

Empirical Research Methods 1

Quality criteria, structure and content of scientific texts

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Before we start 1/3: Today we will be using

- This session may not be very interactive because today we're covering 2 topics
- Voting and commenting on MS Teams: Remember to write any questions anytime in the chat
- Word online; if there's enough time



Before we start 2/3: SPSS

Have you got already SPSS working on your PC/ laptop?

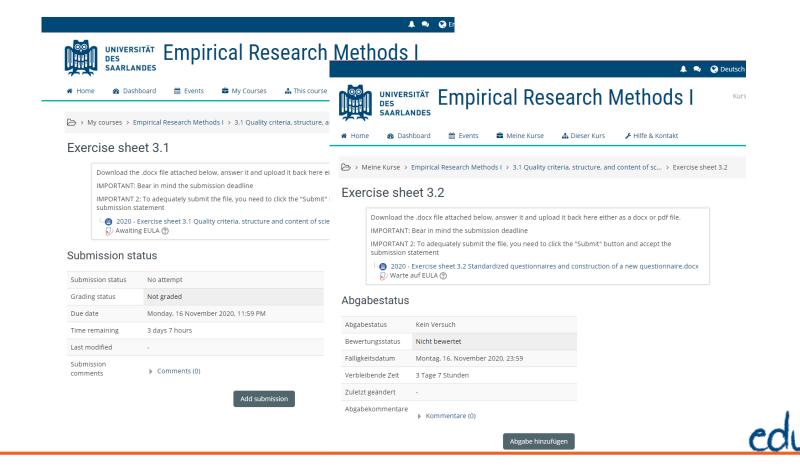
We will need it for next week's topic!

In case not: ask the tutors and/or your fellow students (Team or private) for help. **DON'T LEAVE IT FOR THE LAST MINUTE!**

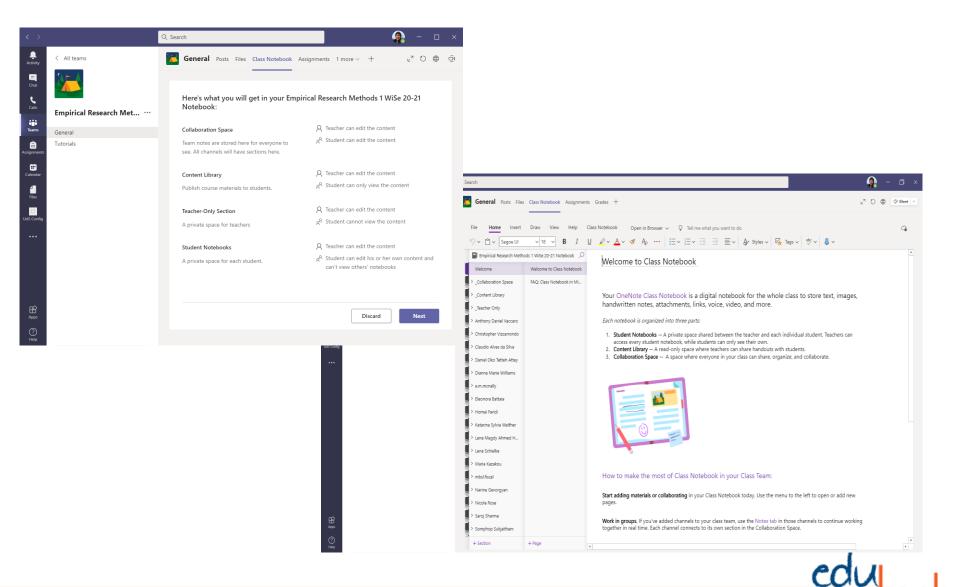


Before we start 3/4: Other announcements

Exercise sheets deadlines: should be now visible. You have 2 submissions for today!



Before we start 4/4: Other announcements



Now let's start...



