impact area (or the center of the sector). Aimed. Having mastered the task of keeping the rifle stable, the soldier must align the rifle in order in the same way for each firing. The firefighter is the final judge on where his eye is focused. The instructor or trainer emphasizes this point by having the firefighter focus on the target and then focus back on the front sight of the post. He checks the position of the shooting eye to make sure it is in line with the diaphragm of the rear sight. Aligning the rifle's scope. Aligning the rifle with the target is crucial. It involves placing the tip of the front sight in the center of the diaphragm of the rear sight. Any alignment error between the front and rear sights is repeated for every 1/2 meter that the bullet passes. For example, on a 25-meter line, any error in the rifle alignment is multiplied by 50 times. If the bullet is not aligned by 1/10 inch, it results in a target of 300 meters that will be missed by 5 feet. Correct vision alignment (Click to view a larger image) Eye Focus. The correct firing position puts the eye directly in line with the center of the aperture of the rear sight. When the eye is focused on the front sight, the eye's natural ability to center objects in a circle and look for the point of greatest light (center of the diaphragm) help in ensuring the correct alignment of vision. For the average soldier, shooting at combat-type targets, the natural ability of the eye can accurately align the sights. Thus, the firefighter can place the tip of the front sight at the point of sight, the eye should be focused on the tip of the front sight. This causes the target to appear blurry, while the front view is clearly visible. Two reasons to focus on the front-eye post post Only a small sighting error should occur, since the error only reflects as much as the soldier cannot identify the target center. A large sighting error can cause the front-sight pole to blur due to a focus on the target or other objects. Focusing on the tip of the front sight helps the firefighter in maintaining proper alignment of vision. Sight Picture. Once a soldier can properly align his sights, he can get an image of the sight. The correct sight image has a target, the front sight, and the rear scope are aligned. The sight image includes two main elements: alignment of view and placement of the point of sight. The location of the aiming point varies depending on the range of the interaction. For example, the image below shows a silhouette at an altitude of 300 meters, where the point of sight is the center of the mass, and the sights are aligned for the correct image. Correct sight image (Click to view a larger image) Technique to get a good sight image is a method of side sighting. It involves positioning the front sight towards the target in accordance with the vertical center of the mass, keeping the sights aligned. The front sight moves horizontally until the target is directly focused on the front sight. Side aiming technique (Click to view a larger image) Front Sight. The front sight is vital for proper firing and should be replaced when damaged. The post should be blackened anytime it is brilliant because the precise focus on the tip of the front-looking post cannot be done otherwise. It's a whole practice. The sighting practice is carried out before firing live ammunition. During the daytime shooting, the soldier must practice leveling the scope and placing the sighting point. Using tutorials such as the M15A1 sighting card can do this. Breathing control. As firer skills improve and as timed or multiple goals are presented, he must learn to control his breathing on any part of the respiratory cycle. Two types of breathing control techniques are practiced during dry fire. The trainer/trainer ensures that the firefighter uses two breathing techniques and understands them, instructing him to exaggerate his breathing. The firefighter should be aware of the movement of the rifle (while seen on target) as a result of breathing. The first method is used during zeroing (and when time is available for a shot). There is a moment of natural breathing pause when breathing, when most of the air has been exhaled from the lungs and before inhalation. Breathing should stop after most of the air has been exhaled in normal breathing cycle. The shot must be fired before the soldier feels uncomfortable. Breathing control to attract one target (Click to see a larger image) The second breathing control method is used during rapid fire (short exposure targets). Using this technique, soldier soldiers breathing when he was about to squeeze the trigger. Breathing control while participating in a short target exposure (click to view a larger image) trigger Squeeze. A novice firefighter can learn to put a rifle in a stable position and properly aim at a target if it follows basic principles. If the trigger is not properly compressed, the rifle will not be aligned with the target at the time of firing. Shooting movement. Trigger compression is important for two reasons: first, any sudden finger movement on the trigger can disrupt the rifle and cause a shot to miss the target. Secondly, the exact moment of shooting should come as a surprise to the soldier. The soldier's natural reflex to compensate for the noise and small blow to the shoulder can cause him to miss the target if he knows the exact moment the rifle will shoot. The soldier usually strains his shoulders, expecting the rifle to fire. It's hard to spot because he doesn't realize he's shaken. When the hammer falls on the dummy round and does not shoot, the soldier's natural reflexes show that he is improperly squeezing the trigger. Trigger finger. The trigger finger (the index finger on the fire hand) is placed on the trigger between the first joint and the tip of the finger (not the extreme end) and is adjusted depending on the size of the hand, the clutch and so on. The trigger finger should squeeze the trigger into the back so the hammer falls without breaking the lying rifle. When a live shot is fired, it's hard to see what effect the trigger pull had on the lying rifle. It is important to experiment with many finger positions during dry fire training to ensure that the hammer falls with little disruption to the sighting process. As firer skills increase with practice, he needs less time spent on trigger compression. Beginner firefighters can take five seconds to perform adequate trigger compression, but as skills improve, it can squeeze the trigger in a second or less. The correct compression of the trigger should begin with a little pressure on the trigger during the initial sighting process. The firefighter applies more pressure after the front sight of the post is steady on the target and he is holding his breath. The coach/trainer observes the trigger, emphasizes the correct procedure and checks the fireman's pressure. He

puts his finger on the trigger and the firefighter squeezes the trigger, applying pressure on the trainer's finger/trainer. The trainer/trainer ensures that the firefighter squeezes right into the back of the trigger avoiding left or right twisting motion. The trainer notes that the firefighter follows through and holds the trigger to the rear for about one second after the shot. Sustainability is diminishing rifle during trigger compression. The Wobble area is the movement of the front sight around the aiming point when the rifle is in the most stable position. From an unsupported position, a firefighter experiences a larger area of oscillation than from a supported position. If the front sight deviates from the target during the firing process, the pressure on the trigger should be constant and resumed as soon as the aiming is corrected. The position should provide as little hesitation as possible. From a supported position there should be a minimum area of oscillation and little reason to detect movement. If the movement of the rifle forces the front sight off the target, more practice is required. A firefighter should never try to quickly squeeze the trigger while the vision is on target. The best results are shooting when the trigger is compressed continuously and the rifle is fired without breaking it lying. Lay.

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