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... it requires us to think of different ways of making sense of the same event. However, the memory work method can be questioned: Are the memories our own account of an event from the past or are they simply narrative stories that someone told us about ourselves which we cannot remember? Similarly, understanding cannot take place ...

... contingent, sense of self. The aim of the emerging theories was to clarify and explain such social processes and their consequences. How did the abuse stop? Smith (eds) Research Methods in Psychology, 3rd edn. It is worth keeping abreast of developments in research-related computer technology. (1992) recommend that the members of such group share characteristics that may be regarded as relevant to the topic under investigation. To understand why and how a speaker is using a particular theme, we need to look to the rhetorical context within which he or she is deploying it. Blaming the individual, social silence surrounding the issue, lack of political or governmental commitment to recognize the problem, the practical difficulties often involved in 184 I N T R O D U C I N G U A L I T A T I V E R E S E A R C H I N P S Y C H O L O G Y gaining support, as well as social intolerance are a reflection of the continued injustice suffered by many victims of abuse. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass. Within these broad categories there are a number of different methods for collecting and analysing data PHENOMENOLOGICAL METHODS 55 (see Langridge 2007; Giorgi and Giorgi 2008 and Giorgi in press, for more detail on these). (1998) An exploration of the discursive constructions used in young adults' memories and accounts of contraception, *Journal of Health Psychology*, 3(3): 429-45. There are two possible answers to this question. However, according to Potter and Wetherell (1995: 80), these two concerns constitute a 'twin focus' for discourse analysis rather than representing two separate versions of discourse analysis. What are its key themes? The analyst's memos should demonstrate the process of integration and its rationale. Lorian makes the point that we should not look for answers in certain places 22 I N T R O D U C I N G U A L I T A T I V E R E S E A R C H I N P S Y C H O L O G Y simply because they are familiar or easily accessible; rather, we need to look in places where the answer is likely to be, no matter how inhospitable these places may be. ...

... case in particular in relation to women's abusive behaviour towards other women, although there is evidence of an increase in awareness of the issue in both the USA (e.g. Lohr 1986; Lie and Gentilewarrier 1991; Renzetti 1992) and in Britain (Chandler and Taylor 1995). Also, how were the notes analysed and integrated to produce a coherent account? A large group (around 20 people) led by a guide appeared once. The picture was 'An Experiment on a Bird in the Air Pump', painted in 1768 by Joseph Wright of Derby (1734-1797) (see Fig. She gives orders to Kate, tells her what to do ('Fiona made Kate push her pram beside the nettles'). The semistructured interview is, however, somewhat ambiguous. Practical considerations it was important to be able to observe the participants unobtrusively. Case studies facilitate theory generation. Right to withdraw. Although the researcher will continue to read and reread the transcripts throughout the process of coding and analysis, it is important that the transcripts are read, at least once, without any attempt at analysis. I explore both types of limitations below. Henwood, K. This can happen during the interview; for example, when the interviewer needs to turn over the audiotape, thus reminding the interviewee that they are 'being interviewed'. As a result, an exploration of the availability of subject positions in discourse has implications for possibilities of selfhood and subjective experience. Epistemology and evaluation Both Reicher (2000) and Madill (ed.) 177 Gross, R.D. (1992) *Psychology: Science of Mind and Behaviour*, 2nd edn. The focus of analysis in discursive psychology is on how participants use discursive resources and with what effects. The role of the qualitative researcher requires an active engagement with the data, which presupposes a standpoint or point of departure. (1978: 11) remind us of the importance of emotional involvement in participant observation: A point should be made here concerning participant observation. This is due to the time-consuming and labour-intensive nature of the process. ...

