English 102: Inquiry into the South

Please login to your computers and pull up the class blog.

Wednesday, March 2nd 2016
In Class Planning

- Take out your planner, calendar, whatever you use, and look at the course schedule. Make a timeline of when you are going to get all of the parts of your qualitative project finished.

- Plan time to:
  - Conduct interviews
  - Transcribe interviews
  - Code interviews
  - Interpret you codes
  - Write up your results
After the Interview: Transcription and Coding
Transcription

- Slowing down the audio during playback can stop you from stopping and starting the audio as much as you would otherwise need to. This is especially useful for fast spoken speech. It can even be possible to slow the sound down to a speed that matches your typing speed eliminating the need to regularly top and start the clips of audio.
Transcription

- Be willing to do Internet research to find correct spelling and other relevant information about the audios you are transcribing. By taking the time to get the names of the speakers and the programs they are talking about, it sets you above the rest in terms of professionalism.
Transcribe each and every word. Sometimes some words are not very clear, there you read the whole paragraph and make an intelligent guess. Put that into a bracket to show that it is your text, not from the original sources.
Transcription

- Insert paragraph in between whenever an interviewee makes a new idea. Put a space in between each speaker. If needed, you can edit into more paragraph in the final copy.

- You must use line numbers.
An Introduction to Coding:

- Look at what you collected (interview answers) and create an interpretation that helps answer your research question.

- Remember to try to eliminate bias by being truthful and accurate about what you found, even if it differs from what you expected.

- Look for trends!
An Introduction to Coding:

- Coding is the process of searching your data for themes, idea, and categories and then marking similar passages with a code label. Basically, it is categorizing chunks of data.

- Coding makes it easier to search data, make comparisons, and identify patterns.

- Codes can be based on: themes, topics, ideas, concepts, terms, phrases, or keywords
An Introduction to Coding:

Codes can be informed by:

- Previous research or theory
- Research or evaluation questions you are addressing
- Questions and topics from your interview schedule
- Your gut feeling about the data or the setting
Homework

- Reading: The Student Sample, the Academic Sample, Review the Coding Section of Chapter 9
- Homework: Perform your interviews, work on transcribing them as you complete them.