LEC 8 part 2

Example on rough notes made on interviews transcripts (Research focus, question: What are students' perceptions of feedback?)

The students do seem to think that feedback is important but don't
always find it useful. There's a sense that the whole assessment process,
including feedback, can be seen as threatening and is not always
understood. The students are very clear that they want very specific
feedback that tells them how to improve in a personalised way. They want
to be able to discuss their work on a one-to-one basis with lecturers, as
this is more personal and also private. The emotional impact of feedback
is important

يبدو آن الطلاب يعتقدون آن التعليقات مهمة ولكنهم لا يجدونها مفيدة دائما. هناك شعور بأن عملية التقييم بأكملها ، بما في ذلك التعليقات ، يمكن اعتبارها تهديدا ولا يتم فهمها دائما. الطلاب واضحون جدا أنهم يريدون ملاحظات محددة للغاية تخبرهم بكيفية التحسين بطريقة شخصية. إنهم يريدون أن يكونوا قادرين على مناقشة عملهم على أساس فردي مع المحاضرين ، لأن هذا أكثر

Step 2: Generate initial codes

● Codes and coding are sometimes called labels and labelling

● Codes are labels that assign symbolic meaning to the descriptive information
compiled during a study

● We coded each segment of data that was relevant to or captured something interesting about our research question

● قمنا بترميز كل جزء من البيانات التي كانت ذات صلة آو التقطت شيئا مثيرا للاهتمام حول سؤال بحثنا

A code is simply a short, descriptive word or phrase that assigns meaning to
the data related to the researcher's analytic interests.

● When applicable, in vivo codes are assigned

● عند الاقتضاء ، يتم
تعيين رموز في الجسم
الحي

In vivo codes are phrases taken from the participants to capture the meaning
of the line or text passage

الرموز في الجسم الحي هي عبارات مأخوذة من المشاركين لالتقاط معنى السطر أو مقطع النص

• Coding allows the researcher to simplify and focus on specific characteristics of the data.

يسمح الترميز للباحث بالتبسيط والتركيز على • خصائص محددة للبيانات.

Researchers will move from unstructured data to the development of ideas about what is going on in the data

سينتقل الباحثون من البيانات غير المهيكلة إلى تطوير الأفكار حول ما يجري في البيانات

• Labels can be about actions, activities, concepts, differences, opinions, processes or whatever you think it is relevant.
• You might decide that something is relevant because:
☐ It is repeated in several places;
☐It surprises you;
☐The interviewee explicitly states that it is important;
☐You have read about something similar in previous published research;
☐It reminds you of a theory or concept.

يمكن أن تكون التسميات حول الإجراءات أو الأنشطة أو • المفاهيم أو الاختلافات أو الآراء أو العمليات أو أي شيء تعتقد أنه مناسب. • قد تقرر أن شيئا ما ذو صلة بسبب: ☐ يتكرر في عدة أماكن ؛ ☐ يفاجئك. ☐ ينص الشخص الذي تمت مقابلته صراحة على أنه مهم ؛ ☐ لقد قرأت عن شيء

Types of coding

• Structural coding (or index coding): Coding based on questions (research questions, interview guide questions) and/or topics of inquiry

• Descriptive coding: Coding of the basic topics of chunks of data (often a noun).

• Process coding: Using gerunds ("-ing" words) to code action in the data (Frequently used in grounded theory)

الترميز الهيكلي (آو • ترميز الفهرس): الترميز على أساس الأسئلة (أسئلة البحث ، أسئلة دليل المقابلة) و / أو موضوعات الاستفسار

الترميز الوصفي: • ترميز الموضوعات الأساسية لأجزاء البيانات (غالبا ما يكون اسما).

عملية الترميز: • استخدام gerunds لترميز ("ing-" الكلمات) الإجراء في البيانات (تستخدم بشكل متكرر في النظرية المؤرضة)

Example on codes

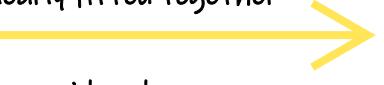| Themes	Codes
The purpose of feedback	Help to learn what you're doing wrong. Unable to judge whether question has been answered. Unable to judge whether question interpreted Properly. Improving grade. Improving structure.
Emotional response to feedback	Like to get fdbk (Feedback) Difficult for L to predict impact Student variability in response to feedback Fdbk taken personally initially Don't want to get fdbk if haven't done Well. Reluctance to hear criticism. Fear of possible criticism. Want fdbk in L's (Lecturers) office as emotional response difficult to manage in public. Negative fdbk can be constructive. Negative fdbk can be framed in a supportive way

