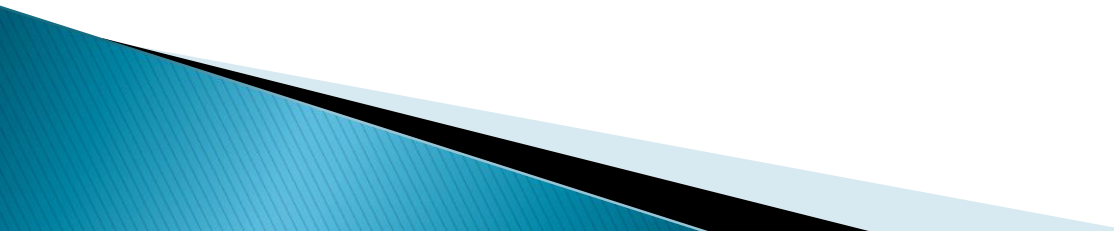


Workshop Qualitative Data Analysis di Pascasarjana, UIN Sunan Ampel, 29 Oktober, 2018.

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Topics to discuss:

- ▶ Research paradigms
 - ▶ Qualitative Research Approaches
 - ▶ Common features of Qualitative Research and their Implications for analysis
 - ▶ Components of data analysis
 - ▶ Challenges
- 

Research Paradigms (Lather, 2006, p.38)

- ▶ Positivist
 - ▶ Reality is objective and “found”
 - ▶ Truth is one
 - ▶ Discourse is structured and transparent, reflecting reality.



Continuation...

- ▶ Interpretivist

- ▶ Reality is subjective and constructed
- ▶ Truth is many
- ▶ Discourse is dialogic and creates reality

- ▶ Critical Theory

- ▶ Reality is subjective and constructed on the basis of power issues
- ▶ Truth is many and constitutes a system of sociopolitical power
- ▶ Discourse is embedded in and controlled by rhetorical and political purpose



Continuation...

- ▶ Deconstructivist

- ▶ Reality is unknowable
- ▶ “Truths” are socially constructed systems of signs which contain the seeds of their own contradiction
- ▶ Discourse by nature is inseparable from its subject, and is radically contingent and vulnerable



Five Approaches in qualitative research (Heigham & Crocker, 2009, p.16)

- ▶ Narrative Inquiry
 - ▶ To explore the life of one or more individuals, using in-depth interviews
- ▶ Case Study
 - ▶ To provide an in-depth description and analysis of a case (or cases) using multiple data sources



Continuation...

- ▶ Ethnography
 - ▶ To describe and interpret the common patterns of a culture sharing group through prolonged participant observation
 - ▶ To explore problems or questions in your teaching or learning context by systematic data creation and analysis.
- ▶ Action research



Continuation...

- ▶ Mixed Methods
- ▶ Qual + Quan in a single study, to provide a fuller understanding of the research focus



Common Features for Qual Research and implications for analysis (Bazeley, 2013, pp: 27–28)

- ▶ Intense or prolonged contact with an everyday life situation
- ▶ Data management system is essential
- ▶ Analysis starts as data are gathered
- ▶ Openness to new directions
- ▶ Seek new data on the basis of emerging ideas



Continuation...

- ▶ Looking for 'insider' viewpoint
- ▶ Data are in the form of words
- ▶ Deep attentiveness to participants' viewpoints 'bracketing' and/or recognizing one's own preconceptions
- ▶ Use of hermeneutic rather than statistical technique
- ▶ Less clearly defined strategies for analysis



Continuation...

- ▶ Labour-intensive
- ▶ Emphasis on *interpretation* rather than manipulation of data
- ▶ Allow at least two or five times as long for analysis as for generating data
- ▶ The bulk of work comes after the data are gathered rather than prior



Continuation...

- ▶ Emphasis on context – ‘holistic’ and ‘naturalistic’
- ▶ Methods are non-reductive
- ▶ Always consider the impact of setting
- ▶ Analysis is a messy process, with multiple elements and factors concurrently
- ▶ Originality of form is maintained to a maximum degree



Continuation...

- ▶ Theory emergent;
inductive or abductive
- ▶ More often starts with
an idea or a general
question than with
testing an existing
theory
- ▶ Immersion in data as a
primary source of
understanding



Continuation...

- ▶ Enormous variety of forms of data used and approaches to using them
- ▶ Multiple options available for analysing an issue
- ▶ Choices made in the context of research purpose
- ▶ Benefit of flexibility and breadth of researcher skill



Continuation...

- ▶ Openness and flexibility
- ▶ Focus on process rather than variance
- ▶ Adapt methods in response to unanticipated findings
- ▶ Avoid drawing conclusions early, and hold them lightly
- ▶ Linkages between elements in data are as much or more of a focus than the elements themselves
- ▶ Seeking explanation rather than correlation



Continuation...

- ▶ Focus on interpretation
- ▶ Possibility of multiple interpretations
- ▶ Meanings are constructed within subjective and inter-subjective experience
 - ▶ serve the research purpose
 - ▶ are internally (consistent?)
 - ▶ Are theoretically sound



Continuation...

