


Concept analysis of the Four-Season-Symphony of Intellectuality–Spirituality–Ethics–Esthetics (FSS: I SEA) in nursing research

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Abstract

Background: The Four-Season-Symphony of intellectuality, spirituality, ethics, and esthetics (FSS: I SEA) in nursing research is a new concept that has not been addressed in previous nursing theories and studies.

Aim: This study was conducted to clarify the concept of the FSS: I SEA in nursing research.

Design: Wilson's method of concept analysis was used.

Data Source: Empirical and conceptual literature.

Review Method: This study has been conducted based on Wilson's 11-step approach by searching keywords with Symphony, Rationality, Intellectuality, Spirituality, Ethics, Esthetics, and Nursing research in databases including Google Scholar, PubMed, Scopus, CINAHL, Sid, Oxford Dictionary, Dehkhoda Dictionary, and nursing theory textbook.

Results and Conclusion: Richness and elegance of the symphony in nursing research cannot be achieved by a single-tool benchmark; rather, a more integrated assessment can be achieved with the use of a tool combining different intellectuality, spirituality, ethics, and esthetics tools. This symphony contains a philosophical and deep understanding of the meanings of researcher, research problem, research process, and symphonic product. Through identifying the facilitators and barriers of this concept, nursing researchers, professors, and practitioners will be able to design and implement their research activities on FSS basis to pave the way for the continued transcendence of comprehensive nursing care.

KEYWORDS

concept analysis, esthetics, ethics, Four-Season-Symphony, intellectuality, nursing research, spirituality, symphony, Wilson's method

1 | INTRODUCTION

Concept clarity is the foundation of theoretical and scientific expression and is realized when the concept description is clear and the phenomenon is described with precision, such that members of a

profession can perceive it.¹ A clear definition, a detailed description of the characteristics of the symphony and determining the relationships among the four seasons of nursing research is necessary for describing the Four-Season-Symphony of Intellectuality, Spirituality, Ethics, and Esthetics (FSS:I SEA) of nursing research. This

study was therefore conducted to study the inherent concepts of the FSS of nursing research and understand the four seasons of intellectuality, spirituality, ethics and esthetics.

2 | BACKGROUND

A simple quick look at nature, the individual, the society, and any systematic complex can reveal a kind of harmony, coordination, and symphony.² “Symphony” is derived from the Greek word “syn” (meaning “together”) and “phon” (meaning “sound”); thus, symphony means “unison,” “vocal music concert or composer,” or “harmony.”² There are various definitions for the symphony in dictionaries. Symphony is something that shows its harmony in complexities and diversity.³ The word gained its common meaning of today in the late 18th century and includes various parts or movements, and a set of four movements called the *FOUR-SEASON* is often considered one of the major symphonies of the world.⁴

Four-season or four-chamber comprise a style of music consisting of a fast movement, a slow movement and a dancelike movement, and every movement is usually distinguished by its scale, clef, rhythmic patterns, and harmony.⁴ In most of these pieces, there is a spirit of harmony and the four-seasons symphonic eyes, ears, hearts, mind, and tongue perceive and amplify this spirit of harmony. The most famous *FOUR-SEASON* symphony is a group of four concerti by Vivaldi known as *the FOUR-SEASON*, which have a romantic and passionate spirit, clear and bright melodies and strong and varied orchestration and comprise a highly technical and influential piece.²

In philosophy, harmony is taken to mean “proportionality.” By their root, harmony and symphony mean “unity and coordination” and indicate unity of the constituent parts and the formation of a whole.⁵ Philosophical sciences emphasize that humanity is always in search of harmony and coordination,⁶ like the *Four-Season-Symphony* (FSS). These four-season of human life include Intellectuality, Ethics, Spirituality, and Esthetics (I SEA). Philosophy is often considered intellectuality and involves evaluating a set of the FSS inquiry standards for practice, providing reasons for the symphonic practice.^{1,5} Spirituality is often seen as a source of energy or orientation in life.⁷ It can be considered an attention to immaterial or lasting truths or the transcendent nature of the universe.^{6,8} Ethics is a process of intellectual thought whose purpose is to realize what values should be preserved at what times.^{9,10} Esthetics in its general sense is a marker of philosophy that focuses on the essence of gorgeous and art.¹¹

