

:

- Giorgi, Colaizzi, Van Kaam -

- 1) 2) 3) 4) 5) 6)
7-1) 7-2) 7-3) 7-4)

1.

20

27가

(, 1993).

1960

, ,

. 1970

1980

professional discipline practice science
(, 1992).

(, 1996; Oiler, 1980; Anderson, 1991).

가

가

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가 (description) , 가

가

Colaizzi, Giorgi, Spiegelberg, Van kaam, (, 1993).

Van Manen, Benner, Paterson Zderad ,

(phenomenology)

가 (Omery, 1983). 가

가 (Edmund Husserl), (Martin Heidegger),

(1969) 가 (Jean-Paul Sartre), (Maurice Merleau-Ponty) (Cohen, 1987; Van Manen, 1990).

2. (Van Manen, 1990).

가 Giorgi(1970), Colaizzi(1978), Van Kaam(1969) 가 가

가

II. (descriptive) . Davis(1978)

1970 1980

(unitary whole)

(Oiler, 1982; Omery, 1983). 가

(, 1991).

(, 1997).

가 , 3),

(, 1993).

가 1 54

1 , 20

2 50

가 , , 2 1 (; 27 , , ; 25 , , ; 20 ,) (53 ,) 가

3

62 1 3

(, ()

, 1997).

1998 11

가

(reflection), (intuiting), (bracking), ,

(seeing)

45-60

(, 1993).

(guiding principles)

2.

가 ,

Giorgi(1970), Colaizzi(1978), Van Kaam(1969) 가

(Parse et al, 1985). Boyd

(1989)

9

Giorgi(1970), Colaizzi(1978), Van Kaam(1969)

Spiegelberg

Giorgi,

Colaizzi, Van Kaam, Van Manen

Benner Paterson Zderad가

가

Giorgi,

Colaizzi, Van Kaam,

1982 ; Omery, 1983).

(Oiler,

(identifying

natural meaning unit)

(theme)

1.

(focal meaning)

S

가 가

(), (

(situated structural

description) .

(general 1. Giorgi(1970)

structural description) (, 1993). 가

2) Colaizzi 가 , , ,

Colaizzi (1, 2, 3) 43

Colaizzi ,

(protocols)

< 1- 1, 1- 2, 1- 3>

1, 2, 3

(significant statement) .

가 .

(general restatement) , 가

(formulated 가

meaning) 가

(themes), (themecusters), ,

(categories) .

(exhaustive description) 가

(, 1996). 가 가 가

3) Van Kaam

Van Kaam(1969) Spiegelberg (1976) 가

가 , 가

가 , ()

가 ,

(raw data) , 가 , 가 , ,

(raw data)

2. Colaizzi(1978)

(subtheme) ,

(theme) 가 (protocols)

(category) 43 (significant statements)

가

(, 1992).

가

(general restatement) < 2>

21

(fomulated meaning)

3. Van Kaam(1969)

15 (themes)

,

43

1 ,

9

5

(theme clusters)-

, 가

가

‘가

’

가

‘

가

(categories)

. 가

(categories)

(theme)

(9),

(6),

(5),

(2),

가

(exhaustive

(2)

description)

가

(9),

(8),

(2)

, 가

가

가

4.

가

, 가

가

< 1> Giorgi

< 1- 1> 1()

significant statements	theme	focal meaning
“ 가 가 24 ”		24 가
“ 가 24 ”	가	가
“ 가 가 ”		가
“ 가 6-7 가 ”		가
“ 가 가 ”	가	가
“ 가 가 ”	가	가
“ 가 가 ”		20 가
“ 가 20 ”		가
“ 가 54 ”	가	가
“ 가 ”		가
“ 54 ”	가	가
가	가	가
가	가	가
가	가	가
가	가	20
가 54		

