



ENG518

Final-Term (Solved)

ABSTRACT

This comprehensive collection of notes is accurately crafted to empower students to excel academically, ensuring they achieve a minimum of 80% marks in their examinations. The content is organized with clarity and precision, focusing on key concepts, critical analyses, and practical applications tailored to the syllabus. These notes serve as a reliable resource for both thorough preparation and last-minute revision. Designed to inspire confidence and mastery, this guide is an essential tool for students striving for academic excellence.

Maha Malik

Research Methodology

(03 Marks Questions)

Q. Writing a review of research OR writing a research literature review

- I. Introduction
- II. Method section: Details regarding the makeup of the review.
- III. Results section: Studies summarized.
- IV. Discussion section

Q. Practitioners' (teachers') research

- ❖ The process by which practitioners attempt to study their problems
- ❖ Guide, correct and evaluate their decision and actions
- ❖ Studying problem by part-owners
- ❖ To take decision for improving their current practices

Q. Checking for errors in experimental method OR Various types of errors possible

- ❖ Chance Error
- ❖ Systematic errors
- ❖ Avoid errors

Q. Basic principles of experimental design

- ❖ Randomization
- ❖ Replication
- ❖ Local Control

Q. Characteristics of a good experimental design

- ❖ Observed treatment effects are unbiased estimates
- ❖ Quantitative description - 'true' – 'precision'
- ❖ Objective test of a specified hypothesis
- ❖ Minimum "cost" broadly conceived

Q. The importance of literature:

- ❖ Not just its way of saying
- ❖ But also what it says

Q. 3 variables of research article

A variable in research simply refers to a person, place, thing, or phenomenon that you are trying to measure in some way.

Q. Do we have an accurate version of what we are studying?

Explain briefly.

- ❖ Authentic text (Close editing & proofreading?)

ENG518_Research Methodology Final-Term (Solved)

- ❖ Skilled in linguistics, literary criticism and bibliography
- ❖ Aesthetic (as well as scientific) text
- ❖ For interpretation and evaluation
- ❖ Indispensable tool for further meaningful analysis
- ❖ Textual criticism: combination of artist and scientist

Q. Three key points that should be avoided while writing a conclusion

1. AVOID summarizing
2. AVOID repeating your thesis or intro material verbatim
3. AVOID bringing up minor points.

Q. Write down the three advantages of the computer software in qualitative studies

- ❖ Transcribing data
- ❖ Writing/editing the data
- ❖ Easy storage of data

Q. Three types of documents that help for the historical data collection

- ❖ Official records
- ❖ Institutional records
- ❖ Personal documents

Q. Define the historical biographical approach

Biographical criticism is a form of literary criticism which analyzes a writer's biography to show the relationship between the author's life and their works of literature. Biographical criticism is often associated with historical-biographical criticism, a critical method that "sees a literary work chiefly, if not exclusively, as a reflection of its author's life and times".

Q. Type of articles

- ❖ Primary research
- ❖ Review of literature
- ❖ Position paper

Q. In-text citation

For every in-text citation in your paper, there must be a corresponding entry in your reference list. APA in-text citation style uses the author's last name and the year of publication, for example: (Field, 2005).

Q. Tool sources of literature review

This includes peer-reviewed articles, books, dissertations and conference papers. When reviewing the literature, be sure to include major works as well as studies that respond to major works.

Q. Synopsis

ENG518_Research Methodology

Final-Term (Solved)

A synopsis is a brief summary that gives audiences an idea of what a composition is about. It provides an overview of the storyline or main points and other defining factors of the work, which may include style, genre, persons or characters of note, setting, and so on.

Q. Define the term

(1) Setting

The setting is the time frame or place in which the work takes place

(2) Plot

The plot is the general background of the story line or literary work that presents the sequence of events in which the characters in possible conflict are involved.

Q. Three sampling methods of Qualitative research?

three of the most common sampling methods used in qualitative research: purposive sampling, quota sampling, and snowball sampling. As data collectors, you will not be responsible for selecting the sampling method.