The concept of nursing enjoys a kind of harmony among the four pillars including education, management, practice, and research.¹⁰ With an intellectual approach, the FSS philosophy can be applied to all four pillars of nursing, including nursing research. The FSS has some similarities with nursing research; that is, nursing research also focuses on harmony, rhythm, unity, the power of inferential judgments alongside the conveyance of emotions and concepts with the help of reliable research findings, emphasis on research processes, attention to interpretation, scientific reliability and validity of results,

proper and exquisite implementation of research stages with the aim of applying the results in providing holistic care,^{12–14} and ultimately the realization of intellectual, spiritual, ethical, and esthetic well-being in the nursing care of patients. Therefore, nursing researchers can arm themselves with smart four-seasonal (I SEA) eyes, ears, language, hands, heart, and mind to be able to perceive the FSS (I SEA) and play their role in research settings to present the best evidence-based scientific interventions for the well-being of the patients, their families, and members of healthcare teams.^{13–15}

Inquiry in nursing based on the FSS (I SEA) is a carrier for philosophical thought and goes far beyond thinking skills. When nurses are assessing the truth of a theory or try to determine the best practice in a certain situation, they are actually engaged in a four-season symphonic philosophical thinking.^{5,12} Furthermore, nursing researchers are often regularly exposed to philosophical ideas at the time of making research-related decisions. If nursing researchers understand the goal of inquiry in nursing, their critical reflection and assessment of their own performance^{5,12,14} lead to the development of four-season symphonic nursing research. The basic concepts of research should first be recognized and perceived before understanding and developing the FSS (I SEA) of nursing research. Research in nursing is defined as a set of activities through which care, clinical, and educational phenomena are studied in compliance with scientific methods and principles and aims to discover the general and proper principles of care to explain, implement, control and predict care, clinical, educational, and supportive events.^{14,15} As a matter of fact, the inquiry is to find answers to human issues for better living; this better living has a transcendental trend, and the framework of the FSS appears to have such a strategic feature.

Nursing research can be categorized into four different types, including fundamental, developmental, mixed, and applied research. All four types of research are necessary for nursing science and profession.¹⁵ The FSS in nursing research aims to suggest a harmonic perspective into surveying nursing research from the view of the four elements (researcher, research subject, research process, and research product)^{16,17} with the symphonized nursing thinking, language, and deeds. Here, intellectuality means focusing on the extent of beneficence and applicability of the research findings from the four-season symphonic perspective. In other words, to what extent have routine nursing activities become more intellectual/wise, spiritual, ethical, or esthetic?

The ultimate goal of all nursing research based on the FSS (I SEA) will be the transcendence of the nursing researcher's inquiry, patient care with exclusive nursing thinking, language, and deeds. It appears that these goals can be achieved through the FSS in nursing research. In other words, these questions should always be asked: What is the score of intellectuality, spirituality, ethics, and esthetics of the present research? What are the intellectual, spiritual, ethical, and esthetic criteria and indicators of this study? Therefore, nursing research can be surveyed by designing and developing a four-season instrument, such that the instrument can introduce a good and applicable research in nursing within a harmony of intellectuality, spirituality, ethics, and esthetics.

3 | METHODS

3.1 | Concept analysis

Concept analysis is a concept development approach that aims to investigate the internal structures of a complicated concept and identify its constituents to increase the explorative power of the concept.¹ The Wilson method is useful in clarifying a concept when one word has more than one meaning in different contexts by using case development (see Table 1).¹⁸ The Wilson (1963) method of conceptual analysis¹⁹ was used in this article to define and identify the features of the concept of the FSS: I SEA in nursing research. Databases searched were Google Scholar, PubMed, Science Direct, Magiran and SID within a timeframe of 1990–2019. Also, Oxford Medical Dictionary, Dehkhoda Dictionary and nursing theory textbooks reviewed. Keywords used were “Symphony,” “Harmony,” “Ethics,” “Spirituality,” “Rationality,” “Intellectuality,” “Esthetics,” “Four-Season-Symphony,” and “Nursing Research.”

3.2 | Finds

The purpose of this article was to clarify the concept of the FSS: I SEA in nursing research based on Wilson's 11-step approach (see Table 1).^{18,19} The results are as follows:

3.2.1 | Isolating questions of concept

The first step in case development is to isolate the concept from questions of fact and value.^{18,19} Examples of question are as follows:

What does the FSS mean in nursing research? What is the FSS of nursing research? What are the criteria and characteristics of each season in nursing research? How do the FSS apply to nursing research? What kind of question is the FSS research question? What is a four-season symphonic researcher like? What is the process of FSS like? What are the features of the product or result of symphonic research?

