Squire, Corinne, Mark Davis, Cigdem Esin, Molly Andrews, Barbara Harrison, Lars-Christer Hydén, and Margareta Hydén. "Further reading and resources." *What is Narrative Research?*. New York: Bloomsbury Academic, 2014. 115–132. The 'What is?' Research Methods Series. *Bloomsbury Collections*. Web. 26 Apr. 2023. <<http://dx.doi.org/10.5040/9781472545220.ch-007>>.

Downloaded from Bloomsbury Collections, www.bloomsburycollections.com, 26 April 2023, 12:15 UTC.

Copyright © Corinne Squire, Mark MD Davis, Cigdem Esin, Molly Andrews, Barbara Harrison, Lars-Christer Hydén, Margareta Hydén 2014. You may share this work for non-commercial purposes only, provided you give attribution to the copyright holder and the publisher, and provide a link to the Creative Commons licence.

Further reading and resources

In what follows, we provide an annotated set of suggestions for your further reading and viewing, in print and online. These suggestions encompass sources that are important for us as narrative researchers today, as well as others that have historical importance. This is of course not a fully comprehensive listing, but through exploring it, you will also be able to follow up in more detail particular lines of narrative research that interest you.

Annotated bibliography: references for further reading

Adwwan, S., Bar-On, D. and Naveh, E. (eds) (2012) *Side by side: parallel histories of Israel-Palestine*. New York: The New Press.

This very ambitious and illuminating collection attempts to narrate key moments in Israel and Palestine, beginning with the Balfour Declaration of 1917. On facing pages, the editors present two parallel narratives from Israeli and Palestinian sources.

Andrews, M. (2007) *Shaping history: narratives of political change*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

This book contains chapters on studies conducted in the United States, East Germany, Britain and South Africa, and focuses on the relationship between micro- and macro-narratives in contexts of acute political change.

Andrews, M. and Bamberg, M. (co-editors) (2004) *Considering counter-narratives: narration and resistance*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

This collection contains six articles which were originally published in special issues of *Narrative Inquiry*, along with four commentaries per article,

and a final response from the author, addressing issues brought up in the commentaries. Not only is the topic counter-narratives, but the format is very dialogic.

Andrews, M., Squire, C. and Tamboukou, M. (2013). *Doing narrative research* Edition 2. London: Sage.

This much-expanded edition of a useful overview text contains contributions from Andrews (on revisiting data), Davis (on new media and narratives), L-C Hydén (on embodiment and narrative), M. Hydén (on narration and sensitive topics), and Squire (on experience and culture' In narratives), as well as contributions from Patterson on event narratives, Phoenix on positioning in narratives, Tamboukou on Foucauldian approaches to narrative, Loots, Coppens and Sermijn on Deleuzian approaches to narrative, Bell on visual narratives, Herman on storyworlds, Gready on narratives and politics, a dialogue on narrative work between Riessman and Salmon, and an afterword from Brockmeier.

Atkinson, P. (2009) Illness narratives revisited: the failure of narrative reductionism. *Sociological Research Online* 14(5): 16, <http://www.socresonline.org.uk/14/5/16.html%3E>

Atkinson's article draws together a running debate on what is seen as the misuse of narrative approaches and a related romanticization of the narrator's voice (see Chapters 5 and 6 for comments on this critique; see also Cowen's talk in the Online Resources). The paper argues that a turn to formalism may be a way of arresting these problems, that is, by analysing the structures of narrative and by placing narrative analysis into disciplinary and theoretical context. The paper usefully points out that, for researchers in applied domains or with interests in the advancement of their disciplines, narrative may not be sufficient in and of itself.

Bakhtin, M. (1982) *The dialogic imagination*. Austin: Texas University Press.

Much contemporary narrative work that emphasizes the heterogeneity, contexts, co-construction and dialogues within and between stories draws conceptually on these essays, written in the 1940s.

Bal, M. (1997) *Narratology*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

A classic introduction to narratology. For a sense of how to approach life story written texts, for instance, this is an extremely helpful resource. At the same time, some of these insights can usefully be translated outside of written texts, to other forms of narrative.

Barthes, R. and Duisit, L. (1975) An introduction to the structural analysis of narrative. *New Literary History* 6(2): 237–72. Originally published in *Communications*, 8, 1966 as 'Introduction a l'analyse structurale des recits'.

In this seminal work, Barthes makes the case for the significance of narrative to human experience and argues that it should be taken seriously as a mode of social inquiry. The paper is much cited and useful for those researchers seeking some background for their narrative research.

