



## [BlueUrban](#) Roundtable/Micro-workshop (4): Storytelling Part 1 / 3

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Date: **Oct 17 2022, 19.00-20.30 (WIB), 14.00-15.30 CET** (online/Zoom)

Stories have always been central in the construction of meaning in everyday life. But what does it mean to perceive storytelling as research, while envisioning the research process as a mode of storytelling? This micro-workshop begins by questioning the basic premises underlying storytelling and other types information and descriptive writing. This primer also serves as a forerunner to our planned workshops on reflective writing, narrative and discourse analyses, while critically reflecting on diverse ways of embodying, co-producing and carrying/relaying stories.<sup>1</sup>

In particular we ask: whose stories, and what stories appear to be conventionally mattered and why, particularly in the ethnographic encounter and during analysis and writing? might have practices of storytelling played out in questioning existing hierarchies and power relations, and with what limits?

We will also briefly explore aspects of visual storytelling<sup>2</sup> in preparation for forthcoming multimedia / multimodal workshops planned in November 2022.

This first session will be critically exploring two practices of/approaches to storytelling in qualitative research – auto-ethnography and narrative collages.

**Part 2** of this series will be focusing on two visually-led practices with respect to storymapping and the treatment of photographic material. **Part 3** will be a dedicated writeshop for experimenting with 'voice' and a chosen mode for relying your story.

### Core reading

Lewis, P. J. (2011). [Storytelling as research/research as storytelling](#). *Qualitative Inquiry*, 17(6), 505-510 (open access)

McGranahan, C. (2020). Anthropology as theoretical storytelling. *Writing Anthropology: Essays on Craft and Commitment* (C. McGranahan, eds.), Duke University Press: Durham and London, pp. 73-77 ([reading attached](#))

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<sup>1</sup> We consider the internal diversity of narrative and discourse analyses (in its plural). A localised case study will be used in order to practice some of these modes of understanding and meaning-making of stories that go beyond textual sources, including the visual (e.g., media-related photographic images and other audio-visual representations).

<sup>2</sup> See for example (<https://www.methodspace.com/imagining-forward-visual-storytelling-to-make-research-accessible-for-practice/>).



## FURTHER READING

- Atkinson, P. and Delamont. S. (2006). [Rescuing Narrative from Qualitative Research](#). *Narrative Inquiry* 16(1):164–72.
- Cameron, E. (2012). [New Geographies of Story and Storytelling](#). *Progress in Human Geography* 36(5):573–92.
- Cronon, W. (1992). A Place for Stories: Nature, History, and Narrative. *The Journal of American History* 78(4):1347.
- Gherardi, S. (2012). [How to Conduct a Practice-based Study](#). Cheltenham: Edward Elgar,
- Hall, G. (2020). Ethnographic diaries and journals: Principles, practices, and dilemmas. In *Handbook of Ethnography in Healthcare Research* (pp. 277-289). Routledge. (to be shared later).
- Kostera, M. (2006). [The narrative collage as research method](#). *Storytelling, Self, Society*, 2(2), 5-27.
- Roth, W. M. (2009). [Auto/ethnography and the question of ethics](#). In *Forum Qualitative Sozialforschung/Forum: Qualitative Social Research* (Vol. 10, No. 1) – open access
- Symes, C. (2012). [All at sea: an auto-ethnography of a slowed community, on a container ship](#). *Annals of Leisure Research*, 15(1), 55-68.