















#### Postgraduate Research Talk Series 8/2022

# Qualitative Research Design and Approach

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21st September 2022 (Wednesday)

Organised by:
Postgraduate Studies Unit, UUM COB
Tunku Puteri Intan Safinaz School of Accountancy (TISSA-UUM)



















## Let's Learn...



Narrated Anas bin Malik:

that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said:

"Who goes seeking knowledge, then he is in Allah's cause until he returns."

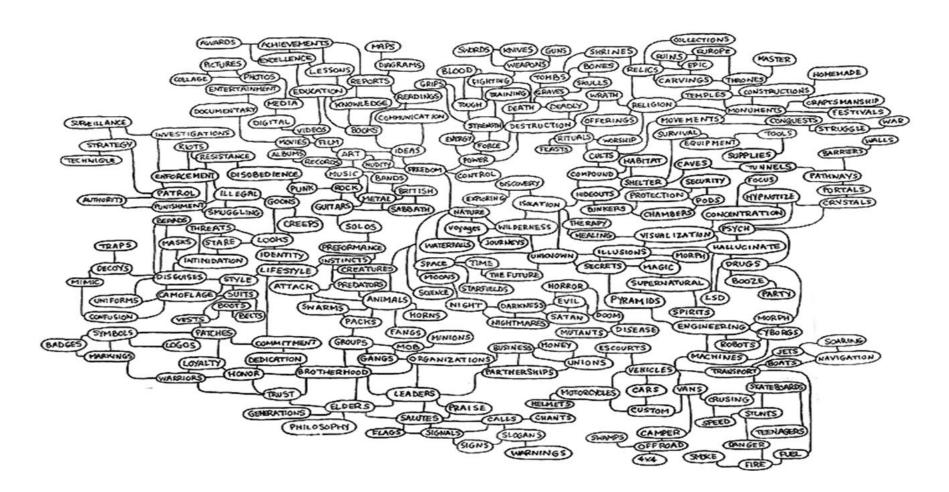
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#### **Outline**

Introduction
Research problem
5 elements of qualitative research
Conclusion



## Where you should start???













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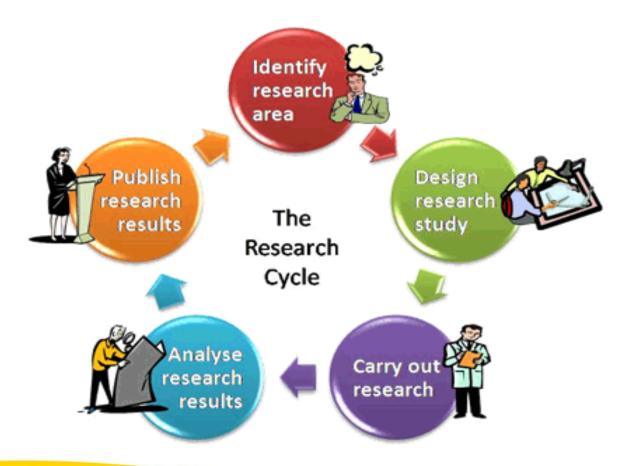


ABEST 21 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





#### Where you should start???









### Research problem









#### Research problem

## LITERATURE REVIEW







#### Research problem

Develop the Research Question(s) & Research Objective(s)

Research Question(s) – What? Why? How? Who?

Research objective(s) – Understand? Discover? Explore? Construct?







### Data driven or theory driven?

Qualitative - Data driven

"The primary knowledge creation mechanism is identifying patterns by refining, selecting, and applying analytic methods to very rich datasets"







#### **Inductive or deductive?**

Qualitative – Inductive

Build their patterns, categories and themes from the "bottom up". Working back and forth between the themes until they established a comprehensive and meaningful themes









Theoretical framework @ Conceptual framework?

Qualitative – Conceptual framework

Research problem cannot meaning- fully be research in reference to only one theory, or concept resident within one theory. The researcher may have to "synthesize" the existing view in literature (theoretical/empirical findings)

(Liehr and Smith, 1999)







Instrument

THE RESEARCHER(S)







#### Five elements of qualitative research

Ontology

Epistemology

Methodology

Axiology

Rhetorical







#### 1. Ontology

"what is the form and nature of reality and, therefore, what is or can be known about it".

Ontology is reality or the very essence of the social phenomena that the researchers investigate. The phenomena is an independent existence and not dependent for it on the knower.

#### **Subjective**

Cohen et al. (2000), Coleman and Briggs (2002), Guba and Lincoln (1994) and Healy and Perry (2000)







#### 2. Epistemology

"what is the nature of the relationship between the knower or would-be known?

It is a relationship between the reality and the researchers. This relationship normally will discover various issues related to knowledge, such as how we find it, how we recognise it, when we find it, how we use it and how it distinguishes truth from falsehood.

#### Interpretivist @ Critical theory

Cohen et al. (2000), Coleman and Briggs (2002), Guba and Lincoln (1994)

and Healy and Perry (2000)







#### 3. Methodology

"how can the inquirer (would-be knower) go about finding out whether what he or she believes can be known"

It is a technique used by the researcher to investigate reality. It underpins the researcher's work and is a guide to the research activities.

Cohen et al. (2000), Coleman and Briggs (2002), Guba and Lincoln (1994) and Healy and Perry (2000)







## 3. Methodology Research Approaches in Social Science (Denzin & Lincoln, 1994/2005/2011)

Interpretivist

Case Study

Grounded Theory

Phenomenology

Ethnography

Action research – Critical Theory

Which one is suitable for business/management research?







