

Viva Sem 8.

Dear Students,

Hope everything is fine at your end. You are required to prepare yourself well for viva. You need to prepare the following questions:

The students need to prepare these questions

1. What is your topic ?
2. What is its rationale? /Why have you chosen this topic?
3. What is the significance of your study?
4. What is your contribution in the existing body of literature?
5. What is your theoretical framework?
6. What methodology have you used in your project?
7. Why have you used qualitative/quantitative methodology?
8. How did you analyze the data?
9. What difficulties did you face while analyzing the data?
10. What are your recommendations?
11. What referencing style did you adopt?
12. What is the difference between referencing and citation?
13. What does MLA stand for?
14. What is the difference between primary and secondary data?
15. What is the difference between primary and secondary source?
16. What is in-text citation?

Best of Luck!

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Asalam-o-Alaikum.

Your viva is at hand. I may not be available in the next week due to some personal work in Islamabad. Please prepare the following questions.

Whats your thesis statement?

Why did you choose this topic?

What's your contribution?

What's limitation of your study?

What are your findings?

How did you bridge the gap between Literature review and your research?

What style did you use?

What is your research methodology?

What is your theocratical framework?

(Please prepare related theories & relative concepts)

What causal relationship exist between various variables?

Conclusion etc.

Summerize your research findings.

What are your research problems? Etc

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Questions for Viva:

1- Explain your topic. 2- Tell me about yourself. 3- What are your Research questions?

4- What are the objectives of your research?

5- What is meant by abstract? And what is the abstract of your research?

6- Who is the primary theorist in your research? (aspect of the theory)

7- Do you know any other work written by the author of the novel that you have studied in your research?

8- What style or format did you follow in your research?

9- What research methodology or approach did you employ in your study?

10-What theoretical framework did you employ to guide your research study?

11-Explain the significance of your topic?

12-What were the key findings of your study?Questions for Viva:

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In literature, an abstract in a thesis is a concise summary of the entire thesis or dissertation. It provides an overview of the research question or topic, the methodology used, the key findings, and the conclusions drawn from the study. The abstract is typically located at the beginning of the thesis and serves as a preview for readers, helping them understand the scope and significance of the research without needing to read the entire document. It should be written in clear and precise language, highlighting the most important aspects of the study while also capturing the interest of potential readers.

In a literature thesis, the theoretical framework is a crucial element that provides the conceptual foundation for the study. It consists of established theories, concepts, principles, and models from existing scholarly literature that inform and guide the research. Theoretical frameworks help researchers situate their study within a broader academic context, allowing them to:

1. ****Provide Context****: Theoretical frameworks establish the context for the study by drawing on relevant theories and concepts from the literature. They help researchers explain the significance of their research questions and justify why they are important to investigate.

2. ****Guide Research Design****: Theoretical frameworks influence research design by shaping the selection of variables, research methods, and data analysis techniques. They provide a framework for organizing and interpreting data within a coherent theoretical framework.

3. ****Generate Hypotheses****: Theoretical frameworks often lead to the formulation of hypotheses or research questions based on the concepts and relationships proposed by existing theories. These hypotheses guide the research process and help researchers test their theoretical assumptions empirically.

4. ****Interpret Findings****: Theoretical frameworks inform the interpretation of research findings by providing a lens through which to analyze and understand the data. They help researchers make sense of their results in relation to established theoretical concepts and models.

Overall, the theoretical framework in a literature thesis serves as a scaffolding that supports the entire research process, from conceptualization to analysis and interpretation. It ensures that the study is grounded in established scholarly literature and contributes to advancing theoretical knowledge in the field.

MLA stands for Modern Language Association. It's a style guide used for writing and citing sources in academic papers, especially in humanities like literature and languages. MLA provides guidelines for formatting papers, citing sources in-text, and creating a works cited page at the end. It helps maintain consistency and clarity in academic writing.

Qualitative methodology is a research approach used to explore and understand complex phenomena. Instead of relying on numerical data, like in quantitative research, qualitative methodology focuses on gathering non-numerical data such as interviews, observations, and texts. It aims to uncover deeper insights into people's experiences, behaviors, and beliefs. Qualitative researchers often use techniques like thematic analysis or grounded theory to interpret and make sense of the data they collect.

Primary data is information collected directly from original sources through methods like surveys, interviews, observations, or experiments. It's firsthand data gathered specifically for a research study or project.

Secondary data, on the other hand, is information that has already been collected and published by someone else for a different purpose. This data can include books, articles, government reports, or datasets. Researchers use secondary data to support or supplement their own findings, analyze trends, or compare results with existing literature.

In-text citation is a way of acknowledging sources within the body of a written work, such as an essay or research paper. It typically includes the author's last name and the page number (for MLA style) or the author's last name and the year of publication (for APA style), enclosed in parentheses. In-text citations help readers locate the full bibliographic information of the source in the reference list or works cited page, and they also lend credibility to the writer's arguments by showing where the information or ideas originated.