Bell, S. (2009) *DES daughters: embodied knowledge and the transformation of women's health politics*. Philadelphia, PA: Temple University Press.

This book presents some long-term work with women affected by an anti-nausea drug taken by their mothers in pregnancy, which has effects of varying frequency and severity on their reproductive tracts. For narrative researchers, it brings together issues of narratives and activism, narratives in the health field, the significance of moving and still visual narratives, and the way in which narrative structures may be inflected by social and personal histories.

Boje, D. (2001) *Narrative methods for organisational and communication research*. London: Sage.

Boje's book helped kick-start management and organizational studies interest in narrative approaches. He also edits *Tamara*, a journal dedicated to qualitative, particularly narrative organizational research (<http://tamara-journal.com/>).

Bold, C. (2012) *Using narrative in research*. London: Sage

Drawing on research examples, this volume provides guidelines for young and experienced researchers on processes of narrative research, from

locating the meanings of narrative within research context to reporting research results in a narrative ways. The volume discusses the place of reflection in narrative research practice as well as the doors which narrative approaches to research could open to audiences as well as researchers.

Brockmeier, J. (2001) From the end to the beginning: retrospective teleology in autobiography. In J. Brockmeier and D. Carbaugh (eds) *Narrative and identity: studies in autobiography, self and culture*, pp. 247–80. Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamins.

An important paper for its rendering of the conceptualization of temporality in relation to narrative, often considered in rather straightforward ways, with complexity and uncertainty (see also Freeman, 2004, 2009).

Bruner, J. (1990) *Acts of meaning*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

Bruner's emphasis on the significance of narrative for understanding human life has had major influence on narrative research in psychology. Here, he poses personal and cultural narrative repertoires as psychological research objects, against the computations, abstractions and models favoured by much cognitive psychology.

Bury, M. (1982) Chronic illness as biographical disruption. *Sociology of Health and Illness* 4: 167–82 (see also Bury, 2001).

Michael Bury's work on illness narratives was the first to suggest a powerful connection between health trajectory and biographical course. Later revised, it has had a continuing and powerful effect on the health and illness narrative field.

Butler, J. (2005) *Giving an account of oneself*. Bronx, NY: Fordham University Press.

This book is becoming more and more important as a means for narrative researchers to think through the connections of their work to social and cultural theory, and Lacanian psychoanalysis.

Cavarero, A. (2000) *Relating narratives*. London: Routledge.

An influential bringing together of philosophical and literary theory to argue for 'narratable selves' as the route to understanding the uniqueness of subjectivities.

Culler, J. (2002) *The pursuit of signs*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.

First published in 1981, this book is an overarching and assured introduction to semiotics that in its section on narrative deconstructs the *fabula-syuzhet* division and manages to shoehorn Freudian case histories and Labovian event narratives into the same chapter.

Czarniawska, B. (2004) *Narratives in social science research*. London: Sage.

A sophisticated and unusual primer on doing narrative social research. Its breadth of perspective perhaps reflects its author's own background, unusual for the authors of such texts, in organizational studies.

Davis, M., Bolding, G., Hart, G., Sherr, L. and Elford, J. (2004) Reflecting on the experience of interviewing online: perspectives from the Internet and HIV study in London. *AIDS Care* 16(8): 944–52.

Contains examples of synchronous online interviews and discusses them in terms of the structures of address that shape online narrative practices.

Davis, M. (2011) 'You have to come into the world': Transition, emotion and being in narratives of life with the internet. *Somatechnics* 1(2): 253–71.

This paper examines the narratives of the social impact of social media in connection with personal experience accounts of the advent of social media in the life course.

An important accompaniment to jeremiads against and apologies for new-media lives, the article demonstrates the complexities that narrative research can bring to bear within such arguments. Here, personal stories express not only the shaping effects of media on subjectivities, but also the extent to which existing patterns of subjectivity override and co-opt such media.

Davis, J. (ed.) (2002) *Stories of change: narrative and social movements*. Albany, NY: SUNY Press.

This edited collection examines the importance of narratives for a number of different social movements: battered women, assisted suicide, new age politics, civil rights and more.

Elliott, J. (ed.) (2005) The ethical and political implications of using narrative in research. In *Using narrative in social research: qualitative and quantitative approaches*. London: Sage.

This chapter gives a clear overview of some of the key ethical issues which are often a part of narrative research. It uses concrete examples and indicates other useful sources. The rest of the book is also an extremely useful text, one of the few to bring together qualitative and quantitative approaches to narrative work.

