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The doctors' perception of PTSD is Coach Australia. Strodl E, Shakespeare-Finch J, Alichniewicz KK, Brown K, C, C, Hiding L, White A, Gossage G, Poerio L, Batras D, Jackson S, J Styles, Kavanagh DJ. Strodl E, et al. Internet Interv. 2020 Aug 17;21:100333. doi: 10.1016/j.invent.2020.100333. eCollection 2020 Sep. Internet Interv. 2020. PMID: 32939341 Free article PMC. Show page numbers the term triangulation refers to the practice of using multiple data sources or multiple approaches to data analysis to increase confidence in the study. Emerging in the context of navigation and shooting, triangulation aligns different points of view and leads to a more comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon of interest. Researchers differ in the emphasis given to the goals of triangulation; some researchers believe that it is essential to establish supporting evidence, while others focus on its potential to provide multiple lines of view and several contexts to enrich understanding of the research issue. Particularly associated with quality research methods, triangulation usually involves the study of data from interviews, focus groups, written archives or other sources. Triangulation is often used in studies that combine both quantitative and qualitative ... DatabaseSRELMBESNVivoRSASSoftware, FreeSPSSStatisticaSYSTATWinPepi All B C D E F H I L L N N S S T U V W X X Y - Entries to page: 20 40 60 noun. 1. Procedure related to the confirmation of the hypothesis by collecting evidence from many sources or experiments or using many processes. Information from each source, experiment or process confirms the hypothesis from a slightly diverse perspective. 2. With regard to family therapy, there is a scenario in which two family members, each in conflict, try to appeal to the other member to entice them to their side. TRIANGULATION: The triangulation that exists between his mother and wife is getting quite severe for other family members. Triangulation is the process of verifying the results of a study by two or more methods of verifying its reliability and reliability. The triangulation approach can be applied to both qualitative and quantitative research. There are different triangulation methods based on the methods and people used. Data triangulation requires the use of space, time and people. The researcher of triangulation requires several researchers in the same study. The theory of triangulation requires the use of more than one theoretical scheme to interpret this phenomenon. Methodological triangulation requires different methods of data collection through interviews, secondary documents, questionnaires and observations. Denzin (1978) on the other hand, identified two types of methodological triangulation that are in method and between or through the method. The s in method uses one method method But follows different strategies in it. The importance of triangulation triangulation confirms and confirms the quality of results through quantitative research. With multiple sources and methods, flaws in one approach or process can be minimized. More information can be found in a few ways. Inconsistencies can be recognized and removed. Increases and enhances the reliability and reliability of the data and leads to a stronger research structure. Triangulation can sometimes take a long time and requires good planning and more organizational resources that may not be available to everyone. In such cases, you can take advantage of the help of statisticians who have an in-depth knowledge of this. Then there may be such problems as investigator bias, misunderstanding and theoretical conflicts. Each method of learning or process has its advantages, disadvantages, advantages and disadvantages. Thus, the triangulation approach should be done with all the relevant information in hand, not conducting triangulation just for the sake of it. Therefore, it is important to be clear what form of triangulation method you are using and why you use only this method. Triangulation in sociological studies consists of using 3 or more contrasting methods in the study to obtain 3 different sets or even types of data. Its purpose is to reduce weight, with any individual set of results. Instead, the results obtained by different methods are contrasted to learn more about their validity. Different types of triangulation are used to verify confidence based on different variables. Data from contrasting methods build confidence if they support the initial conclusion and remove confidence if they oppose the initial conclusion. The reason for using 3 different methods is to build the potential for a tie-break. The benefits of most sociological methods contain biases that cannot be completely excluded. Even a source of data can have an inherent bias. For example, people who respond to a telephone survey can give different responses from someone who responds to a survey by mail, online or in person. Such prejudices can lead to an atypical outcome. Although the researcher may try to guess what might lead to an atypical result, he cannot understand that the result was atypical based on a single data source. Using 3 different methods that compensate for each other's biases, it is much less likely that all 3 sets of results will show the same atypical data. Even in an ideal study, the result is considered statistically accurate when there is 5% chance that the result happened by accident. In fact, the small probability that the results occurred by accident cannot be eliminated in sociological studies. However, however, the probability of randomly finding more than 3 studies, where each study meets the 5% rule, is 0.0125% or less. The disadvantages Of the immediate lack of triangulation in sociological studies is the cost. Several methodologies require large budgets. Analyzing 3 sets of results is more time-consuming than analyzing a single set. Statistical comparison of sets adds another layer of time and cost. The source of the term triangulation is also a problem for its use in sociology. In the survey, the second dimension is not used to test the first, while in sociological studies the method is the only justification for using triangulation at all. When shooting, the correct position is the point of intersecting lines. In sociology, the map itself is in question, and its redrawing depends on experimental data. This is the difference between checking a response to a known structure and creating a response to examine an unknown structure. However, the metaphor of triangulation does not always make this clear to researchers or those who read the research. This is a particular source of tension among sociological researchers who focus on qualitative or quantitative methods, especially where some data sources are traditionally accepted without proper testing. Although the test of the sociological method always continues, contradictory results are sometimes inevitable. Trying to find the right interpretation between these conflicting data sets can lead to an endless process of triangulation. If the researcher finds himself in such a loop, it may indicate that the wrong question is asked in the first place. Place. definition of triangulation in research pdf. definition of triangulation in qualitative research

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