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Qualitative Five Approaches and Theory

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Introduction

Based on the five qualitative approaches, the author began to detailed exploration and description of case studies, ethnography, grounded theory, narrative, and phenomenology (Creswell, 2009). The term theory defined in a number of concept manners based on the fields of social science and areas of study including epistemology and ontology (Creswell, 2009). For each qualitative approach, the authors would review a number of similarities and differences in the role of theory in the five qualitative methods (Creswell, 2009). The purpose of this qualitative research is to explore the role of theory concepts and principles. The article paper will address the role of theory in qualitative methods and research plan.

Role of Theory in Qualitative Approaches

In the qualitative methods, the authors examined the role of theory in each of the five criteria and considered the similarities between conceptual and theoretical frameworks (Davies, 2009). The term theory illustrated a number of concepts and principles to explain the particular phenomenon questions how and why (Creswell, 2009). The authors described that role of theory would develop a scientific knowledge through criteria (Creswell, 2013). First, the authors explained

a simple explanation in term of observation relations. Second, the researchers demonstrated the body of knowledge and observation in a particular theory.

Finally, the authors stimulated the further research in the areas of investigation.

According to Davies, (2009), the five qualitative approaches began with a general process of research problems and data analysis. In addition, the researchers would employ the data collection methods that including interviews and observations. In the narrative approach, the author focused on the research stories from individuals in the chronological order, and it rooted in different humanities disciplines (Davies, 2009). Although narrative approach derived from anthropology and sociology, the fields of study adopted different qualitative methods in term of description events (Davies, 2009).

In the ethnography approach, the researchers would focus on the context of different cultural and sharing the individual's stories (Valtonen et al, 2010).

The realist ethnography approach focused on the cultural descriptions such as family life and networks communication while critical ethnography studied the issues of inequality and power (Valtonen et al, 2010). In the case studies approach, the researchers illustrated the issue and compiled with a full description of the setting case (Dowlatsahi, 2010). The authors suggested that narrative approach

recorded the personal life experiences such as autobiography (Dowlatshahi et al, 2010).

In the grounded theory approach, the author would demonstrate the general theory of action and gathered evidence of participants (Gambetti et al, 2012). The researchers began with open coding and developed theory that explained action of sharing psychological testing results (Creswell, 2009). In phenomenology approach, the researchers would focus on human experiences and related the traditional duties of philosophy (Kendler, 2005). In fact, the researchers analyzed that phenomenology drawn what participants experienced and how they experienced in terms of situations (Gambetti et al, 2012). The researchers combined the structural descriptions of theory to analyze the phenomenological approach (Kendler, 2005).

Role of Theory in Qualitative Plan

The purpose of this qualitative research plan is to develop a role of theory in social science and where it situated in the research frameworks. In the role of theory in the qualitative research strategy, the authors would address and explain the detailed exploration of five qualitative methods (Creswell, 2009).

In the narrative research plan, the researcher would not follow the step approach but represented the informal data collection of procedures (Davies, 2009). First step, the narrative researchers captured the personal life experiences and determined either research problems or questions. Second step, the authors would observe the individual life experiences and recorded the field notes. Third step, the researchers would collect the different personal experiences and historical contexts. Finally, the researchers analyzed the gathering information and collaborated with participants. In fact, the philosophical assumption is the best-suited for narrative approach.

In the phenomenological approach, the authors would address a number of data analysis procedures and psychological writings (Kendler, 2009). First, the researchers would focus on the phenomenological practices and shared life experience of a particular phenomenon. Second, the researchers illustrated the study of event interests such as anger and professionalism. Third, the authors recognized the philosophical assumptions of phenomenology and data collection consisted of phenomenologist participants. Finally, the authors interviewed between 5 and 25 individuals experienced with a phenomenon. In qualitative

research, the researchers stated that philosophical assumption is the best-suited theory for phenomenology.

In the grounded theory research plan, the interpretive approach has a number of systematic approaches such as reflexivity and theoretical sampling (Gambetti et al, 2012). First, the researchers would generate and discover a theory that related with sociological principles. Second, the researchers would focus on the open-ended questions, involved 20-30 interviews, and data collected such as documents and observations. Third, the researchers would analysis the coding paradigm and central phenomenon. Finally, the researchers would develop the conditional matrixes in terms of historical and social situations. Indeed, the researchers showed that epistemology is the best-suited ways for the grounded theory method (Creswell, 2009).

In the ethnography research project, the authors demonstrated a number of forms that included life history and feminist ethnography (Creswell, 2009). The ethnography research plan would include the following steps: First researchers would explore the cultural group works such as behaviors and language. Second, the researchers would identify the cultural sharing groups that including key informants or participants. Third, the researchers would develop the concepts of

cultural anthropology such as social and political structure. Finally, the researchers would gather information about the field works such as collecting a number of materials and then analyzed the final outcomes. In the qualitative research plan, the researchers illustrated that interpretive method is the best suited for the ethnography research project.

In the case studies research project, the researchers demonstrated that case studies involved the multiple systems of information such as observations and documents and reported the case study (Dowlatshahi, 2010). The case studies research would include the following themes. First, the researchers would determine the research questions based on case studies. Second, the researchers would require what type of case studies are most promising and useful events. Third, the researchers would collect the data such as direct observations and interview witnesses. Fourth, the researchers would analysis the methodological activities such as embedded analysis. Finally, the researchers would report the final interpretive and lessons learned from the case studies. In the qualitative research plan, the researchers demonstrated that a methodology theory is the best suited for the case studies research approach (Creswell, 2009).

Critical Thinking in Five Qualitative Methods

Creswell (2009) stated that the theory is a defined the body of qualitative concepts intended into a particular phenomenon. The role of theory in qualitative approaches and research plan would involve the following procedures. First, the researchers would demonstrate the philosophical assumptions about the social reality (ontology). Second, the researchers would show the valid evidence what reality is (epistemology). Finally, the researchers would investigate and gather evidence through methodology and methods.

Conclusion

The purpose of this qualitative research is to explore the role of theory concepts and principles in the qualitative methods and research plan. This article paper will address the role of theory in qualitative methods and investigations program including epistemology and ontology (Creswell, 2009). Based on the five qualitative methods, the author began to detailed exploration and description of case studies, ethnography, grounded theory, narrative, and phenomenology (Creswell, 2013). The term theory defined in a number of concept manners depending on the fields of social science and areas of study (Creswell, 2009). For each of the five qualitative approach, the researchers reviewed a number of similarities and differences between the qualitative methods and research plans. I

believe that grounded theory will be the role of theory in my qualitative research project, and it will demonstrate the social phenomenon through exploration of the social world views.

By Mabior Ayuen, PhD Student; Dr. Patricia Fusch, PhD

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