### 3. Methodology

#### **Data sources:**

- People (as individuals, groups or collectives)
- Organisations, institutions and entities
- Text (published and unpublished sources including virtual ones)
- Settings and environment (material, visual/sensory and virtual)
- Object, artefacts, media products (material, visual/sensory and virtual)
- Events and happenings (material, visual/sensory and virtual)







#### 3. Methodology

#### **Data sources:**

People (as individuals, groups or collectives)

How to chose participants?

Purposeful/selective/criterion sampling Snowballing technique Data saturated – 8 to 12 participants







### Methodology

#### Data collection method

Data collection protocol/guide Pilot study

Interview – Semi structured/Unstructured
Observation
Documents
Survey question
Artifact







### 3. Methodology

#### Data analysis

Interview – Thematic analysis

Observation – Participation @ nonparticipation

Documents - Content analysis, typology

Survey question – Descriptive statistic

Diary - ?

Artifact -?







#### 4. Axiology

"the researchers admit the value-laden nature of the study"

The researchers actively report their values and biases as well as the value-laden nature of information gathered from the field

## Trustworthiness Ethical consideration

Creswell, 2014, Guba & Lincoln, 1994 and Sinkovics et al., 2008







## 4. Axiology Trustworthiness/Ethical consideration

- 1. Credibility the degree of relationship between the realities of the research domain and participants, how closely the researcher interprets the intentions and realities and how closely the researcher is representative of those participants.
- 2. Dependability the stability of the data gathering and data analysis.
- 3. Transferability the rigour of the data from the participants, so that the researcher can make judgements about the transferability.
- 4. Conformability data, interpretation and outcomes of the inquiries are rooted in the context of participants and can be tracked to the sources.

Guba & Lincoln, 1994







## 4. Axiology Trustworthiness/Ethical consideration

#### Triangulation/cross check - Flick (2007)

## **Comprehensive triangulation** 1. Investigation triangulation 2. Theory triangulation 3. Methodology triangulation . within method . between method 4. Data triangulation 5. Systematic triangulation of perspectives







#### 5. Rhetorical

"the art of speaking or writing effective"

It refers generally to how language is employed

**Ambiguous statement** 

Firestone (1987)







#### 5. Rhetorical

#### **Example of qualitative term**

- Examine Understand
- 2. Hypothesis Proposition
- 3. Evaluate observe
- 4. Reliability & Validity Trustworthiness
- 5. Sample & Population Participants
- 6. Questionnaire Survey question

**Avoid** – measure, test, evaluate, explain.







#### **Characteristics of Qualitative Researcher**

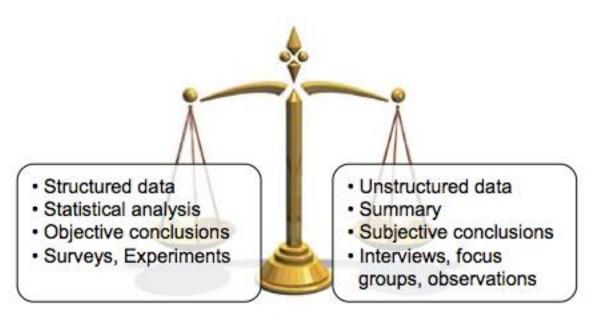
- 1. Curious and open minded
- 2. Aware of wider business context
- 3. Empathetic and patient
- 4. Using multiple research methods
- 5. Collaborative
- 6. Ethical







#### **Conclusion**



Quantitative Research Qualitative Research





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#### CALL FOR PAPERS

#### THE 5<sup>th</sup> qualitative SEARCH CONFERENCE 2022 (QRC '22)

Qualitative inquiry: Expanding the Boundaries of Methodology and Theory

#### 28th - 30th November 2022 • Online (Webinar)

#### FIELDS OF INTEREST:

Scope of papers include, but not limited to the following fields:

Accounting, Business Management, Economics, Finance and Banking, Education, History, Psychology, Medical, Laws and Public Administration, Human Science, Islamic Revelation Others

#### SUBMISSION GUIDELINES:

- Papers must be original and have not been previously accepted in any journal or under consideration for publication elsewhere.
- The paper must be submitted in MS Word format through QRC2022 website. For detailed guidelines, please visit http://www.gualitative-research-conference.com

#### **PUBLICATION OPPORTUNITIES:**

- All papers presented in the conference will be published in the Conference Proceeding.
- \*The QRC Proceeding is in the process of applying for Web of Science (WoS) and Scopus indexing.
- Selected papers will have the opportunity for publications in selected Scopus-indexed journals.
   \*\*The list of journals as listed in our website.

#### IMPORTANT DATES (FINAL CALL):

Paper Submission Deadline	15th October 2022
Notification of Acceptance	30th October 2022
Camera Ready	15th November 2022

#### CONFERENCE & WORKSHOP FEES:

Items	Fee (RM)	USD
Conference Only (Student)	350.00	90.00
Conference Only (Non-student)	550.00	140.00
Workshop Only (Student)	200.00	50.00
Workshop Only (Non-student)	300.00	75.00
Conference & Workshop (Student)	450.00	120.00
Conference & Workshop (Non-student)	750.00	190.00

#### **KEYNOTE SPEAKERS:**



Professor Dr. Siti Aishah Hassan, Department of Counsellor Education and Counseling Psychology, Faculty of Educational Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia.



Professor Dr. Johnathan A. Smith, Professor of Psychology, Birkbeck University of London, United Kingdom.

#### WORKSHOP FACILITATORS:



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