Q. Three types of in text citation of author?

Three of the most common citation styles: APA, MLA and Chicago style CMS.

Q. Three types of variables in experimental research method?

Variable is any factor, trait, or condition that can exist in differing amounts or types. An experiment usually has three kinds of variables: independent, dependent, and controlled. The independent variable is the one that is changed by the scientist.

Q. Different types of QDA

- ❖ Narrative analysis
- ❖ Discourse analysis
- ❖ Content analysis

Q. What is QDA.

Qualitative Data Analysis (QDA) is the range of processes and procedures whereby we move from the qualitative data that have been collected into some form of explanation, understanding or interpretation of the people and situations we are investigating. QDA is usually based on an interpretative philosophy.

Q. why literature review is important.

The literature review is important because:

It describes how the proposed research is related to prior research in statistics. It shows the originality and relevance of your research problem. Specifically, your research is different from other statisticians. It justifies your proposed methodology.

ENG518_Research Methodology
Final-Term (Solved)

Q. First three components that are used in outline of literature review?

- ❖ an introduction or background information section
- ❖ the body of the review containing the discussion of sources
- ❖ a conclusion and/or recommendations section to end the paper

Q. 3 tools used for relevant source to develop literature review

- ❖ Catalogue
- ❖ Open access databases
- ❖ Bibliographical databases
- ❖ Internet search design
- ❖ Professional organizations

Q. Literary genre

The four main literary genres are poetry, fiction, nonfiction, and drama, with each varying in style, structure, subject matter, and the use of figurative language. The genre raises certain expectations in what the reader anticipates will happen within that work.

(05 Marks Questions)

Q. 5 points of conducting a research.

1. Choose narrow and challenging questions

- ❖ What is your assignment?
- ❖ In which academic discipline are you writing?
- ❖ What is your tentative research question?
- ❖ How long will the paper be?
- ❖ How much time can you spend on the project?

2. Search databases and techniques required

3. Use quotation marks “gateway drug”.

4. Use AND to connect words: hyperactivity AND children or a plus sign: hyperactivity + children.

5. Use NOT in front of words that must not appear in a document: Persian Gulf NOT war. Or a minus sign (hyphen) instead: Persian Gulf -war

6. Use OR if only one of the terms must appear in a document: “mountain lion” OR cougar

Q. MLA and CMS stand for?

MLA

The Modern Language Association (MLA) provides a method for source documentation that is used in most humanity courses.

- ❖ To be fair and ethical, you must cite anything you borrow from

ENG518_Research Methodology Final-Term (Solved)

❖ MLA recommends a system of in-text citations

1. The source is introduced by a signal phrase that names its author.
2. The material being cited is followed by a page number in parentheses.
3. At the end of the paper, a list of works cited (arranged alphabetically by authors' last names) gives complete publication information about the source.

CMS

CMS stands for the Chicago Manual of Style. It is a style of formatting written works that is most widely used in publishing.

- ❖ Required by many history and humanities instructors
- ❖ Consult your advisor
- ❖ CMS citations consist of superscript numbers in the text
- ❖ To be fair and ethical, you must cite anything you borrow from
- ❖ Notes with corresponding numbers
- ❖ Given at the foot of the page (footnotes) or at the end of the paper (endnotes).

Q. Note on philosophical approach.

A moral philosophical approach usually describes or evaluates a work in terms of the ideas and values it contains. This often means examining a work's ideas and values—both those expressed directly by the narrator or character and those implied by the overall design and content—in relation to a particular ethical, philosophical, or religious system (rationalism, existentialism, Christianity, etc.). The philosophical approach in literature becomes much more than a novelty, it becomes something human. It is something concerned with love and wisdom as well as hatred and innocence.

This philosophical approach just doesn't think of literature as an art; it recognizes that literature can influence the lives of others in a significant way. Critics believe that the major purpose of literature is to teach morality. Plato and Horace both emphasized on morality. Mathew Arnold discussed morality in the genre of poetry.

