

Karolinska Institutet

Worskhop - Narrative and interpretative methods Lausanne 2023

Staffan Josephsson & Lisa Herulf Scholander Kl stockholm Sweden

Staffan.Josephsson@ki.se



The story of my name





Overall aim of the course

- The aim of the workshop is to develop an understanding of theory and application of contemporary narrative and interpretive methods in health-care research.
- To develop knowledge and skills in applying this knowledge in own project.



We will

- Learn about narrative
- Learn from ongoing research
- Test some narrative procedures



Literature

- Hyden, L-C. (1997). Illness and narrative. Sociological Health III, 19(1), 48-69.
- Josephsson, S & Alsaker, S (2015) Narrative methodology: a tool to access unfolding and situated meaning in occupation. Qualitative Research Methodologies for Occupational Science and Therapy. Routledge.
- Josephsson, S., Asaba, E., Jonsson, H., & Alsaker, S. (2006) Creativity and order in communication: Implications from philosophy to narrative research concerning human occupation. Scandinavian Journal of Occupational Therapy, 13 (2), 86-93.
- Mattingly, C. (1998). Healing dramas and clinical plots: The narrative structure of experience. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

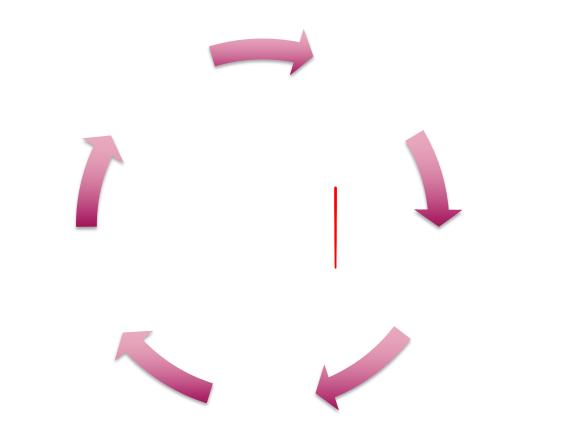


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- Polkinghorne, D. E. (1995). Narrative configuration in qualitative analysis. Qualitative Studies in Education, 8(1), 5- 23.
- Catherine Kohler Riessman (2008). Narrative Methods for the Human Sciences. CA, USA: SAGE Publications.



Movement





ТНЕ
New
LANGUAGE
OF
QUALITATIVE
Method
JABER F. GUBRIUM
JAMES A. HOLSTEIN
JABER F. GUBRIUM



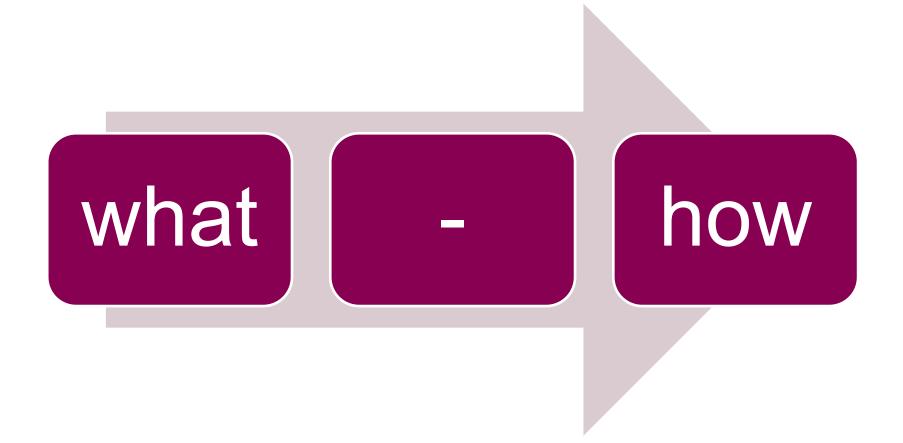
- Denzin, N. K. (2013). The death of data?. Cultural Studies? Critical Methodologies, 13(4), 353-356.
- Bruner, J. (1990). Acts of meaning. Harvard university press.



- Critique on qualitative methods
- Not portraying life world of persons rather creating structures and language based on logic of positivistic science

- Themes and structures
- Result in generic knowledge 'more of the same'
- 'Social environment matters'







Narrative - stories

- Central in everyday life
- Well-known over cultures and ages
- Traditionally defined as a verbal account with a beginning middle and an end
- Organised around an inherent plot"
- Create meaning in 2 ways
- causality
- existential



Narrative

- How we talk about stories and storied reasoning at the university
- Central feature in human construction of meaning
- Origin in philosophy, literature and theatre
- Widely used in social science and health care sciences
- Verbal or written texts
- How meaning is created by relating and communicating
- Link between narrative action.
- Diversity of meanings as well as use
- Definition: The processes of storied meaning-making.



narrative turn

- Narrative as object for studies move into the human sciences.
- Riesmann place this turn to the mid 1980s
- Sociology
- Health care science (Cheryl Mattingly)
- Narrative madicine (Rita Sharon)
- Move from realism to interpretation



Bruners well-know dialouges

 Bruner, J. (2020). Actual minds, possible worlds. Harvard university press.



