Add-on Lecture 12

when you choose your topic you must decide in the variable.

>> the more variables ; your research is bigger

>> The few variables ; then smaller and focus your research.

** The idea of this lecture that … you need to know that you have some central variables (that you are going to research it) and these variables are your interest **but** there are some factors or some others variables that can affect your research and you need to control them by one way or another.

your central variables (or the main variables) is the central of your RQ & RH .

Ex: this hypothesis from last lecture " Older people will prefer to use welsh more than younger people " the central variables is attitude + Age ..

>> and there is other factors like gender (if participant male or female) affecting the preferring of welsh but it's not in the hypothesis = so the gender is not central of the research.

** So is this a one variable design, two variable, three variable etc. design? امثله في الدقيقه ٨:٥٢

** In the jargon: univariate, bivariate or beyond two variables it may be either factorial or multivariate (As a rough guide, it would be called factorial only where there are two or more explanatory variables in categories, see below for explanation, otherwise it would be called multivariate). هذا الجزء للفائده فقط

شرح مثال التايوانيين في الدقيقه ١٣:٢٥ **

people thought that is all research is experimental "تجريبي" that we have experiment

>> **No!!** it's not experimental at all.

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3) Is this an experiment, in the strict sense?

- Is experimental in a sense .. if we have for example an intervention "like ex; of computers" it's an experiment (I want to experiment using a computers and it's affect) ..

- How about " attitude " I want to measure student attitude !!

→ it's not experiment it's called a study

= = **so this is the difference between an experiment and a study .**

5) What variables are or should be considered additionally to the central EVs and DVs?

EVs = explaining variable

DVs = dependent variable

** اغلب المحاضره يمشي بين سطور الأمثله ويفسر كم شغله او يوضح نقاط بسيطه بالمثال اقرأوها للفهم **

** ……… the uncontrolled factors might have affected what is observed.

There is uncontrolled variable you can't controlled them ; you must mention that in your research.

 # The End ..