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The Study on the Social Science Methodology: Focusing on change in the behavior of Policymakers

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Abstract. This study aims to study on the research methodology. The methodology of social science can be divided into quantitative research and qualitative research. However, the dichotomous logic of research methodology is not enough to understand social phenomena and methodological researchers have not been able to broaden academic horizons so far. Therefore, this study aims to expand the horizon of the methodology and contribute to the academic and social consensus. The researchers sought to extend the methodology. This study was compared. The process of describing behavior change by applying phenomenology, hermeneutics, and criticism is the changes in behavior of policy decision makers.

Keywords. To extension Methodology, phenomenology, hermeneutics, criticism

I. Introduction

Today, the most convincing way to understand complex social phenomena is to use the research methodology knowledge system. The study of methodology explains the understanding of social phenomenon by using knowledge system to understand the detail. The process of explaining social phenomena in the knowledge system is described by describing relationships and interpreting traditional phenomena. Moreover, it can be said that it developed by experiencing, the methodology was developed by being portrayed while criticizing many situations. In this way, the methodology explains facts based on facts, values, etc. according to the different perspectives and goals. In some cases, on this basis we can find traces of the methodology development.

First, we can see the starting from the religion in a frenetic way¹. Second, the explanations were attempted with the discovery of mathematics. In order to generalize the knowledge, we have tried to use the language in a way and attempted to explain those ideas. Third, in the 20th century, the process of generalizing knowledge using the language develops in two ways. It is the one that recognize according to the subject to understand the social phenomenon while the other is the existent of position which directly see the object. Knowledge inquiry has been going

¹ In the process of understanding social phenomena; first, we began to judge the truth by religious method while human acquired knowledge in the process of thinking through dialogue and recording. Second, as mathematics was introduced, it began to prove knowledge of objective and ideological dimensions (William E Hocking, 1959: 152). Third, Aristotle denied the reality of social phenomena. Platon distinguishes senses from mind in the mental world (Titus & Smith, 1974: 423). Fourth, sophists argue that pursuing knowledge is a logical method. The pursuit of practical knowledge is gained extensively in language, ethics, and civilization. Thus, the accumulation of knowledge is acquired as knowledge in the process of structural consensus by language in an interdependent form on a scientific basis (Y.S.KIM, 2010).

on, explaining the knowledge system as a process of starting from another domain and the methodology has been explained in other areas. the methodology is explained by the knowledge system through epistemology and ontology. The way to understand social phenomena is to expand the knowledge system.

Nonetheless, scholars studying are hard to elucidate because they are faithful to their field of study. It is the academic discipline for new areas of methodology. Scholars explain that they argue or object to the position of opposition and describe the methodology in the process of bias describing. For example, they argue that the emphasis of facts demands the importance of values, and asserting values is a lack of objectivity. This process of understanding can be explained at the same time, but the importance of facts or values is in the knowledge system. Scholars have not yet seen an interdisciplinary consensus.

This study criticizes the fact that the field of research methodology does not need to be expanded as well as to contribute to the partial understanding of their claims. However, one methodology has its limitations in understanding the complex societies. At the same time, I was looking forward to the study, the expansion of interdisciplinary horizons as a new attempt of research methodology and also the facts and values of social phenomena. It is also helpful to try a new approach to the methodology in the process of understanding the knowledge system.

1. Purpose of Research

The purpose of this study is to extend the facts and values by understanding the subject and object behavior of policy decision makers. The study tried to explain a new methodological attempt by considering the epistemology and the ontology as the method of the specific understanding process. The contents of the study are as follows.

First, it aimed at reflecting on the process of understanding the subject and object behavior. Value was intended to orient abstraction. Second, it was about to find a consensus in the field of interdisciplinary. This study wanted to expand the necessity of academic discipline as a discourse as well as to expand the methodology that can be explained by the knowledge system. Third, the purpose of the study was to explain the facts that it does not deviate from performances but from the observer point of view. Research was derived that value is not an abstract but objectivity of mutual perspective. Fourth, the completion of methodology is considered as a process to explain the completion of logical knowledge system and the behavior diversity of subject and object by 'Bottom up'. Therefore, the logic of the methodology is used to increase the process of facts and values understanding. The study was conducted to gain the logical phenomenon, and interpretation of the criticism process.

