

Research philosophy (Final term) 'PS-01'

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RESEARCH PHILOSOPHY (FINAL TERM)

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Q1 Explain Ontology and Epistemology with relevant examples

ONTOLOGY: is an area of philosophy that deals with the nature of being, or what exists. It is concerned with reality and is often presented with questions such as what is the meaning of being

Two dominant positions within ontology

- Realism: The researcher views the world as existing separately from humans and their interpretations of it.
- Nominalism: The researcher believes that their interpretations of the world are based on their inner subjectivity and the personal lens through which they are viewing

Whilst this may sound simple, it is not black and white. In fact, there are many shades of grey. Researchers can sit anywhere along the realist-nominalist continuum from the extreme realist to the moderate nominalist.

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For example when a physicist establishes different categories to divide existing things into in order to better understand those things and how they fit together in the broader world.

EPISTEMOLOGY:

It is an area of philosophy that is concerned with the creation of knowledge, focusing on how knowledge is obtained and investigating the most valid ways to reach the truth. Epistemology essentially determines the relationship between the researcher and reality and is rooted in the ontological assumptions.

There are three significant branches of epistemology.

- Empiricism: The object of the study is recorded by the brain, but is not produced by the brain. This image is then associated with similar objects, thus requiring the use of a concept.

This concept is formed through a logical process known as induction.

- Transcendental: concepts are formed in one's consciousness through a combination

of previous existing empty templates of reason, also known as a priori categories and the raw material of the object under study. Templates of reason and the data acquired from the human senses change and develop continuously.

- Rationalism: Logical reasoning is the active producer of concepts, and therefore requiring a deductive logical reasoning process. providing the initial premise is correct, deductive logic can provide absolute proof of correctness conclusion reached and is strongly associated with scientific research.

Example is conditions of epistemology are truth, belief and justification, first of all truth occurs when false propositions can not be discerned. For example a lie cannot be truth because it is not factual and is false.

Q3: Give a brief summary of Research onion

This task may seem complex. Thus we will guide you that will work as a research onion complex for you. use of first philosophy holds out a research

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So first we will look at the three philosophies.

1. Ontology: This philosophy makes you aware of the nature of reality, you ask yourself different questions while using the research method.
2. Epistemology: It tries to find the acceptable knowledge and addresses the facts according to that. Here you can find the acceptable knowledge about the field of your choice.
3. Axiology: It helps you learn how values and opinions impact the collection and analysis of your research. Here you don't have to eliminate the impact of it.

First Layer Of Onion Research: It gives you the structure, guidance and possible limitations to follow decisions. Here we can gather and analyse information to come up with a fine research.

Objectivism: It helps us to learn the different meanings of social phenomenon may have on the social sector.

Positivism: Here the research question is hypothesis that you can test with positivism.

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- Constructivism: It says that social sectors are responsible for creating social phenomena.
- Realism: It says the social reality and you are not dependent on each other.
- Interpretivism: It help us to interpret how people participate in the social and cultural life.
- Pragmatism: You can also judge a topic from one or both viewpoints about the impact of the social sectors.

Second Layer Of Research Onion.

- Deductive: Here our aim is to find the answers to the question that you have at the start of the research.
- Inductive: If you want to create your own theory then you use the inductive method. It is opposite of the deductive in research method.

Third Layer Of Research Onion.

- Experiment: Here the experimented classes are very scientific and complex in the structure. It make it tough for others to replicate your research.
- Survey: In research onion survey is often limited with the deductive

approach, It is one of the fastest and economical research strategy.

- Case study: Here you will study one or more people. You can use the same to do research on real life cases.
- Action Research: In this method of research onion that tries to find and solve a problem or an issue.
- Grounded theory: This builds a theory after prediction and explaining the behaviour with the use of inductive method.
- Ethnography: Anthropology is the study that allows you to study in a detached way.
- Archival research: It gives us the suggested name in other words research with the use of the archive documents and existing information.

Fourth Layer of Research Onion.

