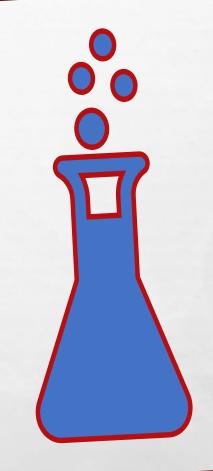
HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CORE SCIENCE

SCHOOL YEAR 2021-2022

DR. WARDISIANI:

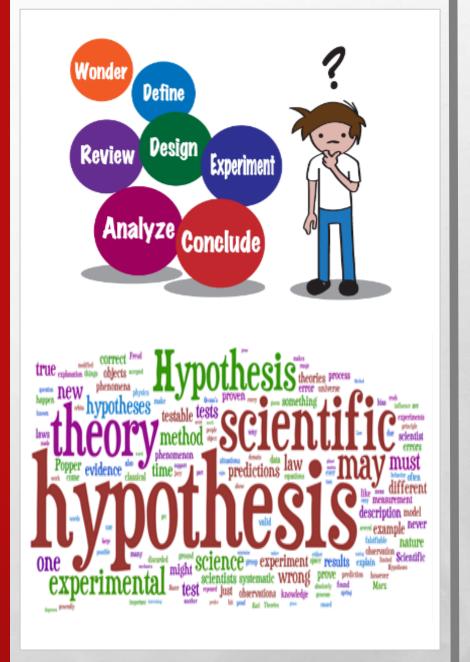
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WHAT IS A HYPOTHESIS?

- A TESTABLE STATEMENTS THAT PROVIDES THE RESEARCHER'S BEST GUESS AT AN ANSWER TO A RESEARCH QUESTION
- HYPOTHESIS ARE TYPICALLY DERIVED FROM THEORIES, ALTHOUGH SOMETIMES IT WORKS IN REVERSE AND TESTING HYPOTHESES HELPS RESEARCHERS BUILD THEORIES.





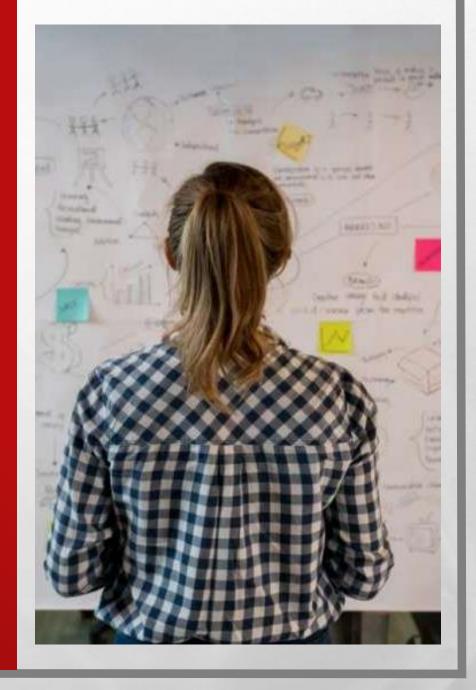
PROVING YOUR HYPOTHESIS

- IF IN YOUR STUDY YOU FIND EVIDENCE THAT SUPPORTS YOUR HYPOTHESIS THIS DOES NOT MEAN THAT YOU ARE AUTOMATICALLY CORRECT.
- YOU MAY BE RIGHT, BUT YOU HAVE NOT PROVEN YOUR CASE.

PROVING YOUR HYPOTHESIS CONTINUED

WHY IS IT THAT IF YOU FIND EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT YOUR HYPOTHESIS YOU SHOULDN'T ASSUME YOUR HYPOTHESIS IS CORRECT?

CORRECT FOR WHATEVER DATA YOU LOOKED AT. IT MIGHT BE THAT IF YOU HAD MORE DATA- OR DATA FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES OF DATA OVER A LONGER TIME FRAME-THE RESULTS WOULD BE DIFFERENT. YOUR DATA MIGHT BE INCOMPLETE, MISSING, OR FLAWED.



THEORY AND HYPOTHESIS

THERE MIGHT BE ALTERNATIVE EXPLANATIONS THAT ACCOUNT FOR THE RELATIONSHIP YOU SUGGESTED.

THEORY AND HYPOTHESIS INTERSECT CLOSELY.
THEORY, BUT INCREASING YOUR
UNDERSTANDING OF WHY AND HOW THINGS
HAPPEN — AND SOMETIME THE CAUSAL
MECHANISMS UNDERLYING THE WHY AND HOW—
CAN ALSO HELP YOU ASSESS YOUR HYPOTHESIS
AND FINDINGS.



HOW TO WRITE A STRONG HYPOTHESIS

SOME RESEARCH FOCUSES JUST ON DEVELOPING THEORIES-AND THAT'S OK.

- ULTIMATELY IF YOUR GOAL IS TO INCREASE KNOWLEDGE OR TO BE REASONABLY CONFIDENT THAT YOUR IDEAS ARE CORRECT, YOU NEED TO EXAMINE THE EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE.
- THAT DOESN'T ALWAYS REQUIRE A HYPOTHESIS TO TEST; SOMETIMES YOU ARE LOOKING FOR THEMES, OR DESCRIBING YOUR FINDINGS, OR ENGAGING IN CRITICAL ANALYSIS.