3.2.2 | Finding right answers

Answers to some essential questions of the concept of the FSS in nursing research are presented in this section. The common aspect of the FSS and nursing research is harmony and unison between their different parts. As one of the four principal domains of nursing, nursing research is an orderly and accurate process that is used for solving a problem or discovering and interpreting new facts in clinical practice, nursing education and management. Accordingly, the FSS of nursing research is the harmony and coordination of the four-season of intellectuality, spirituality, ethics, and esthetics in all the stages of research, such that this spirit of the symphony can be perceived and boosted with active and perceptive eyes, ears, mind, and heart. Consequently, it has four brief FSS embedded steps: choosing a title and research question, choosing a proper research method and implementation of the research, reporting the results, and applying the resulting evidence.

Intellectuality in nursing research can present as philosophical thinking and pondering in choosing proper and useful research topics for alleviating and reducing the problems and transcending nursing.^{5,10,12} In addition, research should have a clear application based

TABLE 1 Eleven steps of the Wilsonian technique of concept analysis¹⁹

Step	Summary
1. Isolating questions of concept	Essential to isolate concept-related questions from questions of fact and questions of value
2. “Right” answers	For concept to need analysis there must be more than one meaning depending on the context or environment in which the concept is used However, there are essential or at least typical elements linking the concepts
3. Model cases	Exemplary cases displaying all essential or typical elements. Wilson recommends more than one model case be presented in the analysis
4. Contrary cases	These are cases that none of the essential or typical elements. Wilson recommends more than one contrary case be presented in the analysis
5. Related cases	These are cases that have linking elements of one context of the concept to another context
6. Borderline cases	Deliberate use of difficult terms to classify cases
7. Invented cases	Sometimes needed when concepts are very rare or very common. These are imaginary cases that do not exist in everyday life
8. Social context	Consideration of how the concept will be used and by whom
9. Underlying anxiety	Is there debate or underlying emotion related to the use of this concept?
10. Practical results	What difference does it make? Referring to developing this concept
11. Results in language	What is the most advantageous use of this concept?

on ethics, intellectuality, evidence-based, and written reasoning, so that it can be implemented to identify the strengths, weakness, threats and opportunities, and plan accordingly.^{5,14} Philosophizing in nursing research facilitates the expression of different viewpoints of science and consequently nursing research. If nurses perceive the goal of nursing research, their critical reflection and assessment of their own performances might help develop clinical nursing research.^{12,20}

Spirituality includes considering a set of values, attitudes, and hopes that connect an individual to a higher being through health, feeling well, recovery, and belonging to the community.^{7,21} Creating a theoretical applied, the spiritual framework is necessary for applying spirituality in research.⁸ Likewise, nurse researchers can integrate spirituality into their knowledge and research in addition to their nursing practice, such that, while avoiding emotions in the selection of research topics, research should also move toward emotions based on spirituality and closer to intellectuality.^{8,22}

Research ethics is a branch of professional ethics that addresses research-directing ethical principles.¹⁷ Ethical considerations should be observed in research centers because an important ethical goal of the research is to take a step for the improvement of the life of individuals and the community since research requires the researcher's commitment to high ethical and humane principles and values.^{16,23} Research ethics is an important factor for preventing potential fraud in scientific settings.¹⁷ Furthermore, observing the principles of scientific ethics guarantees health, dynamism and growth of studies in different fields and the process of production, sharing and publication of science, which will present the community with the gift of trusting scientific findings.^{9,16} The criteria for ethical research include respecting human dignity, the patient's right to choose and independence, proper support of the patient, honesty, goodwill, considering the patient's preferences, beneficence and no maleficence for the patients, performing essential practices, informing and training, and justice in receiving quality care.^{9,23} Ethics is applied in research through believing in, intending to, and practicing ethical codes, patient rights charter, standards, normal ethical theories, establishing research ethics committees, and describing systematic ethical decision-making.^{9,14,17,23}

Since nursing is an art filled with tenderness and kindness, it is necessary to attend to esthetics in all the four pillars of nursing, including nursing research.¹¹ The science of esthetics is dependent on innovative perception and includes empathy and understanding, which are interpretive, contextual, intuitive, and mental and need merging rather than breakdown. In addition, esthetics is beyond things that are described by principles and creates pleasant values and meanings for justifying variables that cannot be described quantitatively.^{16,24} Nursing research is best when it enjoys a strong cohesion and a good robust construct and greater unity and harmony.²⁵ Several key criteria have been introduced in the knowledge of esthetics, spirituality, inspiration, imagination, innovation, commitment, valuing human presence, respecting different opinions, joy, love, and sensitivity.^{24,26} These features enable nursing researchers to pay more attention to, their research experiences. Different ways

of merging arts and research methods are taught to apply esthetics in nursing research, and adding emotional content to simulation-based education with empathetic approaches and research can be influential.²⁴⁻²⁶ Some model cases of applying esthetics in research include the mental decoration of research projects materializing as the FSS, the use of poetry, painting, storytelling, proverbs, moral, and hopeful stories, and the provision of books of literature and art.^{11,24,26}

Furthermore, the pleasant sound of the FSS of nursing research results from a harmony between four internal components, including the symphonic researcher, the symphonic research question, the symphonic research project, and the symphonic research product. Each component will be explained in response to the concept questions.