... (1999) towards a relational self: social engagement during pregnancy and psychological preparation for motherhood, *British Journal of Social Psychology*, 38: 409-26. There remains the difficult problem of establishing boundaries between consent and abuse. A temporal element. CW: Even though the issues covered by the interview schedule resonated with issues raised in the Introduction/Literature review, it would be helpful to provide a more explicit account of how the interview questions were conceived. A focus group with six participants is never the equivalent of six individual interviews because, as Kidd and Parshall (2000: 294) point out '(1991) Intimate violence in lesbian relationships: discussion of survey findings and practice implications, *Journal of Social Service Research*, 15(1-2): 41-59. Let us examine closely some of the contexts within which 'dominance' features in social scientific research. In intrinsic case studies, the case does not represent a more general phenomenon. By contrast, in instrumental case studies the cases constitute exemplars of a more general phenomenon. This version is mobilized in the construction of the relationship as a 'social arrangement'. Nevertheless, dominance is not necessarily related to negative experiences. Radovan is scared and fearful. The change of focus within this study (from availability of social support to risk factors involved in the maintenance of an abusive relationship) is a reflection of the flexibility of the method and its ability to interact with the data. They show interest in different features of narratives and they ask different questions of the narrative during analysis. In addition, working through the six stages allows us to trace F O U C A U L D I A N D I S C O U R S E S A N A L Y S I S 123 some of these constructions' implications for practice and subjectivity. New York: Oxford University Press. Descriptive versus explanatory case studies Even though all case studies should include descriptions of the cases under investigation, some case studies remain purely descriptive, whereas others aim to be explanatory. Notes and memos are a good way of recording the data. ...

... in the wider culture 'cos we know it's out there'. 2nd edn. Here, the relationship is not conceptualized as a mutually beneficial arrangement but rather as a way of moving towards the ultimate goal: marriage. The two versions of discourse analysis address different sorts of questions: (1970) *Psychology as a Human Science*, and Yardley, L. New York: Praeger. A3. (2005) Developments in discursive psychology, *Discourse & Society*, 16: 595-602. This is because memories of specific situations are more likely to contain evidence of contrasts and contradictions, ambiguities and inconsistencies, that is, the 'rough edges' that can tell us something about the process of self-construction. For the students, the dissertations embody their thoughts and feelings and they constitute a manifestation of their knowledge and skills, and, as such, a potential source of success or failure. It is important that the researcher maintains a certain distance from such literature; the grounded theory study reported must not be seen as an extension of, or a test of, an existing theory. (1992), to facilitate systematic analysis and theorizing. A reflexive awareness of the problematic status of one's own knowledge claims, and of the discourses used to construct them, is, therefore, an important component of discursive analytic research. Koutroulis, G. Methods used to analyse such accounts (e.g. grounded theory, interpretative phenomenology) are based on the assumption that there is a relationship between what people say about their experiences and the nature of those experiences (see Chapters 3 and 4). Prilleltensky (eds) *Critical Psychology: An Introduction*. Interview transcripts were analysed one by one. In four of the five memories, the protagonist had acted in what she perceived to be a reasonable, even mature manner (e.g. initiating a game, reading the newspaper, saying a prayer, defending a club house) only to be met with hostility by adults (father, grandmother, mother, parents). It also involves thinking about how the research may have affected and possibly changed us, as people and as researchers. ...

... hierarchical relationships between codes and the construction of conceptual diagrams or networks. They were not actually asked how they felt. (1999) *Governing the Soul: The Shaping of the Private Self*, 2nd edn. As Stake (1994: 245) puts it: Case study is part of scientific method, but its purpose is not limited to the advance of science. This is, in my view, not compatible with the spirit of 'qualitative methodology'. See also Clarke (2003, 2005, 2006) for more on constructionism in grounded theory. First, grounded theory is designed to facilitate the process of 'discovery', or theory generation, and therefore embodies one of the key concerns of qualitative methodology (see Chapter 1). (1983) Children in lesbian and single-parent households: psychosexual and psychiatric appraisal, *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, 24: 551-72. And Taylor, H. There is a need to examine issues that prevent access to appropriate information and support concerning domestic violence across the wide spectrum of relationships. It is a changing world, which means that the methods used for studying it must be sensitive to its dynamic properties. He or she may wish to explore a single case in as much depth as possible, or may seek to compare a number of cases with one another in order to arrive at a more general understanding of a phenomenon. Since phenomenological research is interested in the actual experience itself, it must assume that language provides participants with the necessary tools to capture that experience. Kate's memory recounts her close friendship with Fiona, personal to, look for breaks in this, so show that it doesn't have to be this way or maybe try and find out where the things come from rather than just documenting that they're there and focusing on the similarities. However, it is important to ensure that analysis continues until the point at which integration of themes has been achieved. ...

