

**FIVE APPROACHES TABLE TEMPLATE**

<b>RESEARCH APPROACH</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>	<b>BACKGROUND</b>	<b>TYPES</b>	<b>PROCEDURES USED TO CONDUCT</b>	<b>CHALLENGES</b>
<b>NARRATIVE</b>	Focuses on people's narratives and their interpretations of their experiences. Highlights the significance of narration and chronology (Creswell & Poth, 2018).	Originated in history, sociology, anthropology, and literature. Jerome Bruner, Clandinin, and Connelly are essential individuals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Life Story</li> <li>- Oral History</li> <li>- Biographical</li> <li>- Autobiographical</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Find someone who has a narrative.</li> <li>2. Gather information using documents, observations, and interviews.</li> <li>3. Look for tales in data, "restorying" them to find themes.</li> <li>4. Use a precise timeline to present the story.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The legitimacy of personal experiences.</li> <li>- Ethical issues in sharing personal narratives.</li> <li>- Harmonizing the participant's account with the investigator's analysis.</li> </ul>
<b>PHENOMEN.</b>	Aims to capture the core of a phenomenon by examining people's experiences.	Grounded in philosophy, especially in the writings of Martin Heidegger and Edmund Husserl. Concentrates on the core of experiences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interpretive (Heideggerian)</li> <li>- Descriptive (Husserlian)</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Select a phenomena for investigation.</li> <li>2. Conduct interviews with people who have witnessed the phenomena to get information.</li> <li>3. Conduct a textual and structural description, identify critical assertions, and create meaningful units for the data analysis (Creswell &amp; Poth, 2018).</li> <li>4. Combine the descriptions to express the main ideas of the encounter.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Retaining personal prejudices.</li> <li>- Ensuring detailed, abundant descriptions.</li> <li>- The capacity of the participants to explain their experiences.</li> </ul>
<b>GROUNDING THEORY</b>	Seeks to develop or unearth a theory based on field facts, especially when considering social dynamics.	Created by Anselm Strauss and Barney Glaser, two sociologists. Combines interpretivism with positivist components.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Methodical (Glaserian)</li> <li>- Charmazian constructivist</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The main methods for gathering data are observations and interviews.</li> <li>2. Create categories and code the data.</li> <li>3. Refine categories with ongoing comparison.</li> <li>4. Create a theory based on how</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assuring saturation in theory.</li> <li>- Finding a way to combine structure with flexibility.</li> <li>- Handling massive data sets.</li> </ul>

				different categories are related.	
<b>ETHNO.</b>	Include participating in daily life and closely observing cultures and communities to study them.	Derived from the study of anthropology. Clifford Geertz and Bronislaw Malinowski are essential personalities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Realist</li> <li>- Serious-Autobiography</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Decide on a cultural group.</li> <li>2. Obtain entry and establish a good connection with the team.</li> <li>3. Gather information from interviews, participant observation, and other sources (Creswell &amp; Poth, 2018).</li> <li>4. Examine data to find patterns and themes related to culture.</li> <li>5. Give a narrative account of the culture.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Acquiring trust and access.</li> <li>- Researcher bias and reflexivity;</li> <li>- Ethical considerations around confidentiality and representation.</li> </ul>
<b>CASE STUDY</b>	Thorough investigation of a limited system (a case) over an extended period using meticulous data gathering.	Based on political science, law, and psychology. Robert Stake and Robert Yin are essential figures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explaining</li> <li>- Investigative</li> <li>- Descriptive</li> <li>- Inherent</li> <li>- Instrumental</li> <li>- Collective</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Specify the case and establish limits.</li> <li>2. Gather information from various sources, such as observations, interviews, and papers.</li> <li>3. Create case descriptions and categorize data in order to analyze it.</li> <li>4. Provide a thorough, comprehensive description of the findings.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Outlining precise limits for the situation.</li> <li>- Handling and combining data from many sources.</li> <li>- Findings' generalizability.</li> </ul>

### References

Creswell, J. W., & Poth, C. N. (2018). *Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among five approaches (4th ed.)*. SAGE Publications.