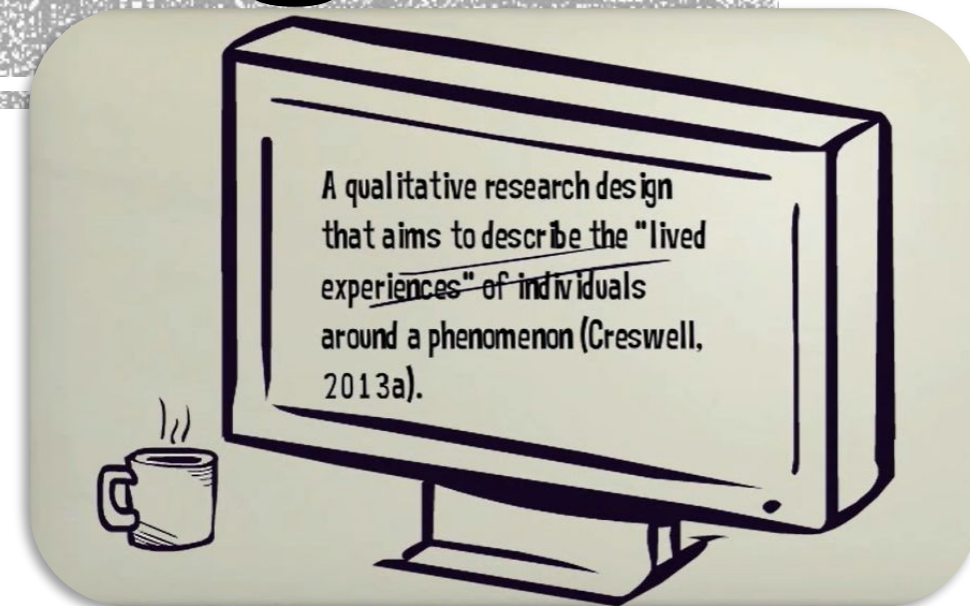


Phenomenological research design

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INTRODUCTION & definition of phenomenology research



Features & objective of phenomenology research design



Characteristics of phenomenology research



Types of phenomenology research



Steps of phenomenology research



Strengths and weaknesses of phenomenology research



Methods in phenomenology research



CONCLUSION

Content





Introduction

- “ Whereas a narrative study reports the life of a single individual, a phenomenological study describes the meaning of several individuals of their lived experience...”
- The main goal of the approach is to arrive at a description of the nature of a specific phenomenon
- Phenomenological research examines human experiences through the descriptions provided by people involved



Features & objective of phenomenology research design

Phenomenological studies help in raising an understanding of the relationship between states of individual consciousness and social life.

Phenomenology attempts to uncover how human awareness is implicated in the production of a social action, social situation and social world.

Phenomenological study is to trace out precisely the lived experiences of people & generate theories or models of phenomena being studied.





**Characteristics
of
phenomenology
research**

- **Description**

The aim of phenomenology is the description of the phenomenon, and not explain the phenomenon

- **Reduction**

Reduction is as a process in which the assumptions and prejudices about the phenomenon of delayed to ensure that biases do not pollute the description of the observations and ensure that the form of the description as the things themselves.

- **Essence**

The essence is the core meaning of individual experiences in certain phenomena as they are.

- **Intentionality**

Phenomenology using two concepts noesis and noema to express intentionality. Intentionality refers to as the correlation between noema and noesis that direct interpretation of the experience.