2. Necessity

The necessity of this study was assumed. It is limited to understand the social phenomena simultaneously with the present methodology. Each methodology is not easy to understand all the social phenomena. To overcome these limitations, it is necessary to explain using the knowledge system. Rationalism is important because it emphasizes the necessity of research. On the other hand, subjectivism only receives intellectuals because it is value-oriented, too philosophical and subjective. Nonetheless, many methodologists argue that the facts and values are important at the same time. There is no reason to emphasize the necessity of divers methodologies in which these findings point out the need to reflect the necessity of value orientation and methodology for such reasons.

3. Advance Study

1) Phenomenology

The study of the methodology was proceeded. Europe has begun to study how to start human behavior in the 20th century. At the center of the study, there was the method. Human behavior is the center of individual values. On the other hand, while emphasizing pragmatism as a science-centered social phenomenon; thus, the methodological basis has been applied differently to the method of orienting facts and values in understanding social phenomena. Finally, in the process of understanding social phenomena, the knowledge system is an important means. In this context, who are the subject and subject of the behavior? The methodology can't be neglected. When we look at the study of phenomenology, the representative scholar is Husserl. I understand the meaning of the object in the living world of social phenomenon. First of all, according to Husserl (2009: 196-198), it can be grounded since being a member of the community is a reflection of understanding the process of action object. In this process, the subject and object are said to be the same. The life world that appears in this way is seen as an objective knowledge to understand social phenomena. Second, the value of the social phenomenon starts from individual objects and is noted as being reduced to the living world (Farmer, 1999: 260-291). The reason is that the value expressed by mutual subjectivity can be an objective knowledge. The value of the life world begins with an individual, but can be explained. Since value appears as mutual subjectivity, the flow of consciousness, the process by which experience is repeated as time passes. Third, inter-subjectivity in the living world includes the meaning of accumulated time (Griffin, 1992: 406). Therefore, mutual subjectivity has a theoretical implication that can explain the meaning. In this context, the study has the possibility of the methodology in the process of forming the knowledge system because it can rely on the path of time to shape value (Ikenberry, 1988). This basis can have mutual subjectivity in the life world. The process of knowledge system understands the social phenomena because of passing and the means of knowledge system. Therefore, we intend to utilize this study as the methodology of interdependent subjectivity in the life world of phenomenology. It could be utilized as a new variable of the methodology, interrogation process, consciousness flow, experience and time to objectify more than mutual subjectivity.

2) Hermeneutics

In hermeneutics research, hermeneutics is the process of understanding truth through truisms (Gadamer, 1975: 40). The meaning is connecting between human and science (Gadamer, 1975: 66, Gadamer, 2001: 11). Habermas & Gadamer made a process to understand of social phenomena, called knowledge system methodology as hermeneutics According to Winch (1958); we understand human behavior in social phenomena and discover the possibility of language as an area of interest. It was a means of understanding. The process of communicating through the use of language to explain the knowledge system is a social phenomenon and is based on a hermeneutical methodology (Kim Yeon Soo, Michael Mayer, 2013). According to Habermas (1972), emphasis was placed on the actor's position. Understand and engage in decision-making process by controlling and predicting objective experiences and social phenomena Hermeneutics is a way of seeing exploring obstacles in causality. In this sense, hermeneutics is an understandable basis. Second, hermeneutics can be viewed as possible, not as a comprehension of the object. Hermeneutics is the process of understanding the truth through truisms (Gadamer, 1975: 40). Hermeneutics implies the link between human and science (Gadamer, 1975: 66, Gadamer, 2001: 11). This is because Habermas & Gadamer has a process of understanding social phenomena with methodology to understand and appreciate

hermeneutics. In this context, hermeneutics is a theoretical background that can be used as a methodology because it can be understood. It is a communication process based on language and the conscious structure that understands social phenomenon. In this study, understanding of social phenomena, understanding of interest, language and communication are to expand the variables of the new domain.