Example on codes

- An interview with a family member ("I") who had witnessed abusive situations between two relatives; an older man ("he") who provided care for his wife, who suffered from mental and physical disabilities ("she"):

Interview transcript	Initial notes	Codes	Themes
She doesn't get the care she wants. Then she gets worked up, screaming, kicking, making a scene	She gets agitated and makes a scene	Wife's role in the abusive situation	Being caught in a cycle of violence
He goes crazy then	He responds and "goes crazy"	Husband's role in the abusive situation	Being caught in a cycle of violence
After these episodes I think is when I have seen the bruises	After these episodes I have seen bruises	Evidence of abuse	Being caught in a cycle of violence

Step 3: Search for themes

- Theme is the subjective meaning and cultural-contextual message of data

• الموضوع هو المعنى الذاتي والرسالة الثقافية السياقية للبيانات

- Theme is a red thread of underlying meanings, within which similar pieces of data can be tied together and within which the researcher may answer the question "why?"

• الموضوع هو خيط أحمر من المعاني الأساسية ، يمكن من خلاله ربط أجزاء متشابهة من البيانات معا والتي قد يجيب الباحث من

- We examined the codes, some of them clearly fitted together into an initial theme.
- The themes produced at this stage are considered preliminary.

• قمنا بفحص الرموز ، بعضها يتناسب بوضوح مع موضوع أولي. • تعتبر المواضيع التي يتم إنتاجها في هذه المرحلة أولية.

● The themes are sought from the codes whenever the initial codes are formed.
● For this purpose, you should know the codes. You have a long list of different codes. You can gradually bring similar codes under a set. You can give a name to each set and write a concise explanation for that name separately.
● Then try to organize the code sets meaningfully. Some codes form theme, some others are subthemes and some are codes that do not belong to a theme yet and they are necessary to be written temporarily to later determining the themes they belong to; or it may be necessary to extract a theme from them

● يتم البحث عن الموضوعات من الرموز كلما تم تشكيل الرموز الأولية. • لهذا الغرض ، يجب أن تعرف الرموز. لديك قائمة طويلة من الرموز المختلفة. يمكنك إحضار رموز مماثلة تدريجيًا تحت مجموعة. يمكنك إعطاء أسم لكل مجموعة وكتابة شرح موجز لهذا الاسم بشكل منفصل. • ثم حاول تنظيم مجموعات التعليمات البرمجية بشكل هادف. بعض الرموز تشكل موضوعا ، وبعضها الآخر عبارة عن مواضيع فرعية وبعضها عبارة عن رموز لا تنتمي إلى موضوع حتى الآن ومن الضروري كتابتها مؤقتا لتحديد الموضوعات التي تنتمي إليها لاحقا ؛ أو قد يكون من الضروري استخراج سمة منها

Step 4: Review themes

● Themes should be coherent and they should be distinct from each other.
● At this step, we may delete themes, collapse themes together, and identify subthemes.
● Things to think about include:
❑Do the themes make sense?
❑Does the data support the themes?
❑ Are there themes within themes (subthemes)?
❑Are there other themes within the data?

● ينبغي أن تكون المواضيع متماسكة وأن تكون متميزة عن بعضها البعض. • في هذه الخطوة ، قد نحذف السمات ونطي السمات معا ونحدد الموضوعات الفرعية. • تشمل الأشياء التي يجب التفكير فيها ما يلي: ❑ هل الموضوعات منطقية؟ ❑ هل تدعم البيانات السمات؟ ❑ هل هناك مواضيع داخل الموضوعات (الموضوعات

upon reviewing the themes, it
has been found that subtheme can be established
under emotional
response to feedback theme.

عند مراجعة الموضوعات ، وجد أنه يمكن إنشاء موضوع فرعي تحت الاستجابة العاطفية لموضوع التغذية الراجعة.

● Therefore, Feedback as potentially threatening was generated as a
subtheme within the broader theme Emotional Response to
feedback.

● لذلك ، تم إنشاء التعليقات باعتبارها تهديدا محتملا كموضوع فرعي ضمن الموضوع الأوسع الاستجابة العاطفية للتعليقات.

