



Berpikir Kritis

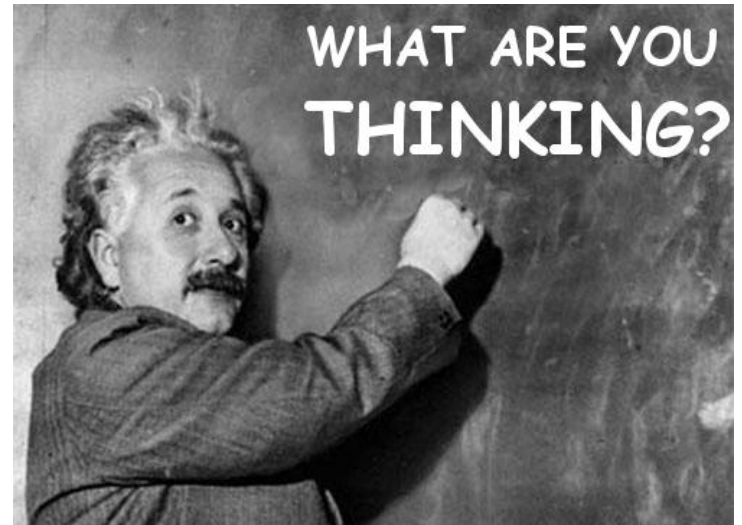
(Critical Thinking)

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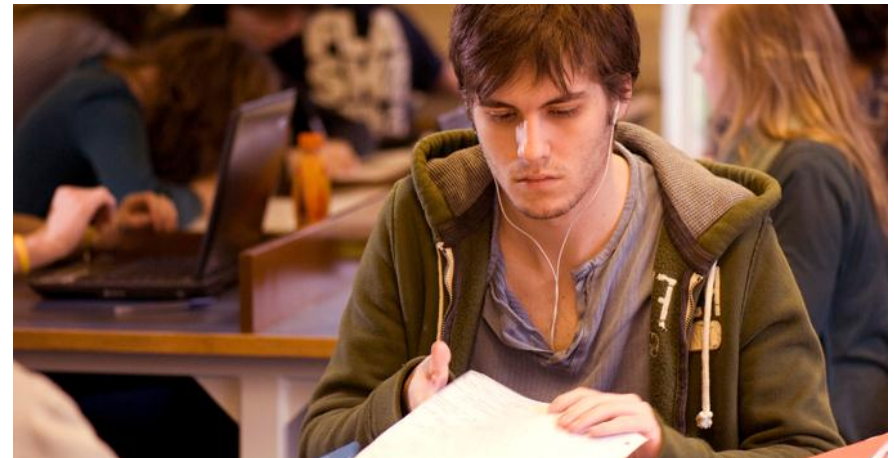
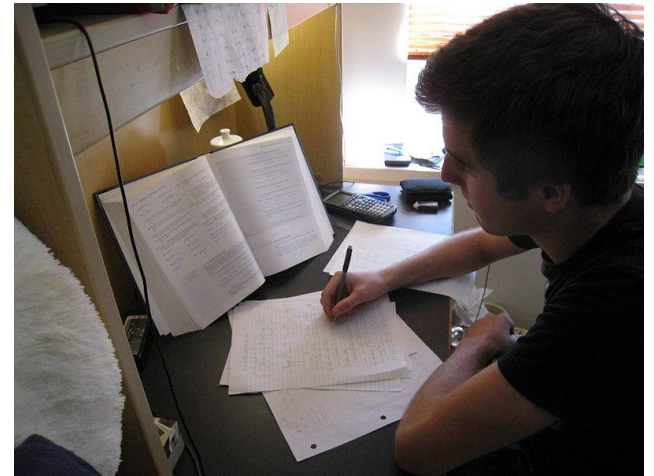
Apakah Berpikir Kritis?

