

Lec 2 → Part 1

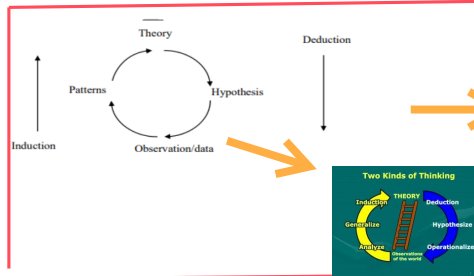
Emic- Etic distinction

refers to constructs or behaviours that are unique to an individual, sociocultural context that are not generalizable. For example, the Jewish High Holy Days or the Christian Easter celebration are not universally acknowledged, as these concepts are religion specific

عادة أو سلوكيات لدين محدد
أو منطقة معينة غير قابلة
للتعميم مثل عيد الفصح
المسيحي مقترن بديانة معينة

Etic refers to universal laws and behaviours that transcend cultures and apply to all humans. For example, the concept that people are biological organisms is an etic concept in that we all need to eat, drink, and sleep to survive.

أشياء تنطبق على جميع الكائنات



استقراء أي تعميم

استنباط أي التدرج deduction من معلومات عامة إلى شيء محدد واضح

paradigm

show side by side

Model of something

provide ways of looking at life and are grounded in sets of assumptions about the nature of reality

beside show

The word paradigm has its origin in Greek where it means pattern

رسم أو نمط أو طريقة عرض الشيء بالواقع أي والقيمة الشيء

The word paradigm was first used by the American philosopher Thomas Kuhn (1962) to indicate to philosophical way of thinking

A research paradigm is "the set of common beliefs and agreements shared between scientists about how problems should be understood and

نموذج البحث هو "مجموعة من المعتقدات والاتفاقيات المشتركة بين العلماء حول كيفية فهم المشكلات ومعالجتها.

فلسفة التفكير الموضوع فلسفي بحث يعني انت كائن طبيعي رح تشوف التفاحة على إنها تفاحة بس الفلاسفة رح يشوفوها إنها تلك الثمرة التي تنبت من بذرة كانت في الأصل ثمرة يعني طريقتهم في النظر للأشياء غير عننا

research paradigm

It is not a methodology, but a philosophy that directs the process of research in a specific manner

مجموعة تعريفات لكلمة paradigm كلها تتمحور حول الفلسفة والطريقة التي يرى فيها الباحث (الفيلسوف) الأشياء

It includes the abstract beliefs that shape how a researcher views the world, and how s/he interprets and performs within that world.

بذك تعتبر إنه الباحث هو الفيلسوف الي رح يشوف العالم بطريقته المختلفة

1. The way of comprehension of the world reality and investigating it.
2. The framework that directs research and practice in a field.
3. The lens by which the researcher can view and comprehend the reality.

The paradigm and the research questions determine data collection and analysis methods

لما تحدد طريقة نظرتك للأشياء رح تعرف كباحث شو طبيعة البيانات الي محتاج تجمعهما

بعد ما تحدد النموذج الي رح تختاره رح تقدر تحدد منهجية البحث

The selected paradigm should guide the selection of the research methodology

It is important for the quality of the process that there is coherence throughout the research between the paradigm and method

COMPONENTS OF RESEARCH PARADIGM

1. Ontology
2. Epistemology
3. Methodology
4. Methods

1. الأنطولوجيا
2. نظرية المعرفة
3. المنهجية
4. أساليب

Ontology involves the philosophy of reality, epistemology addresses how we come to know that reality while methodology identifies the particular practices used to attain knowledge of it

Ontology and epistemology

يتبع مكونات فلسفة البحث

are to research what 'footings' are to a house: they form the foundations of the whole edifice

هي البحث عن ماهية "القواعد" للمنزل: فهي تشكل أسس الصرح بأكمله

ONTOLOGY

'being or existence' science

الانطولوجيا المعروف بعلم الوجود

identifies the nature and shape of social reality and what can be recognized about this reality

A view of the nature of reality - whether it is external or internal to the knower

- Examples of ontological questions
- What is a thing?
 - What are the fundamental parts of the world?
 - How they are related to each other?

يقود السؤال الأنطولوجي الباحث إلى السؤال عن نوع الواقع الموجود: واقع واحد أو واقع أو عدة حقائق (متعددة) مبنية اجتماعيا

The ontological question leads the investigator to ask what type of reality is existent: a single, reality or socially constructed several (multiple) realities

Objectivism: holds that there is an independent reality- External reality

الموضوعية: ترى أن هناك حقيقة مستقلة - واقع خارجي

2. Constructionism: assumes that reality is the product of social processes- Constructed reality.

البنائية: تفترض أن الواقع هو نتاج العمليات الاجتماعية - الواقع المبني

Epistemology

The study of knowledge

نظرية المعرفة

- Its nature
- Its possible scope
- Its necessary limits

knowledge or understanding

is the philosophy of knowledge or how we come to know

Epistemology is closely linked to ontology and methodology

Types of Knowledge

1. Practical knowledge: knowledge that is skills-based, e.g. being able to drive or use a computer.
2. Knowledge by acquaintance: knowledge that doesn't involve facts but familiarity with someone or an objects, e.g. I know my mother, I know what an apple looks like.
3. Factual knowledge: knowledge based on fact, e.g. I know that the sun rises every morning – I know it is true