- ▶ Researcher as instrument
- ▶ Lacking clear criteria for rigour and quality
- ▶ The instrument is non-standardised!
- ▶ Need for skill training
- ▶ Need for a sharp, analytic, but emphatic mind
- ▶ Importance of 'audit trail' to track generation of and document on the basis for interpretive ideas and conclusions
- ▶ Maintain a strong evidentiary data base to support results

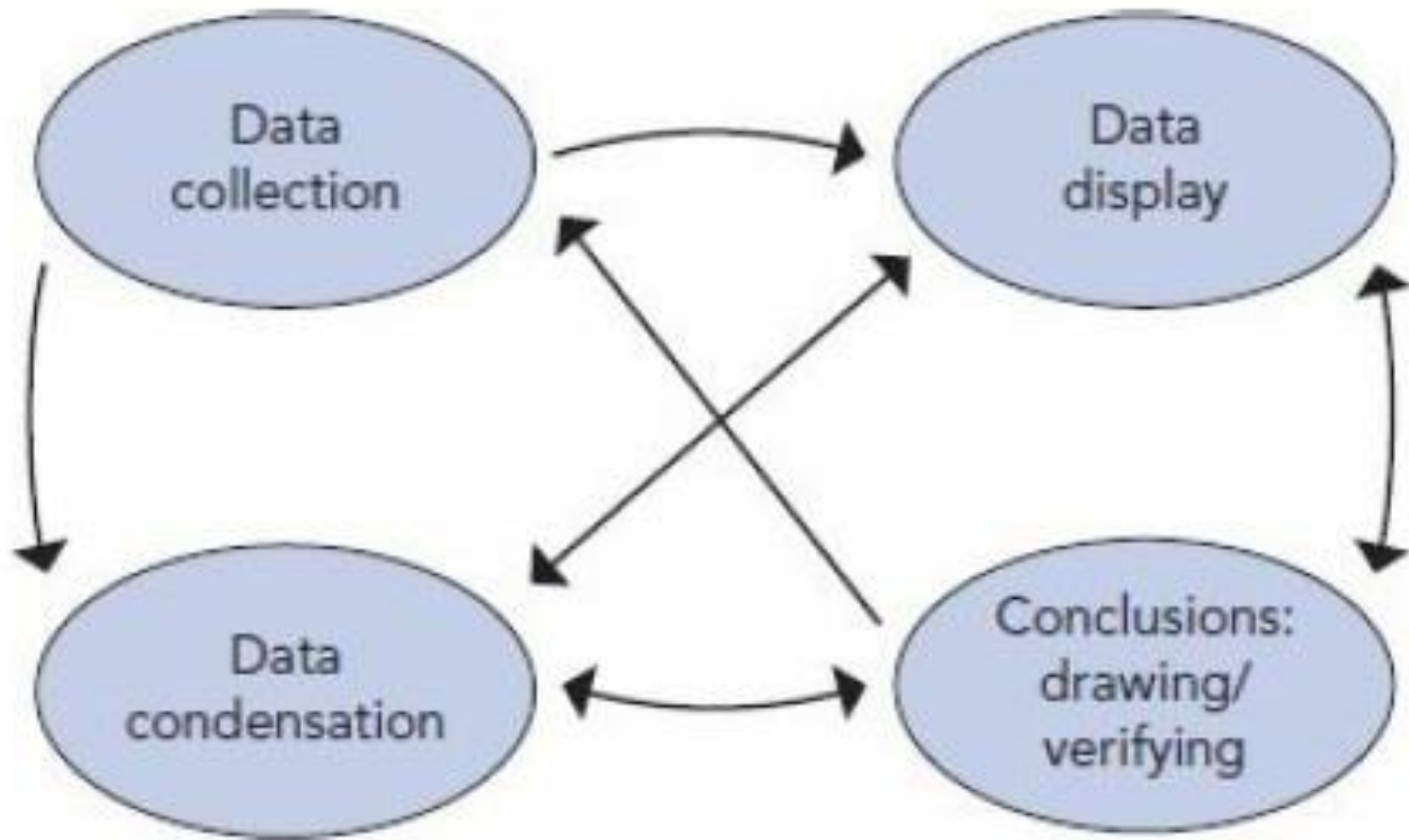


Continuation...

- ▶ Limited capacity to generalise
- ▶ Focus on local rather than universal meanings
- ▶ Be specific about the context of the results
- ▶ Focus on understanding process rather than describing range or coverage



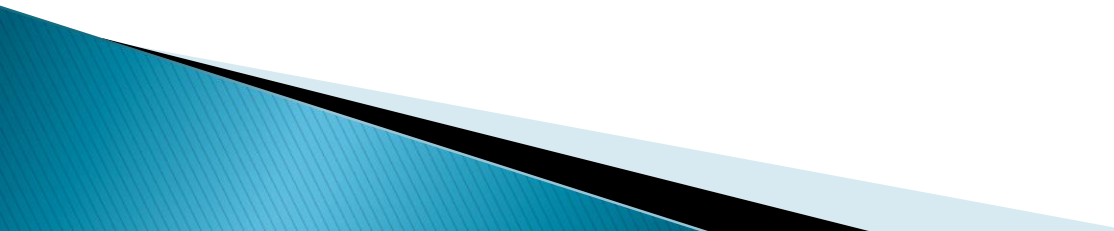
Components of data analysis (Miles & Huberman, 1994)



Data Condensation, Display and Drawing Conclusions

- ▶ Data Condensation: “process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and or transforming data” (Miles & Huberman, 2014) e.g. coding, patterns, jottings, a case, cross-case etc
- ▶ Data Display: extended text, graphs, charts, networks
- ▶ Drawing Conclusions: be light, open, skeptic, and grounded
- ▶ Data condensation, display and conclusion are interwoven (Miles & Huberman, 2014).

Challenges...

- ▶ Ethical issues: level of details versus subjectivity (Wahyudi, 2018)
 - ▶ Interdisciplinary studies: challenging
 - ▶ Be updated with other approaches: e.g. auto-ethnography, indigenous methodology, etc
 - ▶ The (possible) effect(s) of technological advancements on the research and analysis (Flick, 2014)
 - ▶ The intervention of market
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