



The discussion chapter is where you interpret and explain research results, contrasting with the results chapter's presentation of findings. Here, you evaluate findings, link them to research questions, and review relevant literature. You assess their significance and draw conclusions.

It is purely where you show the meaning of the main findings (Their interpretation). What the results reveal?

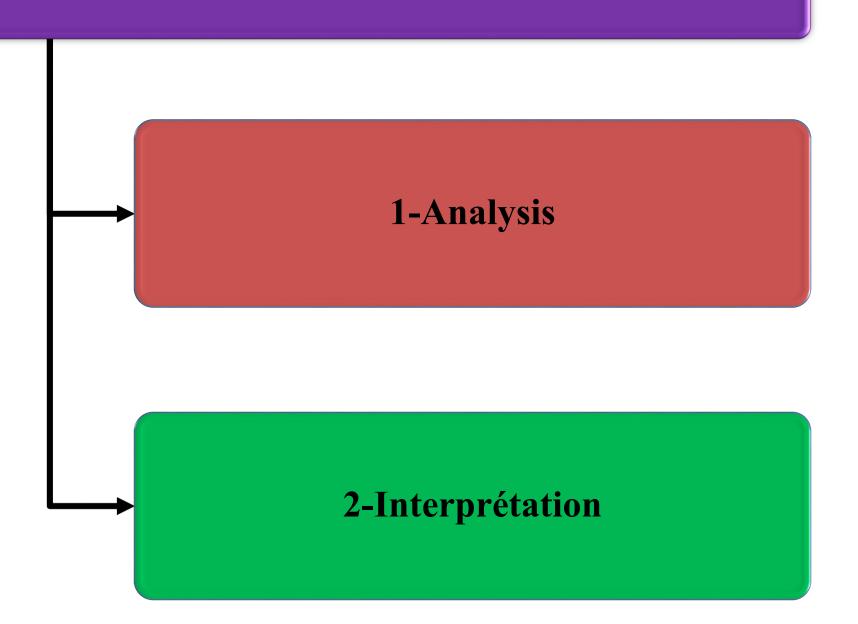
In this chapter, generally, you uncover or analyse the findings of your study.

- -Looking for a deeper meaning (bellow the surface)
- -Make explicit what is not apparent
- -Read between the lines
- -Contentious (you may be right or you may be wrong).

What to include in the DISCUSSION chapter?

- What do the results mean? Identify correlations, patterns, and relationship among the data. Discuss whether the results met your expectations or supported your hypotheses. Drawing upon established theories can be beneficial in this context. Your results might either extend or support existing theoretical frameworks.
- **2-Compare your results with previous studies.** How do your results relate to prior research? What new insights do they offer? If your findings diverge from existing studies, what factors could explain this? Do your results align with established theories, or do they challenge them? Consider any practical implications and suggest future research directions.
- **3-Evaluate the importance of your research**. Emphasizing the significance and applicability of the findings. Discuss the implications. What has your research contributed? Highlight what is new.
- **4-Acknowledge the limitations** of your research to demonstrate credibility. Every research has limitations that must be acknowledged. These limitations provide clarity on what can and cannot be concluded from the study. They may stem from the research design, methods, samples, or unexpected obstacles during the process. Despite these limitations, affirm the validity of the results in addressing the research questions.
- **5-Provide recommendations** based on the results discussion.
- **6-Point out possible questions or avenues** for future research.

How to do the discussion?:Tools



1-Analysis

Analyzing the results involves making them speak in order to confirm or refute the research hypothesis. For this, the researcher must thoroughly and meticulously examine their results. These must be captured and verified pertinently before considering them reliable. Then comes the analysis stage itself.

