

# Conceptualization Stage of Research

Cheyenne Johnson

Health Sciences, Lincoln University

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Conceptualization “involves writing out clear, concise definitions for our key concepts.” and refers to the “stage of the research process that requires the researcher to understand the general purpose of the research”. Conceptualization is important in research because it breaks down how to begin starting your research and what information you should be collecting.

There are fourteen parts to conceptualization including; “determining your specific research topic”, which gives you the ability to specify your topic. “Identify relevant theories and literature”, which allows you to collect the proper research and research that may have been done on this topic prior to you. “Specify the meaning of concepts and variables to be studied”, which allows you the ability to be specific with your research and any data you may be looking for in your research. “Formulate general hypotheses or research questions”, which is what presents your research topic, and the question you’re attempting to answer in your research. During this you would also be “specifying and refining abstract concepts into concrete terms”.

Conceptualization can also be shown as; “research aims and objectives, problem statement and significance, literature and theory, conceptual framework, research hypothesis and/or question”. There is also research which will be used as your explanation for the answer found. Exploration which is your “what” of your research, this is due to the lack of research done prior. Descriptive which is your “how” of the research, and where you explain what you have found and how. Explanatory which is your “why” and is called “analytic/causal research”. Deductive reasoning which puts your research in order by organizing it from general to specific research. Inductive reasoning also organizes your research by organizing it from generalizations to specific observations.

With these fourteen parts of conceptualization, the main parts are; determining your research topic, literature review, and your hypothesis. I say this because your research topic is

what is going to get people to read your research, when they're trying to answer a question similar to yours. Your hypothesis is important because it shows what you're questioning and how you believe your research will go and the answer that you may get from the finalization of your research. Lastly, your literature review because research that is conducted and follows prior research will help to continue to build towards a concrete answer to the research and help to strengthen scientific knowledge.

In conclusion, though all stages of conceptualization are major and help to create and build a strong research paper, there are major part that cannot be excluded and have a higher level of importance in research.