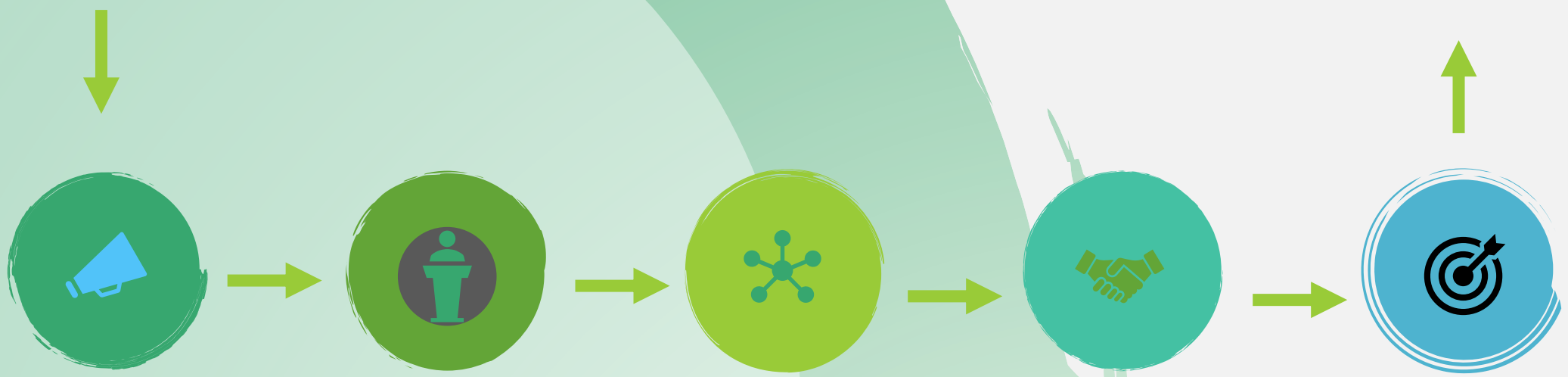


Your Research Journey

Research Exhibit and Colloquium



Knowledge gaining

Formulation of topic

WRITE UP

DATA GATHERING

WRITE UP

Title
DEFENSE

Chapter 1
Chapter 2
Proposal
DEFENSE

Survey
Validity
Communication

Chapter 3
Chapter 4
Final
DEFENSE

Stirr-up Activity

Form a triad. Exchange ideas with one another about the hottest issue in town.

Parameter:

How knowledgeable are you about your surroundings?

(Five minutes sharing each triad.)





QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

B. DELAN ABAD, LPT, MAEd

PR1 TEACHER

www.sbdelanabad.weebly.com

- Takes place in social sciences, politics, economics, humanities, education, nursing and all-business related subjects.
- Subjectivity
- Cause-effect relationships.
- Studied in natural setting



Qua-L-itative

It puts premium or high value on people's thinking or point of view conditioned by their personal traits.

1. *Human Understanding and Interpretation.*

- Worldviews
- Shows individual's mental, social and spiritual understanding.

2. *Active, powerful, Forceful*

- You are not fixtred to certain plan

3. *Multiple Approach and methods*

- Applies all research type



Qualitative

The 8
Characteristics of
Research

4. *Specificity to generation*

- Inductive way of thinking

5. *Contextualization*

- Examine the situation of individual

6. *Diversified data in real life situation*

- Collecting the data in natural setting
- Observation



Qualitative

The 8 Characteristics of Research

7. Abounds with words and visuals

- Presenting people views through visuals and words

8. Internal Analysis

- Underlies with theories and principles



Qualitative

The 8
Characteristics of
Research

SIX TYPES OF QUALITATIVE RESEARCH



**CASE
STUDY**



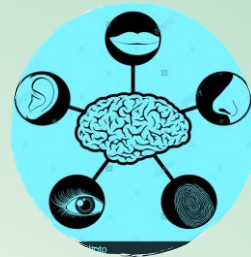
**GROUND
ED
THEORY**



**HISTORICAL
ANALYSIS**



ETHNOGRAPHY



PHENOMENOLOGY



**CONTENT
& DISCOURSE
ANALYSIS**

TYPES OF QUALITATIVE RESEARCH



CASE STUDY

- A type of qualitative research usually takes place in the field of social care nursing psychology, rehabilitation centers, education, the like.
- Long-time study of subject/sample.
- It seeks to find answers to why such thing occurs to the subject.
- Finding the reason/s behind such occurrence drives you to also delve into relationships of people related to the case under study.