3.3 | What kind of a problem or question is the Four-Season Symphonic research question?

Basically, choosing the research question and an appropriate research method is an important and difficult task in scientific research. From an intellectual and ethical point of view, the FSS research question will be objective, intellectual, and in line with the philosophy of nursing and research, such that it can cover the intended clinical issue thoroughly and create a universal perception of the status and the question for the reader.^{16,20} Given that spirituality directs people toward seeking meaning and expressing a goal in life,⁷ the philosophy of spirituality might be tangible in the context of choosing the research question, such that the researcher seeks the causes of phenomena and the relationships among them.²² The novelty of the research question is an esthetic feature of the research question. Ultimately, the beauty, richness and delicacy of the artistic symphony²⁶ used for the research question can help advance the future steps of the research in line with the universal provision of patients' health and the development of nursing care.

3.4 | What kind of a researcher is a FSS researcher?

A FSS researcher enjoys many special abilities and features. Abilities such as intellectual reasoning and analysis, critical thinking, reflection, problem-solving, adequate knowledge, and scientific competence placed^{27,28} in the intellectuality season. In the spirituality season; the symphonic researcher has features such as self-awareness, positive self-concept,²⁹ beautiful mental experience, feeling of acceptance, positive emotions, individual transcendence toward a larger capacity for love and knowledge, positive feeling of mutual relationship, and holism.^{30,31} Also, ethics,²³ commitment, honesty, humanity, trust, and value³² are necessary for the ethics season. The esthetics season is completed with feelings of empathy and harmony, innovation, artistry, love,^{29,30} and passion in the symphonic researcher. Furthermore, symphonic researchers usually

work based on a pattern or method that is in harmony with their attitude toward the world, and the nature and question of the research.

A scholarly, ethics-oriented and critique philosopher-researcher of nursing is able to use their spiritual, curious, artistic, and esthetic spirits to challenge wrong assumptions, values, and beliefs in nursing and take scientific steps by applying their own and others' positive experiences to detect disharmonies and maladaptation in the pillars of nursing. As a result of the continuous movement and perseverance of the nursing researcher and insistence on symphonizing nursing through the translation of the output knowledge, enough scientific symphonic evidence is presented for providing universal nursing care and the transcendence of nursing.

3.5 | What kind of process is the process of FSS research?

Regardless of the methodology and data collection method (interview, observation, and questionnaire), the implementation process of research should include the FSS. Implementing nursing research is not just an objective and intellectual activity, but is an artistic and attractive activity with order and certain steps to reach the four-seasonal goals, which include the following:

1. Determining the symphonic framework and model for implementing all the stages on its basis (intellectuality).
2. Determining the validity and reliability of the instrument used before entering the research setting (intellectuality).
3. Obtaining an ethics code and permission to enter the research setting and avoid plagiarism (ethics and spirituality).
4. Entering the research setting and selecting the samples in compliance with the seasons of symphonic research.
5. Sampling and working with the samples and participants in compliance with the FSS criteria.
6. Ending sampling based on the principles of the research method and type of study.
7. Developing the final report in concordance with the FSS.
8. Removing ugliness and blemishes throughout the project as an indicator of esthetics.

3.6 | What are the features of the product or result of symphonic research?

The irrationality and scientifically baseless results of some nursing studies lead to mistrust in reports and a reduction in the value of research findings in clinical settings, hence their lack of application.^{9,16,17} Therefore, the results and product of FSS research should have some features to overcome the mistrust and current state of affairs. Honesty and ethics are the most important principle in reporting the results.¹⁶ In this stage, the principle of spirituality can present as the spiritual symphony of the results with the spiritual goals and antecedents of research, such as spirit,

goal, faith, and belief, such that the spiritual consequences of nursing research, such as adaptation, hope, peace, and transcendence, are tangible in the results.^{8,22} The esthetic season is tangible by showing the relationships among the variables in the symphonic product.^{11,26} Furthermore, reaching a conclusion with delicate and artistic sentences and concepts leads to higher efficiency, influence, understanding, and value among the audience.

