

Methodologies and methods revisited

IN 5000/9000

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research

methodologies

paradigm

concepts

design

questions

find

differences

methods

framework

aimed

produced

conceptual

analytical

producing

knowledge

teaching

help

represent

meaning/view

data/fieldwork

others

helpful

process

provide

add

cut

flexibility

coarsely

beyond

students

applying

project

work

delineates

paradigms

reading

making

work

carried

main

across

feature

simple

combined

however

evaluating

clarity

kinds

describing

supporting

way

problem

carrying

framework

differences

three

levels

clear

presenting

visible

kind

set

focus

owns

artefact

distinction

typology

also

suggestions

useful

similarities

described

easily

planning

distinguishing

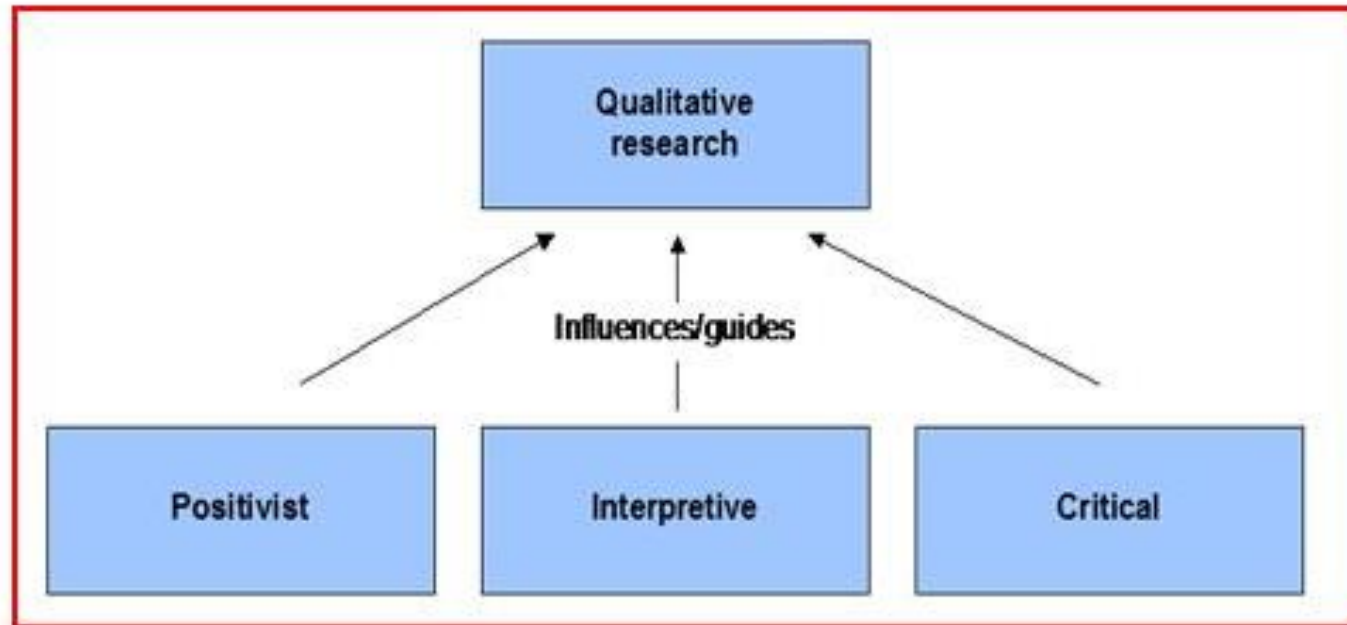
offered

choices

coherent

arrive

From Myers living version:



Paradigms:

Paradigms

Positivist

Interpretive

Critical

reality is objectively
given and can be
described by measurable
properties which are
independent of the
observer

Paradigms

Positivist

reality is objectively given and can be described by measurable properties which are independent of the observer

Interpretive

access to reality is only through social constructions such as language, consciousness and shared meanings

Critical

Paradigms

Positivist

reality is objectively given and can be described by measurable properties which are independent of the observer

Interpretive

access to reality is only through social constructions such as language, consciousness and shared meanings

Critical

social reality is historically constituted and produced and reproduced by people. Focuses on the oppositions, conflicts and contradictions in contemporary society, and seeks to be emancipatory