EXAMPLE OF CASE STUDY

- ASF to dead piggery products
- Ebola Virus that kills Bataan
- Gender identity and student support
- Social Media and Discipline Policy
- Sex Education and Parental Rights
- Student Walkouts as Civil Disobedience
- Pandering and Student Assignment Policy



TYPES OF QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

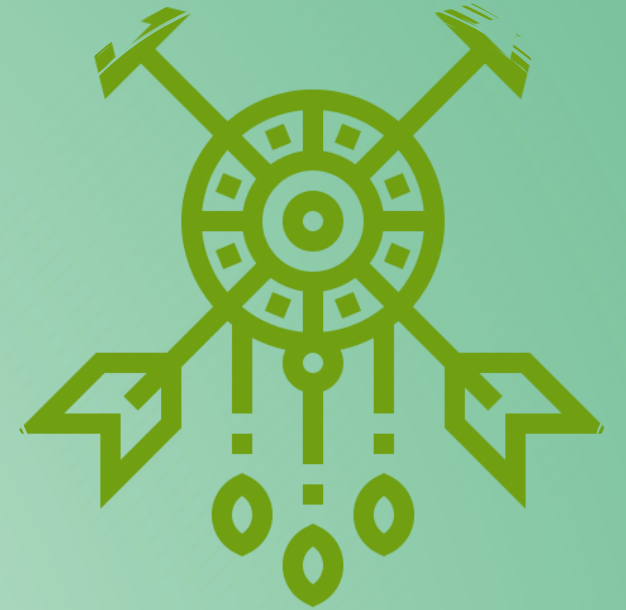


ETHNOGRAPHY

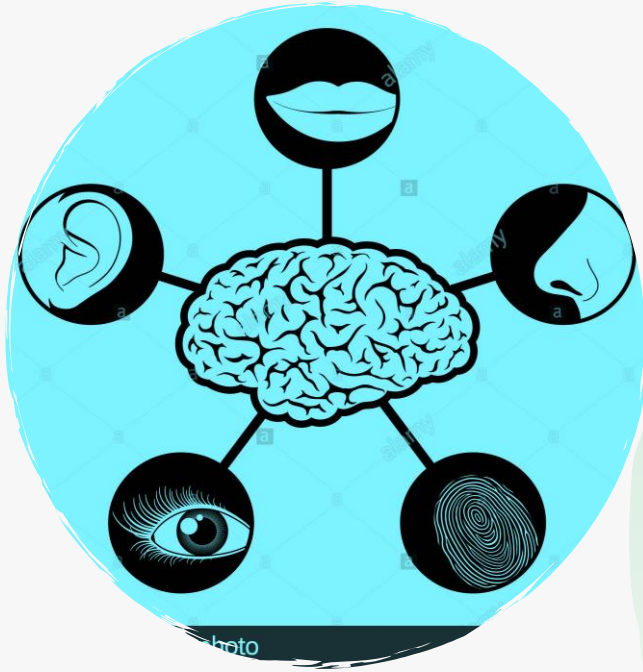
- is the study of a particular cultural group to get a clear understanding of its organizational set-up, internal operation, and lifestyle.
- A particular group reveals the nature or characteristics of their own culture through the world perceptions of the cultural group's members.