3) Criticism

The previous study of criticism as a methodology is as follows. First, it would restore in the course of criticism (Emilio Betti, E. D. Hirsch, U. Oevermann, H. J. Sandkuhler, Ki-Hong, 1995: 100). Criticism is the most important thing to understand the views of decision makers and subjects. Understanding social phenomena is therefore a reasoned knowledge system in the process of criticizing because criticism has a valuable insight into methodology. Second, it must be able to be derived. The most important thing to understand the social phenomenon as a methodology is the value-oriented implication. In this sense, we can understand the nature of the methodology by revealing their intention and the nature of knowledge. Third, the greatest reason is the problem of decision making in the process of understanding the social phenomenon which sees criticism as a methodology. In the process of criticism, the problem is solved by the methodology. The reason is not direct in the process of understanding social phenomena, but the positivistic limit must be overcome.

Thus, criticism can be explained. The knowledge system always understands the social phenomenon by itself having a new perspective on methodology. According to Husserl (2009: 196-198), the existence of oneself and others in the meaning of reflection on the living world can be the basis of understanding because it is a member of the community. While Denhart and Denhart (1979), Burrell and Morgan (1979), it is said to be neglected. It is an existing understanding of the staying process in which focus and maintaining efficiency as well as the value of social issues. The same investigation will be done depending on the subject and object. Second, Scott & Hart (1973) pointed out that it neglects the value of understanding social phenomena. In this context, methodology requires hermeneutics (Kirkhart, 1971).

As a result, inter-objectivity can be interpreted as a methodology. Third, it can be understood at the same time. The new dimension of the methodology is to present the necessity and reason to explain the knowledge system of facts and values from "Top Down" to "Bottom up" for improving logical completeness by methodology. Harmon (1981) mentioned that it becomes a methodological foundation from the standpoint of the actor. It is a new methodological model of the scientific knowledge system as a process of falsification and confirmation in order to establish a knowledge system. Fourth, when we're constructing the knowledge system with methodology; it is also necessary to explain and make a logical consensus,

4) To extension Methodology

This study investigated the process of reflecting knowledge with understanding and interest. Introduced by comparing the behavioral changes of policy makers, incomplete social science methodology. In this process, criticism was reflected, and positivism as a general proposition. Comprehensive methodology to express knowledge as a process of understanding. Scientific knowledge as a process of understanding knowledge. to reflect on phenomenological reflection in order to develop a methodology. Hermeneutics has had in mind reflections on scientific knowledge. The behavior of policy-making participants has changed, applying language and communication. In order to infer causality, compared the unification process as the subject of an important subject in Germany.

Defined for the purpose of the study. Speakers and listeners using social science methodology. speaking and listening In the process of negotiations on the topic by using language to communicate. The negotiation process between the speaker and the listener is based on language and communication. The subjects of the study are the policy-making participants and the time of unification. The methodology comparison was diversified. By comparing and reflecting phenomenology, hermeneutics, and criticism, for a methodology of social science. Depending on Inter-subject correlation while discussion and watching depicting unpleasant, and pleasant emotions and showing statistically or unsatisfactory significant and tendency to catch others' emotions etc. showing statistically significant and tendency to catch others' emotions as indexed by Measure of Emotional Empathy in individual subjects was associated with the use $P < 0.05$ are averages. To comprehend the methodology, the focus was placed on the process of understanding. The behavioral changes that occur in the negotiation process when discussing the topics of participants. In this study considered and compared the behavior of policy-making participants.

II. Research model

1. Research Design

This study are explaining and trying to use the following inter-subject varietales for factors. The academic perspective and variables of the study are that it is understanding and interest of process inter-subject on the storytelling. Inter-subject correlation (ISC) between stoker holder and responses of a listener pair during storytelling (Stephens, 2010). Inter-subject correlation while watching movies depicting unpleasant, and pleasant emotions. Basic research, they tried to study the changes in the behavior of policy makers. The situation was set, this study did, based on actual historical facts, to change the behavior of policy-making participants. Understanding and interest was assessed through the use of a general linear model in which storytelling series in the speaker's brain are used and the listeners' brains are understanding of the topic. Interest the second part of the figure shows that, the greater between a speaker and listener the better the interest of the topic.