Paradigms and methodologies

Positivist

Interpretive

Critical

Case Study

Ethnography

Grounded
Theory

Action
Research

From Myers living version

... and methods

Positivist

Interpretive

Critical

Case Study

Ethnography

Grounded
Theory

Action
Research

Listening-in

Document analysis

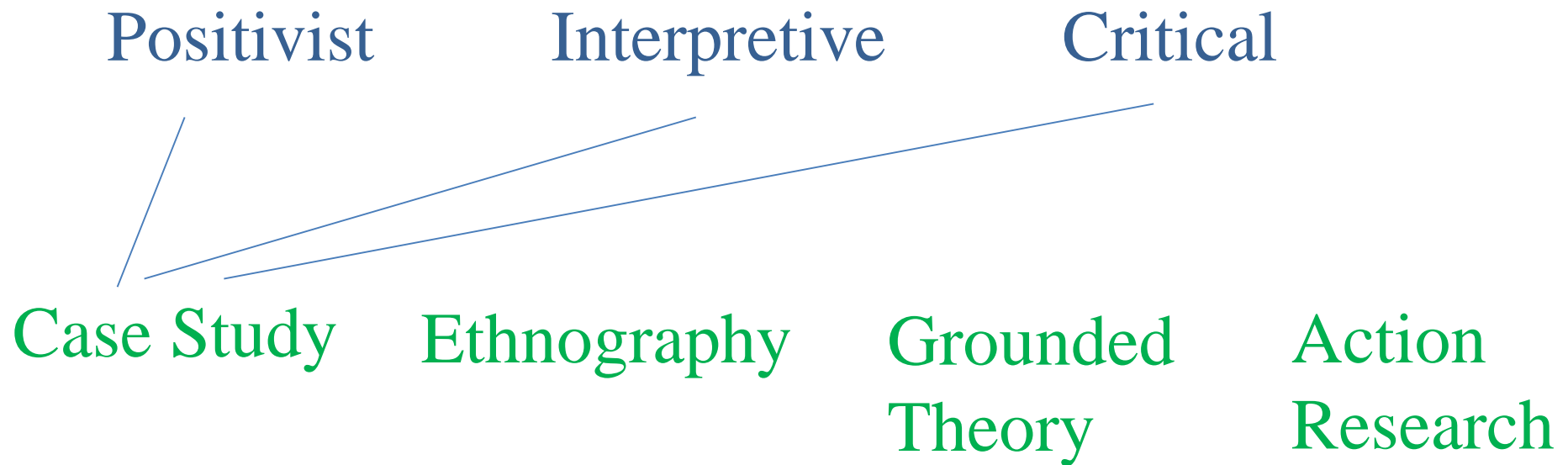
Video

Interview

Observation

Photo

What goes together?



What about this one?

Positivist

Interpretive

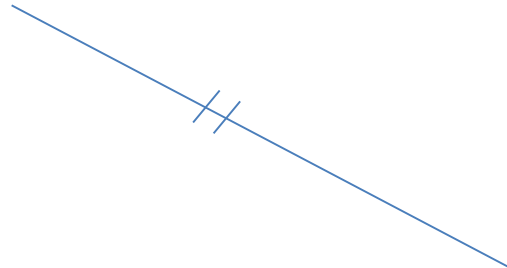
Critical

Case Study

Ethnography

Grounded
Theory

Action
Research



And this?

Positivist

Interpretive

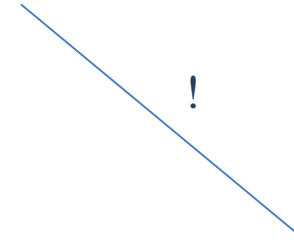
Critical

Case Study

Ethnography

Grounded
Theory

Action
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Methods for methodologies

Positivist

Interpretive

Critical

Case Study

Ethnography

Grounded Theory

Action Research

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Can we talk about the knowledge we get from making an artefact with some of the same terms we use when talking about qualitative social science-based research?



Different kinds of questions

Descriptive:

open up for descriptions of conditions or situations, and explanations of how something changes or stays unchanged.