TYPES OF ETHNOGRAPHY

- Bigay-suso: Filipino customs to pay the bride's mother for her care.
- Wedding rites of Ifugao tribe in Cordillera Region.
- Youth Drinking Cultures



TYPES OF QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

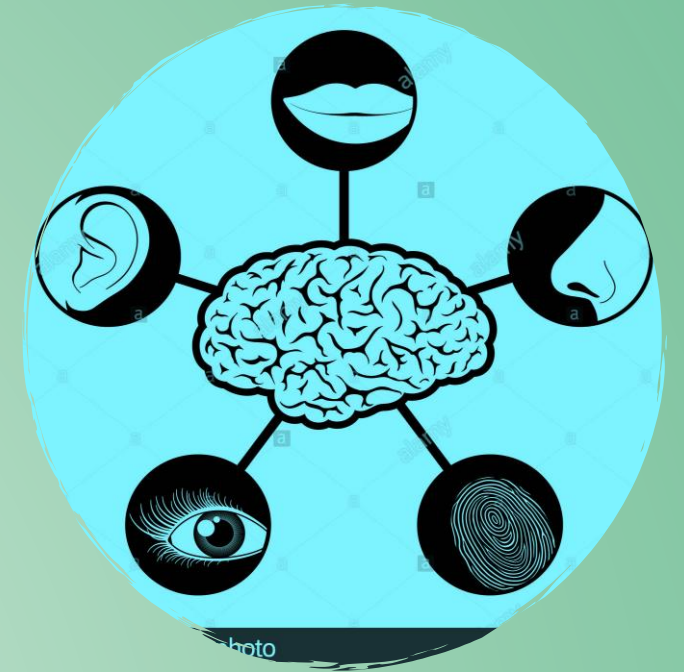


PHENOMENOLOGY

- Refers to the study of how people find their experiences meaningful.
- Its primary goal is to make people understand their experiences about death of loved ones, care for handicapped persons, friendliness of people, etc.
- It has engaged in assisting people to manage their own lives

EXAMPLES OF PHENOMENOLOGY

- The lived experience of Science teacher, teaching in Private school.
- Exploring on Students Playing Strategic Games
- Increasing number of disrespectful students: Cause and Effect.
- Students Experience of Low Self-Esteem \
- Post-traumatic Growth in Breast Cancer



TYPES OF QUALITATIVE RESEARCH



CONTENT & DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

- Analyze or examines the substance or content of the mode of communication (letters, books, journals, photos, video recordings, emails, audio-visual materials, etc.)
- used by a person or group organization, or any institution in communicating.
- A study of language structures used in the medium of communication to discover the effects of sociological, cultural, institutional, and ideological factors on the content makes it a discourse analysis.
- Guide questions are needed in analysis.

EXAMPLES OF CONTENT & DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

- Purposes and Effects of Multilingualism
- Culture Rules and conventions in communication
- How beliefs, values and assumptions are communicated
- How language use relates to its social, political and historical context



TYPES OF QUALITATIVE RESEARCH



HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

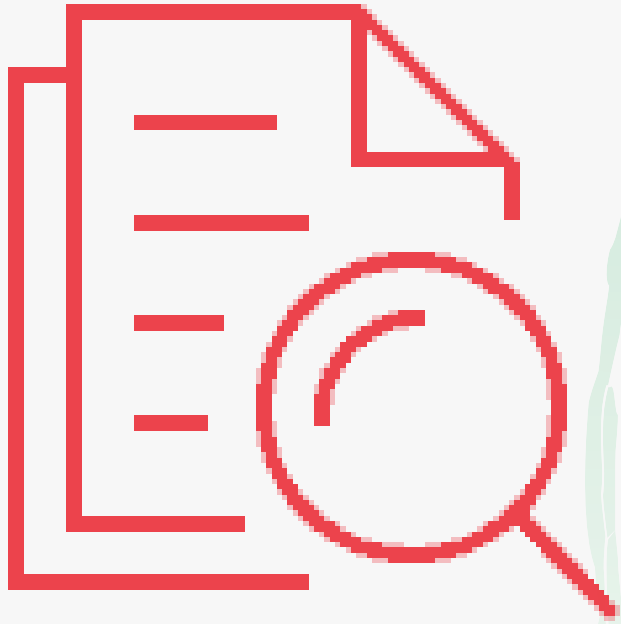
- Central to this qualitative research method is the examination of primary documents to make you understand the connection of past events to the present time.
- The results WILL specify the phenomenological changes in unchanged aspects of society.

