Narrative Research and Ethical Considerations in Qualitative Research

'Human beings are storying creatures. We make sense of the world and the things that happen to us by constructing narratives to explain and interpret events both to ourselves and to other people." Sikes, P. & Gale, K. (2006).

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• Narrative inquiry was first used by Connelly and Clandinin as a methodology to describe the personal stories of teachers

Conducted through dialogue between the researcher and the participant

- Defining features of the narrative approach include the collection of narrative (stories) from individuals or small groups. Most often there is collaboration with the researcher as storytelling engages the audience.
- These stories tell of individual experiences that often exposes the researcher to the identities of that individual.
- Narratives are often collected through interviews but other qualitative forms of data collection, such as observations and documents may be used.
- A narrative (story) is an account with a beginning, a sequence of unfolding events and an ending
- It puts characters, events, actions and context together so as to make sense of them, and it generally follows a recognizable form and pattern
- "Narrative" might be the term assigned to any text or discourse, or, it might be text used within the context of a mode of inquiry in qualitative research
- A methodology which consists of gathering stories about a certain theme where the researcher will find out information about a specific phenomenon
- It is a compassionate methodology.
- The inclusion of social, cultural and environmental influences on illness understandings makes narrative inquiry very suitable for research in health as it incorporates all dimensions that impact the individual's health experience.
 - Narrative researchers look for ways to understand and then present real-life experiences through the stories of the research participants

- Reasons for its popularity
- The increased emphasis on teacher reflection.
- The increased emphasis placed on teacher knowledge, professional development, and decision-making.

Perhaps in listening and attending to teachers' stories ... we can create conditions that allow us to give them back their stories and perhaps help them see the social, cultural, and institutional stories they work within and that shape them. As [teachers] begin to awaken to other stories of community, we might see [them] begin to re-story [their] stories to live by. Perhaps we can begin to work together to change those social, cultural and institutional narratives

The knowledge gained can offer the reader a deeper understanding of the subject material and extra insight to apply the stories to their own context

Oral History

■ A method for collecting data from participants by asking them to

share their experiences.

- Two ways to develop oral histories
- Interviews using structured or unstructured protocols
- Annals and chronicles
- The participant constructs a timeline and divides it into segments of significant