

Add-on Lecture 11

Questionnaires .. it's not the best way to collect data , maybe some people see it the easiest way to collect data but No!! design a good Questionnaires is not an easy job ☺

grammaticality judgment task :

You gave a task to your student (or participant) then you ask them to judge whether this is grammatically correct sentence or not >> and from this task you will know if your student learn the grammar well or not.

think aloud : تكلم عنها في المحاضره ٧

ask the participate to speak aloud any idea that comes to his mind. شرح النقطة هذه في الدقيقه ٣٠:١٣

immediate retrospective reporting after a task :

It's some kind of interviews .. after you finish your Questionnaires (or task or test) you set with participant and then start to ask them about what they did >> just to make sure that you are getting all information you want.

open interviews :

- I set with you just talking , asking each other Q and then I will get information
- in open interviews you don't have a set of Q .

diary type of reports to :

You go to your student (or participant) and ask them to write every that they did during a period of time .

structured interviews & Simi structured interviews : نفس كلامه في المحاضره ٧ (نسخته هنا)

Structure interview :

you have a list of questions maybe (5,7,10) and you want the answer of them and that's it .

you set with people you want to ask and read the Q ...

Simi structure interview :

you have some questions but when you do the interview you can ask the interviewees more questions .

closed questionnaires :

They (participant) need to just to cercal some answers and that's it.

open questionnaires :

You ask the participant and then they answer the Q from their information (write it).

*** The former are heavy on Data Analysis transcribing them (if spoken) and categorising what people say, and often contain material suitable for purely qualitative analysis.

في النقطة هذه يتكلم عن صعوبة جمع البيانات والمعلومات من المشاركين وترتيبها وذكر ان احيان ممكن نضطر لترجمتها من العربي للانجليزي والعكس .. (مجرد توضيح)

*** The latter involve more work in constructing the Materials beforehand, and the Data Analysis may be fairly automatic (and computerisable). The more open instruments of this sort are typical of ethnographic research. All might be involved in action research, or classical research usually of the nonexperimental type.

هذا الجزء قال لا تهتمون فيه كثير .. اهتموا اكثر بالطرق والتولز اللي كتبتها فوق ..

Conventional closed questionnaires (الأضافات هنا باللون الأزرق)

هنا كان يمشي على سطر سطر ويصحح وينتقد بعض المشاكل بهذا المثال (في الدقيقة ٣٨:١٧)

1) Spot as many unsatisfactory features as you can in the following start of a sociolinguistic research questionnaire given to people in Wales:

Name? (optional) ← Questionnaires هنا بداية الاستبيان الـ

* some people don't like write their names = so make it an optional , and maybe others reject answer because of it.

What age category do you belong to? Under 18 years

19 ~~18~~-21 years

22 ~~21~~-25 years

Over ~~25~~ years 26 and above

هنا المشكله في تسلسل الارقام .. بعض الناس ما يحبون يعطونك عمرهم الحقيقي فالأفضل تكون دقيق في كتابة الفئات **
Some people don't like to tell you their real age ; so be specific in writing age groups

Have you ever learnt any other languages? If so, which languages? If not skip to Q 3.

How much do you speak Welsh at home? Often, Sometimes, Never

problem here .. maybe there is someone who always speak Welsh inside and outside the home

Do you agree that Welsh should be obligatory in schools in Wales and on official documents (e.g. income tax forms)? Yes/No

The problem here .. Question consists of two parts maybe there is person is OK on the first part and the second part rejecting

There are not enough Welsh language programs on TV. Yes/No

How many variables are being measured there?

Variable here is (1) people attitude and beliefs (2) Age .. Check the effect of age on attitude (the Independent variable is the age - the dependent variable is the attitude)

Think of more than one hypothesis one might formulate about them.

Older people will prefer to use welsh more than younger people.

How would you represent people's responses on each as a number for computer entry?

Count the answers and then from the computer you can generate the graphs and columns.

The End ..