- Mono-method: Here we can gather only one type of information from qualitative and quantitative.
- Mixed-methods: It allows us to use both qualitative and quantitative methods for the purpose of study.

Fifth Layer of Research Onion.

- cross sectional: It may help you in observing the behaviour of a group of

or an aspect.

Longitudinal: It allow us to use qualitative and quantitative research methods. Here you can focus samples over long time

Sixth Layer Of Research Onion

- Data analysis and collection: Here you decide the questionnaire content and sample groups. you also give a touch to the questions you will ask in the interview and many other things. You must keep the same thing in mind for the strategies choices and time horizons. It may help you reach the valid results.

Q2 Explain Discourse Analysis: It is a research method for studying written or spoken language in relation to the social context. It aim to understand how language is used in real life situation when you are doing discourse analysis you might focus on.

1. The purpose and effects of different types of language.
2. Cultural rules and conventions in communication.
3. How values, beliefs and assumptions are communicated.

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4 How use language relates to the social communication.

5 How use language relates to the social political and historical context.

Discourse analysis is a common qualitative research method in many humanities and social science disciplines including, linguistics, sociology, anthropology, psychology and cultural studies.

Discourse analysis is use in examining how language works and how meaning is created in different social context.

It can apply to any instance of written or oral language as well as non verbal aspects of communication such as tone and gestures. Suitable material for discourse analysis are.

Book, newspapers

Brochures and advertisements

Business and government documents.

Websites, posts and comments

Interview & conversations.

By analyzing these types of discourse analysis aim to gain an understanding of social groups and how they communicate. Discourse analysis is different from other methods unlike linguistic approach that focus only on the rules of language use.

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discourse analysis emphasizes the contextual meaning of language. It focus on the social aspect of communication and the ways people use language to achieve specific effects for example to build trust to create doubt to evoke emotions or to manage conflict.

Instead of focusing on smaller units of language such as sounds words or phrases discourse analysis is used to study larger chunks of language such as entire conversations texts or collection of text. The selected sources can be analyzed on multiple level.

How to Conduct Discourse analysis

Following steps must be followed.

Step 1: Define the research question and select the content of analysis.

Step 2: Gather information and theory on the context.

Step 3: Analyze the content for theme and patterns.

Step 4: Review the result and draw conclusion, you will consider your analysis in relation to the broader context.

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that you established criteria to draw conclusions that answer your research question.

Q4 Explain pragmatism and constructivism and difference between them

PRAGMATISM:

It is defined as a philosophic approach that evaluates theories and beliefs in terms of the success of their practical application. It means thinking of or dealing with problems in a practical way rather than by using theory or abstract principles.

Example: use of pragmatism in a sentence. noun pragmatism example is addressing problems logically and practically is an example of pragmatism.

pragmatism theory: It is a philosophical movement that includes those who claim that an ideology is true if it works satisfactorily that the meaning of a proposition is to be found in the practical consequences of accepting it and that impractical ideas are to be rejected.

CONSTRUCTIVISM:

It is the recognition that reality is a product of human intelligence interacting with experience in the real world. As soon as you include human mental activity in the process of knowing reality, Constructivism accepts reality as a construct of human mind, therefore reality is perceived to be subjective.

This philosophy is used based on cognitive psychology and its background relates to Socratic method.

There are various types of Constructivism such as

(i) phenomenological

(ii) Biological

(iii) Radical

(iv) Cognitive.

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Philosophy	Positivism	Constructivism
Type of Research Method	Mixed Both open and closed ended questions both emerging and predetermined approaches qualitative and quantitative data analysis	Qualitative open ended questions emerging approaches text image data
Research Practices	Collect both qualitative & quantitative data. Developing a rationale for mixing methods. Integrates the data at various stages of inquiry. Presents visual pictures of the procedures in the study. Employs practice of both qualitative and quantitative research.	Position researcher within the context collects participants generate meanings focuses on a single value into the study. Validates the accuracy of findings interprets the data. Creates an agenda for change. Involves researchers in collaborating with participants