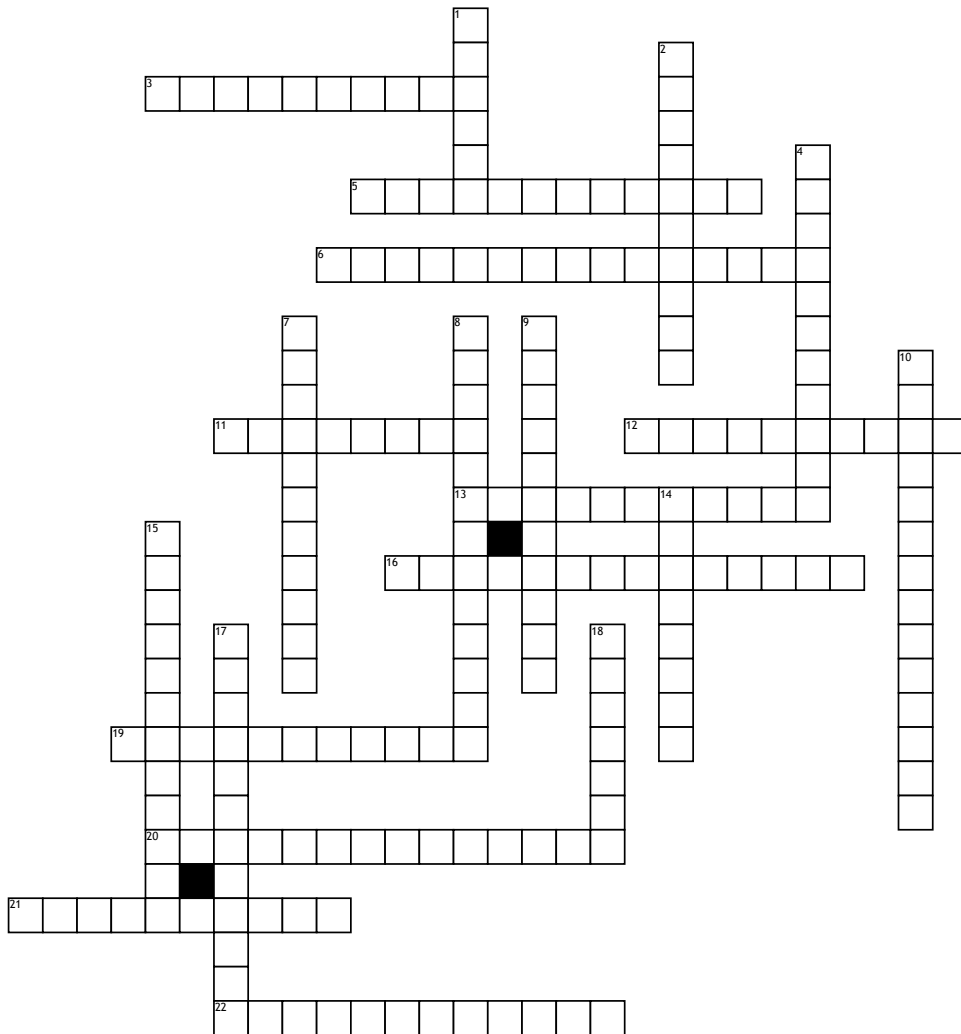


Nursing Research Terminology



Across

3. The ontological perspective that more than one truth exists, truth can change, and truth doesn't exist w/o meaning. Cannot be generalized because it is context bound; can only be applied to other similar contexts.
5. A type of quantitative research methodology where an intervention or treatment is actively introduced. The independent variable is manipulated to observe the effect on the dependent variable
6. Quantitative research methodology where data is collected without and intervention or treatment. Focuses on the existing attributes of the sample. Ex/ surveys and observation/needs assessment
11. undue influence on a person to participate, involving a threat of harm or punishment for failure to participate. This element would negate the voluntariness of a decision to participate, or to remain, in a research project
12. A theoretical perspective that assumes that the world is 'real', ordered and regular and that reality is driven by immutable natural laws and mechanisms
13. How knowledge is discovered and analyzed; philosophies that guide how knowledge should be gathered. Hint: qualitative or quantitative
16. Countermovement to positivism; holds the belief that reality is not a fixed entity but rather a construction of the people participating in the research; reality exists within a context, and many constructions are possible.

19. The study of people or cultures. This methodology relies heavily on the analysis of field notes and participant observation. Often used by social anthropologists

20. Theoretical perspective that emphasizes understanding the meaning. Phenomena are studied through the eyes of people in their lived situations and assumes multiple realities; context gives meaning to phenomenon. Hint: This paradigm is a branch of a relativist ontology

21. This paradigm is about determining the value of an idea by its outcome in practice. It calls for a theory to be designed and tested in practice. Practicality and application/action.

22. The 'relationship' that the researcher has with the research. (how we get knowledge and discover new things). Dictated by ontology (realism or relativism). Hint: Objectivism vs subjectivism

Down

1. The selected group of people (subjects, participants) or elements from which data are collected for the study

2. The researcher's deductively derived expectations about relationships between study variables. The prediction of the relationship the researcher expects to observe in the study data; the predicted answer

4. The process of reflecting critically on the self, and of analyzing and making note of personal values that could affect data collection and interpretation. Qualitative researchers explore these issues by being reflective about decisions made during the inquiry, recording their thoughts in personal diaries and memos

7. The epistemological view where researchers separate themselves from the research so they do not influence the data collected. The researcher tries to stay as far away from the research as they can; an outsider view

8. This methodology aims to understand the lived experience. Takes a subjective, descriptive approach rather than scientific measurements. Identifies the essence of human experiences about a phenomenon as described by participants.

9. Type of methodology that aims to yield rich, in-depth descriptions of phenomena. Generally descriptive. Identifies patterns and concepts and creates theoretical explanations for reality

10. Theoretical perspective that challenges the idea that there is 'absolute' truth of knowledge. This perspective possesses the belief that reality can never be completely known. Knowledge is relative rather than absolute .

14. The researcher's beliefs about reality, ie realism or relativism

15. The epistemological view where interaction with participants is needed to gain understanding. Truth is created by meaning and experiences. Helps create understanding of experiences and context

17. This methodology involves using a set of orderly procedures to gather information. Typically move in a systematic fashion from the definition of a problem to the solution of the problem. Gathers empirical, objective data (ie. numeric data)

18. The ontological perspective that one truth exists and truth does not change. This truth can be discovered using objective measurements and it can be generalized to other situations.

Word Bank

Quantitative

Relativism

Reflexivity

Phenomenology

Constructivism

Positivism

Coercion

Pragmatism

Qualitative

Experimental

Subjectivism

Hypothesis

Nonexperimental

Ethnography

Realism

Ontology

Epistemology

Objectivism

Post positivism

Methodology

Interpretivism

Sample