

Lecture 1 مع شرح الدكتور

Research Methods & Design

Definitions

What is Research?

The systematic investigation into and study of materials and sources in order to establish facts and reach new conclusions.

So it's systematic, we need have a systematizes for research in order to reach same conclusions or results , so if it's haphazard result it's not research.

And if you don't get result again it's not research.

So need some kind of system, we go through some hypothesizes,, some phenomena ,, some discovering solution to this problems .

So we want investigate some kind of problems and research always related to problems.

Feeling the problems is the first step of starting the research

هنا اعطانا مثال للرووم الي هو فيها مثلا لما تكون حارة

feeling the problem هنا اول خطوة الشعور بالمشكله

The next step المرحلة الثانيه

You would ask for yourself what I do ؟ تسأل نفسك ماذا افعل ؟

So this investigating the solution for this problems then your start to gatta some data will is there air condition her will yes ... there are some condition her but what cause in the problems, may be the yellow too much your light in the room because in heat yes....

You start the gather in data , testing , some solution and hypothesizes and tell you range the result or a solution to your problem.

✚ **So the first step of research is :**

to feel the problem

هنا قال ممكن يسألنا في الاختبار

What is the first step in any kind of research is :

a- Find problem

b- Feeling problem

c- Feeling the airge to so of problem

so from research we want established fact and results.

✚ Research can produce to us some fact always through science .

Science usually produce facts (1+1=2)

In Humanities it's different.

What I mean by humanities ?

I mean studying things related to human like history , languages , sociology and it's

It's difficult to established fact and tell we are show Hundred Barsent and how can be show to research twice and for million time

Tell we are and very sure that this the cause.

That this the cause then we can get a fact frame all the a research .

So we can get research a fact and conclusion or solution to or problem through collecting some materials data from different sources.

What are methods?

A particular procedure for accomplishing or approaching something, esp. a systematic or established one.

So a methods is procedure or an a approach that can lead us to something .

We will need some research methods in a minute..

What is design?

Some people mixed up the 2 thing methods and design it's different.

It is a logical structure of the inquiry (research)

There is a logic behind structuring this research .. I want for example start let's they I have problem why Arabic speaker learning English have problem (P and B)

The logical structure of collecting data of what?

I'm going Arabic speak staying an English course and then I will start data for them.

Either through interviews I ask them question or I give them services or question years and then the answer the question years and there I go home to analysis the data.

- So the methods is approach the way and let me give Meany example of methods.
- *I want to us what is called and we will talk about repetitively in this course*

Quantitative and Qualitative

❖ ***Quantitative*** mean has to deal with quantities and numbers.

I want produce some number my research ,, let's say have a research about teacher who scholar their student homework and teachers has do not, so I just want to know the number I do a research and they say I have in this school 10

teachers and mark their student homework and 5 not mark their student homework.. so producing number from research is called *Quantitative approach or Quantitative method.*

If I don't want to get number from my research

I just one for example

Philosophy to discuss theory and Philosophy to just give explanation reasons, this called ***Qualitative.***

I don't get number , I go to ask the question of way.

For example : I go to seam school , I say will yes

In this school there are some teacher who mark or scholar there student homework because this are teacher are not will train ,, teacher are lazy..

So I just write explain this result and fact without mention in number .

This is ***Quantitative and Qualitative and approach or method .***

If I specify at topic I need to specify to the best approach for me .

Let's say I'm tray to find a research to topic

Let's say that I want to know which test is difficult for student a listening test or writing test .

Let's say this is my research topic.

I need to be side from the beginning .

I'm going to use Quantitativemethods or Qualitative method and from that point other things will be depended on our selector

I select Quantitative approach there are different instruments or tours to help me get this number I should use to help me get this number

If I to use qualitative methods there are different a restaurant or tours to help me generality qualitative data and from my methods and design a research .

Types Of Research

Descriptive

I want just to describe

I'm a teacher school I'm want just to describe the practices of teaching English in my school .

I will I have research regarding how many teacher

For example .. a teacher class from the beginning . how many teacher at ean in let then classes. Just decrypting the situation without sometime given solution or recommendation just description .

Explanatory

Well. I want just to explore some area in language studies and there I want to explain reasons .. just eviction of practices again

Let have the example teachers who mark they are student homework and those don't I just to want explain the reason explanatory.

Ethnographic

Is very different it like for example you say ,,

هنا ضرب مثال : قال مثلا انا ذاهب لمجتمع الاحساء او مجتمع نجد او الحجاز وأريد اكتشاف بعض المشاكل,, ليس لدي اي شيء خاص بعقلي ,, او مثلا اريد دراسة اطريقة نطق اللهجه الحجازيه لذلك ليس لدي بيانات كافيه عنها ,, عند ذلك اذهب الى الحجاز او جده او مكه ومن ثم ابدأ دراسة نطق الناس واسألهم أسأله مختلفه واخذ صورته واضحه ..

Experimental= a new technique

This is widely used ,, what do you mean experimental ?

We have an experiment .. let,s say that a **new technique** to teach English .

For example ,, هنا ضرب مثال قال مثلا انا راح استخدم الكمبيوتر لتدريس القرامر الانجليزي

لذلك قد تكون تجريه ,, لديه مثلا مجموعه من الطلاب في احد الفصول اعطيهم هذا التكنيك الجديد لتدريسهم القرامر الانجليزي من خلال الكمبيوتر ,, ولدي مجموعه اخرى من الطلاب في فصل اخر قد ادرسهم بدون استخدام الكمبيوتر فقط عن طريق السبوره او الكتاب المدرسي هذا مانسميه بالتجريبي Experimental

You took Experiment something you and see it's fact or it's a facts on student .

- **Experimental** widely use in science and also humanities but most of scientific research these are which are related to science , biology, chemistry, etc.....

Action research

Is simply like I'm a teacher and then I try study as the research at the same time .. I try to study the practices my teaching ,, **my student** this example action research .

Case study

With case study I have in my mind very few people ,, it's like for example

You have a children and you want study behavior a few children in acquiring English language so this a called case study.

I only study very few case to many just 1 to 3 some time the begets number with be let say 5 , 8 or 10 this is case study.

Longitudinal vs. cross-sectional

Longitudinal study is the study some thing over time

I'm teaching now first year university level student I'm then go to move on with then in teaching English until he move to the second year and then to the third year and to the fourth year I move with them try for example to check there progresses in learn English . this called Longitudinal and these very time consuming and very tiring because you need contacted over different period of time with same student with same subject .

- **These verses cross sectional .**

I don't have to rack the seam student ,, let's say I want to compeer the English level of the student from the first year and then in student in the fourth year,, two different group first year + fourth year and then I want just to the compare the be famous I would say well these student in the first year when reach fourth year they will be like these student from the fourth year .

Cross sectional studies , you don't study the same student them from different type and different people or subject .

Quantitative vs. Qualitative

Quantitative: you collect data through some tools and you quantify them

Qualitative: you collect data through some tools and you explain and discuss, argue, hypothesis and philosophy them.

Classical Report of Research

Abstract

Introduction

Literature Review

Methods

Data Analysis

Results

Discussion

Conclusion

Bibliography

Appendices

<http://privatewww.essex.ac.uk/~scholp/report.htm>