THE 8 STEPS IN RESEARCH PROCESS (KHUMAR, 1999)

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In quantitative research,

- Data are large
- Mainly in form of numbers (quantity)
- It comes with assumption and hypothesis
- Works with statistical analysis
- Usually deals with VALIDITY testing
- Well recognized as HARD

Quantitative Methods and Designs

- Exp. Research
- Correlational research
- Survey)*

In qualitative research,

- Deals with natural phenomenon

- Small data (single)

- Address to understand more about the natural occurring data, e.g. person, group of persons in **context**!

- Examples of qualitative research: case study, descriptive study, classroom action research, pragmatics, linguistic analysis

Research process (continued)

selecting the topic (1)

- Remember, in your cases here, your topic MUST be related to English Language Teaching
  - English language
  - English teaching

Project:

☐ With your partner, think and discuss, and write the research topics you are interested in;

☐ Write down possibilities and provide some evidences, e.g. argument and opinion why is it worth enough to investigate (doing this, you may consult to references)

\# **Narrowing down (2)**/ specifying your research topic

- When specific, it tells about "what will be analyzed, x & y variables"

- See your topic again, and
  - Is it manageable?
  - Is it too large?
  - is it easy to find the data
  - Do you know how to access the data, research field?
  - What about your affordance? Your resources, e.g. capability, and so forth.

Formulating research problem (3)

- ◻ mostly constructed in a form of **QUESTION**

- ◻ written in **correct grammar**

Research question will *guide* and *determine* the design and instrumentation of the research

- ✓ Research question addressing natural phenomenon will direct to qualitative research;

- ✓ Research question indicates manipulation, large data, numeric data will lead us to quantitative research

Constructing research design (4)

- Understand your <u>research question</u>,

- Identify the dependent and independent <u>variables</u> (Qn), proposition (Ql)

- Justify the <u>technique of data collection</u>

- Determine the technique of <u>data analysis</u>

Constructing research instrument (5)

☐ Refer to your research question

☐ Determine its instrument to gather required data, e.g. test, interview, questionnaire, observation, close reading, etc.

☐ Construct the instrumentation, e.g. written test, multiple choice test, semi-structured interview, participant observation, etc.

collecting data (6)

- You go to the field of the research, execute of the action, treatment (manipulation), observation

- Collect and manage the data

analyzing the data (7)

☐ You start analyzing the data, e.g. describing, statistical analysis, interpreting the statistical outputs (Qn)

☐ You transcribe, code, reduce, describe, interpret the data (Ql)

☐ Drawing conclusion

Reporting (8)

- ☐ You write a report, e.g. thesis, dissertation
- ☐ You disseminate your findings in seminar or conference
- ☐ You publish the report, e.g. article in journal