

CONCEPTS, CONCEPTUALISATION & OPERATIONALISATION

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1



CHAPTER CONTENTS

- 4.1 Meaning and Functions of Concept
- 4.2 Conceptualization (and Re-conceptualization)
- 4.3 Operationalization
- 4.4 Reliability and Validity [A separate series of Lectures!]

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2



LECTURE FORMAT

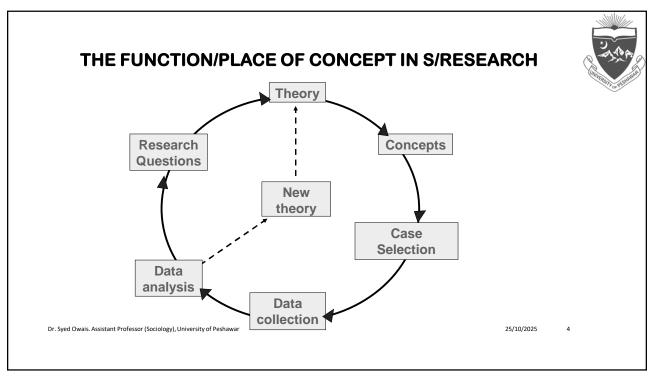
- Concept
- Conceptualisation & Operationalisation

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3

3



CONCEPTS: MEANING & DEFINITION



- 1. A term (nominal definition) that represents an idea that you wish to study;
- 2. Represents collections of seemingly related observations and/or experiences
- 3. "... an <u>idea</u> expressed as a <u>symbol</u> or in <u>words</u>" (Neuman, 2000: n.p.).
- 4. "A **concept** is the notion or image that we conjure up when we think of some cluster of related observations or ideas".

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5

5

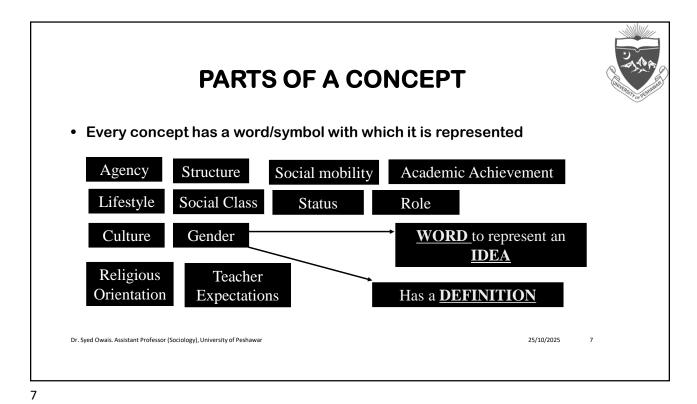
CONCEPTS: MEANING & DEFINITION



- Natural science concepts expressed in
 - symbolic form: Ω , β , Σ , π , α etc.) or
 - Formulas: e.g. S=d/t.
- Most social science concepts = words.
- Concepts are the building blocks of theory and represent the points around which social research is conducted (Bryman, 2012: 163).

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IT ALL DEPENDS HOW YOU DEFINE "CHOP"

It all depends on bow you define coop.

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CLASSES OF CONCEPTS



- Three classes of things that social scientists measure:
 - Directly observable
 - No. of people in a room
 - · Indirectly observable
 - income
 - Constructs
 - · creations based on observations; cannot be directly/indirectly observed.
- E.g., gender:
 - Directly observable (gender presentation)
 - Indirectly observable (check box)
 - a construct where you develop dimensions and indicators of gender (which would then require more conceptualization).

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0

9

SOME EXAMPLES OF SOCIOLOGICAL CONCEPTS



- Every concept has a definition
 - **BUT** ...
- there is never a single, always-correct <u>definition</u> of a concept!
- E.g., MASCULINITY (a concept).
 - · What do you think of when you hear that word?

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SOME EXAMPLES OF SOCIOLOGICAL CONCEPTS



- 1. We can't necessarily assume that everyone comes up the same set of ideas or images when they hear the word *masculinity*.
 - there are many possible ways to define the term.
- 2. Some definitions may be more common or have more support than others, there isn't one true, always-correct-in-all-settings definition. (Why?)
 - What counts as masculine may shift over time, from culture to culture, and even from individual to individual (Kimmel, 2008).
- This is why defining our concepts is so important!
- We refer to **CONCEPTS** as **CONSTRUCTS** to recognize their *social construction*!

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11

11

CONCEPTUALISATION!