In addition to its FSS, the symphonic research product is presented in a dynamic and continuous manner to create, share, and apply evidence-based knowledge¹⁴ for those who are interested or in need of it in an effective fashion. The symphonic research product should show how symphonic research helps in the communication, feasibility, and predicted application of research findings for improving policies, decision-making, nursing practice, and health results related to the research topic similar to planned activities of Knowledge Transfer Exchange (KTE).^{31,33}

The proper methods of publishing symphonic research product results are determined considering the goal in the initial planning, which can be in the form of abstracts, conference presentations, publication in media, and non-media journals, presentation for knowledge agents and practical tools.³³ To publish the product of symphonic research, just like KTE, having full access to resources such as budget, equipment, personnel, technical capacity, communications, and information technologists is necessary.³¹ Therefore, symphonic research products will take steps through KTE in an intellectual, spiritual, ethical, and esthetic harmony to increase the application of research in nursing practice. KTE is defined as the process of production, exchange, and proper application of knowledge from a FSS perspective, which results from the interaction between researchers and research users for delivering more efficient products and services and boosting the research systems in complicated organizations.

As a scientific discipline, nursing has two dimensions: Knowledge and the application of knowledge in practice.^{10,15} Researchers and scholars have attended to nursing knowledge and have always had concerns about the foundation of nursing knowledge and the ways to validate and develop it.^{17,33} Most experts believe that the reasoning "I know" does not give security to any nurse to consider all her/his clinical practices appropriate and defensible.²⁰ There are four models of knowing in nursing knowledge: empirical knowledge (nursing science), esthetic knowledge (nursing art), personal knowledge (self-knowledge and self-perception, spirituality) and ethical knowledge. These models depend on one another and make up and in fact, integrates the entire knowledge, and the nursing pillars are ensured through these four types of knowledge.^{34,35} The different types of nursing knowledge as the product of symphonic research thus include the four seasons including intellectuality, spirituality, ethics, and esthetics, which can transcend the pillars of nursing through the publication of results and KTE.³⁶

4 | MODEL CASES

One of the best ways to begin a good analysis is to find a case or exemplar of the study concept.^{18,19} Dr. X has a PhD in ICU nursing and experience of clinical work in the hemodialysis ward and is an

instructor at the Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery. Throughout her teaching career and her students' internship, during the provision of daily care to patients, she frequently notices patients not complying with their diet after hemodialysis and the dissatisfaction of the patients and their families with the treatment process. She has enough knowledge and scientific and clinical competence regarding patients with chronic kidney diseases and hemodialysis. She is also a kind, curious and artistic teacher with features such as commitment to ethics, humanity, honesty, holism, positive emotions, and excellent mutual relationships.

As a FSS researcher, she has used a Problem, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome (PICO)-based general four-step strategy¹⁴ of clinical search to propose her clinical question: Does implementing supportive educational care programs in terms of evidence-based, spiritual, ethical, and asthenic aspects of caring affect the quality of life in patients undergoing hemodialysis? Therefore, given the problem in question, the clinical conditions and the cooperation in the department and with an understanding of the pragmatic philosophy of research action, the researcher decided to implement a practical study about a high-quality four-season symphonic life in patients undergoing hemodialysis. Therefore, symphonic nursing action research has progressed on the path of reaching the quality of life based on reasoning-based knowledge in the field of PICO, ethics knowledge, spiritual health knowledge and esthetic knowledge (research by people for people with a participative mode of action) in nursing.

The researcher determines the main problem with lens of FSS and presents it as a clinical question with the sense of acceptance and positive attitude. At the time of planning, as second stage, Dr. X has answered the following questions considering the four seasons symphony: Are we capable of resolving the problem? (identifying the limitations); What are the steps for solving the problem? What are factors of resistance against change? How long does it take to implement the action? What instruments are needed for action? What are the ethical issues of action implementation?

The third stage of FSS action research is the symphonic interpretation and analysis of the data. Data analysis begins with data collection; then, the data are confirmed by the patients undergoing hemodialysis and their families. Reflection has also taken place, and any changes and modifications have been implemented with the cooperation of the participants and the research team.

The fourth stage of action research is the FSS implementation of the program to solve the problems. Once data analysis is completed, the group decides about the action or modification they plan to devise and implement the change in the implementation stage based on the findings. This stage includes intervention, group assessment, continuous supervision of data collection, and data recording and feedback to the research team. The cooperation of the organization and healthcare team in the hemodialysis department has also had a considerable effect.