... and it is important to ensure that analysis continues until the point at which integration of themes has been achieved. All forms of knowledge are constructed through discursive and discursive practices. Rather, methods of data collection and analysis can be seen as prior to and constitutive of the data. ...

... (Roberts 1996). What may be the practical applications of our findings? For example, 'image' within the context of ROMANTIC LOVE needs to be unpacked. Domination is expressed by verbal manipulation. According to this approach, there is no one 'world' that can be described and studied; rather, there are numerous versions of the world, each of which is constructed through discourses and practices. Evaluation of the methods introduced in this book At the end of each chapter in this book, three epistemological questions were addressed in relation to the methods introduced in each chapter. (1995) *Death and furniture: the rhetoric, politics and theology of bottom line arguments against journalism*, *History of the Human Sciences*, 8(2): 25-49. Computers can certainly speed up the process of data exploration. Each emerging category, idea, concept or linkage informs a new look at the data to elaborate or modify the original construct. (1994) 'So you did what you wanted then': discourse analysis, personal agency and psychotherapy, *Journal of Community and Applied Social Psychology*, 4: 261-73. Such questions are best explored by analysing conversations that are unsolicited and which take place within familiar settings (e.g. the home or the workplace). Overview of the book This book aims to introduce people unfamiliar with qualitative research methods to some of those methods that are most appropriate for qualitative research in psychology. By contrast, discourse analysts argue that the world can be 'read' in an unlimited number of ways and that, far from giving rise to mental representations, objects and events are, in fact, constructed through language itself. In addition, such methods are able to tolerate and embrace ambiguity. ...

... Finally, the methods used to analyse such accounts (e.g. grounded theory, interpretative phenomenology) are based on the assumption that there is a relationship between what people say about their experiences and the nature of those experiences (see Chapters 3 and 4). Prilleltensky (eds) *Critical Psychology: An Introduction*. Interview transcripts were analysed one by one. In four of the five memories, the protagonist had acted in what she perceived to be a reasonable, even mature manner (e.g. initiating a game, reading the newspaper, saying a prayer, defending a club house) only to be met with hostility by adults (father, grandmother, mother, parents). It also involves thinking about how the research may have affected and possibly changed us, as people and as researchers. ...

... research to provide some form of general understanding or insight into the functioning of a process, or ground theory) or response (interpretative phenomenological analysis) that characterizes the phenomenon under investigation. ...

... (1967) *The Discovery of Grounded Theory: Theoretical Sampling and Methodologies for Qualitative Research*. However, these authors (1999: 44) argue that 'later difficulties and disagreements over grounded theory can be traced to ambiguities in the original presentation'. Yin, R.K. (1993) *Applications of Case Study Research*. Descriptive phenomenology Descriptive phenomenology remains firmly within the tradition of transcendental phenomenology by positing that perception can be more or less influenced by ideas and judgements. The commitment to keep the diary may increase pressure on participants, particularly during stressful episodes. Construct a brief interview agenda that will help you to begin investigating your research question and conduct a semi-structured interview with a friend or colleague. All the memories were written from a victim position. Some approaches have evolved into distinct versions that may need to be classified independently from one another. DISCURSIVE PSYCHOLOGY 10 Inherent limitations Discursive psychology emphasizes the importance of accountability and stake in conversation (see Edwards and Potter 1992; Potter 1997). Language is an important aspect of socially constructed knowledge. However, provision of 'standard' demographic information (e.g. age, gender, social class, ethnicity, education) is not appropriate. Here, discourse is implicated in the process by which 'human beings are made subjects' (Foucault 1982: 208) and, as a result, gain access to particular ways-of-seeing the world and ways-of-being in it. In triangulation, the researcher is using different methods of data analysis to arrive at a better understanding of what is 'really going on'. A single case that demonstrates an occurrence that is not compatible with existing theoretical predictions would be sufficient to question the applicability of the theory. ...

