

HyperRESEARCH Basic Interface: Study Window, Code List Editor, Source Window, and Annotation Window; Not Shown: Hypothesis Tester, Report Generator, Code Map, and Other Specialized Functions

The screenshot displays the HyperRESEARCH 2.5 software interface, which is divided into several windows:

- Study Window (QDA_Study.hs2):** Shows a list of codes selected for the study. The list includes columns for Code Name, Source, Type, and Reference. The code "stays close to data" is highlighted.
- Code List Editor:** Displays the Master Code List (70 total codes). The code "stays close to data" is selected, and its description is shown in the Code Description pane.
- Source Window (berger.txt):** Shows the text source for the selected code. The text is displayed in a list format, with the code "stays close to data" highlighted.
- Annotation Window:** Shows the annotation for the selected code. The text is displayed in a list format, with the code "stays close to data" highlighted.

The interface also includes a menu bar (File, Edit, Cases, Sources, Codes, Reports, Hypothesis, Windows, Help) and a toolbar with buttons for various functions.

Study Window (QDA_Study.hs2) - Codes Selected:

Code Name	Source	Type	Reference
phenomenological language	berger.txt	TEXT	33394,33545
presentation important	berger.txt	TEXT	25322,25605
qual quant distinct	berger.txt	TEXT	20372,21004
qual quant distinct	berger.txt	TEXT	27589,30305
stays close to data	berger.txt	TEXT	20372,20717
stays close to data	berger.txt	TEXT	24479,24782
teaching orientation	berger.txt	TEXT	11024,11159
teaching orientation	berger.txt	TEXT	6640,7371
teaching orientation	berger.txt	TEXT	7491,7604
teaching orientation	berger.txt	TEXT	16857,16797
technologically creative	berger.txt	TEXT	20179,20357
technologically creative	berger.txt	TEXT	1516,1909
uses stat language	berger.txt	TEXT	17797,19736
uses stat language	berger.txt	TEXT	2449,2501

Code List Editor - Master Code List (70 total codes):

- interact important
- learned qual in class
- many codes
- matches method to res question
- mikes qual and quant
- more involved with data
- no effect on respondents
- no prior QDA software
- no prior qual experience
- objective reality exists
- organizational tool
- phenomenological language
- plays with software
- presentation important
- programming background
- qual more fun
- qual quant distinct
- qual self taught
- quantitative background
- quantitative background
- refuses qual quant identity
- researcher agreement helped
- separate code list
- spectrum of data
- spurred more computer use
- stays close to data
- teaching orientation
- technologically creative
- theory dev like clinical
- time investment important
- traditional methods ok
- used hand methods
- used hand methods before
- uses stat language
- verifies prior analysis
- wants to try other software
- what is going on

Code Description:

The respondent goes back to the original data often, working with it directly rather than concentrating mainly on manipulating and analyzing the codes that have been applied.

Source Window (berger.txt):

script

B: D-kay. I understand now. Um so you're using a separate program on the tapes themselves.

C: That's right.

B: And you're not transcribing at all. You're just going

C: No.

B: directly from the visual medium

C: Right, exactly, from that, right from the visual medium to the theme,

B: Okay, so

C: stretching out over time. So, kind of imagine there's a transcript, but it's not a transcript in space like you'd see on a screen.

B: Uh-hm.

C: The space represents time.

B: Uh-hm.

C: So that uh as you go across the screen, time is represented more and more.

B: Okay. And then you go from this Event Recorder to

C: And then you take that data and use it in HyperCard -- HyperRESEARCH --

B: HyperRESEARCH. Okay.

C: and literally you do the same kind of thing, you swipe across this theme and you move across that one and across this that one.

B: Yeah. And um and then how do you present your data? Um

C: Often, often as, as a series of graphs, or charts

B: Uh-hm.

C: showing the um uh the frequencies, or the overlaps, or the kind of sequences that occur, where we're very heavy into, into nonlinear