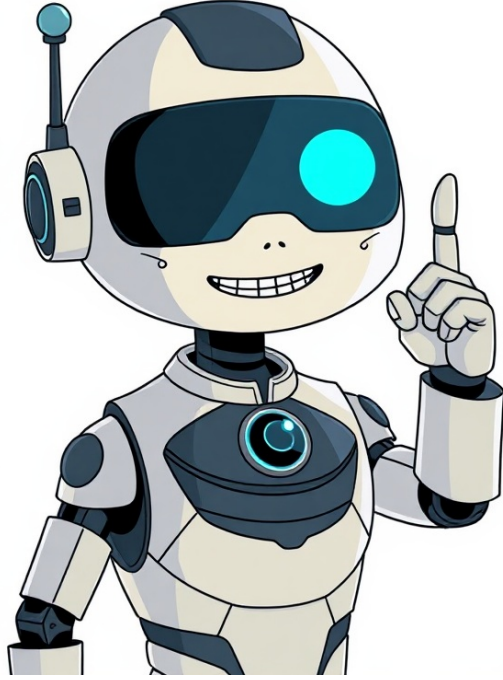


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The free encyclopedia that anyone can edit features over 7 million articles in English and has more than 100,000 active editors. The dusky dolphin is a small oceanic dolphin that lives in the Southern Hemisphere's coastal waters. It prefers cool currents and has a unique body shape with a short beak and flippers.The species' social behavior is characterized by fissionfusion societies, where groups change size based on social and environmental conditions. Dusky dolphins feed on various fish and squid species and have been observed using daytime bait ball herding and nighttime feeding strategies. The mating process is polygynandrous, with several males competing for a single female. Young are raised by females in nursery groups. The dusky dolphin is known for its acrobatic behavior, which includes leaping behaviors.It has become a popular tourist attraction, especially during whale watching tours. Recently featured articles include the story of Enriqueta Duarte, who swam across the English Channel, and the demolition plans for Bath fire station.Other notable news items include Jim Lovell's death at 97, a helicopter crash in Ghana that killed eight people, including ministers, and Pauline Ferrand-Privot winning the Tour de France Femmes.582 AD was an year marked by great turmoil and migration in Eurasia, as the Western Roman Empire was in a state of internal instability and faced various external threats. The empire's decline began with the appointment of weak emperors, which allowed military leaders to accumulate power and undermine the central authority. In 410 AD, a Visigoth army sacked Rome, a devastating blow to the empire's prestige. The Vandals soon followed, occupying Carthage and causing further instability in Africa.###ARTICLEThe Northern and Southern Dynasties period began with the reunification of northern China by Northern Wei in 439, while Liu Yu consolidated his power and forced Emperor Gong of Jin to abdicate in 420, establishing the Liu Song dynasty. The Gupta Empire in India was invaded from Central Asia and occupied by Huna peoples, possibly related to the Huns who devastated Rome during this time.The Eastern Hemisphere experienced significant events, including the reign of Chandragupta II over the golden age of the Gupta Empire (380-415), the travels of Buddhist monk Faxian through Sri Lanka and India (399-412), and the construction of the Baptistry of Neon in Ravenna, Italy (early 5th century).In the Western Roman Empire, King Alaric led the Visigoths in ransacking Rome (410), while Constantine III occupied Arles (407) and St. Augustine began writing The City of God (413-415). The Jin dynasty came to an end with Liu Yu's consolidation of power (420).The Northern and Southern Dynasties period also saw the establishment of several kingdoms, including the Suebi in Gallaecia (411), the founding of Chichen Itza in Mexico (455), and the division of the Hunnic Empire among Attila's sons (453). The city of Aquileia was destroyed by Attila (452), while Pope Leo I convinced him not to ransack Rome.Other notable events included the Battle of Chalons, where the Huns were defeated (451), and the Battle of Tolbiac, where King Clovis I subjugated the Alamanni (496). The Hopewell tradition came to an end in North America, while the Armenian alphabet was created by Mesrop Mashtots (c. 405).Thick description is a qualitative research method that provides a rich, detailed, and nuanced account of a phenomenon, moving beyond surface-level observations to reveal underlying meanings, motivations, and social dynamics.Thick description in qualitative research emphasizes the importance of gathering a wealth of evidence to support researchers' interpretations and conclusions, enabling them to provide rich, detailed descriptions of the research setting and participants' experiences. By systematically coding the data and identifying recurring patterns and themes, researchers can move beyond individual instances to understand broader meanings and social dynamics at play.Thick description is a crucial aspect of ethnographic writing that moves beyond superficial observations, aiming to provide a more complete and insightful understanding of human experience. It involves paying attention to implicit power relations, subtle social practices, and the different ways people experience the world. Thick description combines observations of behavior with deeper analysis of meanings, emotions, and strategies behind decision making. This approach seeks to uncover what is happening beneath the surface of everyday life, highlighting agency behind decision making and what is truly at stake in people's lives.For example, when documenting gatekeeping behaviors among emergency department nurses, thick description reveals not only the non-verbal cues and environmental arrangements but also the emotions and motivations behind these actions. By examining how nurses' stations are positioned to enable surveillance of unit entry points and staff develop sophisticated systems of silent signals, we gain a deeper understanding of the complex dynamics at play.Thick description avoids oversimplifying complex experiences, instead emphasizing the nuances of social life. It recognizes that data collected through this approach is not just about descriptive observations but also about subjective interpretation. As Geertz noted, "ethnographic data are essentially interpretations of interpretations," and thick description acknowledges this complexity.Thick Description Provides a Deeper Understanding of Cultural and Social RelationshipsThe approach of thick description goes beyond just describing surface-level appearances, instead incorporating emotion, voice, social relationships, details, feelings, actions, and context to fully interpret the significance of an event, behavior, or observation. This method captures five essential aspects about cultural and social relationships, which include biographical, historical, interactional, situational, and relational details.In qualitative research, thick description is used to provide readers with a clear understanding of the lives of respondents. The Bloom's taxonomy is often referenced in this context, focusing not only on imparting knowledge but also on explaining it in a way that facilitates comprehension.Thin description, on the other hand, tends to focus solely on observation, providing a surface-level explanation without delving into the nuances of cultural and social interactions. Thick description, however, seeks to interpret observations, add meaning from these interactions, and analyze situations in-depth.Key characteristics of effective thick descriptions include describing emotions and thoughts with context, providing a thorough account of details, including explanations within the context of social actions, demonstrating intention and motivation behind actions, and finally, describing the value of a situation in great detail, leaving readers with something to think about.

What is thick description in qualitative research. Rich thick description in qualitative research. What is thick description in research.

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