... S T U D Y O F T H E F O U C A U L D I A N E T H O S O F A B U S E 179 method of data collection and the use of grounded theory analysis were particularly suited to the focus of research. (2008) Using the internet for qualitative research, in *Expanding the frontiers of qualitative research: the explicit formulation of questions may emerge from reflexive reflection and consideration of narrative versions before the interview, especially where the interviewee is a novice. They start with careful and detailed descriptions of individual cases in all 88 I N T R O D U C I N G U A L I T A T I V E R E S E A R C H I N P S Y C H O L O G Y their particularity before they move on to a cautious engagement with theory development or generalization. (1992: 50). New, low-level categories emerge frequently as a result. That is to say, theory is constructed to make sense of the data collected through observation. A detailed discussion of the researcher's analysis of the extracts must be provided. (1987) *Female Sexualization*. Silverman, D. The act of domination is more likely to happen at home and there is a variety of characters that are dominant in the memories; they are always described as bigger and stronger than the person who is being dominated. Michael did not follow the rules provided in the handout, and Van Langenhove, L. They include the extent to which the observation is covert, the extent to which it is systematic (or standardized), whether or not it takes place in a natural setting, whether or not the observer takes part in the activity that is being observed, and how much of it involves self-observation (or reflexivity). The relationship between interpretative phenomenological analysis and grounded theory Extrapolation or generalizability? In other words, phenomenological analysis relies upon the representational validity of language. Kippax, S., Crawford, J., Benton, P., Gault, U., T H E E M O T I O N A L E X P E R I E N C E O F L O N G A T A R T 203 occasion, so as to see what would attract my interest. Integrative themes need to be grounded in the data just as much as lower-level conceptual themes are. In other words, people regarded the findings as meaningful. ...*

... rehabilitation of a particular drug addict, 80 I N T R O D U C I N G U A L I T A T I V E R E S E A R C H I N P S Y C H O L O G Y for another concern a particular neighbourhood where narcotics are available' (Bromley 1986: 4). When *The Discovery of Grounded Theory* was published in 1967 (Glaser and Strauss), it introduced qualitative researchers in the social sciences to a new methodology. An obvious example of this is the choice between describing a glass of water as 'half-full' or 'half-empty'; both descriptions are equally accurate, yet one of them provides a positive, optimistic look on the situation ('half-full'), whereas the other emphasizes absence and a lack ('half-empty'). Data collection Grounded theory is compatible with a wide range of data collection techniques. 175 It appears from Table 1 that dominance is also connected with injustice and a feeling of helplessness or even anger, as in the cases of Michael, Sanja, Radovan, Sara and Julia. Albany, NY: SUNY Press. The British Psychological Society has also produced guidelines for ethical practice in psychological research online (www.bps.org.uk/webethic). In order for the reader to interpret (and appreciate) the researcher's interpretation, she or he needs to know as much as possible about the process by which it was generated. Other areas for exploration include the relationship between self-esteem and trust, and the relationship between emotional attachment, trust, commitment and hope. However, it is important that the researcher records his or her observations as soon as possible after they have been made. The researcher needs to engage with these debates before he or she can choose the version of grounded theory that is most appropriate to his or her research question. What kind of commentary did they make on these relationships? Van Kaam, A. They present their research as a reading of the data that is not the only possible reading. (2007) *Take Care of Yourself*. (1998) 'Coming out' and sexual debut: understanding the social context of HIV risk-related behaviour, *Journal of Community and Applied Social Psychology*, 8: 261-73. ...