This study is composed of the following new methodologies to understand the social phenomena. First, the research model was designed with new variables. The methodology can be able to overcome the limitations of quantitative and qualitative methodology and to provide the reflection, consciousness flow, experience of time, and mutual subjectivity that can lead to knowledge of subjective and knowledge of objective the fact of values on the basis of topic. Second, the Communication is complemented by objective knowledge, and Inter-subjective is modeled to explain scientific knowledge. Third, the model was considering designed simultaneously from the perspective of the speaker and listener the in the new dimension, Adopted a new level of methodology, by "Bottom up". Fourth, in order to construct a logical knowledge system, This study are explaining and trying to use the following inter-subject varietales for factors the research model is used as a proof. It is shown below

<Figure 2-1> Research Model.

2. Contents and Methods

1) Contents

The contents of the study are included: First, in order to understand social phenomena, phenomenology should be generalized to mutual subjectivity through the process of reflection, flow of consciousness, experience and time based on the life world respectively. Second, it can be explained as mutual subjectivity and/or interpreted as scientific knowledge. Thus, mutual subjectivity was constructed by language and communication. When mutual subjectivity is generalized in language, it can be seen as an agreement of objective knowledge. This consensus is formed by the knowledge system and generalization of the concept. Third, in social phenomena, when we are faced with positivism, we receive the fact that we neglect the value, and the value neglects the objectivity. This is configured as described above. Criticism has broadly embraced each other's lack of mutuality, and tried to strengthen the methodology to draw academic consensus. Content scope was included. In order to explain the subjects and objects in a contextual way, we should study phenomenology, hermeneutics, and criticism. The contents were understandable. The content of value is reflection the flow of consciousness, experience and time as well as inter-subjectivity that have been considered by language and communication as it is the "Bottom up" aspect. The spatial extent is composed of content, clarity of facts and values to enhance. It was used to help understand the behavior of policy decision makers in understanding facts and values in the course of German unification. The subject and the target constituted a range of contents that attained the value of unification. These are the subjects and objects in which I have participated and experienced it directly. They are, (Mod Row, Helmut-Kohl Germany), (Gorbachev, Soviet Union), and 2 + 4 (United States, United

Kingdom, France). The temporal range was set. The German unification process was distinguished between November 1989 and March 18, 1990, and the facts and values were compared in order to discover the concrete changes. It is a transition, negotiation, and unification.

2) Methods

The study method was composed in order to contribute to the understanding of social phenomena more accurately; thus, it was necessary to solve the complex social problems. First, I studied the phenomenology of Husserl (1898). At that time, I tried to use the phenomenology to interpret it more broadly, and I divided the subjects/objects to explore the process of knowledge in the life world. Second, we tried to explain the knowledge system of facts and values as a methodology in order to increase objectivity to knowledge and to secure system of knowledge. It sought to be exalted, moving away from the partial obsession of methodology by 'Bottom up'. Third, logical completeness is used to enhance the understanding and interest facts and values. At the same time, we wanted to understand and explain language and communication the knowledge system as a methodology, the viewpoint of observers and actors. I was willing to raise a causal and obstacle. According to Habermas (1972) synthesis was needed, repeatedly empirically controlled predictions in the decision-making process and causal obstacles. In particular, the interpretation method can be a logical theory because it requires the formation of scientific knowledge. Fourth, what can be separated by methodology appears in decision making. There are several reasons for the above study. According to Reim, (1997), the way to separate facts and values is to separate decision making from the implementation. In addition, methodology is needed from a value perspective, and communication is important (Harmon & Mayer 1983: 176-194). However, these studies can also be limited by methodology. Therefore, we should have branches that can satisfy the observer's perspective and the actor's perspective of the studies. That's because values must be grounded, moral, and accountable.

III. Comparative Behavior Change

Three were designated to compare the behavior change of participants in policy making. These are Hans-Morrow, Helmut-Kohl, and Michail-Grobatschow and have different values in subject and object. It was assumed to be a process for behavior comparison. which was transformation, negotiation, and unification. The decision-making participants were limited to three. who are Hans-Morrow, Helmut-Kohl, and Michail-Grobatschow. The subject of discussion was political, economic, social and diplomatic, with interests and interests, about unification in Germany. Participants in policy-making have had behavioral changes according to the situation of each country. A measure of behavioral change was borrowed (Nummenmaam, 2012). In order to understand the subject matter of this study and to make it clearer, the researcher set assumptions at random. Its contents are shown below. Based on the behavior of emotional empathy, $5 \pm$ is the reference direction " $P > 5$, or " $P < 5$ " movement is negative direction

