

## Thick description anthropology



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Show page numbers Tolstoy description is a term used to characterize the process by drawing attention to contextual details in observing and interpreting social meaning in conducting qualitative research. A... All A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P S T U V W X Y - Posts to page: 20 40 60 Thick description is a way of writing that includes not only description and observation (usually human behavior), but also the context in which such behavior occurs. The term thick description was coined by anthropologist Clifford Gertz, who wrote in this style as a way to capture his brand of ethnography in the 1970s. Since then, the thick description has gradually taken hold of social sciences, and today it has become a way of quality writing. Gertz borrowed the term from the philosopher Gilbert Ryle and added meaning to it. In Thick description: K and interpretation of the theory of culture (1973) Gertz stated: From one point of view, what from a textbook, doing ethnography is the establishment of understanding, the choice of informants, deciphering of texts, taking genealogy, mapping fields, keeping a diary, and so on. But it is not these things, methods and the resulting procedures that define the enterprise. What defines this kind of intellectual effort is: complex ventures in to borrow the concept of Gilbert Ryle, thick description (Geertz, 1973:6; Ponterotto, 2006: 539). Gertz believed that the reader of the anthropological letter needed to interpret the veracity of the author's interpretation, and he/she could only do so if the comments and context were fully described. How can we describe it thickly? The fat description goes beyond superficial appearances to include context, details, emotions and social networks. It presents the importance of observation, event or behavior. The thick description includes voices, feelings, actions and meanings (Ponterotto, 2006). Ryle cites the example most commonly used to explain the Fat Description. He argued that if someone winks at us without context, we don't know what that means. We can report a wink (fine description). But if we provide context we will know if a person is attracted to us, or what with/he tries to communicate secretly, or what with/he has something in his/her eyes. As the context changes, the wink value changes. Thick description explains the context of practice and discourse in society. What is in the thick description? Denzin (1989) describes the features of the thick description. For each observation, event or behavior, the thick description captures the following details: Biographical (who?) Historical (what led to this?) Situational (context) Relational (what happens?) Interaction (what are the values and relationships?) Thick description allows the reader to see the life of respondents because of the way the text is written. Another way of describing the taxonom thickly of Bloom is another way of describing thickly in Writing. Provide information that gives the reader knowledge and then explain so that the reader can understand. Give examples so that the reader can it as this information was applied. Then pull it all apart to analyze it for the reader, put it back together with interpretation, understanding and new knowledge through synthesis. Finally, step back and evaluate your interpretation. In short: describe, explain, cite examples, interpret, the meaning of your interpretation, and then explain to the reader why this (or not) worthy interpretation. Links to Denzin, N.K. (1989) Interpretation of Interaction. Newbury Park: Sage Geertz, C. (1973) Culture Interpretation: Selected Essays. New York: Major Books. Ponterotto, J.G. (2006) A brief note on the origin, evolution and meaning of the qualitative research concept of the thick description, qualifying report 11(3), 538-54 Thick description of social sciences is a qualitative method of study that gives detailed descriptions and interpretations of situations observed by the researcher. This is an ethnographic and high-quality research technique. The term was coined by social anthropologists Gilbert Ryle and Clifford Geertz. Thick's description includes writing detailed short stories or vignettes explaining the situation and their background context. The goal is not only to describe the situation, but also to add details so that readers understand the significant and complex cultural values underlying any observed scenario. Although it originated in social anthropology, the thick description is now used as a qualitative research method in a number of areas of study, including sociology, history, culture, media research, educational research and others. What is a thick description in quality research? (Definitions) Tolstoy's description is defined as: a descriptive interpretation of complex cultural situations. The term interpretation is important here. A thick description includes more than just a record and a description of something. It includes providing the background information needed to understand the relevance, meanings and intentions that underlie social interactions. Here are some scientific definitions of the term thick description inside social sciences that you can cite for your essay or thesis: The tolstoy description refers to the task of the researcher as describing and interpreting observed social actions (or behaviors) in its specific context. (Ponterotto, 2006, page 543) Thick description ... does more than just record what the person is doing. It goes beyond mere fact and superficial appearances. It presents the details, context, emotions and social networks that connect people to each other. (Denzin, 1989, p. 83) Tolstoy description is not just a matter of accumulating relevant details. Rather, to densely describe social actions in fact, begin to interpret this record of circumstances, meanings, intentions, strategies, motivations, and so on that specific episode. It is this interpreting characteristic of the description, not the details per se, that makes it thick. (Schwandt, 2001, p. 255) The tolstoy description creates a clear picture of individuals and groups in the context of their culture and the conditions in which they live ... The tolstoy description can be contrasted with a subtle description that is a superficial description and does not explore the fundamental meanings of cultural members. (Holloway, 1997, p. 154) For more information on the scientific definitions of thick description, see to cite the above APA-style sources, go to the reference list at the end of this article, where I used the APA style to list my sources. Related post: What is thesis? Thick Description vs. Thin Description Gilbert Ryle (1949) introduced the concept of a thick description, comparing it to a thin description. According to Ryle, quantitative studies and some qualitative studies used only descriptions of what was observed. This gave an explanation of the surface level. Instead, qualitative research should interpret what is observed to create meaning from interaction. Subtle description: observation, description and outlines of the situation. Tolstoy Description: Observation, Description, Interpretation and Situation Analysis. 