Agenda

- Independent and dependent measures (clarifications)
- Blind and double-blind study designs
- Quality criteria: Objectivity, Reliability, Validity
- Parts of a scientific paper
- Plagiarism and the importance of citations
- ➤ The fantastic world of APA style
- > Q&A



Independent and dependent (repeated) measures: Corrections. I was wrong

Independent measures = between groups = 1 participant, 1 variable/condition

Repeated measures = within subjects = 1 participant, all the variables/conditions

https://www.simplypsychology.org/experimental-designs.html

Resource only about within-subjects research: https://www.verywellmind.com/what-is-a-within-subjects-design-2796014

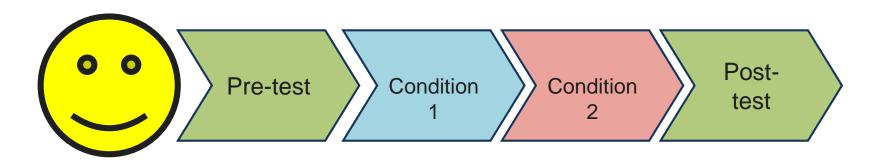
Independent and dependent (repeated) measures: Corrections. I was wrong

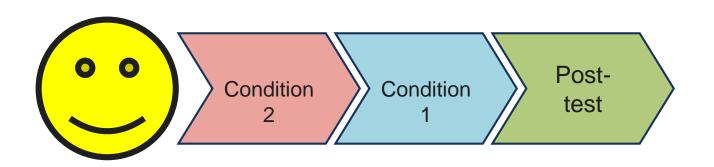
Variable = condition = IV = independent variable = factor (level)



Corrections. I was wrong

Repeated (or dependent) measures examples:

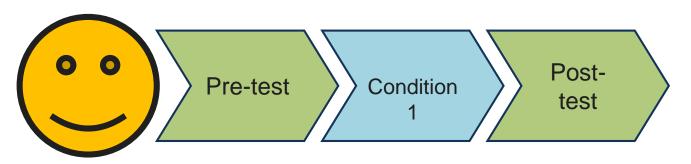


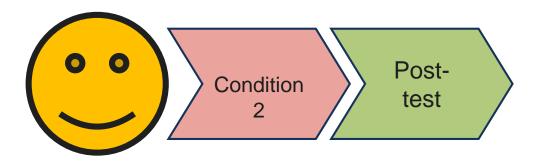




Corrections. I was wrong

Independent measures examples:







Control group

"...a group separated from the rest of the experiment such that the independent variable being tested cannot influence the results."

https://www.thoughtco.com/control-and-experimental-group-differences-606113

Factor 1: Prompt A

		r actor 1. Frompt A	
Factor 2: Prompt B		Prompt A: on	Prompt A: off
	Prompt B: on	A-B	В
	Prompt B: off	А	Control Group



Control group

- Not all experiments have a control group
- Experiments with a control group can be called "controlled experiments"



Blind and double-blind experimental designs

- > For preventing biases on our research study
- ➤ Blind study: the participant doesn't know to which condition they were assigned to, but the experimenter knows;-)
- ➤ Double blind: neither the experimenter nor the participant know the condition to which the participant was assigned

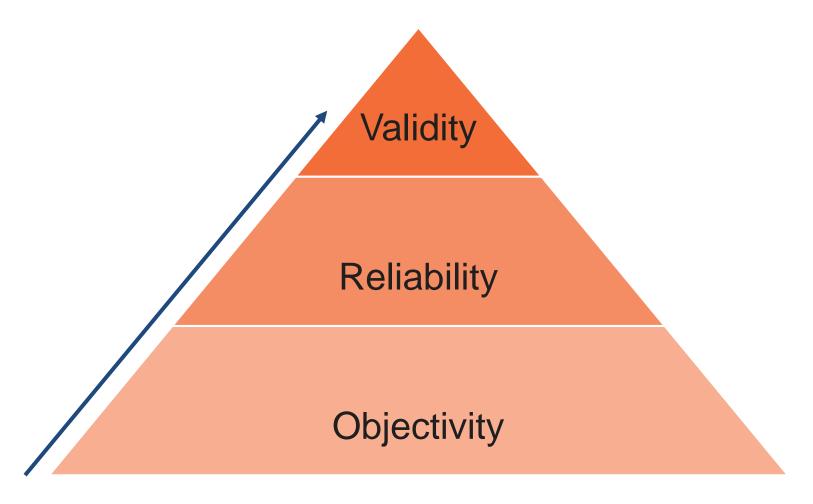


From last week...

