

## Feedback on INTERVIEW 1

- \* Where did the interview take place, and where in this setting did interviewer/interviewee e.g. sit (place in location, opposite each other)?
- \* Other people present at the time of the interview? (what are they doing?)
- \* What time of day was it? - What day of the week (weekend or during the week after a long days work)?
- \* Ask questions around the topic
- \* Include non-verbal items such as any long pauses, gestures, facial expressions (look for this type of communication when you watch 'Salmer fra Kjøkkenet')
- \* Follow the interviewee if he/she mentions something of interest related to the topic. In many cases interviewees can offer information that you could not have know about or prepared in advance.
- \* Reflections: how do you think the interview progressed? Are there any techniques you used that worked well? Anything you will do differently next time around?  
(Crang and Cook 2007; Silverman 2005)

### Rules of thumb of interviewing:

- \* Don't interrupt
- \* It's ok not to get an answer
- \* You're there to learn not to solve (Blomberg et al.)

How to break the ice, encourage the interviewee to talk, create a common ground you can refer back to (Crang and Cook 2007:78):

- \* Asking very general questions
- \* Occasionally putting aspects of the stories told back to her/him as questions
- \* Asking follow-up questions when certain details are mentioned but not explained
- \* Invite speculations about paths not taken
- \* Asking to see objects, texts and/or photographs which would help illustrate the stories told

## ETHNOGRAPHY

To day's texts + movie point at the following aspects when describing the endeavor of ethnography and what it means *to do* ethnography:

- \* Longitudinal studies / **Immersion**
- \* Study **natural settings** / *in situ* / holism / social practices and interactions in diverse communities as they unfold in **everyday life**
- \* From the members point-of-view / descriptions in **terms relevant** and **meaningful to the people studied**
- \* Participant observation
- \* It's an **analytic** endeavor / **embodied** practice / **relations**
- \* **Descriptive**, rather than prescriptive

## **METHODS:**

- Participant-observation
- Note taking
- Interview

Other resources for generating ethnographic material are: Photos, drawings, documents, (objects, artifacts).

## **CRITIQUE OF ETHNOGRAPHIC WORK & ETHNOGRAPHY**

- \* Subjects do not have 'a culture' that can be read by a detached researcher
- \* Subjects are not pure - detached from relations, carriers of uncontested codes, etc.
- \* Cultures are not isolated entities
- \* Ethnography is an subjective endeavor (Crang & Cook 2007:7-8)

## **POSITIONING THE RESEARCHER**

- No innocent positions
- The researcher is not a stand-alone, but part of the social relations within (and outside) a study
- Further... see the movie + we'll enter the topic in the lecture on Nov. 4<sup>th</sup>.