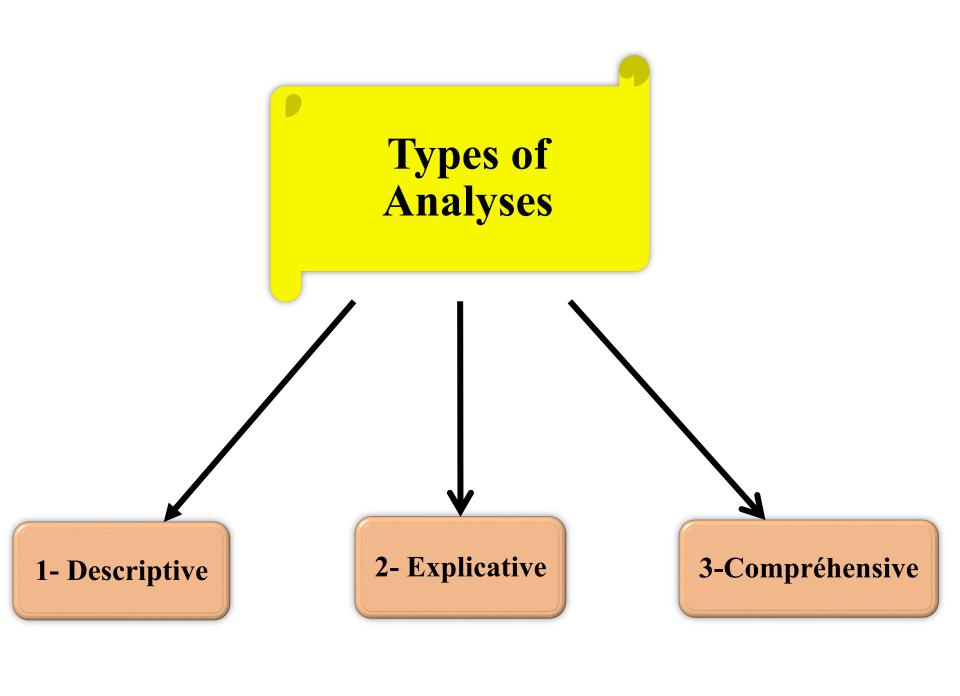
Due to lack of vigilance, researchers often make mistakes, even at the data entry stage. This can have significant consequences for the rest of the work.

2-Interprétation

Consists of:

- Delivering their meaning within the theoretical context of the research;
 - Delivering their meaning in relation to the research problem;
- Highlighting the research avenues that the results lead us to.

In other words, it involves integrating the obtained results into the overall problem, demonstrating their relevance in the relevant discipline, and indicating what new research could be undertaken based on these results.



1- Descriptive analysis

Consists of painting a picture of the situation as it appears to us following the compilation and classification of the qualitative or quantitative results obtained. For example,

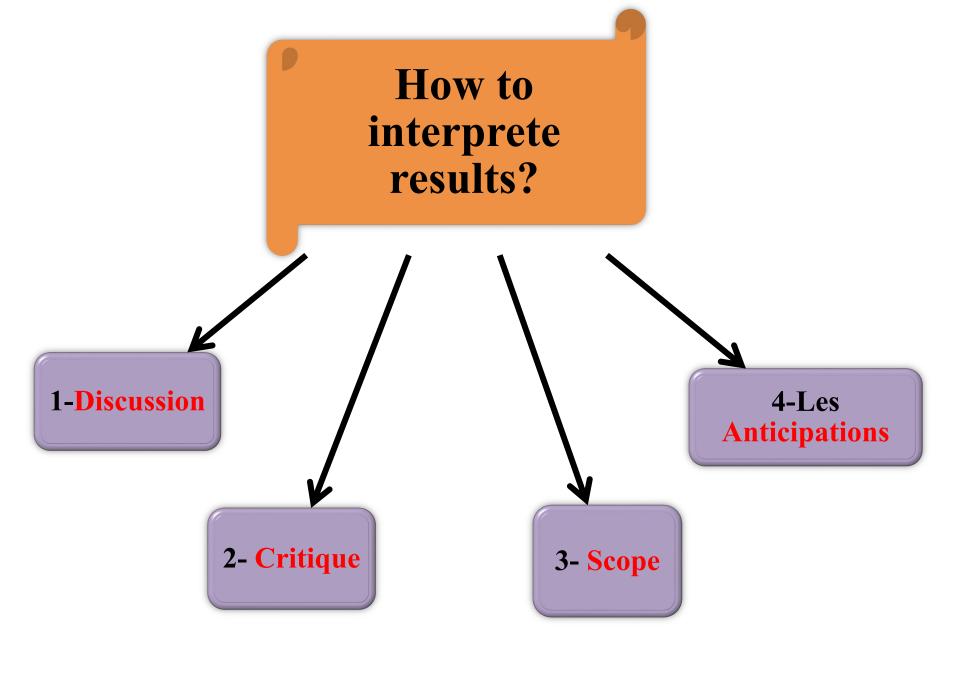
- we will indicate the characteristics of a group,
- we will establish statistical or functional links between the components studied,
 - we will highlight the value of significant variables, etc.