Q. Five things that researcher keep in mind while summarizing the literature review

1. The focus of the study: What area and/or issue is being studied?
2. The research question(s) being asked.
3. The hypothesis (es) being tested (if any).
4. The size of the sample and important characteristics such as age and gender. Note here how the sample was chosen or assigned to the study, whether randomly or by some other procedure.
5. The procedures followed, including any materials, test instruments, or observational techniques.

Q. Five aspects of remains

ENG518_Research Methodology
Final-Term (Solved)

- ❖ Building, furniture and equipment
- ❖ Library and their furniture
- ❖ Photographs and other records.
- ❖ Forms of degree, diploma, certificate, records, registers
- ❖ Text-books, exercise-books, maps, drawings, etc.
- ❖ Written material

Q. Ways to include sources in writing of research

- 1) **An overview of the study:** The purpose of the study is restated, the questions under investigation are summarized, and any propounded hypotheses are reiterated.
- 2) **Overview of the findings:** The researcher should show how the findings address the research question and/or support or fail to support any hypothesis being proposed.
- 3) **Relation of findings:** The researcher should relate the findings of his or her study to previous research findings and theoretical thinking.
- 4) **Attention to limitations:** The researcher should evaluate his or her own study and point out any weaknesses and/or limitations regarding the study.
- 5) **Possible applications:** The researcher should suggest in his or her conclusions how the results can be applied to practical situations.
- 6) **Future possibilities:** The researcher should suggest topics for future research.

Q. Components of research proposal 5marks

- ❖ The problem and statement of the problem
- ❖ The review of literature or theoretical framework of the study
- ❖ The hypotheses and objectives
- ❖ The methodology and procedure of the study
- ❖ Educational implications or significance of the problem
- ❖ Definitions, assumptions and delimitations
- ❖ A tentative structure of the report
- ❖ Bibliography
- ❖ Time frame

Q. genre criticism

- ❖ Traditional way of approaching a piece of literature
- ❖ Athenian citizens knew what they were going to see in a play by Sophocles
- ❖ Homer (Iliad and Odyssey)
- ❖ The conventions of epic
- ❖ Mock epic (Pope)

Examples: pure type, mixed, innovative or unique composition – a new kind

Q. Fiction characteristics 5 marks

1. Fiction has three categories that are, realistic, non-realistic, and semi-fiction.
2. Fiction work is not real.

ENG518_Research Methodology

Final-Term (Solved)

3. Authors can use complex figurative language to touch readers' imaginations.
4. Unlike poetry, it is more structured, follows proper grammatical pattern, and correct mechanics.
5. A fictional work may incorporate fantastical and imaginary ideas from everyday life.

Q. action Research

Action Research is a process in which participants examine their own educational practice systematically and carefully, using the techniques of research. (Watts, 1985, p.118) Organized investigative activity to change:

- ❖ Studying practical problems of education
- ❖ Finding out a practical solution current problems
- ❖ The practitioner can only study his problems
- ❖ Improve and modify the current practices
- ❖ Both individual and group problems
- ❖ Mainly an applied research
- ❖ A kind of personal research

Q. Experimental designs

There are two basic types of research design:

- ❖ True experiments
- ❖ Quasi-experiments

The purpose of both is to examine the cause of certain phenomena. True experiments, in which all the important factors that might affect the phenomena of interest are completely controlled, are the preferred design. Often, however, it is not possible or practical to control all the key factors, so it becomes necessary to implement a quasi-experimental research design.

Q. qualitative research

Qualitative research is used to gain an in-depth understanding of human behavior, experience, attitudes, intentions, and motivations, on the basis of observation and interpretation, to find out the way people think and feel. It is a form of research in which the researcher gives more weight to the views of the participants. Case study, grounded theory, ethnography, historical and phenomenology are the types of qualitative research.