... 'not being believed' and 'withdrawing from others'. Finally, it should be noted that not everybody stopped to pay close attention to 'Whistlejacket'. This Foucauldian discourse analysis makes very few assumptions about the nature of the world. Stainton Rogers Hiles, D. Even those qualitative researchers who work from within a realist paradigm need to address the role of reflexivity in the research process. Less naive forms of realism (e.g. critical realism) have much in common with constructionist approaches because they recognize the subjective element in knowledge production. Is abuse part of a utopia? This adds a deductive element to grounded theory: instead of taking the data themselves as our starting point to determine which categories may emerge, a coding paradigm identifies a set of dimensions of interest and explores the data in the light of these. Such labels give rise to low-level categories. The inconsistent findings may be attributed to the use of the term 'dominance'. Foucault was concerned with the relationships between discourse, history and governmentality (see Rose 1999). This argument is based upon an inductive logic whereby the frequency of occurrences, or cases, serves to strengthen our confidence in the typicality of the phenomenon. Most scientists do, of course, acknowledge that people have emotions, but finding ways of obtaining valid measures of these can be difficult. (1990) Differing with deconstruction: a feminist critique, in I. That is, studies concerned with capturing the meanings that a particular experience holds for an individual tend to use one-off interviews with participants, transcribe them and code the transcript using the principles of the grounded theory method. Semistructured interviewing, participant observation, focus groups, even diaries can generate data for grounded theory. Life stages ('youth' vs. For example, the practice of unprotected sex has been found to be bound up with a marital discourse that constructs marriage and its equivalent, the 'long-term relationship', as incompatible with the use of condoms (Willig 1999: 10). ...

... Throughout the process of data collection and analysis, the researcher maintains a written record of theory development. The case study report can never claim to 'sum up' a person or to paint a 'complete picture' of a person. The six approaches to qualitative research introduced here are all concerned with the exploration of lived experience and participant-defined meanings. That is, 'little q' methods of data collection and analysis do not seek to engage with the data to gain new insights into the ways in which participants construct meaning and/or experience their world; instead, they start with a hypothesis and researcher-defined categories against which the qualitative data are then checked. Finally, it is important to differentiate between phenomenological contemplation of an object or event as it presents itself to the researcher, and phenomenological analysis of an account of a particular experience as presented by a research participant. For the lecturer, by contrast, the pile of dissertations constitutes work and it represents a certain number of hours that will be spent reading and marking them. Wetherell, M., Taylor, S. This requires that we highlight all instances of reference to the discursive object. Goran wore a blue hat with a small bobble on the top and cuddly brown winter coat. These questions need to be addressed more fully by those who use the Foucauldian version of discourse analysis, particularly where they do not wish to invoke theoretical constructs from outside of a discursive framework, such as psychoanalysis (for a more detailed discussion of these questions, see also Willig 2000). It tends to involve at least some self-observation (see reflexivity, p. In recent years, discursive psychology has started to work with video recordings allowing researchers to include visual data such as gestures, gaze and physical orientation (e.g. If all we can do is test existing theories to either reject or retain them, we are unlikely to come across entirely new and unexpected insights in our research practice. The presentation of the findings of a grounded theory study are best presented in a narrative form. ...

... behaviour. However, Potter and Wetherell (1995: 81) argue that the distinction between the two versions 'should not be painted too sharply' and that a combined focus on discursive practices and resources is to be preferred. The floor was covered by green carpet. The following authors provide helpful discussions of generalizability in qualitative research: 91 CASE STUDIES Alasutari, P., Yardley (eds) *Research Methods for Clinical and Health Psychology*. Radley, A. Copenhagen: Museum Tusulanum Press. Were you living with your partner? Sexual abuse Only one of the participants, Essme, invoked SEXUAL ABUSE, this category involved both physical and emotional pain in relation to sexual feelings and practices (see Fig. In addition, roles can be played without subjective identification, whereas taking up a subject position has direct implications for subjectivity (see Stage 6 below). Once the new paradigm has gained the upper hand, it in turn will resist change for some time to come. Definitions are important to focus clearly on the subject under investigation, so that later studies can orient towards the same definitions. Moustakas, C. Thus, case study research perceives the world as an integrated system that does not allow us to study parts of it in isolation. It works with a set of propositions that identify key areas of interest and which function as (tentative and flexible) hypotheses. This is because social constructionism problematizes given constructs such as 'psychological variables'; it questions their validity and it is concerned with exploring the various ways in which they are 'made real'. Sistrunk, F. (2008) Using computer packages in qualitative research, in C. Because grounded theory aims to develop new, case-specific theories, category labels should be used to describe the data, not to impose them. Instead, selection of categories for inclusion will, again, depend on the results of the study. ...

