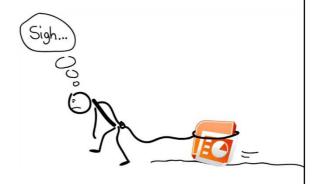
Presenting your research

November 2022



7 steps
to structure
your research
presentation

«A theory cannot be at once, precise, general and simple » K.E. Weick

# 7 steps to convince

- The hook / subject presentation
- 2 Upwards rationale: where do we come from?
- 3 Downwards rationale: the gap
- 4 Methodology
- **6** Results
- **6** Discussion
- Limitations and future avenues













# The hook Subject presentation

# The hook

- Your first impression
- 2 Be clear and precise
- Take a remarkable example (news)
- **4** What is the unsolved problem?













# **Upwards rationale:** where do we come from?

# Intellectual filiation

- What do others say ... (literature, data...)
- 2 What are the underlying concepts and theories?
- 3 The convictions taken for granted should be explicit
- 4 If the subject is not typical, it has to be more argued much more

# Intellectual filiation(2)

- The data, concepts and theories used allow to build your argumentation
- Their articulation may lead to a research model
- 3 This model make your contribution clear













The hook: what is the unsolved problem?



Upwards rationale: what do others say?













# Downwards rationale: the gap -The contribution

# The contribution

- Should come naturally: funnel
- 2 How is the contribution key: what contribution?
- The contribution should not be trivial
- 4 Your contribution should be the « red string »
- **5** You should qualify your contribution: theoretical, managerial, empirical, methodological, to the society...?

# The types of contribution

- Respond to new questions
- 2 Respond differently to old questions
- **3** Provide responses through a new argumentation
- Exploit a« void » in the literature (if there is a REAL stake)
- **5** Practical contribution (new management method, organization, management...)

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# Aims of the contribution

- Exploratory approach: study of new phenomena
- **Explanatory:** research of determinants/ explanatory factors of a phenomenon
- **3** Descriptive / comprehensive: better understand a phenomenon
- 4 Engineering: an innovative solution to an unsolved problem
- **5** Predictive: experimentation / simulations to predict behaviors













The hook: what is the unsolved problem?



Upwards rationale: what do others say?



#### Your contribution:

Original idea to solve the problem















# Methodology

# The empirics

- Rationale of your research ground/ investigation field
- 2 Rationale of the methodological approach (qualitative, quantitative, mixed...)
- **3** Rationale for your data analysis tools
- For each element, show that they are relevant for your subject
- They are the instruments that carry your demonstration

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The hook: what is the unsolved problem?



Upwards rationale: what do others say?



Your contribution: original idea



Methods: how to demonstrate your idea?









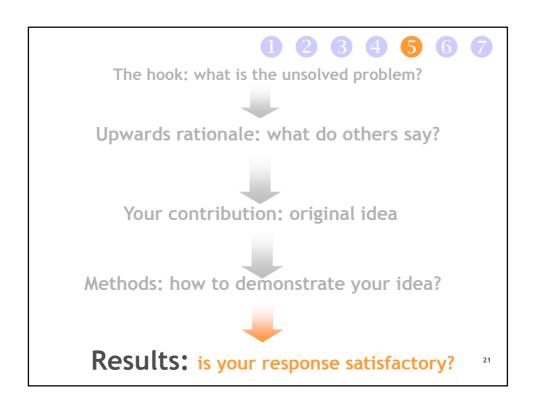




# Results

# Present your results

- The result presentation should be short, synthetic and visual (graphs, simplified summary tables, diagrams...)
- 2 All the key dimensions of your model should be visible
- **3** You should respond to the initial and to the defended thesis: is it corroborated?







#### Discuss the results

- Is the objectif of your research achieved?
- 2 State your contributions by category (practical, theoretical...)
- For managerial inputs: explain how to use them
- 4 Some results are convincing: state the possible controversy they raise
- Some results are counterintuitive: do other authors have an explanation?

The hook: what is the unsolved problem?

Upwards rationale: what do others say?

Your contribution: original idea

Methods: how to demonstrate your idea?

Results: is your response satisfactory?

# Present the limitations

- Is the sample of your research representative, and of what?
- 2 State the limitations by category (methodological, empirical...)
- **3** For each limitation : how to overcome them by new research?
- 4 Some limits are more important and could question the validity of your results? Try to limit them!















# Conclusion

#### How to conclude

- Present the limits and boundaries of the contribution without dismantling your argument
  - > limited study, constituting part of a larger and more complex set
  - > limited field of investigation
  - > nature and size of sample...
- 2 Highlight the perspectives of the research: how do your contributions lead to new research that sounds exciting...

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# **Bibliography**

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