Epistemology,
Paradigm, Research
Question, and
Methodology

Dr. Kirsten Brown

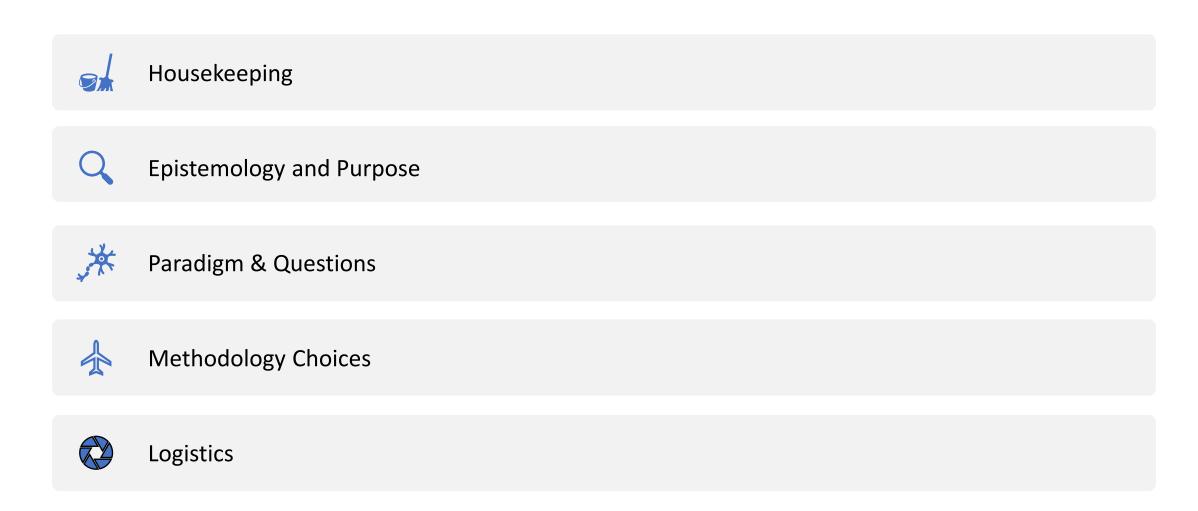
Twitter: @DrKirstenBrown

Course Website:

https://kirstenbrown.org/wmu/



Agenda



Housekeeping Overview





GETTING TO KNOW YOU

BRIGHTSPACE





TECHNICAL DIFFICULTIES

ACCESSIBILITY



My Positionality

- There are different ways to understand what is reality.
- Probably useful to put a disclaimer on the instructor's version.
- I view quant, qual, and mixed methods as a spectrum of approaches that work together.
- Some folks might even call me pragmatic.



Epistemology = How I know something?

Purpose = What is the intent of my study?

Paradigm = What is my conceptual or theoretical framework?

Research Questions = What information do I want to know?

Methodology = What procedures can I use?

Logistics = Is this doable?

Epistemology

- How do you know something?
- Objectivist = stable characteristics that can be verified regardless of who the observer is.
- Constructivist = meaning is situated within the observer and shaped by human consciousness.
- These shape:
 - · What counts as knowledge?
 - How do we know what we know?
 - Relationship between knower and known?
- Bhattacharya (2017)



Small Group Work: Shifting Between Knowing

Example	Objectivist	Constructivist
Heart	A muscular organ, which is hollow, that pumps blood through the circulatory system through dilation and contraction.	A place from where one feels love for other human beings and pets.
Table	A piece of furniture with flat horizontal surface supported by four legs.	A place where one can dance in a bar with adequate amount of alcohol intake
Dog		
Your Research Topic		