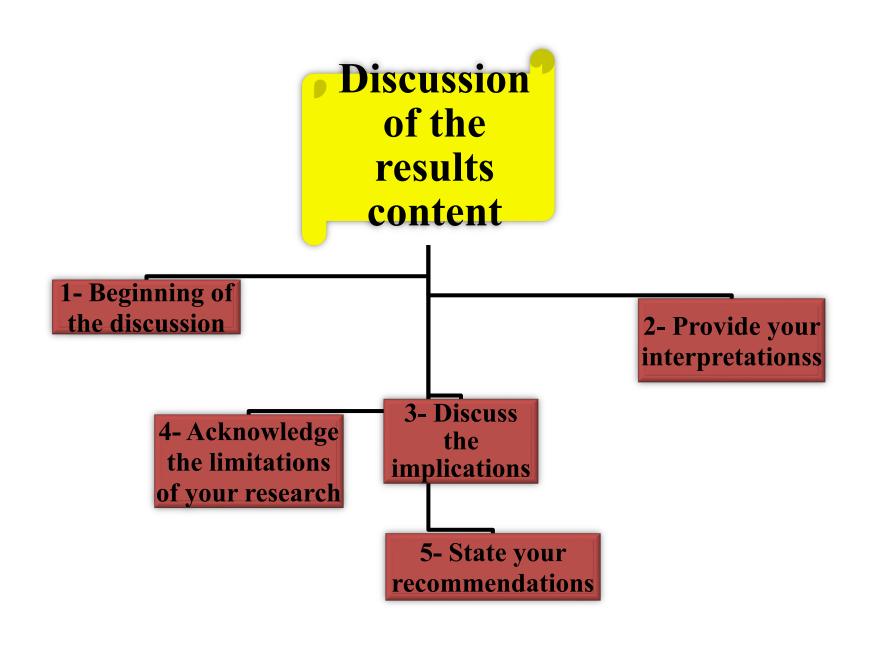
2- Explicative analysis

This allows for making a decision regarding the confirmation or rejection of the research hypothesis. Qualitative or statistical reasons are presented to support why the hypothesis should be accepted or rejected. If significant relationships have emerged between variables, they are carefully analyzed: are they causal relationships or rather coincidental correlations explainable by intervening or confounding variables?

3- Comprehensive analysis

This type of analysis is referred to when reporting on the relationships between the obtained results and the subjects' perceptions. During such an analysis, which is particularly necessary for qualitative studies, efforts are made to define the perceptions of the actors or subjects themselves and to determine the relationships between these perceptions and the results: is there coherence between the two, or do they contradict each other?