The last stage of FSS action research is evaluation. Research team emphasized as a conclusion that improving the quality of nursing services should be based on evidence and research so as for

nursing services to have higher efficiency and efficacy. The efficiency and efficacy of patient care may lead to patient satisfaction, nurse satisfaction, and the symphonic nurse's feeling of empowerment. Finally, using symphonic action research, researcher showed that empowerment and improvement of nurses' skills in providing universal and patient-centered care can increase the quality of patient care, which consequently enhances the patients' quality of life as well.

This is an accurate scenario of FSS nursing research, and the interaction of these four seasons in different stages of the research creates unison and symphony and includes all the features of the concept.

5 | CONTRARY CASES

In this method, we should find cases that can be easily recognized as not incorporating the intended concept at all.^{18,19} Dr. Z is a nurse working in a hemodialysis ward who aims to conduct a study on the effect of training on the quality of life in patients undergoing hemodialysis, although the topic is not a novel one. She does not have enough knowledge of research methods. After obtaining informed consent and ensuring compliance with the ethical principles, researcher holds training sessions on compliance with treatment and diet for patients. Then, questionnaires on quality of life are filled out by the patients and their families. Finally, the results are published in a article, despite the plagiarism in its different parts. This scenario does not entail any of the features of the four seasons symphony concept in nursing research in any of the stages or components of nursing research.

6 | RELATED CASES

These are cases that have linking elements of one context of the concept to another context.^{18,19} The review of the literature revealed that intellectuality, spirituality, ethics, esthetics, and research are mostly associated with the following words in the concept of FSS: orchestra, harmony, holism, research rigor, scientific accuracy, and harmony, which are totally different.^{2,4,14,37} Rigor shows the concept of scientific accuracy in different domains of qualitative research. Scientific accuracy in qualitative research aims to properly express the real experiences of the participants. Therefore, researchers use the four symphonic criteria of Lincoln and Guba, namely credibility, transferability, confirmability, and dependability, which ensure the scientific accuracy of qualitative studies through their harmony.^{37,38}

Dr. X has enough knowledge and scientific and clinical competence about quantitative and qualitative studies and is conducting a qualitative research project on the experiences of family caregivers of patients undergoing hemodialysis. She/he uses the Lincoln and Guba criteria for ensuring her/his study's rigor. She/he has tried to establish an appropriate interaction with the study participants and

carefully choose the key informants, allocates enough time to do the interviews, use a combination of data collection methods, immerse in the data, recruits participants with maximum diversity, emphasizes writing several memos, theoretical sampling, checking the analyses and encoding with the research team, accuracy in encoding and categorizing the categories, simultaneous analysis and continuous comparison of the data, and categories for their similarities and differences to increase the credibility of the findings.³⁸

Furthermore, all the documents on implementing the research have been precisely presented and the comparison of the data has been emphasized to increase their credibility.³⁸ The confirmability of the study has been ensured through the revision of the data by the research team and peers.³⁸ The transferability of the data has been confirmed by the researcher's efforts to give clear and in-depth explanations to the readers and offer a rich analysis of the context and features of the participants, the study context and barriers and limitations so that the findings can be used in different contexts.^{37,38} In this scenario, the accuracy of the qualitative study and the harmony among the different components of the study rigor have also been explained. In the FSS of nursing research, harmony exists among the four components, but the symphonic orchestra and organized teamwork with the orientation of these four principles is not presented in rigor.

7 | BORDERLINE CASES

Borderline cases occur when the concept occurs some of the time or under certain conditions and can be very helpful, they are similar to the model cases but can be differentiated from related cases.^{18,19}

The different research projects and theses conducted in different centers based on the research priorities and in compliance with the ethical principles are among the borderline cases. Every nursing research project, regardless of the type of research, is usually selected and implemented based on specific criteria, and results are finally reported. In most nursing research, an ethics season is considered for the implementation and report stages of the project, and an intellectuality season is considered for the philosophy of selecting the methodology. Nonetheless, spirituality or esthetics seasons are not present in current research projects. In nursing research projects, the different components of nursing research are related, harmonic and in line with one another, but the symphony and unison of intellectuality, ethics, spirituality, and esthetics cannot be discerned in the four stages of these research projects.