Bhattacharya, 2017, p. 3



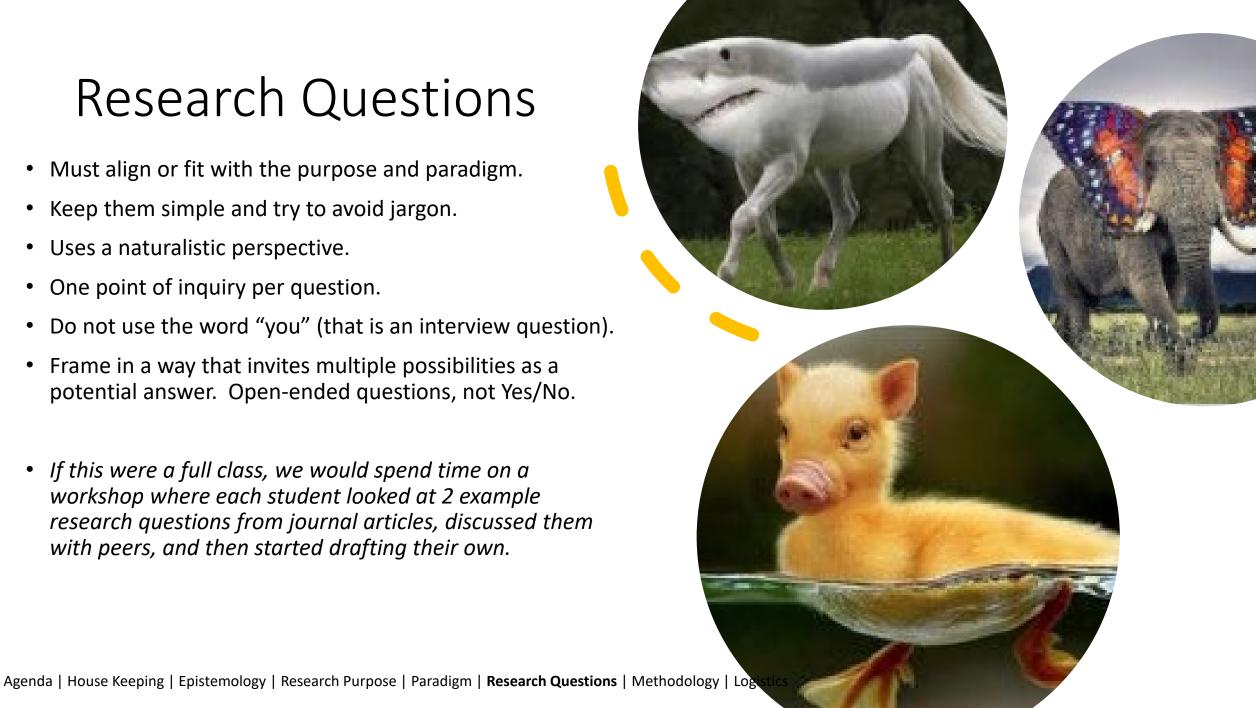
- Understand
- Interrogate
- Deconstruct

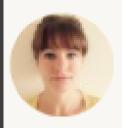
Paradigms

Understand	Interrogate	Deconstruct
Interpretive	Critical	Postmodern
Narrative Inquiry	Feminism	Postcolonial
Phenomenology	Marxism	Post structural

Research Questions

- Must align or fit with the purpose and paradigm.
- Keep them simple and try to avoid jargon.
- Uses a naturalistic perspective.
- One point of inquiry per question.
- Do not use the word "you" (that is an interview question).
- Frame in a way that invites multiple possibilities as a potential answer. Open-ended questions, not Yes/No.
- If this were a full class, we would spend time on a workshop where each student looked at 2 example research questions from journal articles, discussed them with peers, and then started drafting their own.





Annelies Kleinherenbrink

@kleinherenbrink

During lectures, I switched from asking "does anyone have a question before I move on?" to telling "someone ask me a question before I move on" and it is so simple but SUCH a game changer. #AcademicTwitter

12:02 AM · Feb 16, 2022 · Twitter Web App

1,217 Retweets 191 Quote Tweets 14.5K Likes

Common Qualitative Methodology Choices

Narrative

Phenomenology

Grounded Theory

Ethnography

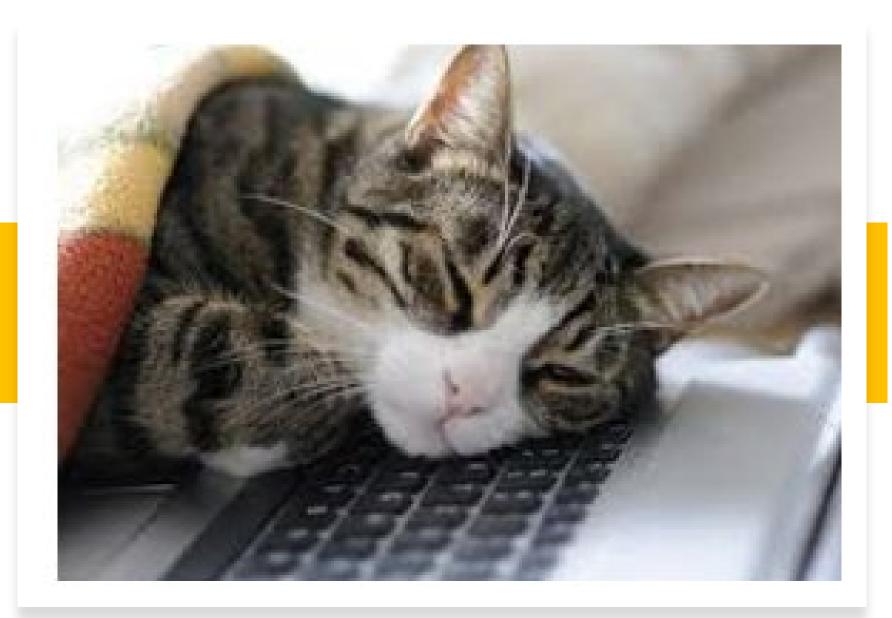
Case Study

Discourse Analysis



Logistics

- Is it ethical to do this?
 - Will this research cause harm to others
 - Will this research cause harm to yourself
- Will the community (that your data comes from) benefit from this?
- Is it wise to do this? Care for the human instrument.
- Is it expensive to do this?
- How does this fit with your career goals?
- Would you enjoy learning about something else more?



Five Minute Break