Characteristics:

- ♣ Anthropological – Sociological research
- ♣ Verbal description
- ♣ Uncover information-rich
- ♣ Natural setting

ENG518_Research Methodology
Final-Term (Solved)

♣ Concentrated contact

Q. literature review

The main benefit of doing a literature review is to provide the consumer with a mosaic of what is happening concerning a given topic. No one research study exhausts all there is to know about a given topic. However, when you can integrate various recent research articles into a meaningful picture, you can discover a number of interesting things. First, you will realize whether there are any plausible answers to your questions when you see the bigger picture. On first blush, your impression might be that there are no clear answers, and you might be tempted to give up your search. However, as you weave the studies together in an integrated review, you might find answers for practical use. In addition, you might find conflicting results between studies. This might cause you to give up and conclude that no one can agree on anything. However, this is when being a discerning consumer will pay off. On careful scrutiny of the studies, you will begin to see why there are conflicting results. You might realize that the differences in the samples used in the studies produced the differing results. There might have been a difference in the procedures or materials used in the treatment. You now have to decide which study best corresponds to the context surrounding your particular research question. The closer the correspondence, the more applicable the findings might be to your situation.

Q. Characteristics of survey method

- ❖ Mostly large cases
- ❖ Mostly cross-sectional study
- ❖ No characteristics of individuals
- ❖ Involves clearly defined problem
- ❖ Requires experts imaginative planning

Q. 5 points of developing synopsis.

- 1) The problem and statement of the problem
- 2) The review of literature or theoretical framework of the study
- 3) The hypotheses and objectives
- 4) The methodology and procedure of the study
- 5) Educational implications or significance of the problem
- 6) Definitions, assumptions and delimitations

Q. Discussion section of literature review

- A. Give an overview of major results of your review.
- B. Compare/contrast the results between studies.
- C. Provide possible reasons for any differences.
- D. Relate results to any theoretical issues you mentioned in the introduction.
- E. Compare with past reviews if any exist.
- F. Explain any difference in findings with past reviews.
- G. Offer application of findings toward future research.

ENG518_Research Methodology
Final-Term (Solved)

Q. designing Experimental method

Sophisticated way of research

- ❖ Plan a strategy for investigation (determine the variables)
- ❖ Study should be valid, objective, accurate and economically
- ❖ Experimental design sets up a framework
- ❖ Adequate tests to test the relations among variables

Assign the active variables

An active variable is a variable that is manipulated by the investigator. It's designed to shine light on some part of a question or problem, and its usefulness comes in the way it can be controlled by a researcher. Because of that, an active variable changes in a well-defined and carefully manipulated way over the course of an experiment.

- ❖ Specify the statistical tools and analysis
- ❖ Determine the controlling experimental variables
- ❖ The need for precision – 'true study'

Q. Six components of literary work

- ❖ Setting
- ❖ Plot
- ❖ Characters
- ❖ Structure
- ❖ Style
- ❖ Atmosphere

Q. Define historical research

Historical research means meaningful recording of past events. It is the branch of learning that studies the records of past events. It is a scientific method of inquiry to historical problems. It depicts relationship between persons, events, times and places, studying the undergoing change and transformation. Historical research provides new understanding of past, relevance to present and future. It also gives important information on the effects of past practices and prepare for future.

Q. Historical biographical approach

Biographical criticism is a form of literary criticism which analyzes a writer's biography to show the relationship between the author's life and their works of literature. Biographical criticism is often associated with historical-biographical criticism, a critical method that "sees a literary work chiefly, if not exclusively, as a reflection of its author's life and times". Studies on historical and biographical approaches

- ❖ Focus is on the life, times, and environment of the author and/or the literary characters

ENG518_Research Methodology
Final-Term (Solved)

- ❖ Nearly all literature is open to this approach
- ❖ Examines how these external factors affect the literary work
- ❖ Literature - the reflection of an author's life and times
- ❖ The political, economic, and sociological context of author's times
- ❖ To truly understand the works