- Berpikir kritis adalah “examining your own ideas, and those of others; synthesizing and assessing these different ideas and arguments; and applying ideas in different contexts” (Leeds University, 2011).
- Ada banyak definisi berpikir kritis yang berbeda menurut konteks



Berpikir Kritis di Perguruan Tinggi

- Membedakan antara fakta dan opini
- Menilai kebenaran (validitas) sumber informasi
- Menilai kebenaran teori dan penerapannya pada situasi tertentu



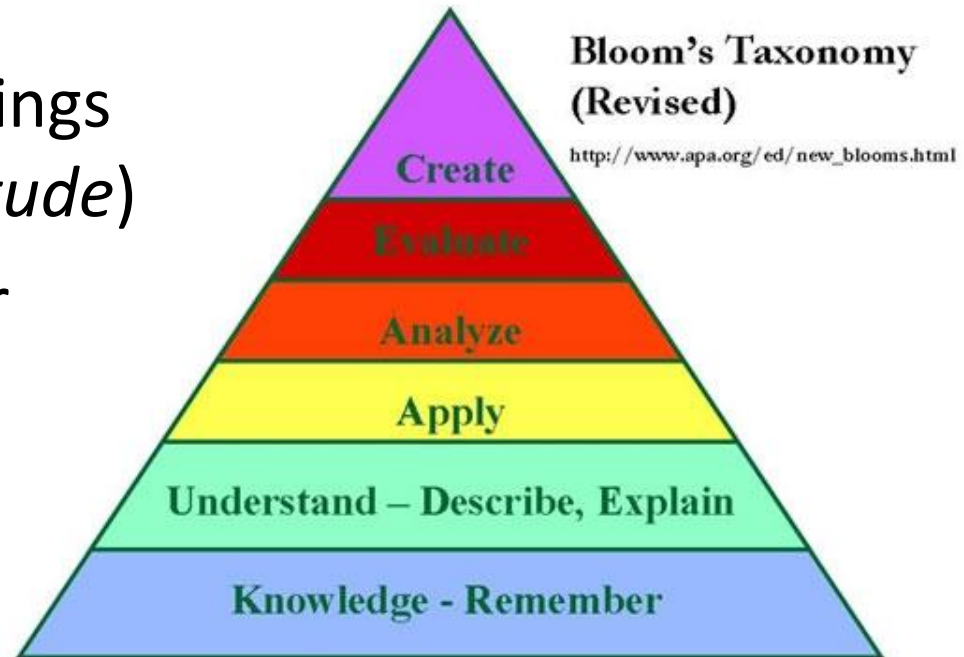
Mengkritik Argumen dan Kesimpulan, bukan Orangnya

- Salah satu kemampuan berpikir kritis adalah melakukan kritik
- Ingat, mengkritik tidak identik dengan mengecam atau mengutuk
- Dalam berpikir kritis, yang dikritik bukan individu (misalnya, peserta diskusi lainnya, dosen pemberi kuliah), melainkan ide, argumen, interpretasi, pernyataan, kesimpulan yang dikemukakan individu itu atau yang dikemukakan diri sendiri atau yang dikemukakan oleh materi cetak (artikel, buku, dsb.)



Taksonomi Bloom tentang Domain Pembelajaran

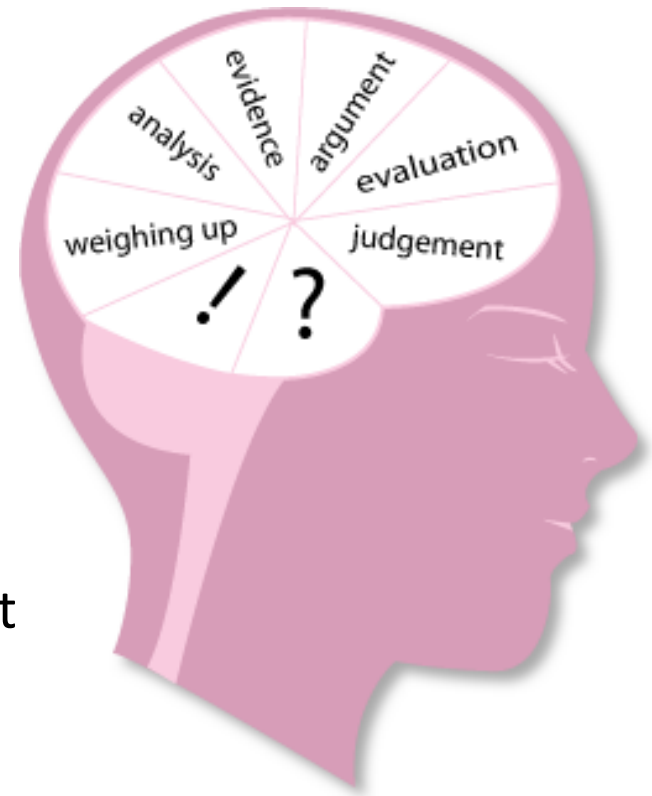
- **Cognitive:** mental skills (*Knowledge*)
- **Affective:** growth in feelings or emotional areas (*Attitude*)
- **Psychomotor:** manual or physical skills (*Skills*)