8 | SOCIAL CONTEXT

Attending to the local and social conditions where the concept study is being conducted, the analyst should ask the questions of who, when, why and under what context the concept under study will be used.^{18,19}

The study concept can be perceived by nursing researchers at all stages of any kind of research project by applying spirit of

transcultural nursing at regional and international social context. Accordingly, the elements of intellectuality, spirituality, ethics and esthetics are practical elements of human existence, and all studies should be able to play the symphony of these four elements to gain balance and harmony, and deliver an ideal presentation. In the multicultural context of Iran, this concept is used with foundations including the oriental philosophy of Illuminationism, Peripatetic philosophy, the teachings of Rumi, Hafez and Saadi, an ancient civilization with the doctrine of good thoughts, good words and good deeds, and religious teachings of divine religions, mysticism, and literature.³⁹ Rumi believed that science is an infinite sea with no borders in sight. A science researcher is like a diver who explores and searches in this deep sea, but his efforts will never reach an end.^{39,40} His/her research will never end, even if he/she has eternal life. In a similar fashion, emphasizing the depth and continuity of science, great Persian scholars have stated that mankind solves many mysteries of science, but an infinite number of other problems will emerge, which need further attempts and searches to find answers.^{40,41} Under such social context, for further development, each researcher can play an important role in the basic model by conducting FSS research and transferring the produced science.

9 | UNDERLYING ANXIETY

When the analyst determines what kind of emotion can accompany the study concept, important insights and attitudes may emerge toward that concept.^{18,19} A symphonic researcher commits himself/herself to the wisdom of senses, namely wise eyes, ears, language, heart and mind, and at the same time, has curious thoughts about the level of intellectuality, spirituality, ethicality, and estheticism of the subject he is searching and how he can enthusiastically monitor this trend in the moment and in the future throughout the four stages of directing the research.^{12,16,17,24} In the words of great scholars of history, a researcher is a swift bird that flies through the layers of cloud over the sky of science to reach the height of knowledge, wisdom, and transcendence.³⁹⁻⁴¹ Another underlying anxiety of this concept is that the need for research and knowledge is dynamic and continuous for every individual, community, and country. Socrates believed that life without investigation and inquiry is not worth living.^{40,41}

It appears that the FSS of nursing research can be considered the most modern and gorgeous symphony in research. Its romantic spirit, clear seasons, robust and diverse settings and stages, honest and efficient implementation actions, technical research, pure thinking, tender speaking, ethics-oriented, and knowledge-oriented delicacy of the researcher's behavior accompany the wisdom shed on the readers' eyes, ears, heart, mind, and tongue. Mollasadra and Avicenna hold that if someone loses one or all of their senses, they are deprived of the world of intellectuality, science and information; so, if the senses are not utilized and the sensible things are not attended to, it is impossible to reach intellectual things as well.⁴¹

10 | PRACTICAL RESULTS

Understanding the essential elements and dimensions of a concept should ensue practical results; otherwise, there is a mistake or defect.^{18,19} Nursing can be transcended through intellectuality in nursing research in the form of philosophical thinking and introspection,¹⁶ ethics in the form of the researcher's commitment to perfect human and ethical principles and values, and spirituality and esthetics in the form of directing research studies toward emotions based on spirituality, rationalism, and self-cognition.^{22,24} The ultimate goal of FSS is the transcendence of nursing research at the individual and organizational levels. At the organizational level, this FSS provides an appropriate, reliable, efficient, and effective research setting where the development of standards and guidelines for different types of four seasons studies, presentation of reliable tools for examining symphonic research and also tools for assessing spirituality and ethics in quantitative and qualitative studies and the need for developing tools for monitoring esthetics in studies are emphasized. In addition, symphonic research applies PICO, Cochrane review, meta-analysis and meta-theory, appropriate planning, and KTE for applying the results in nursing care.

At the individual level, FSS has the following results: providing comprehensive well-being for the symphonic researcher in all aspects, enabling symphonic conductorship, increasing self-awareness and empathy, and creating self-confidence and self-efficacy for nursing researchers, such that the final product of symphonic research can have an effective and important role in improving holistic nursing care.

11 | RESULTS IN LANGUAGE

What is the most advantageous use of this concept?^{18,19} The FSS can play an important role in modifying nursing processes in different pillars at all the stages of research. The appropriate transfer and exchange of the product of symphonic research can increase empathy between the patients and nurses and lead to symphonic nursing practice.

The FSS of nursing research begins as the symphonic researcher chooses the research question for the FSS and directs the research process in proportion to the chosen question by considering the four seasons of intellectuality, spirituality, ethics, and esthetics after investigating the current state of affairs and based on his own interests, capabilities, and available facilities. As such, the symphony and harmony of the stages of research result in a pleasant, beautiful, and peaceful symphonic product, just like the notes in a symphonic orchestra.

12 | DISCUSSION

Applying Wilson's model^{18,19} furnishes us with a systematic approach for identifying and clarifying the concept of FSS of intellectuality, spirituality, ethics, and esthetics in nursing research.