Q. Features of case study Comprehensive study of a social unit of society

- ❖ Case study can be on a person, group, institution, community or family
- ❖ Smaller number of units to be studied
- ❖ Extensive - it studies a social unit deeply and thoroughly
- ❖ Both qualitative as well as quantitative
- ❖ Covers sufficient wide cycle of time
- ❖ Follow up - it has continuity in nature
- ❖ Illustrative – describe event or situation
- ❖ Exploratory – basic initial data to identify

Q. 5 designs of experimental research method / Major designs in experimental research

1. Treatment X level design

- ❖ Control over intra-subject
- ❖ Stratified sampling technique
- ❖ Equate the groups

2. Subject X treatment design

- ❖ All treatments to the same subjects
- ❖ Eliminate inter-subject differences - 'subject' error
- ❖ Precise than Simple Random Design/Treatment X Level design

3. Random replication design

- ❖ Basic experiment is replicated
- ❖ Independent subject sample
- ❖ Repeating experiment on sub-population
- ❖ Each replication (different group)

4. Group within treatment design

- ❖ Large members of finite groups (education)
- ❖ Each treatment to independent random sample
- ❖ Establishing generalization
- ❖ Eliminating contamination

5. Factorial design

- ❖ Two or more cross classification of treatments
- ❖ Variables are simultaneously studied

ENG518_Research Methodology Final-Term (Solved)

❖ Common features with Treatment X Level design

Q. 5 Ways of analyzing research report

- i. Trim your data prior to analysis, making it easier to focus on analysis.
- ii. Never perform analysis on the master copy of your data.
- iii. Base your hypothesis in theory, not on a hunch (or on the data).
- iv. Accept that you may not find "significance".
- v. Check assumptions BEFORE you analyze your data.
- vi. Carefully select your analysis.

Q. definition of direct quotation and paraphrasing.

Paraphrase is to present an original writer's ideas with different word choices and rearrangements of word/sentence order from an original text. Direct quotation is used when students want to retain the original wordings of the quoted texts. Students should be explicitly taught that while paraphrasing the meaning conveyed by the original author must be apprehended in real essence and not distorted. Whenever students paraphrase or directly cite an original text, they need to acknowledge the original source both in the body of the essay and the reference list. Students should not only include the last name of the author and the year of the publication, but also the page numbers if available. They should put direct quotation marks around the original texts.

Q. at least five decision of researcher before taking experiment

- 1) Define the 'treatments'
- 2) Selection or exact definition of the population to be investigated
- 3) Selection of a criterion
- 4) Identification of the factors to be controlled and the level or levels at which each is to be controlled
- 5) Final restatement of the problem
- 6) Selection of a specific experimental design

Q. Terms used in qualitative data analysis:

- 1) **Theory:** A set of interrelated concepts, definitions and propositions that presents a systematic view of events or situations by specifying relations among variables
- 2) **Themes:** idea categories that emerge from grouping of lower-level data points
- 3) **Characteristic:** a single item or event in a text, similar to an individual response to a variable or indicator in a quantitative research. It is the smallest unit of analysis
- 4) **Coding:** the process of attaching labels to lines of text so that the researcher can group and compare similar or related pieces of information
- 5) **Coding sorts:** compilation of similarly coded blocks of text from different sources in to a single file or report
- 6) **Indexing:** process that generates a word list comprising all the substantive words and their location within the texts entered in to a program

Q. Explain the rule for book citation in MLA and CMS?

ENG518_Research Methodology
Final-Term (Solved)

MLA rule

- ❖ Authors last name
- ❖ Authors first name
- ❖ Title of the section or chapter
- ❖ Title of the work

CMS rule:

- ❖ Authors name
- ❖ Title of the book
- ❖ Publisher city
- ❖ Publisher name
- ❖ The year of publication

Q. Difference b/w qualitative and quantitative research?

Qualitative research is a method of inquiry that develops understanding on human and social sciences, to find the way people think and feel. Quantitative research is a research method is used to generate numerical data and hard facts, by employing statistical, logical and mathematical technique.

