

University of Silesia in Katowice

Title of the course: Qualitative research methodology for social sciences

Amount in hours: 10 hours

Learners: PhD students

Author of the course / lecturer:

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Purpose of the course: to develop doctoral students' qualitative research methodology competences.

WHAT IS QUALITATIVE RESEARCH? GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

- Description of qualitative research
- Self-reflection of the researcher
- Finding ideas for qualitative research
- Formulating qualitative research questions
- Designing a qualitative research instrument
- How to find participants for qualitative research?
- Intricacies of Qualitative
- Data Analysis
- Key components in the preparation of a qualitative research report or the publication Philosophical Attitudes of Qualitative Research

QUALITATIVE CONTENT ANALYSIS

- General description of qualitative content analysis
- The process of qualitative content analysis
- Preparatory stage
- Sampling
- Data collection
- Data analysis
- Qualitative versions of content analysis
- Inductive qualitative content analysis
- Deductive qualitative content analysis
- Preparation of research report and formulation of conclusions

PHENOMENOLOGY

- General description of phenomenology
- Philosophical phenomenology of Husserl and Heidegger
- Sociological phenomenology according to Schütz
- Hermeneutic phenomenology research paradigm Van Manen's hermeneutic phenomenology
- A Research Paradigm in Empirical Phenomenology
- General or specific description of meaning
- Researcher subjectivity - strength or weakness?
- Data collection through phenomenological research
- Selection of research participants
- Data analysis

PHENOMENOGRAPHY

- Definition of phenomenographic research
- The relationship between the researcher, the research subject and the research object in phenomenographic research
- First and second row perspectives
- Phenomenographic research process
- Selection of research participants
- Data collection
- Data analysis
- Results of a phenomenographic study

- Conceptualization of phenomena
- Descriptive categories
- The result space of the researched concept
- Preparation of research report

GROUNDED THEORY

- Types of grounded theory
- Essential general descriptions of the grounded theory
- Grounded theory design steps
- Characteristics of three types of grounded theory
- Classical grounded theory
- Structured or developed grounded theory
- Constructivist grounded theory

THEMATIC ANALYSIS

- What is thematic analysis?
- Inductive and deductive research perspectives
- Semantic and latent themes
- Data collection and analysis
- Recommendations for the researcher

NARRATIVE ANALYSIS

- What is Narrative-Based Research?
- Narrative research as cross-cultural analysis and open text
- The role of the researcher
- Narrative and history
- Selection of narratives
- Analysis of narratives
- Rhetorical analysis of stories
- Analysis of individual stories
- Analyzing the narrative line by line
- Collaborative data analysis
- Application of analysis
- Encoding process
- Theory generation
- Problem-solving oriented narrative
- Three-dimensional spatial narrative
- Similarities and differences between problem-oriented and three-dimensional space narratives
- Autoethnography in narrative research
- Reconstruction (restoration) and retelling of history

VALIDITY IN QUALITATIVE RESEARCH: VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY

- The specifics of using the concepts of reliability and validity in qualitative research
- Techniques for enhancing the validity and reliability of qualitative data analysis
- The researcher's attention to details in the research report that demonstrates relevance and reliability

ETHICS OF QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

- Challenges facing the ethics of qualitative research
- A qualitative researcher in the research field
- Regulation and alignment of ethical principles in qualitative research
- Socially sensitive qualitative research
- Application of communicative data collection technologies in qualitative research
- Ethical principles in qualitative research
- The principle of respect for personal privacy
- Confidentiality and Anonymity
- The principle of benevolence and a willingness to do no harm to the subject
- The principle of justice
- Consent of Research Participants to Participate in Qualitative Research Qualitative Research Risk Groups
- Ensuring ethics in interviewing
- Ensuring Ethics in Monitoring
- Researcher ethics when collecting data using information and communication technologies
- Academic Integrity in Qualitative Research