Based on an APA adaptation of Anderson, L.W. & Krathwohl, D.R. (Eds.) (2001)

Elemen-Elemen Berpikir Kritis

- Menafsirkan dan menilai pengamatan, informasi, dan argumentasi
- Penggunaan alasan yang logis
- Keterampilan membandingkan, mengklasifikasi, melakukan pengurutan (sekuensi)
- Menghubungkan sebab dan akibat
- Mendeskripsikan pola, membuat analogi, menyusun rangkaian,
- Memberi alasan secara deduktif dan indukt peramalan, perencanaan, perumusan hipotesis, dan penyampaian kritik



Elemen-Elemen Berpikir Kritis

- Mengidentifikasi prasangka, bias (keberpihakan), propaganda (misalnya, propaganda perusahaan obat), kebohongan, distorsi (penyesatan), misinformasi (informasi yang salah), egosentrisme, dan sebagainya.



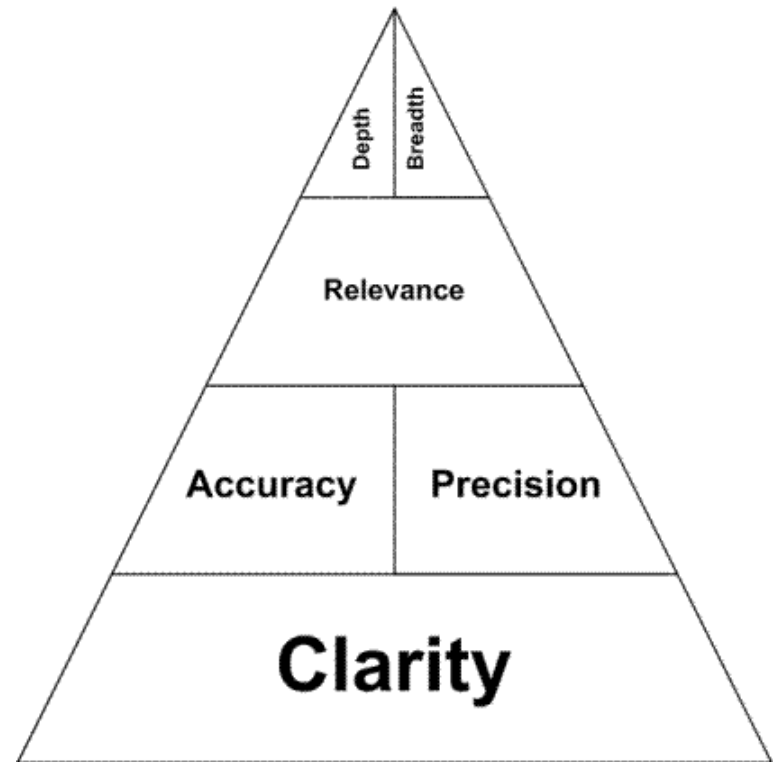
Elemen-Elemen Berpikir Kritis

- Mengenalinya masalah dengan lebih tajam, menemukan cara mengatasi masalah tersebut, mengumpulkan informasi yang relevan, mengenali asumsi dan nilai-nilai yang ada di balik keyakinan, pengetahuan, maupun kesimpulan.



Elemen-Elemen Berpikir Kritis

- Memahami dan menggunakan bahasa dengan akurat, jelas, dan diskriminatif (yakni, melihat dan membuat perbedaan yang jelas tentang setiap makna)
- Menafsirkan data, menilai bukti-bukti dan argumentasi
- Mengenali ada-tidaknya hubungan yang logis antara dugaan satu dengan dugaan lainnya



Elemen-Elemen Berpikir Kritis

- Menarik kesimpulan dan generalisasi yang bisa dipertanggungjawabkan
- Menguji kesimpulan dan generalisasi yang dibuat
- Merekonstruksi pola keyakinan yang dimiliki berdasarkan pengalaman yang lebih luas
- Melakukan pertimbangan yang akurat tentang hal-hal spesifik dalam kehidupan sehari-hari.