Q. Five suggestions to conduct a true action research?

Whatever the scenario, action research always involves the same seven-step process.

Step 1—Selecting a Focus.

Step 2—Clarifying Theories.

Step 3—Identifying Research Questions.

Step 4—Collecting Data.

Step 5—Analyzing Data.

Step 6—Reporting Results.

Step 7—Taking Informed Action

Q. Advantages and disadvantages of Historical biographical method

- ❖ **Advantages:** works well for some which are obviously political or biographical in nature.
- ❖ Places allusions in their proper classical, political, or biblical background.
- ❖ **Disadvantages:** "the intentional fallacy"
- ❖ Tends to reduce art to the level of biography and make it relative (to the times) rather than universal.
- ❖ Example: life and times of Marvell - to understand the context of the poem

Q. Studies on historical and biographical approaches

Maha Malik's Compilation

ENG518_Research Methodology
Final-Term (Solved)

- ❖ Focus is on the life, times, and environment of the author and/or the literary characters
- ❖ Nearly all literature is open to this approach
- ❖ Examines how these external factors affect the literary work
- ❖ Literature - the reflection of an author's life and times
- ❖ The political, economic, and sociological context of author's times

Q. The pre-critical response: theme/Commenting on theme

- ❖ Major idea and main concept
- ❖ Underlying meaning
- ❖ Directly or implied
- ❖ The often rich and varied underlying idea of the action is the theme
- ❖ Complex aspect of literature requiring very intentional thinking
- ❖ Slavery, hypocrisy, violence and destruction

Q. APA - documentation style

- ❖ Formatting your paper
- ❖ Manuscript format
- ❖ Sample APA paper
- ❖ Font – title – page number and running head
- ❖ Margins, caps, headings
- ❖ End list references etc.

Q. Details that are needed for citation

- ❖ Author's or editor's or organization's full names
- ❖ Title of article, book or chapter (if each chapter has a different author)
- ❖ Name of the book, journal or periodical
- ❖ Version or edition
- ❖ Name of publisher
- ❖ Year of publication
- ❖ Place of publication (for books only)
- ❖ Volume and issue numbers (for journals only)
- ❖ Page numbers (for articles and chapters only)

Criteria for evaluating proposal or synopsis

- ❖ Significance of the proposed research
- ❖ Contextual, practical and national level significance
- ❖ Quality of the proposed research project
- ❖ Relation to previous work
- ❖ Likelihood of success

Q. The final section of a research study

ENG518_Research Methodology

Final-Term (Solved)

- ❖ Combined or separate
- ❖ Discusses the results and conclude the study
- ❖ Results are interpreted in the light of RQs/hypothesis
- ❖ Findings to previous research studies
- ❖ Evaluate your own study in this section – strengths and weaknesses
- ❖ Further research and important suggestions

Q. Introduction: the brains of the study

- ❖ Introducing the topic being investigated
- ❖ Why - important enough?
- ❖ Research questions + theory
- ❖ Hypothesis + predictions
- ❖ Constructs + special terms

Q. Essential components (format) of a paper

- ❖ Title
- ❖ Author(s) and institution(s)
- ❖ Abstract
- ❖ Introduction
- ❖ Methodology (Method)
- ❖ Results
- ❖ Discussion and conclusion
- ❖ References
- ❖ Appendices (if any)

Experimental research as a scientific method

- ❖ Deriving verified functional relationships among phenomena
- ❖ Variation (effect) on a dependent variable
- ❖ Observation (what will occur?) under controlled conditions
- ❖ Formal treatment is carried
- ❖ An experiment is conducted
- ❖ Pure and quasi experimental

Q. The law of single variable

This law states that if two situations are equal in all respects except for an independent variable, any change between two situations can be attributed to the independent variable.

