

THE ART OF RESEARCH



Ingaba ubugcisa bunokuba liyeza?

Iindlela ezisekelwe kubugcisa bokuyila kubantu abasesichengeni nabangaxhotyiswanga zinokukhokela ekuxhotyisweni kwabathabathi nxaxheba kunye neempendulo ezityebileyo kuphando olunxulumene nebhayoloji namayeza.

uFelicity Hartley ngumfundi we-MPhil kwiYunivesithi yaseKapa, ujolise kwimpilo enxulumene nokuzala phakathi kwabasetyhini abasebatsha.

ORCID ID:

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8665-4528>

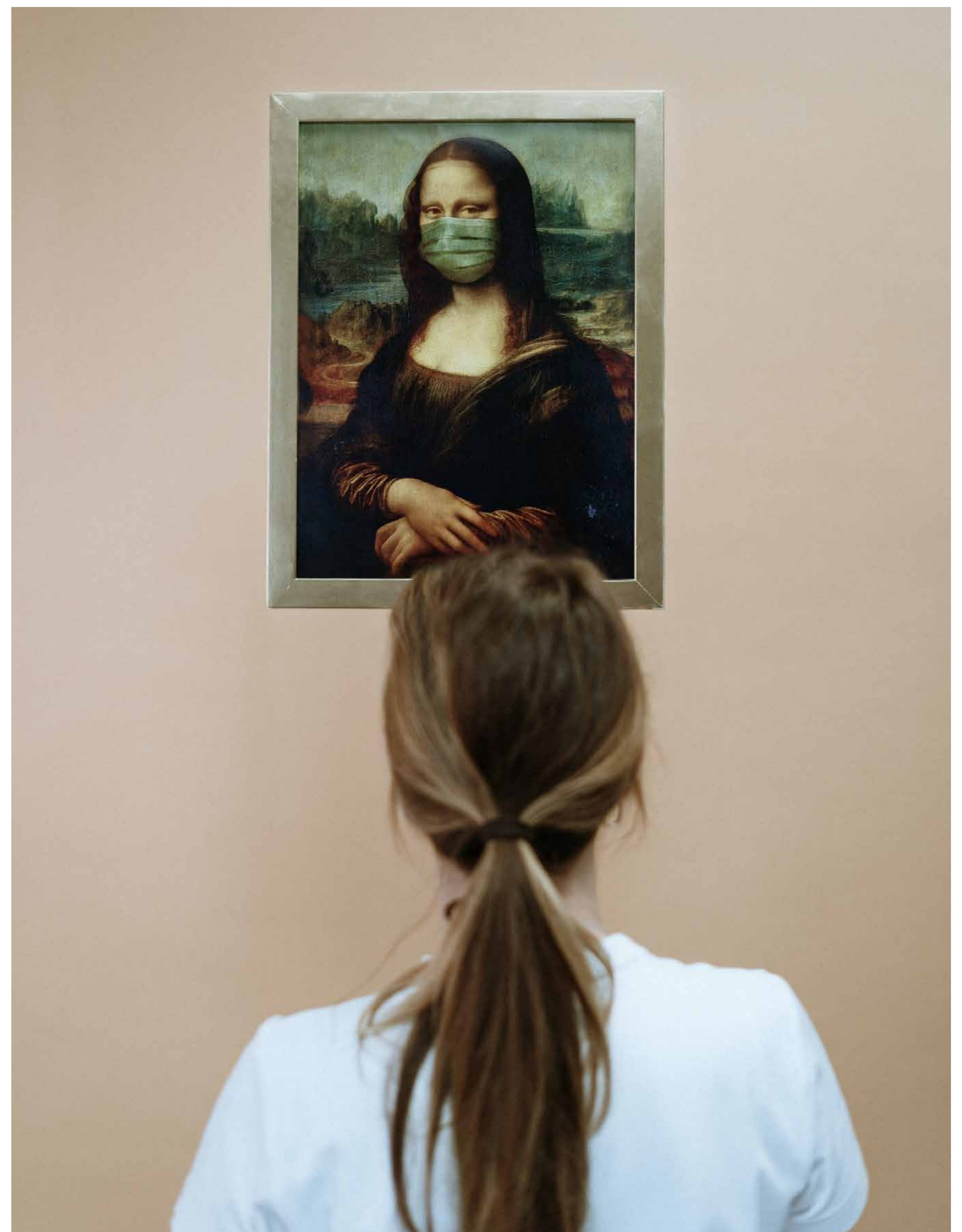
Ngexa abaphandi bokunxulumene nebhayoloji namayeza bekhanela umfanekiso opheleleyo kumaphononongo abo ukuze baveze idatha ethembekileyo, abathabathi nxaxheba kuphando olunxulumene nebhayoloji namayeza olubuthathaka, iyinto ekungathethwa ngayo ngokwenkcubeko – ingakumbi kwabo bangasiwa so – kufanele ukuba babe nezwi, bamanyelwe kwaye banikwe uncumo.

Umphandi oqokelela amava abathabathi nxaxheba kuphando olunxulumene nebhayoloji namayeza unokunceda ukulungisa uyilo nenkqubo yophando ukuze abathabathi nxaxheba banikwe ilizwi, kwaye babonwe baze baviwe njengabantu bengabodwa.

Ngokusebenzisa iindlela ezisekelwe kubugcisa obubonwayo, imiqobo efana nezithintelo zolwimi nenkcubeko inokoyiswa, kwaye ubuntununtunu bokuxela behliswe, ngexa busenza ukuba basebenzise ingcingane yabo abathabathi nxaxheba, bonwabile kwaye beyinxenye yenkqubo yokwenza idatha etyebileyo.

“Ibhonasi enkulu kukuba izakhono zokuyila aziyomfuneko, kwaye iyantlukwano nobubodwa ziyakanwa kwaye zixatyisiwe,” utshilo uFelicity Hartley.

Ngokusebenzisa le ndlela, abaphandi kunye namaziko aqokelela ulwazi olubuthathaka ebantwini ababuthathaka nabangaxhotyiswanga, abafana nabasetyhini abatsha abafikisayo



Ubugcisa obubonwayo bunokunceda ekuyileni iiprojekthi zophando ezityebileyo, ezivuzayo.

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kuphando lwempilo enxulumene nokuzala, banokukwenza ngobuntununtunu oko ngendlela enoyilo nenesidima.

“Ngale ndlela, abathabathi nxaxheba babelana ngokunemfihlo

nangentsebenziswano ukuyila ulwazi lophando ngokuhlanganyelana, ngexa bexhamla ekuxhotyisweni nakuvelwano.”