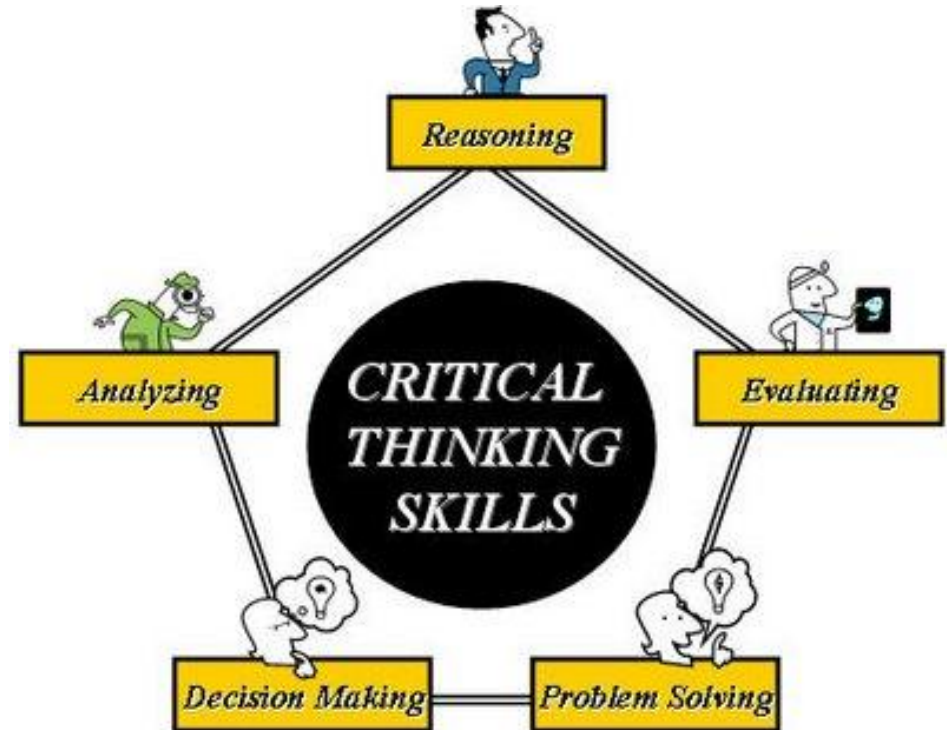
Elemen-Elemen Berpikir Kritis (Summary)

- Analyzing tasks
- Identifying assumptions
- Analyzing & classifying
- Making comparisons
- Problem solving
- Analyzing tasks
- Questioning & challenging ideas
- Observing facts, comparing them to hypotheses & assumptions
- Judging the validity of the source & the worth of evidence
- Forming opinions / arguments
- Making connections between ideas, texts, theories, frameworks, disciplines
- Evaluating & weighing up
- Drawing inferences
- Making generalizations

Sumber: James et al., 1999; Grierson, 2001)

Berpikir Kritis dan Pemecahan Masalah

- Berpikir kritis berguna tidak hanya untuk menganalisis masalah untuk menemukan akar masalah, tetapi juga menemukan solusinya.



Berpikir Kritis dan Profesi Dokter

- Keterampilan berpikir kritis sangat vital dalam pengambilan keputusan klinis dokter
- Kausa: Dokter perlu berpikir kritis untuk menemukan etiologi (kausa) yang benar tentang masalah kesehatan/ penyakit pasien
- Diagnosis: Dokter perlu berpikir kritis ketika menentukan diagnosis yang benar tentang masalah kesehatan pasien
- Terapi: Dokter perlu berpikir kritis dengan menilai bukti-bukti dalam memilih terapi yang tepat dari beberapa alternatif terapi



Critical and Creative Thinking in Comparison

Critical Thinking

- Critical thinking involves logical thinking and reasoning including skills such as comparison, classification, sequencing, cause/effect, patterning, webbing, analogies, deductive and inductive reasoning, forecasting, planning, hypothesizing, and critiquing.

