Uitleg Research Proposal & Research fase:

Opstart: uitleggen waar ik mee aan de slag ben gegaan (worsteling van studenten om het stuk 'onderzoek doen' en de voorbereidingen goed te begrijpen). Volgende doorlopen:

1. Sometimes it helps to make an analogy. By thinking of the method as a recipe. You are writing a recipe now, but you are not already making the dish itself. Maybe you are already tasting some ingredients, to see if they fit your recipe. The recipe that you are writing for the research that you are going to do is called the 'Method.'

2. Just like you begin a recipe by stating whether you are making a cake, salad, or soup, in the method chapter, you need to clarify the **type of research** you're conducting (e.g., qualitative, quantitative, mixed-methods).
   Example: *"Are you baking a cake (quantitative research with strict measurements) or making a salad (qualitative research with more flexibility)?"*

3. In a recipe, you list the **tools** (pans, mixers) and **ingredients** (flour, eggs, sugar). Similarly, in the method chapter, the **instruments** refer to the tools you use to gather your data, such as questionnaires, interviews, or observation checklists.
   Example: *"What will you use to 'mix' or 'measure' your data? Will you use a survey or an interview?"*

4. A recipe tells you how many people it will feed, and the **sampling** section tells you how many participants (or subjects) you will include in your research.
   Example: *"How many servings (participants) do you need for your 'recipe' to be complete? Are you serving 10, 50, or 100?"*

5. The **data collection and processing procedure** is like the step-by-step instructions in a recipe that tell you how to prepare and cook the dish. In research, this section explains how you'll gather the data and what you'll do with it afterward.
   Example: *"First, preheat the oven to 350°F. Similarly, how will you prepare your participants? How will you gather their responses (e.g., online survey or in-person interviews)? What are the steps you'll follow?"*

6. Just like a chef tastes the food to see if it needs more salt or seasoning, **data analysis** is where you look closely at the collected data to see what it reveals about your research question. This is where you decide what the data means and whether it supports your hypothesis.
   Example: *"After cooking, how will you analyze the flavor (the data)? What statistical or thematic analysis will you use to draw conclusions from the information?"*

7. In cooking, you have to consider food safety or dietary restrictions (e.g., making sure the food is safe and healthy for everyone to eat). Similarly, **ethical considerations** in research ensure that the participants are treated fairly, their privacy is respected, and they aren't harmed in any way.
   Example: *"Are you ensuring that no one gets 'food poisoning' from your research? Are you following the ethical guidelines that protect your participants?"*