1- State your research problem

1- Beginning of the discussion

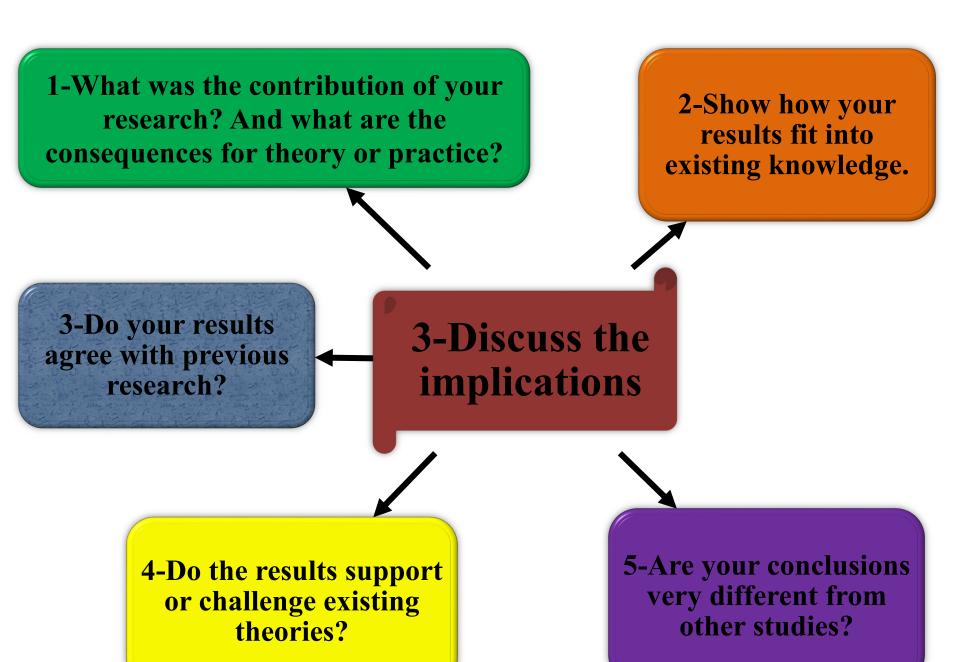
2- Summarize your main results

1-What do the results mean?

2-Identify correlations, patterns, and relationships between the data.

2-Give your interpretations

3-Discuss whether the results have met your expectations or supported your hypotheses. In accordance with the hypothesis.



You should know that even the best research has certain limitations. Acknowledging these limitations proves your credibility.

Limitations are not mistakes made, but they provide an accurate picture of what can and cannot be concluded from your study.

4- Acknowledge the limitations of your research:

1- In the overall design of the research

2- In the methods and samples

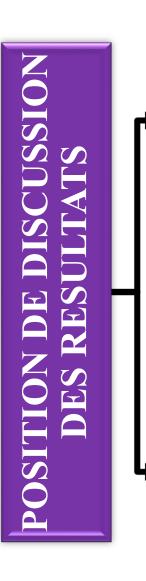
3- In unforeseen obstacles

5-Énoncez vos recommandations:

Sur la base de la discussion on peut formuler des recommandations pour des:

1- Mises en œuvre pratiques

2-Recherches supplémentaires



La discussion est positionnée entre l'introduction du chapitre et sa conclusion.

Dans un article scientifique

Dans un

chapitre

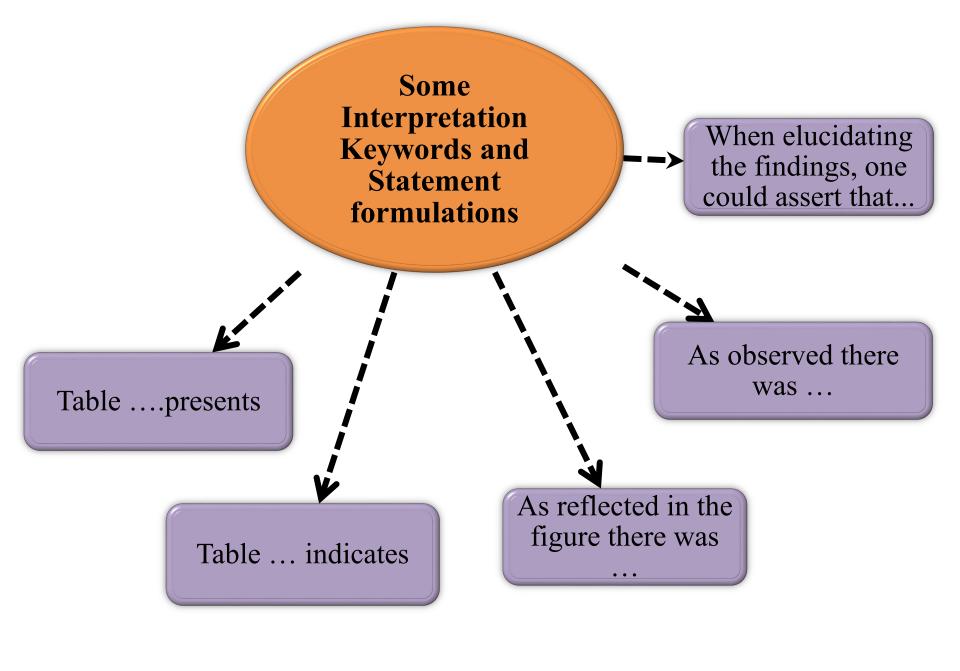
Elle est une section parmi d'autres sections de l'article comme l'introduction, les résultats, les méthodes, etc.