In a literature thesis, in-text citations are used to acknowledge sources for quotes, paraphrases, or ideas within the body of the text. They usually include the author's last name and page number (for direct quotes) or just the author's last name (for paraphrases or summaries). The specific citation style required for your thesis (e.g., MLA, APA, Chicago) will dictate the exact format and placement of these citations.

Qualitative and quantitative research are two distinct approaches used in the collection and analysis of data. They differ in several key aspects, including their research methods, data collection techniques, data analysis methods, and the type of knowledge they generate. Here is a basic overview of the differences between the two:

1. Research methods:

- Qualitative research typically involves exploratory, descriptive, or interpretive methods, aiming to understand the depth, complexity, and meaning behind human experiences, behaviors, or phenomena.
- Quantitative research, on the other hand, employs empirical, measurable, and objective methods to test hypotheses, establish cause-and-effect relationships, and generate generalizable conclusions.

2. Data collection techniques:

- Qualitative data collection methods include unstructured or semi-structured interviews, focus groups, observations, and content analysis of documents or texts.
- Quantitative data collection methods involve structured questionnaires, surveys, experiments, and statistical analysis of numerical data.

3. Data analysis methods:

- Qualitative data analysis focuses on identifying patterns, themes, and meanings within the collected data, often using techniques like thematic analysis, discourse analysis, or grounded theory.
- Quantitative data analysis involves statistical methods, such as hypothesis testing, regression analysis, or factor analysis, to process and interpret numerical data.

4. Type of knowledge generated:

- Qualitative research generates in-depth, contextualized, and rich insights, providing a deeper understanding of the research phenomenon.
- Quantitative research generates numerical data and statistical findings, which can be generalized to larger populations and used for prediction or explanation.

5. Research objectives:

- Qualitative research often aims to explore, describe, or explain a phenomenon, with less emphasis on generalizability.

- Quantitative research aims to test hypotheses, establish causality, or identify relationships between variables, often seeking to generalize findings to a larger population.

In summary, qualitative and quantitative research differ in their methods, techniques, and objectives. Each approach has its strengths and limitations, and the choice of method depends on the research question, the nature of the phenomenon being studied, and the type of knowledge the researcher seeks to generate.

An abstract in a thesis is a brief, concise summary of the key points, objectives, methodology, results, and conclusions of the research study presented in the thesis. It serves as a compact and informative representation of the entire work, allowing readers to quickly grasp the main ideas and determine whether the thesis is relevant to their interests. An abstract is typically written in a clear and objective manner, using precise and accurate language to convey the essence of the research without delving into specific details.

A "research gap" refers to an area or aspect within a particular field of study that has not been adequately explored or addressed by existing research. Identifying research gaps is crucial for academics and researchers, as it helps them to determine the direction for new investigations, discover uncharted territories, and contribute valuable insights to their respective disciplines. By filling these gaps, researchers can enhance the overall understanding of a subject, address current limitations, and contribute to the development of new theories, methodologies, or practical applications.

Delimitation of a research refers to the process of defining the boundaries and limitations of a research study. It involves specifying the scope, focus, and parameters of the investigation, as well as identifying what will not be covered or included in the study. Delimiting a research helps to ensure that the research is manageable, focused, and relevant to the research question or problem being addressed. This process typically involves considering factors such as the available resources (time, budget, and personnel), the population or sample to be studied, the methodology to be employed, and the specific research questions or objectives. By clearly defining the delimitations, researchers can maintain a clear focus on their study, avoid unnecessary complications, and enhance the overall quality and effectiveness of their research.

A literature review in a research is a comprehensive analysis and synthesis of existing scholarly works related to a specific research topic or problem. It is a critical component of any research project, as it provides a foundation for understanding the current state of knowledge in the field, identifies gaps or inconsistencies in the existing literature, and justifies the need for the new research.

A literature review typically involves the following steps:

1. Identifying relevant sources: Researchers search for articles, books, reports, and other relevant materials from various databases, journals, and other resources related to their research topic.

2. Evaluating sources: They critically assess the quality, credibility, and relevance of the sources to ensure that they meet the research standards and contribute to the understanding of the topic.

3. Organizing and summarizing information: Researchers organize the sources based on themes, concepts, or methodologies and provide a concise summary of each source, highlighting its main findings, arguments, and contributions to the field.

4. Critically analyzing and synthesizing the information: In this step, researchers evaluate the sources' strengths, weaknesses, and inconsistencies, and integrate the information to develop a coherent and comprehensive understanding of the research topic.

5. Positioning the new research: The literature review concludes by discussing how the new research contributes to the existing knowledge, addresses the identified gaps or inconsistencies, and extends the current understanding of the topic.