5 Key characteristics of the Tolstoy Description of Ponterotto (2006) outline 5 characteristics that constitute a thick description. Note that I haven't used its exact headlines here. I find my headlines to be easier for the average reader to understand: 1. The interpretation in context A's fine description has no context. He describes something without explaining its cultural significance. The thick description describes not only the action, but also its significance. Ponterotto (2006, p. 542) says: Tolstoy's description includes an accurate description and interpretation of social action in the appropriate context in which social actions took place. 2. Capturing thoughts and emotions S than writing down thoughts and emotions, we need to interpret the situation, not just describe superficial traits. For example: a pause can mean a lot of things. In the case of a pause due to shock, the researcher must explain that the pause of the interviewee was caused by shock, otherwise the reader may not understand. Ponterotto (2006, p. 542) says, The Tolstoy description reflects the thoughts, emotions, and web of social interaction between the observed participants in their operational context. 3. Assigning motives and intentions When observing a dispute between two people, the researcher must explain the motives behind the two people arguing. It's not enough just to say that there was a fight. There may be a story between two people or a power struggle in a group that needs to be studied to make the description fat. Ponterotto (2006, p. 542) says: The central feature of the interpretation of social action entails the purpose of motives and intentions for these social actions. 4. Rich Accounts Details Ponterotto calls this move but I found that word a little complicated. Verisimilitude means the appearance of truthfulness to the extent that the reader of your account feels like they were there. In other words, by providing smaller information, your account gains credibility. Ponterotto quotes Denzin here, explaining verisimilitude in research: truthlike statements that make readers feel like they have experienced, or might experience, the events described. (Denzin, 1989, p. 83-84) 5. The meaning of the situation Detailed The researcher should conclude with a statement that makes sense about the interaction. What does this tell us about the people who are being researched? What new insight has he put forward, or what past beliefs is a challenge? Ponterotto (2006, p. 543) says: A thick description of social action contributes to a thick interpretation of these actions that lead to a thick sense of conclusions that resonate with readers. Related: What is media analysis? The strengths and weaknesses of Thick Description Strengths Thick help us understand the meaning of the situation. Without a detailed description, subtle details that explain human life are lost. This helps readers with their understanding of the situation. The quantitative analysis often fails to pick up more subtle nuances, while many subtle qualitative analyses still have no interpretation. Thick qualitative analysis both picks up the finer details (nuances) and interprets what importance they have for the situation. Weaknesses and criticisms Thick descriptions can easily be fabricated. We often have to take the explorer's word for it. In quantitative analysis, people can return to the field and re-do the research. In a qualitatively thick description analyzed, we must believe what the researcher said. There is potential for researchers bias. One researcher will see and describe completely different details than another researcher, leading to very different conclusions. Key fellow: Clifford Gertz: The next section for advanced readers. You have a basic idea from above. This section summarizes the famous and hard-to-read text about the rich description (for those who should read it!) Although it was Gilbert Ryle who first used the term thick description, it was Clifford Geertz that was the man who made the thick description famous. Geertz wrote about it in his thick description texts: To interprincipic theory of culture and interpretation of Cultures. You can read this article for free here, but it's pretty hard to read... so I have submitted a summary of this fundamental text below. Culture is a complex web site that argues that cultures are very complex man-made concepts. He calls culture a network of significance that is swirling. Because culture is so complex, researchers of cultural analysis should not try to look for patterns and laws, explaining cultures. Instead cultural analysis should try to explore and explain how people are people meaning of their lives 2. Culture should be explained in detail The work of ethnographers is not just to take notes, keep a diary, and report what they see. Instead, the main purpose of ethnographers is to describe very complex and confusing details that can only be understood through thick descriptions. He uses a wink example. A subtle description of a wink may be: The boy winked. A fat description may explain its cultural significance: a wink can be done in parody, conspiracy or ridicule, depending on the context. The ethnographer should explore these possibilities and explain how winking is more than a wink: a gesture that takes place at a very complex cultural moment. Thus, there is no way to work out a detailed and in-depth study other than to give thick descriptions of the observed situation 3. Ethnography is more than observation: This interpretation in the third section, Geertz argues that researchers are not and cannot be objective in their research. The act of collecting field data requires interpretation. Different observers can write different notes because the observer simply reconstructs the scene in his notes based on his own observations. In his own words, what we call our data is actually our own designs of other people's designs that they and their compatriots are up to. Also, trying to understand what they see, ethnographers should use their knowledge of culture. To make it meaningful, they must interpret it. Here is this moment in Geertz's (1973, p. 318) own words: much of what we need to understand a particular event, ritual, custom, idea, or any other, insinuating as reference information before the thing itself is directly addressed. While historically researchers may think that interpreting a bad thing (as it is subjective), Gertz (1973, p. 320) argues that there is nothing particularly wrong with this, and it is in any case inevitable. He's right, of course: we shouldn't pretend to be objective when explaining things. We all explain things differently, especially if what we explain (such as culture) is very difficult. Ethnography is an example of everyday life. Gertz argues that ethnographers should not make broad generalizations based on their observations. He argues: The notion that it is possible to find incense of national societies, civilizations, great religions, or something else that is summed up in so-called typical small towns and villages is palpable nonsense. What can be found in small towns and villages is (alas) the life of a small town and village (1973, p. 320). Related Post: 53 Education Thesis Ideas Referencia for Your Essay Denzin, N.C. (1989). Interpretation of interaction. Newbury Park, Ca.: Sage. Geertz, C. (1973). Culture Interpretation: Selected essays. New York: Major Books. Geertz, c. (1973). Tolstoy description: To the inter-entrepreneurs theory of culture. 3-31. Geertz, C. C. Centers, Kings and Charisma: Reflections on the symbols of power. In: Geertz, C. (ed.s) Local Knowledge: Further essays in interpretive anthropology. (p. 121-46). New York: Major Books. Holloway, I. (1997). The basic concepts of quality research. New York: Major Books. Ponterotto, J. G. (2006). 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