

Practical Research 2

Research Overview

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Inquiry and Research

- **Inquiry.** It is an act of gathering data by probing.
- **PROBING.** It is a process of giving series of questions commonly lies on WHO, WHAT, WHEN, WHERE or the LOTS(lower order thinking skills).
- **Research.** It is a process of gathering data which is needed to prove and defend.



REVIEW



Research

- process of executing various mental acts for discovering
- Examining the facts and information
- prove the accuracy or truthfulness of your claims
- conclusions about the topic of your inquiry



Research

- investigate about your chosen research topic by asking questions that will make you engage yourself in top-level thinking strategies of interpreting, analyzing synthesizing, criticizing, appreciating and creating
- enable you to discover truths about the many things you tend to wonder about the topic of your research work (Litchman 2013)



Characteristics of Research

- **Accuracy.** It must give correct or accurate data, which the footnotes, notes and bibliographical entries should honestly and appropriately documented or acknowledged.
- **Objectiveness.** It must deal with facts, not with mere opinions arising from assumptions, generalizations, predictions, or conclusions.



Characteristics of Research

- **Timeliness.** It must work on a topic that is fresh, new, and interesting to the present society.
- **Relevance.** Its topic must be instrumental in improving society or in solving problems affecting the lives of people in a community.



Characteristics of Research

- **Clarity.** It must succeed in expressing its central point or discoveries by using simple, direct, concise, and correct language.
- **Systematic.** It must take place in an organized or orderly manner.



Purposes of Research

- To learn how to work independently
- To learn how to work scientifically or systematically
- To have an in-depth knowledge of something
- To elevate your mental abilities by letting you think in higher-order thinking strategies (HOTS) of inferring, evaluating, synthesizing appreciating applying and creating



Purposes of Research

- To improve your reading and writing skills
- To be familiar with the basic tools of research and the various techniques of gathering data and of presenting research findings
- To free yourself, to a certain extent, from the domination or strong influence of a single textbook or of the professor's lone viewpoint or spoon feeding.



Types of Research

- Application of Research Method
- **Pure Research** - it deals with concepts, principles, or abstract things.
- aims to increase your knowledge about something.
- **Applied Research** – deals with applying your chosen research to societal problems or issues, finding ways to make positive changes in society.



Types of Research

- Based on Purpose of the Research
- **Descriptive Research.** Aims at defining or giving a verbal portrayal or picture of a person, thing, event, group, situation, etc.
- This is liable to repeated research because its topic relates itself only to a certain period or a limited number of years.



Types of Research

- **Correlational Research.** It shows relationships or connectedness of two factors, circumstances, or agents called variables that affect the research.
- It is only concerned in indicating the existence of a relationship, not the causes and ways of the development of such relationship.



Types of Research

- **Explanatory Research** - This type of research elaborates or explains not just the reasons behind the relationship of two factors, but also the ways by which such relationship exists.
- **Exploratory Research.** An exploratory research's purpose is to find out how reasonable or possible it is to conduct a research study on a certain topic.



Types of Research

- **Action Research.** It studies an ongoing practice of a school, organization, community, or institution for the purpose of obtaining results that will bring improvements in the system.
- **Based on Types of Data Needed**
- Qualitative Research.
- Quantitative Research.



Approaches of Research

- **Scientific or Positive.** Discover and measures information as well as observe and control variables in impersonal manner.
 - Uses number to express the information.
- *Data gathering techniques.*
 - Structures interviews, questionnaires and observational checklists.



Approaches of Research

- **Naturalistic.** It directs you to descriptions of how people behaves towards their surroundings.
 - Uses words to express the information



Approaches of Research

- **Triangulation.** tends you to gather and analyze data freely using multiple methods.
 - Gives you the opportunity to view every angle of the research from different perspective (*Badke, 2012; Silverman, 2013*)
 - Uses words and numbers to express the information.



Reference

Baraceros, E.L. (2016). *Practical Research 1 (1st Ed.)*. Manila, Philippines: Rex Bookstore



Thank you!

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