

Overview on Interpersonal Communication and Phenomenological Approaches in Health Care

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Article Info	Abstract
<p>Article History</p> <p>Received: May 21, 2021</p> <p>Accepted: December 23, 2021</p> <hr/> <p>Keywords : Qualitative, Phenomenology, Healthcare, Interpersonal Communication</p> <p>DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.5802558</p>	<p><i>Phenomenology is one of the qualitative research methodology approach. The phenomenological approach is concerned with the subjectivity of the observer, but does not have to be limited to the individual level. Phenomenologist are interested to share a similar understanding of the world and how to build intersubjective spheres. This is an implicit response to what the world looks like and is sometimes referred to as the life world. This article outlines phenomenological approaches related to health research. A phenomenological methodology that describes and directs experiences that apply specifically to a person's illness experience in order to clarify that experience and allow healthcare providers to better understand it. Healthcare interviews and observations allow researchers to identify and understand data from participants' living experiences using a phenomenological approach.</i></p>

Introduction

Qualitative research is an immeasurable knowledge of the human environment. It is a way to give words and meaning to symbolic interactionism. It seeks the perspective of research participants and interprets their understanding of their life experiences and events. There are several qualitative research strategies used in health research. Qualitative methodologies are always more suitable than quantitative methodologies, assuming that the answers found in the study depend on the circumstances in which the individual lives or are expected from some constructed reality. In addition, the methodology used was determined according to the research questions raised (Creswell, 1988, 2007; Smith, Flower & Larkin 2009). This review focuses on qualitative research methods to examine the doctor's experience with patients in order to gain a deeper understanding of certain phenomena and to correlate their experiences. Transforming subjective experience into expressions that allow interpretation and reveal more general insights beyond the phenomena under study. Qualitative research involves an approach to an interpretive and naturalistic world that examines things in the natural environment while trying to interpret phenomena in terms of the meaning they give (Denzin & Lincoln, 2000). Qualitative methods help researchers better understand the rich lives of people and the world they live in through scrutiny. Qualitative research questions often start with how or what, giving researchers a deeper understanding of what is happening in relation to the doctor's interpersonal communication skills (Patton, 2002; Seidman, 1998). Focusing on investigating and understanding how physicians experienced interpersonal communication, understanding the actual experience when examining the subject's involvement in the phenomenon under study, and then on the perspectives they had. Report (Miller, 2005).

Phenomenology Approach

Phenomenology provides a way to acquire empirical knowledge that is descriptive, interpretive, and memory (reflexive) in nature (Morse and Richards, 2002). Bogdan & Biklen (1992) defined phenomenology as an approach to research that seeks to understand the meaning of human interaction events or phenomena and most of them in all situations. Meriam (1998) stated that phenomenology emphasizes the process of extracting meaning from the experiences and interpretations of certain people. In conducting this study, researchers focus on the nature and structure of the experience studied (Creswell, 2013; Dowling, 2005). Phenomenological research focuses on real-life subjects and understands how people view themselves and the world around them in order to discover practical knowledge, possibilities and understandings of phenomena. We always point out the need (Willis, 2007; Polit & Beck, 2008). Phenomenology explains the "what" and "how" of the phenomena an individual experiences and creates an explanation of the essence of the experience, but does not explain or analyze them (Creswell, 2013).