This symphony creates a state of getting better than yesterday and moving from "being" to "becoming" in a transcendent manner. "Being" refers to concepts such as nature, essence, our being right and whatever we do, while 'becoming' maintains the idea of feeling that future exists and concepts of evolution and self-construction, which are associated with the transcendence of self, organization, profession, growth, and the human potential. According to Maslow, "being" is a different type of the activity of "stopping," which does not need a future, as it is present; in later texts, part of the concept of "becoming" has been introduced as self-sufficiency and transcendence.^{42,43}

Since one of the initial objectives of modern nursing is to develop nursing as a scientific discipline, the body of knowledge defines and differentiates the discipline's functioning as its most important characteristic, differentiates it from technical practices and incorporates philosophy, ethics, theories, research, arts, and spirituality.^{44,45} Furthermore, having theories is an indicator of being scientific, and in the past 30 years, nursing scientists have moved toward a nursing model of care and therapy and have developed many theories based on this model.⁴⁶ According to Parse,⁴⁷ human acquires experiences and indoctrinations through interacting with the world that help him/her accomplish his/her existential reality. These experiences and certain patterns in life are unique for each person. In this belief, environmental conditions and other humans affect the process of becoming human, and becoming human takes place based on personal experiences. Parse also believes that humans and the environment or the world have a mutual stimulant relationship and the process of interaction of humans, the environment and health has bigger results than the sum of their individual results.⁴⁷

It should be noted that, in the nursing profession, theories are developed to be applied in clinical practice. The development and revision of theories have opened new approaches to the quality of care, but more in the form of research rather than application in practice, which is still a challenge. Nursing is a practical and science-based profession; therefore, it is necessary for it to create novel approaches for knowledge-based practice, produced by research.⁴⁴ The gap between research and professional nursing practice can create a gap between theory and practice. This issue is a serious problem in clinical disciplines and has no appropriate solutions.⁴⁸

In the bustle of the modern world of science, the competitive power of organizations is not solely based on financial gain, rather on the production and development of science-based goods and services. In this situation, survival depends on the fight against challenges, to which proper knowledge management can respond.³⁵ Nonetheless, a noteworthy point is the intangible and abstract nature of science, which has made its effective transfer a challenge. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out more studies on the cycle of science and knowledge.⁴⁹ Meanwhile, the process of merging research and practice and ensuring the optimal use of research-induced knowledge is an important and tangible subject that is presented through the expression KTE.^{31,33,35}

Different researchers have worked to discover the links between knowledge production and application in practice so as to be able to facilitate the process of KTE, because it has an essential role

in nursing care.⁴⁹ Some studies have shown that using self-assessment tools in KTE provides a proper assessment of the knowledge activities, although this subject depends on the presence of awareness and a common understanding of the concept of KTE and its related concepts and activities.⁵⁰

Evidence-based nursing is another approach in nursing decision-making and care delivery based on clinical nursing specialties in a simultaneous blend with the latest studies and patient values.^{14,49} In other words, evidence-based nursing is defined as a systematic process of decision-making about patient care using current evidence.¹⁷ Nevertheless, this type of nursing is observed more in research and on paper rather than in clinical settings.^{14,15,17}

Therefore, the FSS in nursing research in the present study is a novel concept and approach that has a single harmonic definition of the holistic approach in research under the title of the Four-Season-Symphony of Intellectuality, Spirituality, Ethics and Esthetics (FSS: I SEA). Previous theories and approaches have not provided a fully comprehensive explanation of nursing research and its role in care.^{14,48} These studies have each covered only a certain aspect of this process in their theories,^{14,17,48} the concepts of the FSS have been separately addressed and they have not addressed the harmony of the four-season symphonic act and the nurse's organized and wise thinking, speaking, and acting or how the FSS relate to the four main stages of research. Therefore, the concept of nursing research symphony and its application in nursing practice are at their initial development stage and every study on the subject will shed light on one of its coverts but valuable angles.

13 | CONCLUSIONS

The value of nursing studies depends on the FSS at each stage of nursing research. This nursing symphony is an opportunity for the emergence of humanity and the transcendence of the individual and the organization. Identifying the facilitators and barriers of the concept of the FSS in nursing research helps nursing researchers and professors design and implement their research with the four seasons approach through the insight gained by the harmony of symphonic knowledge production and scientific findings.

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CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

The authors declare that there are no conflict of interests.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Study concept and design: Mohammad Ali Cheraghi and Golnar Ghane. *Analysis and interpretation of data:* Mohammad Ali Cheraghi and Golnar Ghane. *Drafting of the manuscript:* Mohammad Ali Cheraghi and Golnar Ghane and Fateme Najafi. *Critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content:* Mohammad Ali Cheraghi and Shahzad Pashaeypoor.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

The datasets used during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

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