أنواع المعرفة 1. المعرفة العملية: المعرفة القائمة على المهارات ، على سبيل المثال القدرة على القيادة أو استخدام الكمبيوتر. 2. المعرفة عن طريق التعارف: المعرفة التي لا تنطوي على حقائق ولكن الألفة مع شخص ما أو أشياء ، على سبيل المثال أعرف أمي ، أعرف كيف تبدو التفاحة. 3. المعرفة الواقعية: المعرفة القائمة على الحقيقة ، على سبيل المثال أعرف أن الشمس تشرق كل صباح - أعلم أنها

Epistemologists are concerned with propositional knowledge.

- Epistemologists typically do not focus on procedural or acquaintance knowledge, however, instead preferring to focus on propositional knowledge

describe a fact or a state of affairs, such as "Dogs are mammals," "2+2=7,"

Note that a proposition may be true or false

Knowledge= Justified True Belief → **Three Conditions of Knowledge.**
 1. The Truth condition.
 2. The Belief condition.
 3. The Justification condition.

For example, Hillary Clinton did not win the 2016 US Presidential election. Consequently, nobody knows that Hillary Clinton won the election. One can only know things that are true.

The Truth Condition → One can only know things that are true → what is false cannot be known

The Belief condition → know what you believe. → Failing to believe something precludes knowing it
 • الفشل في تصديق شيء ما • يحول دون معرفته.

Someone who considered Clinton the favourite to win the election, might be said to have "believed" that Clinton would win.

The Justification condition → knowledge is a true-belief which is justified. → المعرفة هي اعتقاد حقيقي له ما يبرره.

- It requires that a knower has adequate indication that a known proposition is true. That adequate indication constructs a sort of evidence and such evidence is known as epistemic justification.
- Epistemic justification is needed to exclude coincidentally true belief such as lucky guess mark, and to provide for the adequate relation between the belief and truth condition for propositional knowledge.

o Singular truth (reality) is assumed, then the researcher must be one of objective detachment to be able to reveal , how things really are?
 o Multiple realities are assumed, then the researcher would reject the idea that people should be investigated like objects of natural sciences. Rather, they

METHODOLOGY → disciplined approach to generating knowledge → نهج منضبط لتوليد المعرفة

steps researchers use to collect and analyse data

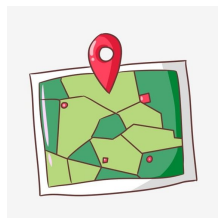
- (a) deciding when and how often to collect data;
- (b) developing or selecting measures for each variable;
- (c) identifying a sample or test population;
- (d) choosing a strategy for contacting subjects;
- (e) planning the data analysis; and
- (f) presenting the finding

The pathway or approach of action that justifies the selection and employment of certain methods

The methodological question leads the researcher to inquire how the world should be studied

METHODS
 • The means of collecting and analysing data.
 • Selection of methods depend on the design of the study and the research questions.

Methodology can be viewed as a map, and the method can be viewed as a sequence of steps to move between two points on this map



Research paradigms past papers

1-The study of knowledge is:

- a. Epistemology.
- b. Ontology.
- c. Methodology.
- d. Phenomenology.
- e. Axiology.

2-Pragmatism argues:

- a. That you adopt the research philosophy that you want.
- b. That the most important determinant of the research method adopted is the research question.
- c. That you make it up as you go along.
- d. The art of the possible.

3-Epistemology is the branch of philosophy that deals with:

- a. The nature of knowledge.
- b. The nature of value.
- c. The nature of existence.
- d. The nature of ethics.
- e. The nature of beauty.

4-Which of the following statements is correct regarding etic perspective:

- a. Refers to the insider's view of reality.
- b. Knowledge is objective.
- c. Knowledge is subjective.
- d. It is qualitatively oriented.
- e. Based in an interpretivist paradigm

5-Which of the following statements is TRUE in regard to Epistemology?

- a. Comes from the Greek word episteme, which means being.
- b. Focuses on propositional knowledge.
- c. It has no intimate association with ontology and methodology.
- d. Deals with values, as those of ethics, aesthetics, or religion.
- e. A systematic account of existenc

6-paradigm?

- a. Enable researchers to to develop universal laws and findings.
- b. Researchers are critical realists who rely on predefined dependent and independent variables.
- c. Statistical tests can be misused leading to misinterpretation within research due to selection of incorrect test of statistics.
- d. The data gathered and analysed would be less likely to be generalised given the consideration that data were mainly dependent on a specific viewpoints and values.
- e. Its significance is largely dependent on the sample size.

True about deductive method:

- formulate hypothesis and test theories

True about etic:

- concerned with objectivity

Wrong about epistemology:

- a view of nature of reality

7-not absolute meaning for research methodology:

- (definition of methodology, different investigation approaches, disciplined sth to generate knowledge, study of understanding how research is conducted methodically).

emic:

- insider's view

Set of beliefs that guide actions:

- paradigms

True about pragmatism:

- answers research questions from various perspectives

Answers

1. A

2.B

3. A

4.B

5.B

6.A