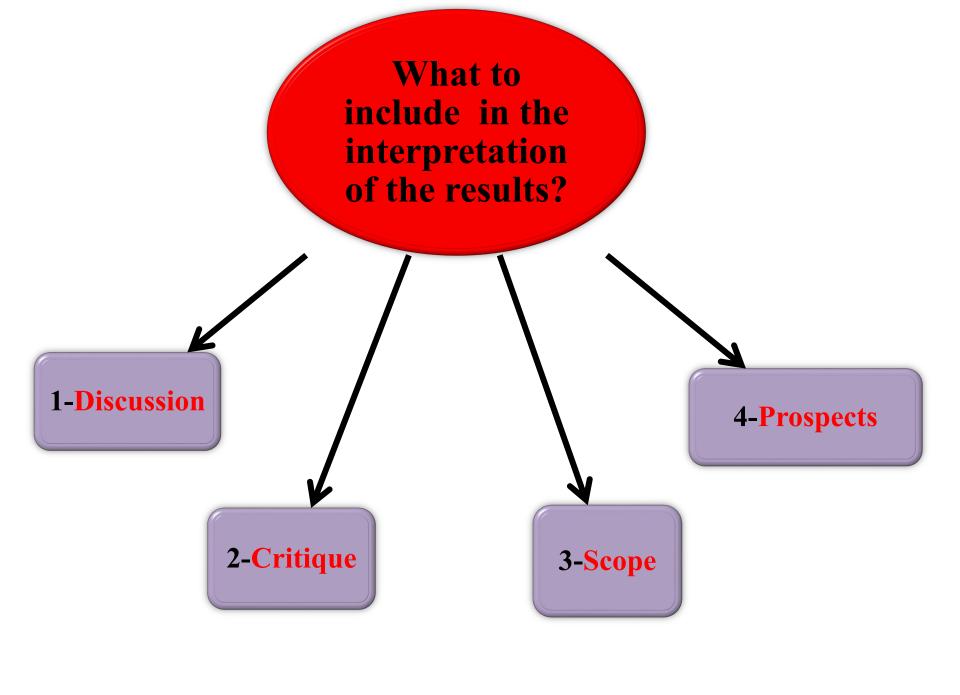
3-Interpretation

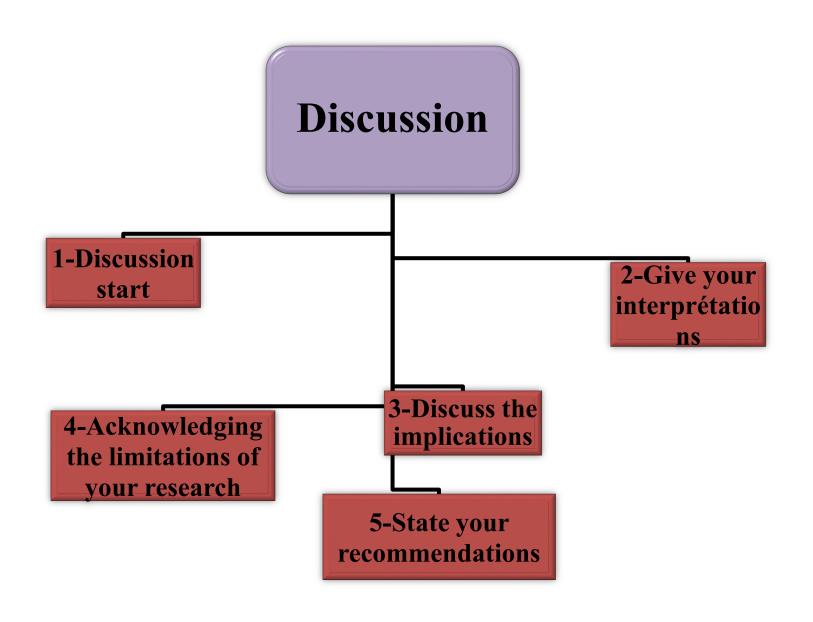
The Role of Interpretation:

- -Data interpretation search for "What do the results of the study mean?". It is to make sense of processed results. Once the researcher presents data, he needs to search for their meaning based on the research problem.
- -It is the most critical aspect of the research report.
- -This will constitute the overall conclusion of your study
- It delivers the data meaning within the theoretical context of the research and their meaning in relation to the research problem.
- It highlights potential areas for further research that arise from the findings of the study.