... (eds) *Structuring Sociological Studies in Interdisciplinary Analysis*. While classification of methods should be avoided, the selection of methods should be thoughtful. It is also clear that using research methods is not a neutral activity. What do you do? Here, the paradigm of 'critical realisation' is stretched to accommodate all kinds of evidence. (1991) Abstract art and emotion: expressive form and the sense of wholeness, *Journal of American Psychoanalytic Association*, 39(1): 131-56. It is not easy to focus attention on our own role in the research process, especially if we have been trained to think of the researcher 'as ideally detached, neutral and unbiased - more of an instrument than a person. The aim of grounded theory analysis is to produce theories that are truly grounded in the data; that is, theories that do not depend on external concepts that are brought to the data by the researcher. Stage 6: Subjectivity Box 6 What, if anything, exists outside of discourse? Strauss, A. 26). It has been argued that art experience is a process of transformation in which both imagination and aesthetic emotion play a role (GuimaraesLima 1995). Case studies are concerned with processes that take place over time. (1984) *The Constitution of Society*. Some discourse analysts hold that discourses are produced within a particular set of material conditions and that they can only construct versions of reality that are compatible with these conditions. Since case studies concern themselves with the complex relationship between the contextual and temporal dimensions of an event or phenomenon, it is unlikely that the use of a single research method would generate data that do justice to this complexity. A27). 169 her mother and she shouted at her: 'What have you done! I took for you and you spit it out just like that. These limitations will be discussed in turn. I need to feel free to change; not to be pulled along by change but to move with it. The interviewer needs to find the right balance between maintaining objectivity and being engaged with what is going on, and to be able to interview the speaker in a way that allows for an insight into the nature of the experience. ...