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CONCEPTUALISATION

- CONCEPTS/CONSTRUCTS are the END PRODUCTs of CONCEPTUALISATION
 - E.g., Satisfaction, Happiness, Health.
- Since everyday language is usually vague and words don't have specified meanings, we cannot research these words until we know exactly what they are.
- To specify the meaning of a concept, they undergo conceptualization.

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12

13

CONCEPTUALISATION



- Conceptualization is to specify exactly what we mean (& don't mean) by the terms we use in our research. OR
- 2. The process whereby fuzzy and imprecise concepts are made more specific and precise, taking a broad idea and making it smaller.
- Conceptualization = creating a definition for something .

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CONCEPTUALISATION



- involves developing agreement about the meaning of the concept.
 - Practically, we often move back and forth between loose ideas of what we are trying to study
 and searching for a word that best describes it.
- involves writing out *clear, concise* definitions for our key concepts.
 - E.g., Masculinity.
 - · What comes to mind when you read that term.
 - · How do you know masculinity when you see it?
 - · Does it have something to do with men? With social norms?
- · If so, it could be defined as
 - · the social norms that men are expected to follow.

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15

15

CONCEPTUALISATION



- · No exact recipe for defining (& refining) concepts we use in our research, but
 - Discussion
 - Brainstorming,
 - Consulting literature, especially subject specific THEORY & (as much as possible) up-to-date scholarly literature.
- Understanding how concepts have been defined in the past will give us an idea about how our conceptualizations compare with the predominant ones.
 - · This doesn't necessarily mean we must use their definitions
- After defining *masculinity*, we learn that other scholars have already defined the concepts we're interested in.
- Consult others work on key concepts will also help us decide whether we plan to challenge those conceptualizations or rely on them for our own work.

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25/10/2025

16

CONT'D.



- E.g., after consulting literature on Masculinity, we may decide to discard its definition
 as
 - the social norms that men are expected to follow
- And decide to use Michael Kimmel's (2000; 2008) definition, which is
 - "the social roles, behaviours, and meanings prescribed for men in any given society at any one time".
- This (latter definition) is more PRECISE yet more COMPLEX. i.e.,
 - Rather than simply addressing one aspect of men's lives (norms), it addresses three aspects: roles, behaviours, and meanings. + implies that roles, behaviours, and meanings may vary across societies and over time.
 - since, we are also required to to specify the particular society/location and time period being investigated, the above definition is more to the mark.

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17

17

CONT'D.



- Once a clear <u>clear definition</u> has been given, also make sure that the terms used in definition makes sense to others.
 - Since there are concepts within a concept (e.g., behavior, norms, society in the above definition), we should ask
 - Are there terms used within our definition that also need to be defined?
 - If so, → conceptualization is not yet complete.
 - Secondly, concepts are often multidimensional...

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OPERATIONALISATION!

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19

19

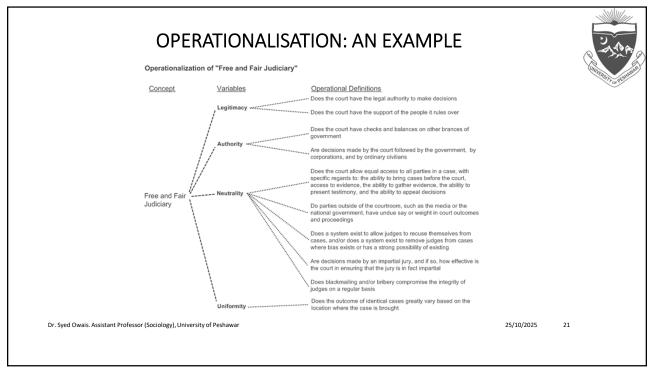
OPERATIONALISATION



- 1. Operationalisation (also called operational definition) is complete set of instructions for what to observe and how to measure a variable (concept)
- 2. The process of creating a definition(s) for a concept that can be observed and measured.
- 3. Operationalisation links a conceptual definition to a specific set of measurement techniques or procedures, the construct's *operational definition* (i.e., a definition in terms of the specific operations of actions a researcher carries out)" (Neuman, 2007: 112).
 - Operationalisation specifies the exact operations involved in measuring a variable = determining how you will measure your concept.
 - Putting operational definition into practice is called measurement.

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21

WELDING CONCEPTUALISATION & OPERATIONALISATION



- E.g., based on the above critical review of literature about **effective teaching**, we can conceptualise/conceptually define it as "a combination of".
 - Thus defined it will be operationally measured in terms of the following questions/by asking the following questions...
 - The development of questions (or characteristics of data in qualitative work) that will indicate a concept

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22

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23