1. Hans-Morrow

Hans-Morrow, have different values in subject and object. As a result of comparison on the process with reflection, consciousness flow, experience and time and communication as well as mutual subjectivity in terms of politics, economy, society and diplomacy, value is the " $P > 5$, " of political and social aspects. Anyway, economic and diplomatic aspects were seen. The difference between " $P < 5$ " and "true" especially the diplomatic situation is different. The values

of transitions and negotiators are in fact. However, unification seems to be seen. Values and facts can't overcome the consequences. The contents are shown in

<Table 3-1> Hans-Morrow, **Behavioral change**

Behavioral change factors.		Topic	reflection	Consciousness	Experience flew time	Communication
Hans Morrow	<u>Transition</u>	Political	6	7	8	9
		Economic	1	2	3	4
		Society	6	6	6	6
		Diplomatic	6	7	8	9
	<u>Negotiation</u>	Political	9	9	4	4
		Economic	9	9	9	9
		Society	9	9	6	9
		Diplomatic	6	6	6	6
	<u>Unification</u>	Political	9		9	9
		Economic	6	6	7	8
		Society	6	9	9	9
		Diplomatic	6	4	3	1

2. Helmut-Kohl

The value of Helmut-Kohl unification appeared to be true in term of Transition, Negotiation Period, and Unification Period "P > 5 " In contrast, diplomacy is all like Hans-Morrow while negotiators show the differences. In the subject and the object, the unity period together showed that the value is true. This can be seen to be firm as diplomatic situation. It is the reflection, flow of consciousness, experience and time. Inter- subjectivity was the same in all parts. Even in the transition period, the value of unification is also true. He had a change in behavior in the diplomatic field "P < 5 ", but the direction of the existing policy continued. The contents are shown in

<Table 3-2>. Helmut-Kohl **Behavioral change**

Methodology		Topic	reflection	Consciousness	Experience (time)	Communication
Helmut Kohl	<u>Transition</u>	Political	6	6	6	6
		Economic	6	9	6	6
		Society	6	7	8	9
		Diplomatic	4	3	2	1

	<u>Negotiation</u>	Political	9	9	9	9
		Economic	6	6	6	6
		Society	6	7	8	9
		Diplomatic	4	7	8	9
	<u>Unification</u>	Political	9	9	9	9
		Economic	6	6	7	9
		Society	6	6	7	9
		Diplomatic	4	6	6	6

3. Michail-Grobatschow

Michail-Grobatschow does not appear at all. The value of unification is actually "P < 5" in the transition. Negotiators do not appear. The political and economic part is worth the "P < 5" fact at all, but it starts to look a little bit in the social and diplomatic part. Unification is partially visible; positive to the value "P > 5" is true. Values of subject and object are not reflected as facts. It can be seen that the flow of consciousness, experience and time, inter-subjectivity, "

"P > 5" appears as a little change in fact. The contents are shown in

<Table 3-3> Michail-Grobatschow

Methodology		Topic	reflection	Consciousness	Experience (time)	Communication
Michail Grobatschow	<u>Transition</u>	Political	4	3	2	1
		Economic	4	3	2	1
		Society	4	3	2	1
		Diplomatic	4	3	4	2
	<u>Negotiation</u>	Political	4	4	4	4
		Economic	4	4	3	3
		Society	6	7	8	8
		Diplomatic	6	7	8	9
	<u>Unification</u>	Political	6	6	6	6
		Economic	6	6	6	6
		Society	6	6	6	6
		Diplomatic	3	6	7	6

The results of the phenomenological study are found as below. In fact, we must reflect on the value of neglecting. Value was intended to derive methodological results to increase objectivity. I have kept this in mind. By explaining mutual government, facts and values are the process from object to mutual subjectivity through the reflection, flow of consciousness, experience, and time. First, due to the history, it is true that Germany did not want unification. Nonetheless, the value was unified and eventually unified. In fact, we can understand the behavior of policy makers who participated in reunification. In this process, value is unification. Value has facilitated the change of circumstances. It is understandable that it was unified in a short time. The phenomenological comparison chart is shown below.