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relation to gender-neutral statements. The choice of memories depends on the subject matter under investigation. Badly recorded interviews also take much longer. (2005) Exploring lived experience, *The Psychologist*, 18(1): 20-23. However, the presence of a facilitator does undermine the sense of collectivity necessary for analysis. Whatever the primary concern of the study, the analysis section will contain extracts from transcripts or whatever texts constitute the data. If the researcher chose the full version of the grounded theory method, he or she needs to provide an account of how the cyclical process of data collection and analysis progressed throughout the research. A Q U A L I T A T I V E S T U D Y O F T H E O C C U R R E N C E O F A B U S E 183 All interviews were audio-taped and transcribed. If, however, we want to find out how ordinary people construct meaning in relation to a particular topic (e.g. the menopause, divorce, national identity), we can work with transcripts of semi-structured interviews or focus group discussions alone. Indeed, a participant may orient towards events that took place outside of the immediate interview context, such as those reported in the media. Positivism has a long history and few, if any, scientists and researchers today claim to be unreconstructed positivists. (2001) Debates in discourse research, in M. That is, it cannot be answered with a simple 'yes' or 'no'. What is the author doing here? Thus, even though we do not know who or how many people share a particular experience, once we have identified it through qualitative research, we do know that it is available within a culture or society. From this point of view, the case study report presents a 'rational and empirical argument which explains the behaviour of the person under investigation' (Bromley 1986: 37) on the basis of abstract concepts (e.g. social roles, family dynamics, cognitive structures, etc.). Working through the text line-by-line, I was able to identify the following themes: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strong feelings (of arousal, of hunger, of excitement, of movement) [lines 1-3]. Giftgiving, which had originally been the focus (and the inspiration) of the study, ended up being just one among a number of strategies used by patients for increasing involvement in the nurse-patient relationship. In the same way, whatever emerges from the analysis of a set of data is theoretically informed because all analysis is necessarily guided by the questions asked by the researcher. I had no intentions of getting married say for another you F O U C A U L D I A N D I S C O U R S E A N A L Y S I S I19 know four five whatever amount of years it was on that basis I was using the 39 criteria of my wanting to continue going out with him 40 I: Right 41 R: because it was a case of where is this relationship going and as far as I was 42 concerned it had hit the the brick wall and it wasn't going any further 38 Stage 1: Discursive constructions Let us focus on 'the relationship' as our discursive object. According to this version, 'The researcher creates an explication, organisation and presentation of the data rather than discovering order within the data. However, qualitative research does not provide the researcher with certainty. Holzkamp 1983). He or she remains close to the scene in an attempt to observe events carefully and accurately as they unfold. In fact, it may be suggested that the case study is not really a research method at all, but an approach to the study of singular entities that makes use of a wide range of methods of data collection and analysis. She crept to him giggling to herself, anticipating his delight as she 140 I N T R O D U C I N G Q U A L I T A T I V E R E S E A R C H I N P S Y C H O L O G Y initiated one of their tickling games, watchful as to whether he was really asleep. When used to test existing theory, case studies can advance knowledge through falsification (see Chapter 1). Colaizzi, P. Depending on the research question, focus groups can be: (1) homogenous (where participants share key features) or heterogeneous (where participants are different), (2) pre-existing (e.g. a group of friends or work colleagues) or new, and (3) concerned (where participants have a stake in the subject matter) or naive (where participants do not have any particular commitment in relation to the subject matter). (eds) (1999) Positioning Theory. These transcripts constitute data for further analysis in Phase 3 (see below). Since their aim is to accurately describe and, where possible, also theorize social and psychological processes, they need to be judged in terms of the objectivity and reliability of the knowledge that they have generated. Yardley, L. The task of the researcher in case study research is to provide an accurate and detailed account of the case. In between, there are many degrees of critical language awareness. For example, patients with rare diseases or clients with unusual problems would constitute suitable cases for intrinsic case studies. The use of computer packages is not appropriate for all types of qualitative research. For example, an interviewee may disclaim a racist social identity by saying 'I am not racist but I think immigration controls should be strengthened' and legitimize the statement by referring to a higher authority: 'I agree with the Prime Minister's statement that the situation requires urgent action'. Phenomenology as philosophy is itself by no means a unified system; there are diverse strands of phenomenology, including existentialist, transcendental and hermeneutic varieties (see Spinelli 1989; Moran 2000; Schmidt 2006). As long as the researcher ensures that participants have no reason to lie, their words are taken to constitute true representations of their mental state (e.g. of the beliefs that they subscribe to or the attitudes that they hold). Errors and simplifications in representation are the result of the application of time-saving heuristics, which introduce biases into cognition. It is important to consider ethical issues when planning to use unsolicited data in particular; after all, those who expressed their thoughts and feelings within the context of an Internet-based support group or discussion group may not wish their words to be used for research purposes. Seale, D. Setting The data were gathered at the National Gallery near Trafalgar Square in London, on Saturday, 20 February 