EXAMPLES OF HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

- Aling Juliana: A Filipina Centenarian
- Historical Dev't of Filipino Novels
- The Impact of Martin Luther King's Speech
- The World War II: Breakthrough
- The Holy Roman Empire
- Magellan's Vest
- The Philippine First Political System



TYPES OF QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

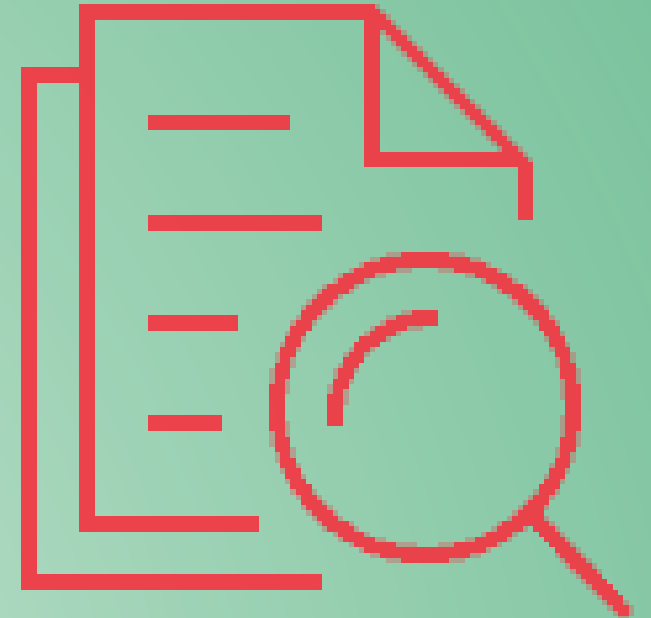


GROUNDING THEORY

- Grounded theory takes place when you discover a new theory to underlie your study at the time of data collection and analysis.
- Through your observation on your subjects, you will happen to find a theory that applies to your current study.
- Interview, observation, and documentary analysis are the data gathering techniques for this type of qualitative research.

EXAMPLES OF GROUNDED THEORY

- Qualitative Analysis for Social Scientists
- Brain-based LEarning





**CASE
STUDY**



**GROUND
ED
THEORY**

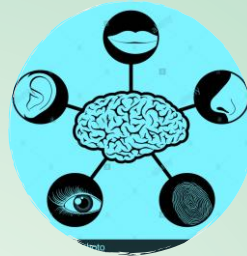


**HISTORICAL
ANALYSIS**

SIX TYPES OF QUALITATIVE RESEARCH



ETHNOGRAPHY



PHENOMENOLOGY



**CONTENT
& DISCOURSE
ANALYSIS**

ADVANTAGE AND DISADVANTAGE



- It adopts a naturalistic approach to its subject matter, which means that those involved in the research understand things based on what they find meaningful
- It promotes a full understanding of human behavior or personality traits in their natural setting.
- It is instrumental for positive societal changes.
- It is a way of understanding and interpreting social interactions.



ADVANTAGE

- It engenders respect for people's individuality as it demands the researcher's careful and attentive stand toward people's world views.
- It increases the researcher's interest in the study as it includes the researcher's experience or background knowledge in interpreting verbal and visual data
- It offers multiple ways of acquiring and examining knowledge about something.



ADVANTAGE

- It involves a lot of researcher 's subjectivity in data analysis.
- It is hard to know the validity or reliability of the data.
- Its open-ended questions yield data overload" that requires long-timeanalysis.
- It is time-consuming.
- It involves several processes, which results greatly depend on the researcher'sviews or interpretations.



DISADVANTAGE

REFERENCE

BARACEROS, E.L. (2016). *PRACTICAL RESEARCH 1* (1ST ED.). MANILA, PHILIPPINES: REX BOOKSTORE

E-RESOURCES:

eric.ed.gov

googlescholar.com

THANK YOU

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