Types of phenomenology research

Realistic phenomenological research

Constitutive phenomenological research

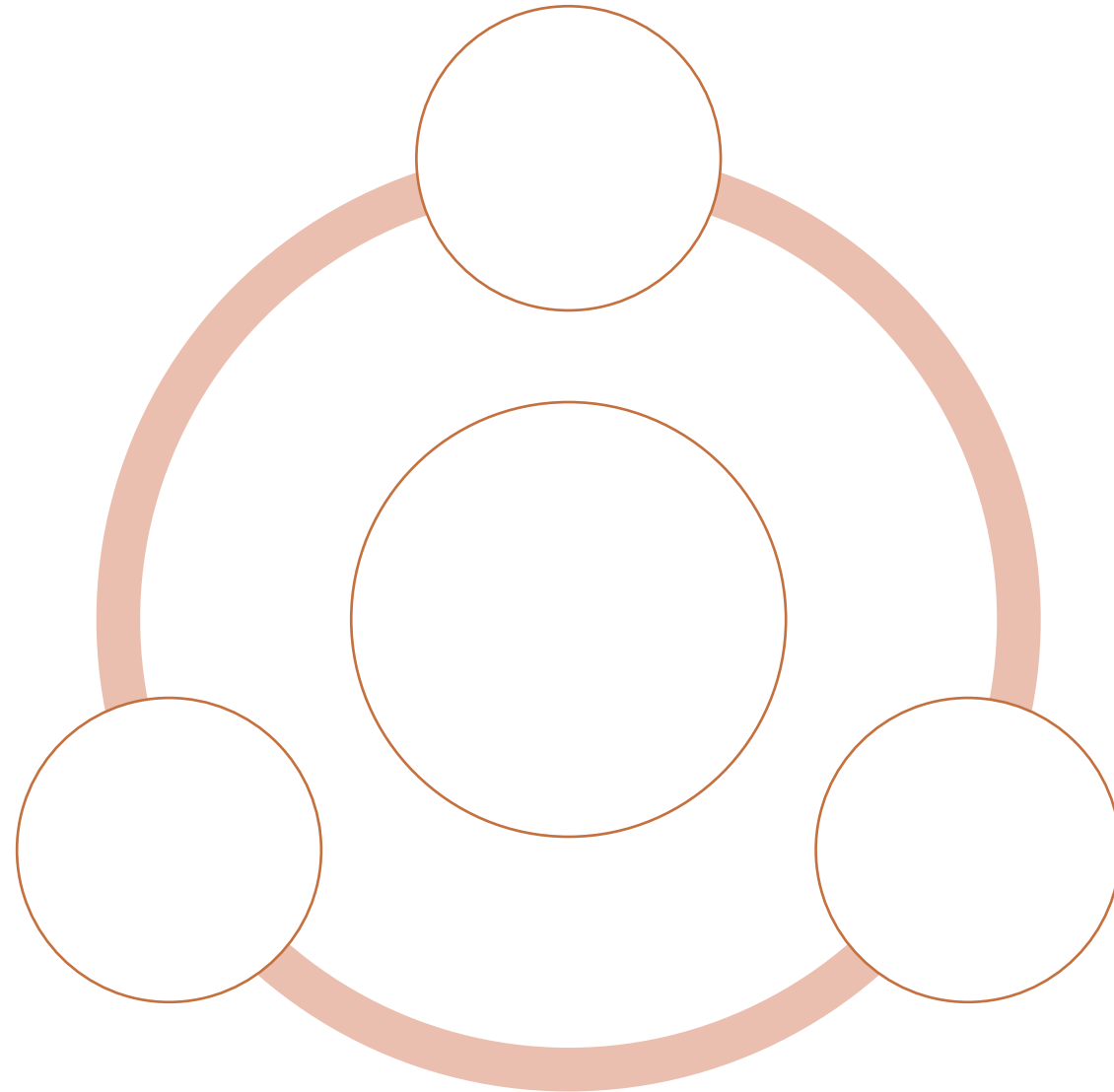
Existential phenomenological research

Hermeneutical phenomenological research



Steps of phenomenology research

- There are three steps in the process of descriptive phenomenology, namely:



Strengths of phenomenology research



**1. UNIQUE
PERSPECTIVES**



**2.
UNDERSTANDING**



3. RICH DATA



1. Subjectivity

2. Bias

3. Pure Bracketing

4. Presentation

5. Typical

Weaknesses of phenomenology research



Methods in phenomenology research

- A variety of methods can be used in phenomenologically-based research, including interviews, conversations, participant observation, action research, focus meetings and analysis of personal texts.



1. Determine if the problem is suited to a phenomenological study.

2. Identify the common phenomenon of interest to the study.

3. Determine philosophical and personal positioning (transcendental, hermeneutic, or phenomenography) to determine the way research will develop because philosophy and methodology are connected.

4. Bracketing...

The researcher sets aside their experiences, biases, and preconceived notions to understand the phenomenon appears to the participant not how it is perceived by the researcher.

5. Recruit participants who have had lived experience with the concept or phenomenon being researched.

6. Collect data from participants. The most common form of data are interviews. Interviews are unstructured and broad, open-ended questions are asked (What has been your experience with ____?). Data can also be collect through documents, such as journals or diaries, and through observations.

7. Data analysis

Researcher highlights sentences/quotes that describe how the participants experienced the phenomenon and develops clusters of meanings into themes.

8. Writing descriptions of WHAT the individual participants experienced and a description of the context and setting that influenced HOW the participants experienced the phenomenon.

9. Write the essence of the phenomenon. This gives potential readers insight into what it would be like to experience the phenomenon.

Sampling

Relies on very small samples (often 10 or fewer)

Two principles guide sample selection

Participants must have experienced phenomenon of interest.

They must be able to articulate what it is like to have lived that experience.



Conclusion

- A phenomenological research design was chosen for study because it best captured the experiences of doctorate holders interviewed. The phenomenological study is a logical choice in learning about the different phenomena that affect doctoral persistence. The research aim is to gain an understanding of the effects of community on doctoral persistence through examining the experiences of those impacted by a lack of community. The community core in an online learning environment can best be understood through phenomenological study research.