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Research Method

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The study type is instrumental in achieving the goals of a survey. Therefore, its goals align with the scope of the research. The article 'crying babies, tired mothers - challenges of the Postnatal hospital stay: an interpretive phenomenological study', adheres to the principles in the field. It utilizes a longitudinal method of quantitative research (Song, 2016). Since its role in observational and it does not involve the manipulation of variables or points of interest it is not experimental. Additionally, the provision of the mothers to avail their accounts based on their experiences after birth suggests it is cross-sectional (Kurth et al., 2010). Moreover, its focus on the effect of crying baby on both the mother and the child makes it descriptive or non-experimental in nature.

Description of variables and their measurements

The success of a research activity hinges on the choice of observations and the areas of interest. Therefore, variables help in the collection of data and ensuring the researcher utilizes the most appropriate technique that will guarantee results (Bernard, 2012). The number of variables is dependent on the scope of the study. The article has two variables for the research. They involve tiredness of the mother and the crying of the infant (Kurth et al., 2010). Additionally, it utilizes the variables to determine its effect on the family health. The two points of observation relate to the status of the mother and the entire environment.

Conversely, the identification of the variables is not the only relevant task in the quest of attaining the desired goal of the study. The techniques utilize in observing the variables is crucial (Bernard, 2012). Therefore, the measurement of the regions of interest is pivotal to the success of the research. To investigate the tiredness and rest experience of the mother, research observes the

behavioral pattern of the mother after birth (Song, 2016). Moreover, it involves the observation of the whether they slept for the first night, and the subsequent ones after birth. Furthermore, it observes the ratio of sleeping (rest) considering both their emotional and physical requirements based on their responsibilities.

The experience of the mothers from the crying babies' measurement stemmed from interviews from the sample (Bernard, 2012). They provided their opinions and consequent stance regarding the variable. While some admit to frustration whenever their baby cries, others including Susanne had a conflicting view. She claimed that crying is not a cause for worry since it is natural for the baby (Song, 2016). Therefore, for the researcher to tabulate the influence of crying baby experience, they had to rely on the account of the 15 mothers selected for the research.

Scientific Merit

Adherence to the relevant guidelines ensures the achievement of the study's objectives. Therefore, scientific merit is synonymous with the code of ethics (Bernard, 2012). It refers to the inquiry of the relevance of the study based on the prevailing problem. Additionally, it seeks to investigate if the survey answers the hypotheses presented in the introduction of the article (Kurth et al., 2010). Moreover, the relevance of the research designs and the problem at hand serves as the other determinant for scientific merit. If they fulfill the stated expectations, then it satisfies the parameter.

However, the utilization of a contemporary research design could improve the scientific merit of the article (Bernard, 2012). For instance, utilization of both longitudinal and descriptive

quantitative study techniques aid in the development of a comprehensive sample that will provide relevant results to the problem.

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