1999. The present piece of research was probably novel in that it was carried out within a natural setting and therefore succeeded in capturing the spontaneous reactions of the participants. (1990) 'Discovering' chronic illness: using grounded theory, *Social Science and Medicine*, 30(11): 1161-72. The words we use to describe our experiences play a part in the construction of the meanings that we attribute to such experiences. The free agent is required to make (the right) choices and (good) decisions; he or she is free to choose but receives no help in making decisions. The age of the participants was 21-50 years. and Shirley, C. Oder: Die Vorgeschichte des Marxismus ist noch nicht zuende, Aktualisierung Marx: Argument-Sonderband. After discussion with the supervisor of the psychodramatraining group, members of the group were informed about the aims of the research and were asked whether they would like to participate. Buckingham: Open University Press. Further reading Edwards, D. People looked worried and disturbed, as if asking themselves, 'What is happening here?' As 206 I N T R O D U C I N G Q U A L I T A T I V E R E S E A R C H I N P S Y C H O L O G Y this picture was smaller than the previous one, people stood closer to it and also went to read the information note on the wall immediately, as if they felt a pressing need to find out what was going on. With each new case, the emerging theory is modified in order to be able to account for all instances associated with the phenomenon under investigation. Coding of the transcripts is done in the light of the research 100 I N T R O D U C I N G Q U A L I T A T I V E R E S E A R C H I N P S Y C H O L O G Y question. In addition, Dutton (1988, cited in Dwyer et al. This is sometimes referred to as respondent validation CASE STUDIES 87 (Silverman 1993: 156). The same phenomenon or event can be described in different ways, giving rise to different ways of perceiving and understanding it, yet neither way of describing it is necessarily wrong. The use of grounded theory allows the development of theory that is grounded in reality. These include questions about the context within which a category is embedded, the interactional strategies used by participants to manage the category, and the consequences of such interactional strategies. These could include associations, questions, summary statements, comments on language use, absences, descriptive labels, and so on. Clearly, this second level is more tentative and speculative than the first, and should not be held too rigidly. This tends to take place in natural settings (e.g. a school or hospital; a bar or a club), where the observer can be either incognito (covert) or known as a researcher (overt). Group interviews or interviews with poor sound quality take even longer. To challenge these inequalities and to end the oppression of women, feminist scholars questioned the epistemological (and methodological) foundations upon which sexist knowledge claims rested. Calle, S. 'Negotiating the relationship' emerged as the core category. Sometimes it does not taste that good. Instead, it is chosen as a result of its intrinsic interest to the researcher. The same bricks (the data) could be used to build a number of very different buildings. (1994) Reflexive research and the grounding of analysis: social psychology and the psy-complex, *Journal of Community and Applied Social Psychology*, 4(4): 239-52. Each member of the group is handed a typed copy of each memory that has been produced. Discursive psychology and Foucauldian discourse analysis There are two major versions of discourse analysis (but note that Wetherell 2001 identifies as many as six different ways of doing discourse analysis). The objective of qualitative research is to describe and possibly explain events and experiences, but never to predict. islands. 167 Procedure Prior to the research, ethical approval was obtained from the Ethics Committee at Middlesex University. In other words, discursive psychologists pay attention to the action orientation of talk. and Beail, N. For example, a researcher who takes a predominantly empiricist view of knowledge acquisition will approach research topics through the collection of data rather than through theoretical formulations. For example, in recent years qualitative researchers have begun to use the Internet as a source of data (see Evans et al. (2001) Jekyll and Hyde: men's constructions of feminism and feminists, *Feminism and Psychology*, 11(4): 439-57. Ljubica (Yugoslavia) It was a sunny afternoon, St. Nicholas Day. As a result, the reports and papers produced by a researcher are themselves discursive constructions that cannot be evaluated outside of a discursive framework. Wilkinson, S. Abstract This study examines the experiences of two women who were involved with an abusive partner. Arribas-Ayllon, M. It is argued that if everything is discursively constructed, then we have no grounds for adjudicating between different views. The researcher should continuously seek to extend and modify emerging theory. Haug and her research group were not content to invoke social roles and norms to explain why people reproduce oppressive social relations. Or perhaps invoking a memory is part of a bigger project of identity work or collective remembering (see also Middleton and Brown 2005)? Figure A22 'Responsibility' in Essme's and Louise's accounts A Q U A L I T A T I V E S T U D Y O F T H E O C C U R R E N C E O F A B U S E 193 Drug/substance use Both Essme and Louise referred to the use of drugs; however, Essme invoked three types of drug (alcohol, medication and marijuana), whereas Louise only talked about alcohol and its various uses (see Figs A23 and A24). (2000: 17) remind us that, 'qualitative researchers have a responsibility to make their epistemological position clear, conduct their research in a manner consistent with that position, and present their findings in a way that allows them to be evaluated appropriately'. In this sense, interpretative phenomenological analysis requires a reflexive attitude from the researcher. Unfortunately, after two months of working on this essay, it amounted to double the specified length (the memories alone account for 2000 words). It is important, however, to use data only to illustrate, but never to substitute for, analysis. (For more information on how to use Repertory Grids, see Banister et al. (2008) Ethics in qualitative research, in C.

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