Two modes of reasoning

- Logo-Scientific reasoning narr
- Chart talk -
- narrative reasoning
 - stories

Bruner j (1986) Actual Minds , Possible Worlds. Cambridge, MA; Harvard University Press



Two modes of human reasoning

• EvidenceParadigmatic• Objective truth

Narrative

- Lifelikeness
- Verisimilitude

WINNER OF AN ACADEMY AWARD® "Two Thumbs Way Up!" "A Marvelous Romantic Comedy!"



POST THE POSTMAN An Irresistible Treat About Love, Letters And Laughter! WHERE BEER CONNERS WITH BEER RESONE THE SLOTE WE REPORT OF CLESSE HARD WHERE FOLD

ALSO MARABLE DN LASTICISC

ALLIANCE

19



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8SMs8iC7khw



Invited to our table today

- Aristotle
- Paul Ricoeur
- Jerome Bruner
- Donald Polkinghorne
- Cheryl Mattingly
- And...



Invited to our table





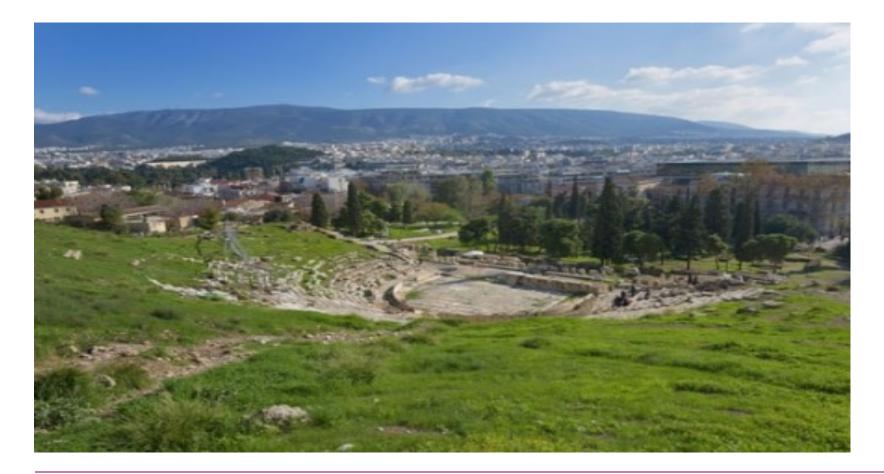
Mimetic question

- Narrative imitation of experience?
- Mimesis = imitation ?
- Narrative a structure trough which experience and actions unfolds?

Mattinglys book



Theater of Dionysus





Plot

- A plot or storyline is the rendering and ordering of events into a story
- (mytos)



Emplotment

- The construction of plots
- Gathers the scattered events, actions, goals, causes, and desire into meaningful configurations
- From one thing after each other to one thing because of each other



Emplotment

- Involves actions
- Enacted plots
- Process
- Multifold
- About what stands out as significant



How can Narrative be about process?

- Ricoeur's theory of the three fold mimesis 'emplotment' process
- prefiguration (mimesis1) and narrative competence, and the pre-existing experience and expectations of stories we bring with us when making meaning
- <u>configuration (mimesis2) and narrative emplotment</u>, about linking characters, events and material the point of a story as a whole, about following the rules and transgressing them too.
- And thirdly, I talked about <u>refiguration (mimesis3)</u>, <u>understanding and transformation</u>, communicate emplotment in the real world of action and suffering.



One more time....

- Emplotment are unfolding enacted processes of interpretation
- Preconfiguration language culture
- Configuration material emplotted into meaning
- Refiguration communication



- !
- In other words....
- Meanings are always situated;
 - \rightarrow In culture
 - \rightarrow In communication



Dual landscapes

Order

- creativity
- One things because of another other one thing as another
- Tradition

- imagination

How does emplotment succeeds to be multiple?



Emplotment opens the kingdom of as if...

- Subjunctivity "be several things at the same time"
- Subjunctivzing reality "to be trafficking in human possibilities rather then in settled certainties." Bruner 1986
- (Subjunctive forms of <u>verbs</u> are typically used to express various states of unreality such as: wish, emotion, possibility, judgment, opinion, obligation, or action that has not yet occurred;)
- Distanciation "always other then what it is about"
- The element in emplotment that makes it differ from what it is about. Ricouer, (1973)



fabula - sjužet

 Russian Formalism developed these terms to to identify the difference between the story told (*fabula*) and the imaginative way in which that story is actually narrated (*sjužet*).



Synchronic- diachronic

- Linguistic terms
- Static dynamic



moral

• The good



- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=06DohXK42VM&list=PLHLY MMYCXqij0WDeXi68Lpp1O1wqQrN6C&index=3
- Identify plots







From what to how - how does it work

- Emplotment as enacted process;
- Threefold mimesis/emplotment
- Subjunctivity
- Distanciation

 Narrative as qualitative research have capacity to tap into these unfolding enacted emplotments of individuals and groups to understand how things work.