IV. Comparative Methodology

1. Phenomenology

phenomenology is comparable to that of the process. It is the reflection of values, the flow of consciousness, experience and time, and inter-subjectivity. First, Helmut-Kohl defined the value of unification as fact from the beginning. It seemed mutual subjectivity to practice value. Its process could be seen as being factual in economic, social, political, and diplomatic dimensions. By using the variables of phenomenology, tried to reflect it. Their variables are fact, inter-subjective, experience & time and knowledge transcendent. Second, Hans-Morrow has changed as the value of unification began to intend in the existing system. It seemed that inter-subjectivity began to appear as objectivity. The change in behavior was seen in the process of absorption integration. It has begun to show its political, economic, social and diplomatic aspects of objectivity, and at the same time, its behavior changes, during which the transition, negotiation, and unification. These results can be used as knowledge objective.

2. Hermeneutics

The results of hermeneutics are a process of understanding and Interest, mutual subjectivity, language, and communication are influenced by the behavioral changes of policy decision makers. First, By using the variables of hermeneutics, tried to reflect it. their variables are knowledge objective, knowledge science, knowledge system and language. Second Helmut-Kohl could see that there was a change in term of behavior in the language of the transition, but there was no change in the form of negotiation and unification. Hans-Morrow had no behavioral changes in the transition period. However, negotiators had a change of behavior in inter-subjectivity and communication and also unification period. Michail-Grobatschow showed no change in behavior for the transition period. Negotiators began to change in language and communication. The unification has also changed, which includes the understanding and interest, through empirical and Rational Reflection mutual subjectivity, language, and communication.

3. Criticism

The research on critical position² was conducted to improve the results. First It proves logical affirmation through the proof and verification by applying the methodology to a new dimension

² by Measure of Emotional Empathy in individual subjects was associated with the use $P < 0.05$ are averages from graph drawn around adapted from " emotions promote social interaction by synchronizing brain activity (Nummenmaam 2012).

3) Critical research methods are related to interest in knowledge liberation. Thus, criticism gives a privilege to the process of meta-methodology. For example, if advanced capitalism states that, it becomes a critical methodology when criticizing the ideology (Morrow & Brown, 1994: 242).

of 'Bottom up' method. Critical factors were applied as follows. it was reflection, understanding, interest, and empirical rationality. Second, Compared the behavior of the three unified policy-makers. In order to make reflections by using methodology. By utilizing phenomenology, hermeneutics, and critical dimensions. when changes in behavior emerged in the process of unification policy making and related to comparative analysis. the contents are shown in

4 . Reflection of Methodology

The basis of the methodology in this study can be seen as follows. First, the basis of phenomenology can be explained by facts. It depends on fact, inter-subjective, experience & time and knowledge transcendent are the reflection. Second, hermeneutics is the basis of knowledge system in social phenomena. It is explained by the changes of behavior and actors through variables are knowledge objective, knowledge science, knowledge system and language. It is an objective knowledge expressed understanding and own interest. In the process of utilizing language and communication. it is explained by the change in the behavior of the decision makers. Third, it is explained from a critical point of view. It can be secured in the process of understanding social phenomena. Using the 'bottom up' method, it is possible to find plausibility. Fourth, Critical factors were applied as follows. it was reflection, understanding, interest, and empirical rationality. compared the behavior of the three unified policy-makers. Finally, the methodological basis was taken into account. The reason was to overcome based in knowledge transcendent phenomenology, in hermeneutics, and in Criticism as well as I was willing to supplement. I would like to consider the critical position as the basis of the new methodology, an on the many previous researches who have pointed out in the research methodology up to now. By reflecting on the process of organizing the methodology integrate and expand the methodology by explaining the probabilities.

<Table 4-1> Change the behavior

Policy maker		Depending on behavior		
Will be Change of Behavior		Hans Morrow	Helmut Kohl	Michail- Grobatschow
Phenomenology	The fact	4	6	4
	Inter-subjective	3	7	3
	Experience & time	2	4	4
	Knowledge Transcendent	1	8	4
Hermeneutics	Knowledge objective	4	9	4
	Knowledge Science	6	9	4
	Knowledge System	4	9	9
	Language	6	6	6
Criticism	Understanding	4	9	7
	Interest	6	9	8
	Empirical and Rational Reflection	7	9	9

Reflection of Methodology	Used language & Communication	9	6	8
	Changed Behavior of Policy	9	4	7
	Depicting Unpleasant	9	4	8

*** This study presented the German unification process as a basis. By investigating the process of social science methodology in Germany at the beginning of the year, the researcher Used language & Communication, tried to sublimate speaking and listening and the process of depicting unpleasant changing the behavior of policy makers in German unification into research methodology. It has significance in the comprehensive reflection of social science methodology (Y.S, KIM, 2020).