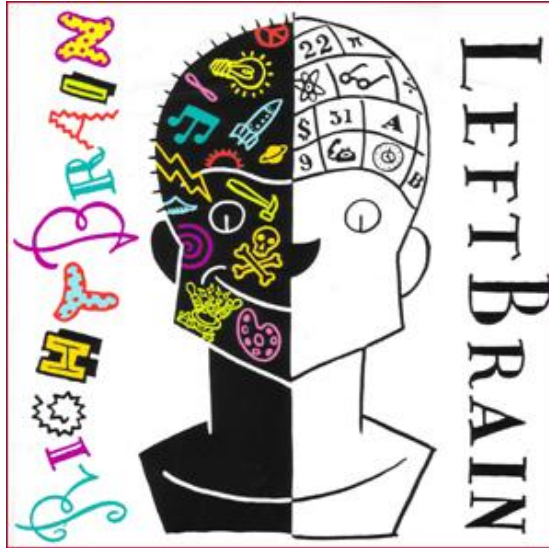
Creative Thinking

- Creative thinking involves creating something new or original. It involves the skills of flexibility, originality, fluency, elaboration, brainstorming, modification, imagery, associative thinking, attribute listing, metaphorical thinking, forced relationships. The aim of creative thinking is to stimulate curiosity and promote divergence.

Right Brain, Left Brain

Right

- integrating inputs
- holistic perception
- dreams
- holistic solutions
- synthesis
- pattern recognition
- intuition, insight
- visualizing