A well-written literature review provides a solid foundation for the research, demonstrates the researcher's command of the subject matter, and establishes the novelty and significance of the study.

Textual analysis in a research is a methodological approach that involves examining, interpreting, and critiquing written or spoken texts to uncover underlying meanings, patterns, and structures. It is a qualitative research technique often used in various disciplines such as literature, linguistics, cultural studies, media studies, and social sciences. The primary goal of textual analysis is to gain a deeper understanding of the text's content, context, and implications.

In a research, textual analysis can be conducted in several ways, depending on the research question, the nature of the text, and the theoretical framework guiding the study. Some common techniques and strategies include:

1. Close reading: This involves a detailed examination of the text's language, style, and structure to identify its literary devices, themes, and underlying meanings.

2. Discourse analysis: This approach focuses on the way language is used in social contexts to understand the power dynamics, ideologies, and social relations embedded in the text.

3. Content analysis: Researchers analyze the content of a text, often using quantitative methods, to identify patterns, themes, or attitudes present in the text.

4. Semiotic analysis: This technique examines the symbols, signs, and representations within the text to understand their meaning and function within a specific cultural or social context.

5. Intertextual analysis: Researchers explore the relationships between different texts, examining how they influence, reference, or respond to each other.

6. Post-structuralist and postmodern analysis: These approaches challenge traditional notions of textual meaning and focus on the multiple, fragmented, and ever-changing interpretations of a text.

Textual analysis can provide valuable insights into the texts' meanings, functions, and impacts on individuals, societies, and cultures. It contributes to a deeper understanding of the complexities of language and communication, enabling researchers to engage with texts in innovative and meaningful ways.

Research methodology in a research refers to the systematic and logical approach used by researchers to collect, analyze, and interpret data to answer their research questions or test their hypotheses. It encompasses the design, planning, and execution of a research study, incorporating various methodological and theoretical frameworks, techniques, and tools. A well-designed methodology ensures the validity, reliability, and credibility of the research findings.

Key components of a research methodology include:

1. Research design: This is the overall blueprint of the research, which outlines the objectives, scope, and structure of the study. Common research designs include exploratory, descriptive, correlational, experimental, and quasi-experimental designs.

2. Research approach: Researchers choose between quantitative, qualitative, or mixed methods approaches based on their research questions, the nature of the data, and the type of inferences they wish to make.

3. Data collection methods: These include various techniques used to gather information from participants or sources, such as surveys, interviews, observations, focus groups, and document analysis.

4. Data analysis techniques: Researchers employ different methods to process, organize, and make sense of the collected data, such as statistical analysis, content analysis, thematic analysis, or discourse analysis.

5. Sampling techniques: Researchers select participants or cases from a larger population to represent the entire group, using probability or non-probability sampling methods, such as simple random sampling, stratified sampling, or purposive sampling.

6. Data validation and triangulation: Researchers ensure the accuracy and credibility of their findings by validating data through multiple sources, methods, or investigators.

7. Ethical considerations: Researchers adhere to established ethical guidelines and principles to protect the rights, privacy, and well-being of participants and ensure the integrity of the research process.

A well-developed research methodology is essential for guiding a study, ensuring its rigor, and enabling researchers to draw valid and reliable conclusions that contribute to the advancement of knowledge in their field.

A theoretical framework in a research is a conceptual structure or model that guides the research process, providing a logical and systematic approach to understanding the phenomenon under investigation. It serves as a foundation for the research, helping researchers to develop a clear and

focused line of inquiry, identify relevant variables, and establish connections between different aspects of the study.

A theoretical framework typically consists of the following components:

1. **Conceptual basis:** It draws upon existing theories, models, or bodies of knowledge from various disciplines to provide a conceptual foundation for the research. These theories can be from different fields such as sociology, psychology, economics, or political science, depending on the nature of the research topic.
2. **Key constructs and relationships:** The framework identifies the central concepts (or constructs) and their interrelationships that are relevant to the research question. These constructs can be operationalized as variables, which can be measured or observed during the research process.
3. **Hypotheses or research questions:** The theoretical framework informs the development of hypotheses or research questions that can be tested or explored through the research. These hypotheses or questions should be directly linked to the key constructs and relationships within the framework.
4. **Boundary conditions and assumptions:** The framework may also include boundary conditions or assumptions that need to be met for the theoretical relationships to hold true. These conditions help to clarify the scope and limitations of the research.
5. **Implications for data collection and analysis:** A theoretical framework guides the selection of appropriate data collection methods and analysis techniques that are consistent with the underlying assumptions and principles of the theory.

A well-developed theoretical framework helps researchers to conceptualize their research, ensures a systematic approach to data collection and analysis, and contributes to the advancement of knowledge by providing a coherent and logical explanation of the phenomenon under study.