Theme: Emotional response to feedback

Like to get fdbk,
Difficult for L to predict impact
Student variability in response to feedback

Subtheme: Feedback as potentially threatening
Don't want to get fdbk if haven't done well.
Reluctance to hear criticism,
Fear of possible criticism,
Fdbk taken personally initially
Fdbk has an emotional impact
Want fdbk in L's office as emotional response difficult to manage in the public.
Negative fdbk can be framed in a supportive way

● At the end of this phase, researchers have a good idea of the different themes, how they fit together, and the overall story they tell about the data

● في نهاية هذه المرحلة ، يكون لدى الباحثين فكرة جيدة عن الموضوعات المختلفة ، وكيف تتناسب مع بعضها البعض ، والقصة الشاملة التي يروونها عن البيانات

Step 5: Define Themes

● This is the final refinement of the themes and the aim is to '..identify the 'essence' of what each theme is about.

هذا هو الصقل ● النهائي للمواضيع والهدف هو ".. حدد "جوهر" ما يدور حوله كل موضوع.

● During this phase, we wrote detailed analysis for each individual theme, identifying the story that each theme told while considering how each theme fit into the overall story about the entire data set in relation to the research questions.
● In this stage, we may do renaming for the themes

خلال هذه المرحلة ، ● كتبنا تحليلا مفصلا لكل موضوع على حدة ، وحددنا القصة التي يرويها كل موضوع مع مراعاة كيفية تناسب كل موضوع مع القصة الشاملة حول مجموعة البيانات بأكملها فيما يتعلق بأسئلة البحث. ● في هذه المرحلة ، قد نقوم بإعادة تسمية الموضوعات

● Theme names need to be punchy and immediately give the reader a sense of what the theme is about

يجب أن تكون أسماء ● السمات قوية وأن تعطي القارئ على الفور إحساسا بما يدور حوله الموضوع

● A solo researcher may consult outside experts to determine whether the themes are sufficiently clear and comprehensive

يمكن للباحث المنفرد ● استشارة خبراء خارجيين لتحديد ما إذا كانت المواضيع واضحة وشاملة بما فيه الكفاية

● The process of peer debriefing, with someone who knows a great deal about the area of the inquiry and the method of thematic analysis, will help expose the researcher to aspects of the research that might otherwise remain unspoken

إن عملية استخلاص ● المعلومات من الأقران، مع شخص يعرف الكثير عن مجال التحقيق وطريقة التحليل الموضوعي، ستساعد في تعريض الباحث لجوانب البحث التي قد تظل غير معلنة لولا ذلك.

Step 6: Write-up

● Usually the end-point of research is some kind of report, often a journal article or dissertation.
● Direct quotes from participants are an essential component of the final report (King, Cassell, & Symon, 2004).
● Literature can be used to confirm the research findings as well as provide an opportunity to challenge and add to the literature (Tuckett, 2005).

● Many authors recommend submitting the analyses to participants for their feedback through the process of member checking

Past paper

1-Member checking is the process by which:
a. Researchers setting aside their pre- understanding and acting non- judgementally.
b. Researchers organise the data into clusters and themes.
c. The problem of low response rates to a survey can be overcomed.
d. The validity of an interview schedule can be measured.
e. Researchers ask their participants to comment on an account of the findings.
Ans : E

2-Process coding uses ... as codes; in-vivo coding uses ... as codes.
a. Regular verbs;life words.
b. Gerunds; people's own words.
c. Interview guide questions;common nouns.
d. Life words; regular verbs
Ans : B

3-The fourth step in Braun & Clarke's six-phase framework for doing a thematic
analysis is:
a. Reviewing themes.
b. Searching for themes.
c. Familiarization of data.
d. Initial coding
Ans : A

4.5-The third step in Braun & Clarke's six-phase framework for doing a thematic analysis
is:
a. Defining themes.
b. Reviewing themes.
c. Familiarization of data.
d. Initial coding.
e. Searching for themes
Ans : E

5.In vivo coding uses ..... as codes; process coding uses ..... as codes:
a. diagnostic labels; activity labels.
b. interview guide questions; common nouns.
c. regular verbs; life words.
d. people's own words; gerunds.
e. life words; regular verbs.
Ans : D

Coding based on interview guide questions:
● Index coding

Part of write up phase of Braun and Clarke's thematic analysis:
● Direct quotes from participants are essential in the final report

Coding based on interview guide questions:
● index coding

What is the process code here?
● Adapting to a healthy lifestyle

Codes used here?
● Emotion, belief, value

Codes used here best represented by:
● 3,4,5

Example of doctor, which is not present in the code?
● Authority

coding correct:
● self-worth, stability, comfortable