- Experimental design: How you set up your experiment:
 - Between groups vs. within subject?
 - Assignment of participants (e.g., randomization)?
 - Inclusion of control variables? Which ones?
 - □ Sample size (n)?
 - □ (...)
 - Factorial design: part of the experimental design
 - Definition of factors and factor levels (e.g., 2 x 3)
 - Having more than one factor / IV allows you to determine possible interactions between factors

Resources:

Main quality criteria: Hierarchical relationship





How to increase objectivity

- While conducting experiments:
 - Trained experimenters (experimenter guidelines)
 - Blind experimenters (blind to exp. conditions)
 - Standardization of the situation
- When analyzing data:
 - Standardize analysis procedures
 - For qualitative analysis: Inter-rater reliability
 - Blind analysis

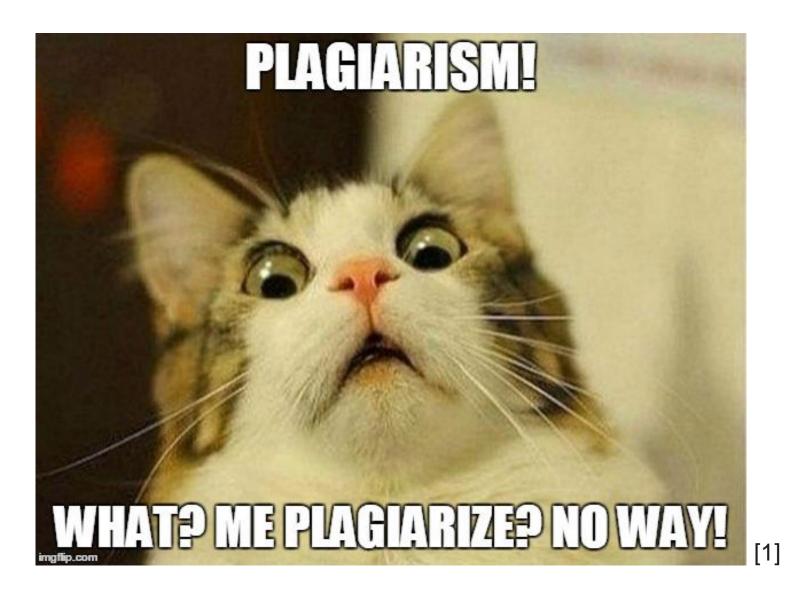


Typical parts of a scientific paper

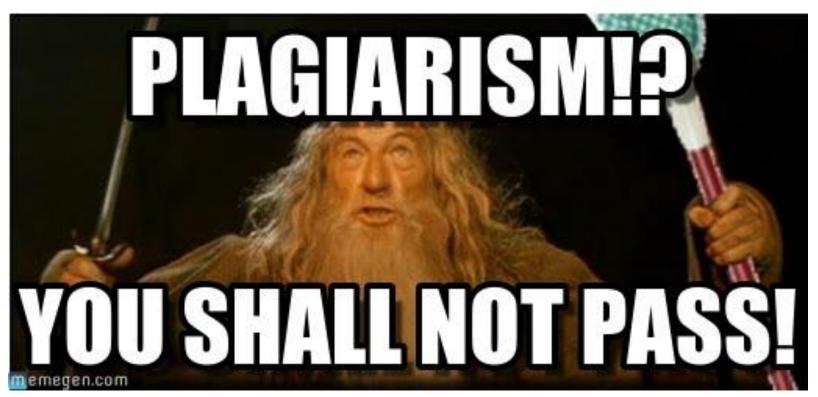
- Parts
 - Title
 - Abstract
 - Introduction
 - Theoretical background
 - Research design & methods (sample, sampling technique, exp. procedure, data collection (incl. which DVs and how are they measured), ethical considerations, quality criteria and how to meet them, overview on analysis)
 - Results
 - Discussion
 - Limitations and future research
 - Conclusions
 - References
 - Acknowledgements
- What are their functions?