, 가
 . Colaizzi 가 Van Kaam 가
 , 가

< 3> Van Kaam

Significant Statement	Subtheme	Theme	Categories
“ 가 가 ”			
“ 가 ”	(7)		
“ 가 ”			
“ 가 가 ”			(9)
“ 가 가 ”			
“ 가 ”			
“ 가 ”	(2)		
“ 가 가 ”	(4)		
“ 가 가 ”		가	(6)
“ 가 가 가 ”	가		
“ 가 가 ”	(2)		
“ 가 ”	(2)		
“ 가 ”			(5)
“ 가 ”	(3)		
“ 가 가 ”			(2)
“ 가 가 ”	(2)		(2)
“ 가 가 ”	(2)		(2)
“ 가 가 24 ”			
“ 가 가 6-7 ”			
“ 4 가 ”	(9)		(9)
“ 가 ”			
“ 가 ”			
“ 54 가 54 ”			
“ 가 가 ”	(4)		
“ 가 ”			
“ 가 ”	(2)		(8)
“ 가 ”			
“ 가 IMF ”	(2)		
“ ”	(2)		(2)

The diagram illustrates a conceptual map of qualitative research themes and subthemes. The central nodes and their relationships are as follows:

- Colaizzi (theme)** is connected to **Colaizzi (category)** and **Van Kaam (subtheme)**.
- Van Kaam (subtheme)** is connected to **Giorgi (theme)** and **IMF (theme)**.
- Giorgi (theme)** is connected to **IMF (theme)** and **Colaizzi (category)**.
- IMF (theme)** is connected to **Colaizzi (category)** and **Van Kaam (subtheme)**.
- Colaizzi (category)** is connected to **Van Kaam (subtheme)** and **Giorgi (theme)**.
- Van Kaam (subtheme)** is connected to **Giorgi (theme)** and **IMF (theme)**.
- Giorgi (theme)** is connected to **IMF (theme)** and **Colaizzi (category)**.
- IMF (theme)** is connected to **Colaizzi (category)** and **Van Kaam (subtheme)**.

The diagram also includes various subthemes and categories, such as **Colaizzi (subtheme)**, **Van Kaam (category)**, **Giorgi (category)**, and **IMF (category)**, which are further detailed with specific themes and subthemes. The map is organized into a hierarchical structure, with the central nodes at the top and the subthemes and categories branching out below them. The diagram is labeled with numbers and Korean text, indicating the specific themes and subthemes being explored.

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-Abstract-

Key concept : Phenomenological method

A Comparison of Phenomenological Research Methodology

- Focused on Giorgi, Colaizzi, Van Kaam Methods -

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 Lee, Keum Jae⁴⁾ · Kim, Jin Kyung⁵⁾
 Hong, Jeong Ju⁶⁾ · Lee, Mi Whang⁷⁻¹⁾
 Kim, Young Hee⁷⁻²⁾ · Yoo, In Young⁷⁻³⁾
 Lee, Hee Young⁷⁻⁴⁾*

The purpose of this study was to describe the differences in three phenomenological research methods used to understand the experience of families of patients with cancer and so provide as guideline to novices first attempting qualitative research.

The subjects were 3 family members - spouse, daughter, daughter-in-law - of cancer patients at S-hospital. Unstructured deep interviews were carried out and taped for further analyzed. Interviews were analyzed using three phenomenological methods ; Giorgi's, Colaizzi's, and Van Kaam's.

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2) Professor in The Margaret Pritchard Nursing College

3) Professor in Nursing department at Chungnam National Univ.

4) Professor in Nursing department at Kyung-Won College

5) Professor in Nursing department at Young Dong College

6) Professor in Nursing department at Dong-U College

7) Doctoral course in Nursing Department at HanYang Univ.

The results are as follows. : The experience of family the analyzed using Giorgi's method showed different characteristics according to the family members' role.

According to Colaizzi's method, they experienced burden, a willingness to care, role conflict, thanks to family and significant others, and ambivalence about treatment.

Using Van Kaam's methodology, two categories were identified ; change of family function and burden. Themes in change of family function were positive attitude(9), role conflict(6), negative attitude(5), active attitude(2), and passive attitude(2) ; Themes in

burden were emotional burden, physical burden, and economic burden.

The result from using Giorgi's method were centered on individual characteristics and these results constituted situational structured description and a general structured description. From Colaizzi's method the focus was on the common experience of all for the subjects. In Van Kaam's method, subthemes (13), themes(8), and categories(2) were identified. So researchers should choose the qualitative method according to their research goals and methodological characteristics.