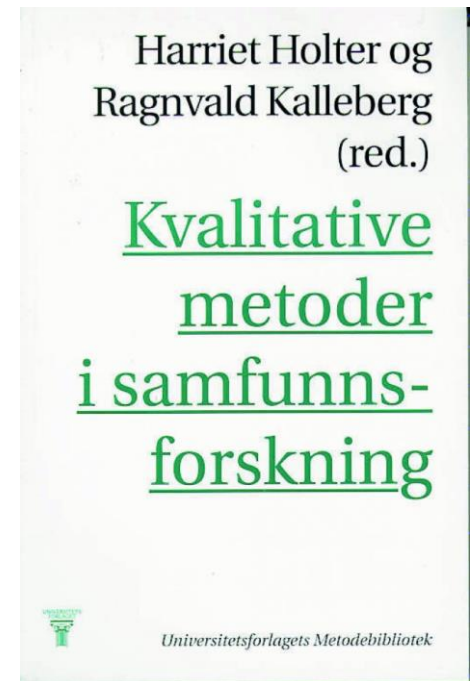
Normative:

we ask which value a social reality has. Normative arguments is required to answer evaluating questions.

Constructive:

evaluating something can logically be used to suggest and discuss improvements to it.

(Kalleberg 1992, 2002)



Paradigms and methodologies

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Descriptive

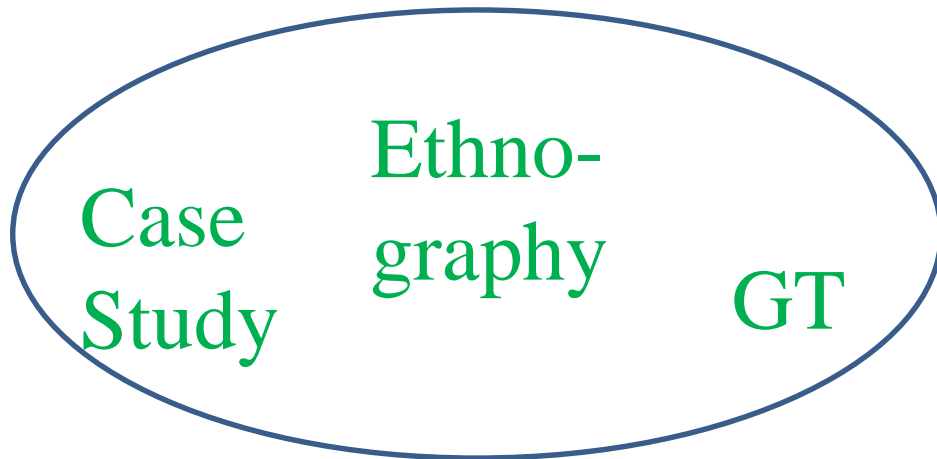
Constructive

Including design methodologies

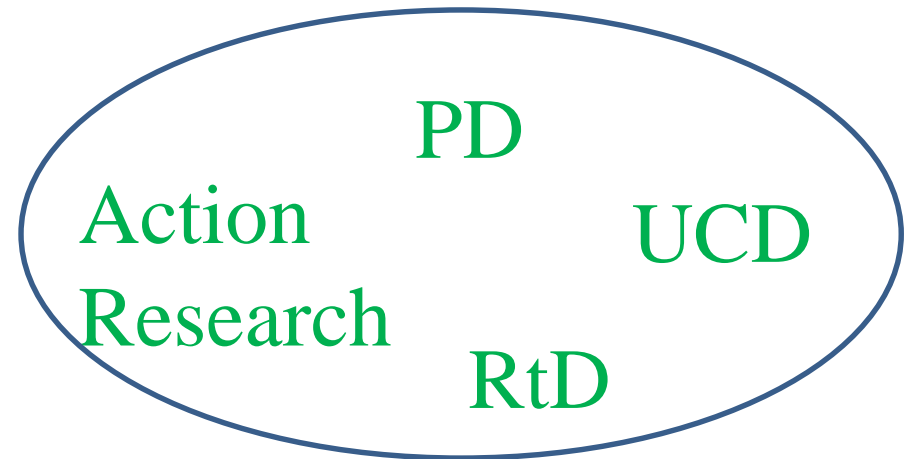
Positivist

Interpretive

Critical

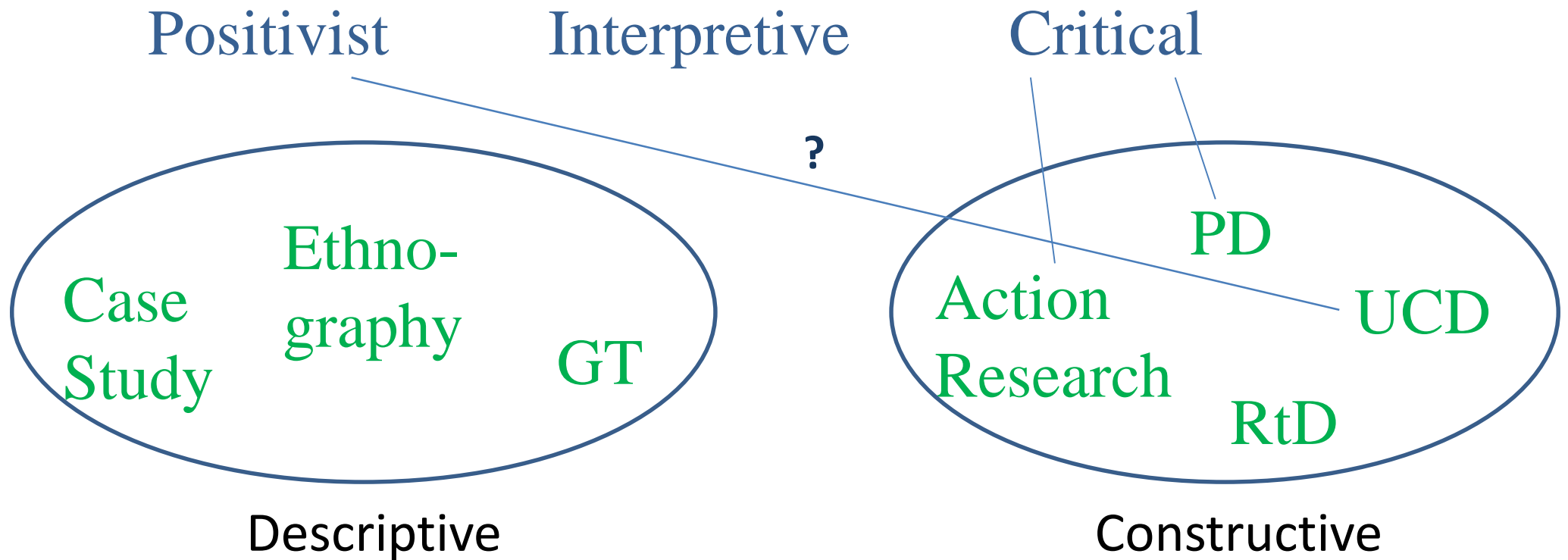


Descriptive



Constructive

What goes together?



If you know the basic elements,
you can mix them!



An example: case study and ethnography

Case study:

- Investigate a phenomenon in its context
- the boundaries between phenomenon and context are not clear

Ethnography

- Ethnographers immerse themselves in the lives of the people they study
- seek to place the phenomena studied in their social and cultural context.

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Ethnography

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Checking: Who delineates the research/field?

Another example: PD and action research

PD:

- Future users participate in the design process
- Empower people with less power
- Focus often on the process (or the artifact)

AR:

- Solve practical problems
- Contribute to research
- Work with an organization that experience a problem

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PD:

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AR:

- Solve practical problems
- Contribute to research
- Work with an organization that experience a problem

Checking: Who owns the problem?

Yet another: Positivist versus interpretive

Positivist:

- Reality is objectively given
- Can be described independently of any observer
- Uncover facts
- ..often by measurable properties
- Often for prediction

Interpetive:

- access to reality is only through social constructions
- language, consciousness, shared meanings
- Inter-subjective understanding

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Checking: Whose perspective is described?



research
methodologies
design
concepts
paradigm
aimed questions
methods
find
producing
three
knowledge
produced
analytical
conceptual also
differences
distinguishing typology coherent way
Combined presenting
clear set make makes useful others cut
supporting describing distinction suggestions coarsely similarities carrying
However artefact focus project teaching
problem paradigms
meanings/view data/fieldwork across
knowledges represent
process levels
kinds provide flexibility
applying evaluating kind delineates choices
reading owns described main
help students
helpful offered add
framework easily
carried arrive visible beyond