V. Social Science Methodology

1. Understanding & Interest

I tried to explain the topics that appear differently according to policy makers through social science methodology. as well as mutual subjectivity in terms of politics, economy, society and diplomacy, also comparative study of behavioral change was conducted, focusing on political, economic, social and diplomatic situations, focusing on the behavioral changes of policy makers in the unification process in Germany. I needed an explanatory viewpoint. It can be the balance of the power at each national level, the differences between the value and the fact that can be a profit relationship. As the subjective value of inter- subjectivity, Helmut Kohl thought strongly in the process of appearing as a value and it was exposed to consciousness. Hans – Morrow is seen, the subjective value of inter-Subjectivity is not clear from the beginning. Phenomenology is comparable to that of the process. It is the reflection of values, the flow of consciousness, experience and time, and inter-subjectivity. These results can be used as objective knowledge and knowledge transcendent. Hermeneutics & Criticism is interpretative criticism has begun. The process of unification has reached the objective facts. can be used as language and need to storytelling. Social methodology is changed behavior policy maker These results can be used as used language and communication. It is the process of reaching the values of language, communication that will come true.

I tried to explain the topics that appear differently according to policy makers through social science methodology. The results are as follows. First, Hans-Morrow has changed as the value of unification began to intend in the existing system. It seemed that inter-subjectivity began to appear as objectivity. The change in behavior was seen in the process of absorption integration. It has begun to show its political, economic, social and diplomatic aspects of objectivity, and at the same time, its behavior changes, during which the transition, negotiation, and unification. Second, Helmut-Kohl defined the value of unification as fact from the beginning. It seemed mutual subjectivity to practice value. Its process could be seen as being factual in economic, social, political, and diplomatic dimensions. Third, Michail-Grobatschow did not want in the early days of German reunification. Nevertheless, through negotiations it became true that the unification was fact, which was indicated by treaty or speech. It can be seen in the process; therefore, that's changes in consciousness, experience and time, and changes in social methodology

2. Comparative Changing Behavior

This meaning could be enhanced in the process of proof and disproving in the Methodological level. The results of the comprehensive analysis of the study are explained. For the phenomenology method, Hans –Morrow 2,5%, and Helmut Kohl 5.5%. and Michail-Grobatschow 3,75%, the behavior of policy makers changed relatively. Hermeneutics positions showed the results Hans –Morrow were 5.5%, and Helmut Kohl 8.32%, and Michail-Grobatschow 5.66%. and Critical Position Hans –Morrow 6%, and Helmut Kohl 9%, and Michail-Grobatschow 5.66%. Social science methodology showed methodological results of Hans –Morrow 9%, and Helmut Kohl 4.6%, and Michail-Grobatschow 7.6%. These results show that the change in the behavior of policy makers appears in the social science methodology in the negative direction in the German unification process, and in the positive direction in the West German position. On the other hand, from the standpoint of the neutral nation, it was found that it can vary considerably depending on the phenomenon. However, it is revealed that the number is based on the researcher's assumptions. The flow of consciousness is the value of unification and it is experienced that behavioral change. Phenomenology requires efforts to generalize the knowledge system. The contents are shown

<Table 5-1> Social Science Methodology

Changed the behavior			
Social Methodology	Helmut Kohl	Hans -Morrow	Michail Groba tschow
phenomenology	2.5 : < P 5	5.5 : P > 5	3.75: < P 5
Hermeneutics	5 : = P > 5	6 : P > 5○	5.7 : P > 5
Criticism	6 : P > 5	9 : P > 5	5.66 : P > 5
Methodology	9. : P > 5	4.6: < P 5	7. 6 : P > 5

