

## Assumptions

Phenomenologists assume that human experience is inherently subjective



Within these subjective experiences are essential structures that characterize the experience

The way to gain access to these structures is through description of experiences

• Researcher's own experiences with a phenomenon are included as a part of the study.

يتم تضمين تجارب الباحث الخاصة مع ظاهرة كجزء من الدراسة. Since the essence is universal, meaning must be true for researcher as well as participants

Participant 1

## Fields often use Phenomenology

- Social sciences
- Health sciences
- Psychology
- Nursing
- Education
- Phenomenology is well-suited to studying research questions involving affective, emotional, and often intense human experience.

## Two very different branches

- 1. Descriptive (Transcendental) phenomenology
- Focus less on researchers interpretation and more on describing experiences of participants.
- 2. Interpretive (Hermeneutical) Phenomenology
- -Reflecting on lived experiences with interpretation by the researcher

الظواهر الوصفية (المتعالية) - ركز بشكل أقل على تفسير الباحثين وأكثر على وصف تجارب المشاركين.

الظواهر التفسيرية (التأويلية) - التفكير في التجارب الحية مع التفسير من قبل