THE RESEARCH PROCESS

- OTHER TIMES YOU ARE DOING RESEARCH TO FIGURE OUT THE VARIABLES AND THAT MIGHT PLAY A ROLE IN AFFECTING YOUR OUTCOMES OF INTEREST.
- YOU CAN'T REALLY WRITE A
 HYPOTHESIS, BECAUSE
 YOU DON'T YET KNOW
 WHAT VARIABLES TO USE.
- THIS IS COMPLETELY
 REASONABLE; HYPOTHESIS
 TESTING MIGHT COME
 LATER OR NOT ALL.

HAVING A RESEARCH MINDSET

SO, IF YOUR PROJECT DOESN'T LEND ITSELF TO HYPOTHESIS TESTING, THAT'S FINE, BUT I DO A LOT OF RESEARCH DOES INVOLVE CONSTRUCTING TESTS TO EVALUATE HYPOTHESES.

- HAVING A HYPOTHESIS CAN BE AN ADVANTAGE, BECAUSE IT PROVIDES GUIDANCE FOR LEGAL RESEARCH.
- JUST AS A RESEARCH QUESTION
 PROVIDES MORE GUIDANCE THAN A
 SIMPLE TOPIC, IF HYPOTHESIS CAN HELP
 GUIDE YOU TOWARDS A SPECIFIC
 RESEARCH DESIGN AND PROVIDE A
 FRAMEWORK FOR ANALYSIS

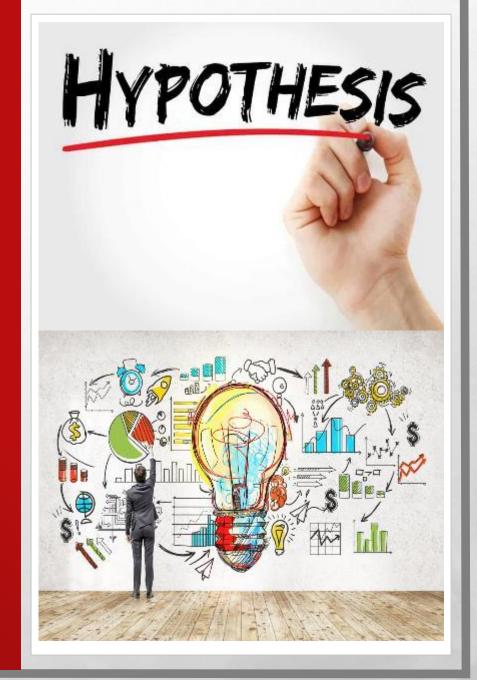




RULES FOR HOW TO WRITE A STRONG HYPOTHESIS

A HYPOTHESIS IS TYPICALLY PROBABILISTIC. IF YOU STATE A HYPOTHESIS IS AN ALL-OR NOTHING SORT OF WAY, THERE IS NO ROOM FOR NUANCE, RANDOM CHANCE, OR EXCEPTIONS.

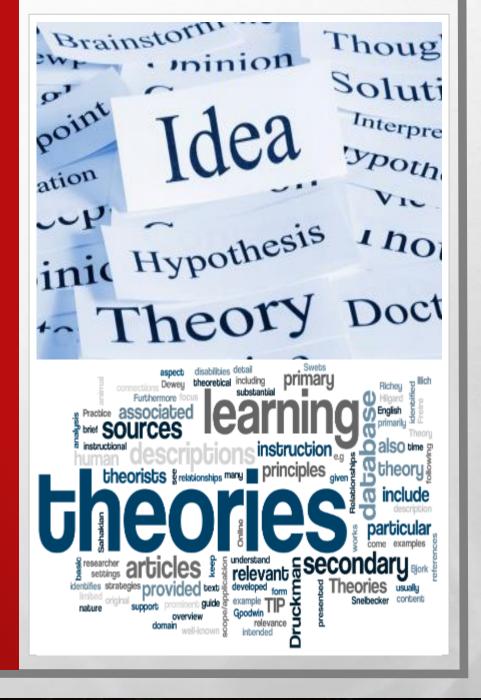
USE TERMS LIKE "MORE LIKELY" OR "LESS LIKELY" RATHER THAN ALWAYS OR NEVER".



WRITING A STRONG HYPOTHESIS CONTINUED

HYPOTHESES ARE WRITTEN IN A GENERALIZABLE WAY-THAT IS, IN SUCH A WAY THAT THEY APPLY TO BROAD GROUPS OR CONCEPTS, NOT SPECIFIC ONES.

- WHENEVER POSSIBLE, HYPOTHESES SHOULD STATE A SPECIFIC PROPOSED RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VARIABLES. THIS MEANS THAT YOUR HYPOTHESIS SHOULD SPECIFICALLY STATE SOMETHING YOU EXPECT TO FIND WHEN YOU EXAMINE THE EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE.
- A STRONG HYPOTHESIS SHOULD BE FALSIFIABLE; THAT IS THEY ARE WRITTEN IN SUCH A WAY THAT THEY CAN BE DISPROVEN.



UULS IUN? COMMENT? CONCERN?



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION ©