In other words, it involves integrating the obtained results into the overall problem, demonstrating their relevance in the relevant discipline, and indicating what new research could be undertaken based on these results.







1-State your research problem

1-Discussion Start

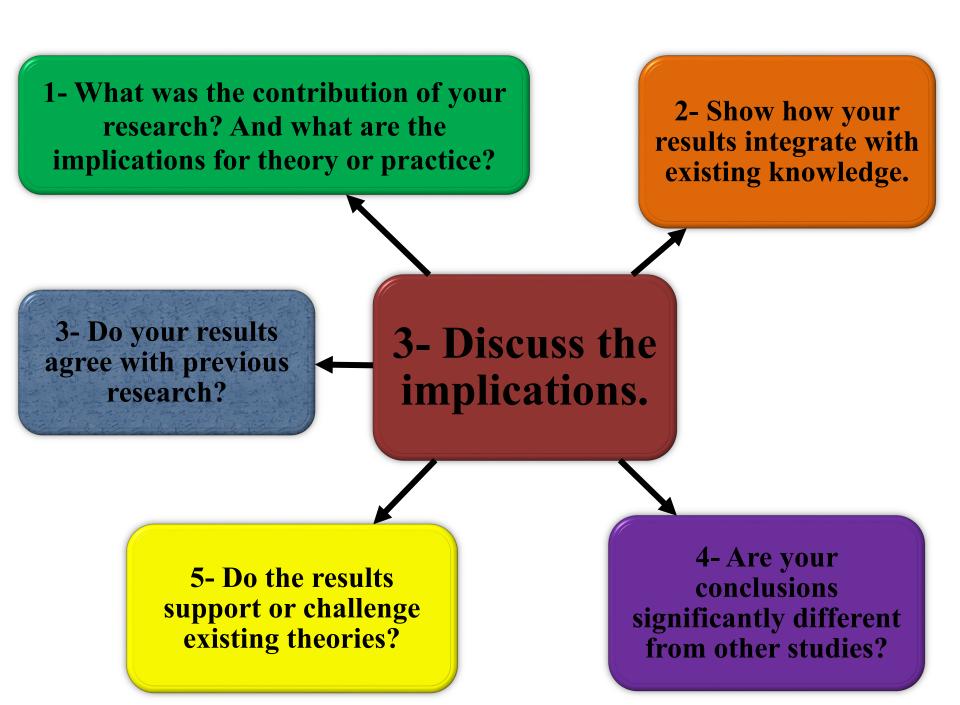
2-Summarize your main findings

1- What do the results signify?

2- Identify correlations, patterns, and relationships among the data.

2-Give your interpretations

3- Discuss whether the results have met your expectations or supported your hypotheses. In accordance with the hypothesis.



You should be aware that

even the best research has certain limitations.
Acknowledging these limitations demonstrates your credibility.

The limitations are not mistakes made, but they provide an accurate picture of what can and cannot be concluded from your study.

4-Recognizing the limitations of your research, including:

1-to the overall research design.

2-to the methods and samples.

3-to unforeseen obstacles.

5-State your recommendations:

Based on the discussion, recommendations can be formulated for:

1- Practical implementations

2-Further research

The aim of the conclusion in a discussion chapter

Its purpose is:

- -Provide a brief summary of the results that confirm or refute your hypothesis or objective.
- -Draw a final conclusion by specifying whether your hypothesis is either: confirmed, largely confirmed, partially confirmed, or refuted.
- -Remind the reader that you have discovered a new phenomenon.
- -Offer the reader an opportunity to explore or expand upon your research question, reminding them that there are unresolved issues that deserve future study.