

Baaris Akademiyeedka Cilmiga Bulshada: Casharkii 6aad



Iskuul Fekerka Tarjumidda Casharkii afaraad iyo shanaad waxa aynu ku soo baranay iskuul fekerka togannidda iyo mad-habka itusoo itaabsii (Positivism and Empiricism). Casharkan waxa aynu ku baran doonaa iskuul fekerka tarjumidda (Interpretivism), kaas oo liddi ku ah iskuul fekerka togannidda. Waxaa jira meelo badan oo ay isku diiddan yihiin labadoodaba, sida ogaanshaha ogaanta iyo jiritaanka maaddada (Epistemology and Ontology). Culummada rumaysan fekerka tarjumidda waxay ku doodayaan, in aysan suurtagal ahayn helidda aqoon ka madax bannaan waxa uu qofka rumaysan yahay, sidoo kale jiritaanka ilmaqabatayaal aan lagu ogaan karin tijaabo iyo daawasho (Experiment and Observation), balse keliya lagu daahfuri karo fasiraad iyo maantus (Interpretation and Reason). Ilmaqabatayaashaas waxaa ka mida xaqiiqooyinka bulsho, waxa uu rumaysan yahay, dhiirrigeliya iyo ujeedda qofka. Isbarbardhig ku saabsan labada iskuul feker, togannidda iyo tarjumidda. (Fiiri shaxda hoose)

FROM PUTNAM AND MARTINEAU (2009)

Assumption	Positivism	Interpretivism
Focus of interest	What is general, average and representative	What is specific, unique and deviant?
Knowledge generated	Absolute. Laws (time, context and value free)	Relative meanings (time, context, culture, value bound)
Subject/Researcher relationship	Rigid separation	Interactive, cooperative, participative
Nature of reality	Objective, tangible, single	Socially constructed, multiple
Goal of research	Explanation, strong prediction	Understanding, weak prediction
Desired information	How people think and do a specific thing, or have a specific attitude	What sense people think and do, what kind of problems they are confronted with, and how they

Xigasho: <http://slideplayer.com/slide/5261771/> Halka culummada rumaysan fekerka togannidda ay diiradda saaraan keliya ilqabatada (Observable), xerta taabacsan tarjumidda waxay diiradda saaraan ilmaqabatada (Unobservable). Sidoo kale, iskuulka fekerka togannidda halka uu ka adeegsado daawasho iyo tijaabo, iskuul fekerka tarjumidda wuxuu adeegsadaa wareysi iyo daawashada ka qeyb-galayaasha cilmibaarista. Haddaba, ismaandhaafkaas xooggan wuxuu udub-dhexaad u yahay kala duwanaashaha labada iskuul feker. Iskuulka Tarjumidda wuxuu rabaa in uu dunida ku eego ookiyaalka qofka, si loo fahmo waxa uu dareemayo, aragtidiisa, sida uu u fasiro waxyaabaha ku hareereysan, aqoonsigiisa, wuxuu rumaysan yahay, intaas oo dhan waxaa xiiseeya cilmibaareha rumaysan tarjumidda. Tarjumidda waa mid ku duldhisan rumaysashada in dadku yihiin kuwa u madax bannaan ficiladooda, iyaga oo aan u jawaab-celineyn xeerarka dabeecadda (Laws of Nature). Dhanka kale, waxay ku doodaan, in bini'aadamku leeyahay awood fasiraad, asaga oo adeegsanaya luuqaddiisa, taas oo u sahlaysa in uu tarjumo, sidoo kale macneeyo dunida iyo waxyaabaha ku hareereysan. Waxay baaraan ficilada qofka ama bulshada iyaga oo u maraya habka tarjumidda, sidoo kale waxay isku dayaan in ay fahmaan sababta keentay ficilkaas iyo ujeeddada ka dambeysa. Haddaba, waxyaabaha lagu naqdiyey iskuul fekerkan waxaa ka mida keliya in ay diiradda saaraan ficilada bulshada balse aysan isku shuqlin horumarka guud ee bulshada. Waxaa jirta shan xeer oo u dejisan cilmibaarista ku dhisan fekerka tarjumidda:- La kulanka ka qeyb-galayaasha cilmibaarista, gurigooda ama goobtooda shaqada.- Weyddiinta aragtidooda iyo macnehooda.- U weyddiinta hab u sahlaysa in ay ka jawaab celiyaan weyddiimaha, iyaga oo adeegsanaya luuqaddooda iyo erayadooda. - Qiimeynta moorada bulshada iyo xaaladda ay ku dhex sugan yihiin. Wixii dheeraad ah, akhri buuggaagta hoose:- Roger Pierce, 'Research Methods in Politics: A practical guide?' (2008). SAGE Publications. Pp. 27-28- Bhattacharjee, Anol, 'Social Science Research: Principles, Methods, and Practices?' (2012). USF Tampa Bay Open Access Textbooks. Pp. 7-8WQ: Hassan MudaneQoraa iyo Lafagure Arrimaha Afrika