Cheatography

Anthropoligical Research Methods Cheat Sheet

by jh89614 via cheatography.com/34484/cs/10797/

Types of research Methods

Participant observation: requires that a researcher participae in a social event that is a part of a specific culture; the goal is to be involved in the culture like a member of that society

Non-participant observation: researcher enters the society but has limited interaction with the people observed ; bias can result from researcher's opinion

ethnographic method: systematic approach using a broad to narrow aprroach; observation-->non-participant -->participant

comparitive method: uses more quantative data; compares cultures to one another looking for patterns, similiarties, and differences

triangulation method: combining methods to investigate a single topic; EX: using participant observation and ethnographic method

Interviews vs Questioniares

CONS: Expensive and takes time

PRO: learn more detailed about history and culture

CONS: limits bakground knowledge

PRO: cheap and easy

Qualitstive vs Quantitative

Qualitative definition: what you see, observe, and describe

Quantitative defintion: what you measure, statistics, and mathematical data

Bias

measurent Bias: researcher can get lies and exagerations; its how you collect data

Sampling Bias: there is not enough time; it doesn't cover enough subjects; researcher usully skips little aspects

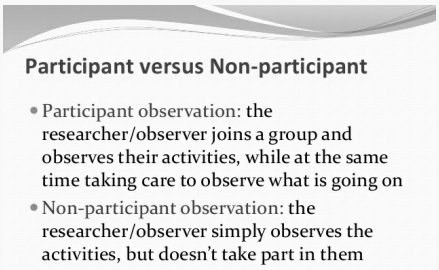
Why do people observe?

1) if there is a social problem within a culture EX: online bullying

2) to create an improvment EX: poverty

3) to learn about a group

participant vs nonparticipant



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