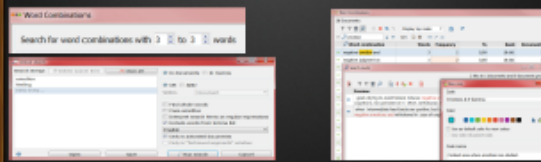


AUTOMATIC-MANUAL SYSTEM TO PERFORM BIBLIOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTARY ANALYSIS. USING WORD COMBINATIONS AND PARAPHRASES IN **MAXQDA 2020**

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INTRODUCTION: Paraphrase is a strategy to summarize data and develop analytical categories (Kuckartz & Rädiker, 2019). Although paraphrases do not require that the data have been previously coded, they do contribute to the inductive generation of analytical categories (Kuckartz, 2014). In this work, paraphrases are applied within a context of Bibliographic Documentary Analysis (BDA) (Casasepere-Satorres & Vercher-Ferrándiz, 2017) as the central axis of the systematic process of bibliographic documentation and support for the generation of a conceptual framework that allows the adequate data collection and its subsequent analysis, both in qualitative, mixed methods or quantitative studies.

After the first stages of the Bibliographic Documentary Analysis in which it has contributed to defining the research concern, the design of the systematic bibliographic analysis and the search of the literature has been established through a system of articulated concepts, we proceed to use lexical tools and quantitative content analysis (Kuckartz & Rädiker, 2019) with MAXQDA to apprehend the key concepts and indicators that make them up in the textual corpus organized in categories.



The strategy of using Word Combinations and searching inside the results for later and within the same process, proceed to paraphrase the relevant bibliographic finding and even manually coding the segment of literature. This simultaneous transit between the automatic procedure and the manual one allows, in a short period, create a list of indicators that will shape the future conceptual framework. Additionally, we have a collection of paraphrases about relevant passages that in the future will be transferred to the final report, forming the theoretical discussion of the research.



The combination of paraphrases in the paraphrase categorization tool, once listed or printed, may form the core of the narrative of the systematic literature review performed and contribute to the development of the future theoretical dialogue by having anchored the key concepts through codes or indicators. Paraphrases Matrix has been useful in our work by allowing parts of the textual corpus to be compared, for example between authors or concepts.



MAXQDA 2020 provides interesting advanced analytical tools to develop the procedure described above as Categorize Paraphrases or the Paraphrase Matrix. In the paraphrases categorization tool, paraphrases can be reviewed and organized, including the creation of new codes that represent indicators of the future conceptual framework.



CONCLUSION: The aim has been expose in detail this internal component of the Bibliographic Documentary Analysis based on the combination of automatic analytical tools of MAXQDA 2020 and the manual analytical work that paraphrases and their categorization allow without neglecting, if appropriate, the traditional process of manual coding of the literature used in the research.

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