3. Social Science Methodology

In summary, we can see the differences in behavior change among policy decision makers. The object of unification was explained through the value and fact by understanding and the interest, mutual subjectivity, language, and communication. The results of the study showed that the hermeneutic meaning was different from the change of behavior in terms of the values and facts of unification. In particular, Helmut-Kohl could not see much change in the transition, negotiation, and unification. However, the values of unity in the case of Hans-Morrow and Michail-Grobatschow showed many behavioral changes. The results of these studies gained the need for new areas. It not only enhances the methodology of hermeneutics research but also the methodology of studying the value knowledge system. The results of the study of phenomenology are shown. First, Hans-Morrow had the need for unification in the transition, but you can see the traces, from the early stage to the unity in the existing system. However, it can be found after negotiations. The value of unification is characterized by inter-subjectivity. Second, Helmut-Kohl has not changed from the beginning. The facts about the value of unification since the transition will be realized by the value. The fact that it came out to clearly shows that negotiation, unification and mutual subjectivity have emerged. Third, Michail-Grobatschow is far from the true value of the transition period. However, it can be seen that it

is turning rapidly. And that after the negotiation period, the domestic political situation deteriorated and the value of the unification becomes true. Therefore, it can be seen that the value appears to be fact in this study. It is proved to be true as a process goes through by which reflection the flow of consciousness, experience and time, as well as inter- subjectivity.

VI. Conclusion

1. Summary

in the research methodology By reflecting on the process of organizing the methodology integrate and expand the methodology This paper accepted the existing phenomenology, hermeneutics, and criticism by considering the reflection of the methodology. Through the process of reflecting in order to restore the work that leads to the methodology. The paper's interest presents an important logic. He tried to explain the variables of phenomenology, which is the face, inter-subject, experience & time and knowledge. the variables of hermeneutics which is knowledge objective, knowledge science, knowledge system, and language, the process of criticism which is understanding, interest and empirical and relation. Social Methodology which is used language and communication, and changed behavior of policy maker. It was intended to be presented as originally intended. The change in behavior of policy makers

As a result of this study, we sought to explain objective knowledge. It increased the likelihood that it could be used as a methodology. First, objective knowledge can be explained by inter-subjectivity. Second, it has nine elements that can be explained. Third, the logical horizon of the methodology has expanded. Fourth, we found in this study that scientific knowledge as a possibility to be explained by the mutual subjectivity of phenomenology. Fifth, it was derived as a result of the study. In hermeneutics, we derived a process by which we can explain mutual subjectivity with scientific knowledge using general variables. It includes the interests, the language, and the variables of communication. Sixth, as a methodology, logic could complete the structure of the knowledgeable system by applying the 'Bottom up' method. Therefore, this study is a square methodology. There has been a great deal of research and achievement in expanding the methodology in a more multidimensional way to understand social phenomena. It was discovered as a process of acquiring the academic consensus of methodology through the process of phenomenology, hermeneutics, and criticism. In addition, the results of this study can be evaluated as highly academic implications. It could be secured that the phenomenon of life can explain its value in the world objectivity of value. In particular, we found a basis for explaining objective knowledge through inter-subjectivity. However, there is a limitation of one paper.

2. Implications

The researchers' individual consciousness can't be the same as everyone else. Nevertheless, hermeneutics has the potential to utilize methodology. Policy decision-making Participants' understanding of and interest in changing behavior has helped them to understand and solve social problems. This means that the results of the research are meaningful and contributing to the change in the behavior of policymakers. It could be seen that methodology can play a decisive role in solving social problems. In addition, there has been the achievement of expanding the horizon as an extension of the methodology, but there are limitations that can be a specific case. It is hoped that this study will be used as a basis for social consensus among interdisciplinary fields. The results of the criticism side pointed to the need of forming the

information of a knowledge system without bias on either side while contributed to the broader point of view and methodology for academic progression. We should not spare instead we must always point out that there is no end to the logic of completing the knowledge system. Finally, this study has significance in the expectation that it can be helpful as a methodology to understand social phenomena to understand the broader of social phenomena and also the necessity of free discourse among the interdisciplinary and methodology. It suggests the need for follow-up research that is not covered in this study and concludes with a small study of the methodology. This study has the limitations of various problems of understanding the validity of social essence through social science methodology. Reserved for the need for follow-up studies.

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