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Smith Conflict Perspectives Perspectives Perspectives Critical Theory Theory Society Construction of buildings Bibliography Terminology Positizzazioni Timeline People by country Society Portal Wikiproject SociologyVte qualitative research is based on data obtained from first-hand observation research, interviews, questionnaires (on which the participants write descriptively), focus groups, participant observation, recordings made in natural settings, documents and artifacts. The data is generally nonnumeric. Qualitative methods include ethnography, theory founded, the analysis of speech and interpretative phenomenological analysis. [1] Qualitative research methods were used in sociology, anthropology, political science, psychology, social work and educational research. [2] [3] Qualitative research was informed by different threads of philosophical thought and examines aspects of human life, including culture, expression, beliefs, morality, stress life and imagination. [4] Contemporary qualitative research was influenced by a series of philosophy branches, for example positivism, postposity, critical theory and constructivism. [5] Pernecky [6] has published a critical review of the Qualitative Assignment Vis-Ãf -Vis Philosophy. Inquiry approaches Different philosophical and psychological traditions have influenced investigators' approaches to qualitative research, including phenomenology, social facts, symbolic interaction and positivism. [7] [8] The philosophical study of the structure of consciousness of an individual and of the general Experience. Approaches to qualitative research based on constructionism, such as rooted theory, pay attention to how the subjectivity of the research examines how individuals and groups develop an understanding of the world. Traditional positivistic approaches to qualitative research seek more objective understanding of the sociology of knowledge and work of Alfred Sch\(\text{A}\)f\(\text{A}\)/4tz, Peter L. Berger, Thomas Luckmann, and Harold Garfinquel. Data sources Qualitative researchers use different data sources to understand the topic they are studying. These sources of data include in-depth interviews, focus groups, standardized interviews and artifacts such as books or works of art. The study case method exemplifies the preference of qualitative research. [11] AUTETHNOGHY, the study of the SÃ ©, is a method of qualitative research in which the res the Meaning models. Conversation analysis is mainly used to analyze talking conversations. Biographical research concerns the reconstruction of life stories, based on narratives and biographical documents. The narrative investigation studies the narrative investigation studies the narrative investigation studies. collect information through observations, recruitment of notes, interviews, focus groups (group interviews), documents and artifacts. [14] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20] The participants [21] Ethnographers can include a culture by directly participating in the activities of the culture they study. [22] The participant's observation extends beyond ethnography and other fields, including psychology. For example, training to be an EMT and becoming a participating observer in the life of the EMTS, Palmer studied as EMTS cope with the stress associated with some of the pampered emergencies with which they deal with. [23] Recovery in qualitative research, the idea of recursiveness refers to the emerging nature of research design. In contrast to standardized research methods, the relapse embodies the idea that the qualitative research procedures contrasts to the methods used by scientists who conduct experiments. From the point of view of the scientist, data collected repeatedly until one or more specific stop conditions are encountered, reflecting a nonStatic attitude for planning and designing research activities. An example of this dynamism could be when the qualitative researcher unexpectedly changes their search or design goal through a study, based on their first analysis of intermediate data. The researcher can even make further unplanned changes based on another intermediate data analysis. This approach would not be allowed in an experiment. THE Qualitative claim that the regrination in the development of relevant tests allows the researcher to be more open to unexpected results and emerging new constructs. [10] Data analysis Qualitative researchers have a number of analytical strategies at their disposal. [24] [25] [26] Main code of coding coding (social sciences) In general, the encoding refers to the act of association of significant ideas with Interest data. In the context of qualitative research, the interpretative aspects of the coding process are often explicitly recognized and articulated; The encoding helps produce specific words or short sentences considerable to abstractions by data. [27] [28] The thematic analysis as a primary basis to organize and report the results of the study [29]. Content analysis Main article: Content analysis according to Krippendorf, [30] "[C] Ontent analysis is a research technique to make replicable and valid inference from data to their context" (P.ã, 21). It is applied to documents and written and oral communication. Content analysis is an important building block in the conceptual analysis of qualitative data. It is frequently used in sociology. For example, content analysis was applied to research on these different aspects of human life as changes in the perceptions of the race over time [31] and the lifestyles of the contractors. [32] Problems with qualitative data analysis software for computers (CAQDAS) Contemporary qualitative data analysis can be supported by computer programs (computer-assisted data analysis software). [33] These programs do not supplant the interpretative nature of the encoding. The programs aim to improve the efficiency of analysts in applying, recovering and storing the codes generated by data reading. Many programs improve efficiency in the assembly and revision of the codes, which allow more effective work sharing, peer review, data examination and the analysis software includes: Atlas. The dedoose (mixed methods) Maxgda (mixed methods) NVIVO QDA miner A criticism of quantitative coding approaches is that this encoding sorts quality data in â €

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