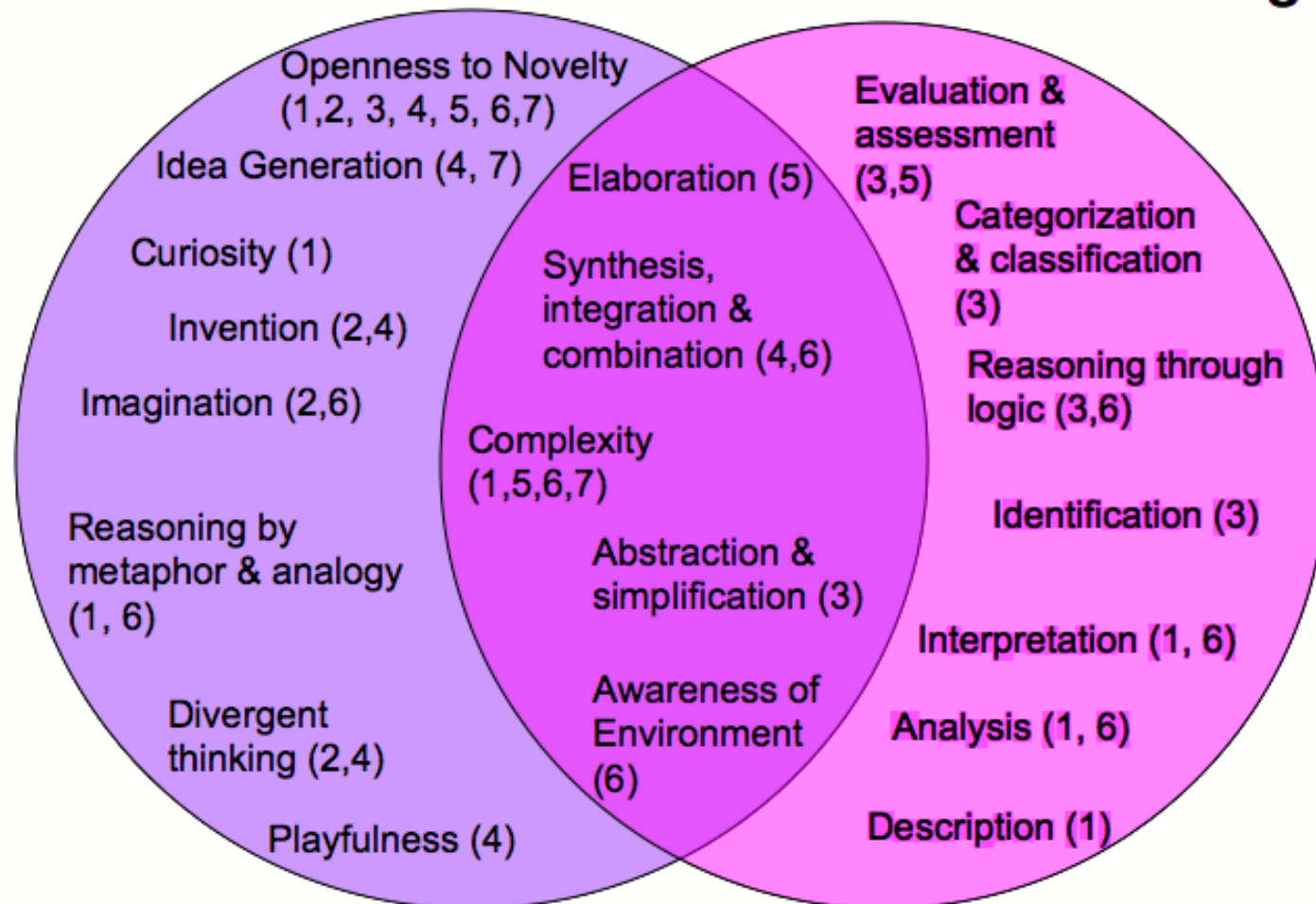
Left

- one thing at a time
- linear processing
- sequential operation
- writing & symbols
- analysis
- logic & reason
- mathematical
- verbal memory

Berpikir Kritis dan Kreatif

Creative Thinking

Critical Thinking



Components of Critical Thinking

1. Identifying and challenging assumptions.
2. Recognizing the importance of context.
3. Imagining and exploring alternatives.
4. Developing reflective skepticism.

6 critical questions

things to think about when someone has something to say

who

Who said it?

Someone you know? Someone famous?
Someone in authority?
Should it matter who said it?

what

What did they say?

Did they give facts or opinions?
Did they give all the facts?
Did they leave something out?

where

Where did they say it?

Was it in public or in private?
Did other people have a chance to talk about the other side?

when

When did they say it?

Before, after, or during an important event?

why

Why did they say it?

Did they explain their opinions?
Were they trying to make someone look good or bad?

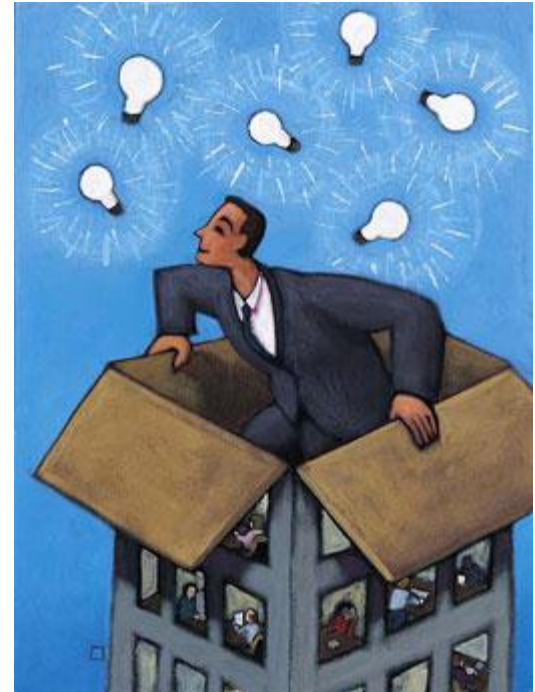
how

How did they say it?

Were they happy, sad, angry, or didn't care? Did they write it or speak it?
Could you understand it?

Components of Creative Thinking

1. Consider rejecting standardized formats for problem solving.
2. Have an interest in a wide range of related and divergent fields.
3. Take multiple perspectives on a problem.
4. Use trial-and-error methods in their experimentation
5. Have a future orientation.
6. Have self-confidence and trust in their own judgment.



Critical Thinking Versus Creative Thinking Summary



Critical Thinking	Creative Thinking
analytic	generative
convergent	divergent
vertical	lateral
probability	possibility
judgment	suspended judgment
focused	diffuse
objective	subjective
answer	an answer
left brain	right brain
verbal	visual
linear	associative
reasoning	richness, novelty
yes but	yes and



Thank You