PLAGIARISM AND CORRECT CITATIONS







[2

Consequences of plagiarism:

- Minor violations
- Major violations
- Serious or repeated violations

- → worse grade
- → failing the class
- → losing the right for examinations → failing the study program



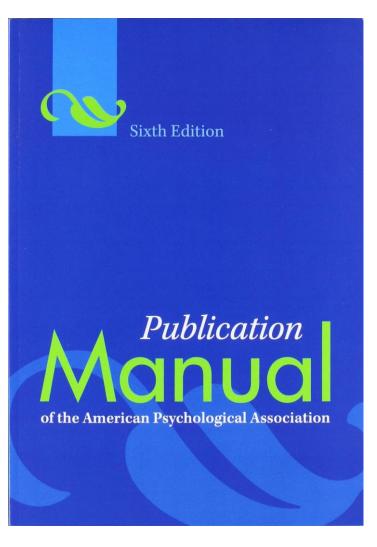


[1] https://imgflip.com/i/qert2

[2] https://shhs-southhadleyschools.libguides.com/incorporatingquotes

[3] http://memes.com/img/1093232





- Comprehensive book; it is recommended to read about the respective topics once you need them
- You do <u>not</u> need to learn the rules by heart for the exam!
- However, it can be handy to master the most important rules without checking the book every single time

All ideas, results, analyses, etc. that you did not produce yourself, need to be cited accordingly!



APA: Frequently needed rules



APA: Have you heard about that?



APA: quick intro

- American Psychological Association. Funded in 1892
- Very influential organization in the field of Psychology
- ◇ Created the APA style and Publication manual mentioned above which is not only used in Psychology but also in other fields. You will need to use APA style for most, if not all, of your classes → Today we will only talk about this



In-text: Referring to others' work

You refer to results / ideas / argumentation of someone else, describing in your own words what they have stated before

♦ Format:

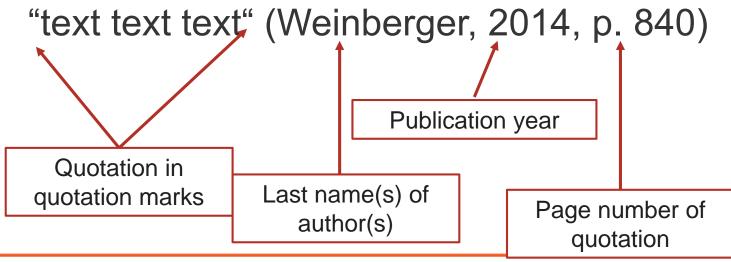
Last name(s) of author(s)

Last name(s) of author(s)

Year of publication

In-text: Direct quotation

- Word-for-word reproduction of text
- Rarely needed; try to avoid using direct quotations as much as possible
- "Basic" format:



In-text: Authors

- When the reference is mentioned the first time: list all authors (max. 5)
 - text text text (Tsovaltzi, Judele, Puhl, & Weinberger, 2015)
- In subsequent citations: Only list first author + "et al."
 - text text text (Tsovaltzi et al., 2015)
- If there are in total two authors, always mention both:
 - text text (Weinberger & Fischer, 2006)



APA: Reference list

Journal article

Tsovaltzi, D., Judele, R., Puhl, T., & Weinberger, A. (2015). Scripts, individual preparation and group awareness support in the service of learning in Facebook: How does CSCL compare to social networking sites? *Computers in Human Behavior, 53*, 577-592. doi: 10.1016/j.chb.2015.04.067

Book

Ladel, S., Knopf, J., & Weinberger, A. (Ed.). (2017). Digitalisierung und Bildung. Wiesbaden: Springer Fachmedien.