- ❖ When two situations are similar in every respect
- ❖ One element added or one subtracted from one
- ❖ Any difference developed at the end is the result of the operation
- ❖ The concept of cause and effect is an example of an experimental study

Q. Suggestions for a survey method project

ENG518_Research Methodology
Final-Term (Solved)

- ❖ Be sure about the nature of the project and gather sufficient demographic information
- ❖ Determine whether your study is cross sectional or longitudinal
- ❖ It should be directly associated with the people's opinions
- ❖ Be sure of the survey nature
- ❖ Keep yourself aware of limitations - human biases
- ❖ Descriptive or normative study and tools
- ❖ Follow up studies and tools

Q. Purpose and uses of survey method

- ❖ Describing 'what is'?
- ❖ Assessing magnitude
- ❖ Guiding about the planning
- ❖ Evaluating control activities
- ❖ Community perception (human behavior)
- ❖ Suggesting and testing hypotheses

Q. Framework and paradigm of action Research project

- ❖ Identification of problem
- ❖ Defining and delimiting the problem
- ❖ Analyzing causes of the problem
- ❖ Formulating the action hypotheses
- ❖ Design for testing the action hypothesis
- ❖ Conclusions of action research project

Q. Steps in qualitative data analysis

Step 1: Organize the data

Step 2: Identify a Framework

Step 3: Sort data in to Framework

Step 4: Use Framework in descriptive analysis

Step 5: Second order analysis

Q. Content Analysis/ Narrative Analysis/ Discourse Analysis/ Framework Analysis

Content Analysis	Narrative Analysis	Discourse Analysis	Framework Analysis
▪ Content analysis is the procedure for the categorization of verbal or	▪ Narratives are transcribed experiences ▪ Every interview/observation has narrative aspect-	▪ A method of analyzing a naturally occurring talk (spoken interaction)	▪ Familiarization: Transcribing & reading the data ▪ Identifying a thematic framework:

ENG518_Research Methodology Final-Term (Solved)

behavioural data for the purpose of classification, summarization and tabulation. ▪ The content can be analyzed on two levels – Descriptive: What is the data? – Interpretative: what was meant by the data?	the researcher has to sort-out and reflect up on them, enhance them, and present them in a revised shape to the reader ▪ The core activity in narrative analysis is to reformulate stories presented by people in different contexts and based on their different experiences	and all types of written texts ▪ Focus on ordinary people method of producing and making sense of everyday social life: How language is used in everyday situations? ▪ Sometimes people express themselves in a simple and straightforward way	Initial coding framework which is developed both from a priori issues and from emergent issues ▪ Coding: Using numerical or textual codes to identify specific piece of data which correspond to different themes
---	--	--	--

Q. Important concepts in Designing Qualitative Research

Important concepts in Designing qualitative research	
Concept	Description
Natural setting	Participants are free from any control & data are collected in their natural environment
Holism	The whole is more than the sum, take magnitude of contextual factors in to account
Human as a research instrument	Researcher is involved in every step being responsive, flexible, adaptive and good listener
Emergent design	Study design emerges as further insights are gained through data collection and analysis
Saturation or redundancy	A stage where additional interview or observation is not believed to add new information-enough is enough!

Q. Data are gathered in qualitative research

- ❖ in natural settings,
- ❖ through concentrated contact over time,
- ❖ holistically—“systematic, encompassing, integrated,”
- ❖ from deep inside the situation with preconceived notions held in check,
- ❖ by the researcher who is the “main ‘measurement device

ENG518_Research Methodology
Final-Term (Solved)

Q. Ingredients for discussion and conclusion

- ❖ An overview of the study
- ❖ Overview of the findings
- ❖ Relation of findings
- ❖ Attention to limitations
- ❖ Possible applications
- ❖ Future possibilities

Q. How to make your discussion section effective?

- ❖ Put the most important findings front and center
- ❖ Contextualize the meaning
- ❖ Most effectively demonstrate your ability
- ❖ Highlight the importance of your study
- ❖ Don't be apologetic – repress your doubts – convey confidence!

BS English

<https://whatsapp.com/channel/0029VaazKAVBfxoDMH4l9U0u>