Book chapter

Weinberger, A. (2017). Orchestrierungsmodelle und –szenarien technologieunterstützten Lernens. In S. Ladel, J. Knopf, & A. Weinberger (Hrsg.), *Digitalisierung und Bildung* (S. 117-139). Wiesbaden: Springer Fachmedien.

Conference papers

Schmitt, L., & Weinberger, A. (2016, August). *Dyadic argumentation of elementary school children with a reflective tool.* Presentation at EARLI SIG26 meeting, Ghent, Belgium.

APA exercises

Go to:

https://unisaarlandde.sharepoint.com/:w:/s/123827EmpiricalResearchMethodsII/EfhPBX7aH8dDvAtDcQQIR4kBCFtULIIpmyvbqK4Vnz79Bg?e=i117AS

Write down the correct APA citation



APA exercises

- ♦ Title: A lifespan perspective on embodied cognition
- Type: Journal article (Frontiers in Psychology)
- Authors:
 - Loeffler, Jonna
 - Raab, Markus
 - Cañal-Bruland, Rouwen
- Year: 2016
- Volume: 7
- Pages: 1-6
- Doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2016.00845
- Keywords: Cognition; Developmental; Elderly; Embodiment; Lifespan; Sensorimotor

Loeffler, J., Raab, M., & Cañal-Bruland, R. (2016). A lifespan perspective on embodied cognition. *Frontiers in Psychology*, *7*, 1–6. doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2016.00845



APA exercises

- Title: Content Analysis: An Introduction To Its Methodology
- Type: Book
- Authors: Klaus Krippendorff
- ♦ Year: 2012
- ISBN: 1483307034
- Publisher: Sage
- 456 pages
- Location: Thousand Oaks, California

Krippendorff, K. (2012). Content analysis: An introduction to its methodology. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.



- Bransford, J. D., & Schwartz, D. L. (1999). Rethinking transfer: A simple proposal with multiple implications. *Review of Research in Education, 24*, 61–100. **Journal article**
- Clark, H. H. (1985). Language use and language users. In G. Lindzey & E. Aronson (Eds.), *Handbook of social psychology* (3rd ed., pp. 179–231). New York: Harper and Row. Book chapter
- Clark, H. H., & Wilkes-Gibbs, D. (1986). Referring as a collaborative process. *Cognition*, 22(1), 1–39.
- D'Angelo, S., & Begel, A. (2017, May). Improving communication between pair programmers using shared gaze awareness. In *Proceedings of the 2017 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems* (pp. 6245–6290). New York: ACM. Conference proceedings
- Dillenbourg, P., Lemaignan, S., Sangin, M., Nova, N., & Molinari, G. (2016). The symmetry of partner modelling. *International Journal of Computer-Supported Collaborative Learning*, 11(2), 227665 nal article
- Gergle, D., & Clark, A. T. (2011). See what i'm saying?: Using dyadic mobile eye tracking to study collaborative reference. In *Proceedings of the ACM 2011 conference on Computer supported cooperative work* (pp. 435–444). ACM. Conference proceedings
- Hayes, A. F., & Krippendorff, K. (2007). Answering the call for a standard reliability measure for coding data. Communication methods and measures, 1(1), 77–89. Journal article
- Jermann, P., Mullins, D., Nüssli, M.-A., & Dillenbourg, P. (2011). Collaborative gaze footprints: Correlates of interaction quality. *CSCL2011 Conference Proceedings*. *Volume I Long Papers* 184 191 proceedings
- Mason, L., Pluchino, P., & Tornatora, M. C. (2015). Eye-movement modeling of text and picture integration during reading: Effects on processing and learning. *Contemporary Educational Psychology*, 14, 172–187.

 Journal article

What type of publications are these?

From: Schneider, B., Sharma, K., Cuendet, S., Zufferey, G., Dillenbourg, P., & Pea, R. (2018). Leveraging mobile eye-trackers to capture joint visual attention in co-located collaborative learning groups. *International Journal of Computer-Supported Collaborative Learning*, 241–261. http://doi.org/10.1007/s11412-018-9281-2



Q&A: TODAY'S TOPIC; ERM1 IN GENERAL