Esin, C., Fathi, M. and Squire, C. (2013) A social constructionist account of narrative analysis. In U. Fleck (ed.) *Sage handbook of narrative analysis*. London: Sage.

A useful exposition of constructionist, positioning, dialogic and performative approaches to narrative work.

Fine, M. and Harris, A. (eds) (2001) *Critical psychology* Issue 4 Special Issue: Under the covers: theorizing the politics of counter-stories.

This special issue of the journal *Critical Psychology* contains some excellent articles on the topic of 'counter-stories', including an especially powerful essay by Erika Apfelbaum, 'The Dread: an essay on communication across cultural boundaries'. The introduction helps to establish a framework for this important area of research.

Fludernik, M. (2010) *Towards a 'natural' narratology*. New York: Routledge.

A much-quoted text that integrates the linguistics of natural language storytelling with literary approaches (see also Herman's (2004) work and for a useful critical perspective, Hutt (2010/2008)).

Frank, A. (1995) *The wounded storyteller: body, illness, and ethics*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press (second edition 2013).

This classic account of health and illness narratives introduces the categories of chaos, restitution and quest: a frame for narrative analysis still frequently invoked today (see also Crossley, 2002).

Freeman, M. (1993) *Rewriting the self: history, memory, narrative*. New York: Routledge.

A book that influentially discussed the ways in which narratives work across chronological time, recasting the past from the present and vice versa. Freeman's later (2009a) book revisits these important temporal complications in personal narratives.

Genette, G. (1983) [1967–70] *Narrative discourse: an essay in method*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.

The most complex and thorough poststructuralist account specifically of narrative (though also see Barthes, 1977; Culler, 2002; Todorov, 1990), based on analysis of Proust's *Remembrance of things past*. The book's effort to be comprehensive makes it a specially useful resource in a narratological field which still often focuses, frequently without explicit justification, on highly particular features.

Georgakopoulou, A. (2007) *Small stories, interaction and identities*. Studies in Narrative 8. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins.

This book exemplifies the careful address to how narratives work within the micro-contexts of everyday lives, that characterizes the 'small stories' approach to narrative work (see also Bamberg, 2006).

Gubrium, J. and Holstein, J. (2008) *Analyzing narrative reality*. London: Sage.

The volume provides researchers with a multidisciplinary approach to analysing stories, positioning these stories as relational within narrative environments. The narratively written chapters discuss forms of analysis, narrative work and multiple environments in which stories can be analysed.

The book concludes with an afterword that poses questions about the borders of narratives and narrative analysis.

Harrison, B. (2009) *Life story research*, Benchmarks in Social Research. London: Sage.

A major compendium of life story work within social sciences, compiled, edited and introduced by a sociologist who has pioneered narrative work with visual materials (see also Harrison, 2010, 2005, 2002).

Hellstén, M. and Goldstein-Kyaga, K. (2011) Negotiating intercultural academic careers: a narrative analysis of two senior university lecturers. In S. Trahar (ed.) *Learning and teaching narrative inquiry: travelling in the borderlands*, pp. 157–72. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins.

The chapter presents an application of narrative analysis of professional life stories of two international university lecturers. The analysis focuses on how the life stories under analysis are constructed in the context of specific social, historical and cultural locations as well as exploring the interconnections between the past and the present in these narratives. The authors also elaborate on how they combined different models of narrative analysis, something of great interest to many narrative researchers as they start out.

Henwood, K., Pidgeon, N., Parkhill, K. and Simmons, P. (2010) Researching risk: narrative, biography, subjectivity. *Forum Qualitative Sozialforschung/Forum: Qualitative Social Research* 11(1), Art. 20, <http://nbn-resolving.de/urn:nbn:de:0114-fqs1001201>.

A paper reviewing a topic of large significance across social sciences which also gives an excellent overview of approaches to the topic via personal narratives.

Herman, D. (2004) *Story logic*. Lincoln, NB: University of Nebraska Press.

An influential synthesis of narratological approaches by a literary scholar, committed to working simultaneously with literary theories of narrative,

narrative as social-political technology and narrative as a cognitive formation.

Hydén, L.-C. (2011) Narrative collaboration and scaffolding in dementia. *Journal of Aging Studies* 25: 339–47.

This paper exemplifies L.-C. Hydén's research on narrative co-construction in situations where losses of brain function inhibit conventional storytelling. In so doing, it points up the significance of narrative even in situations of severe cognitive and linguistic difficulty, where stories might seem to be minimal, even absent.

Hydén, L.-C. (2013) Bodies, embodiment and stories. In M. Andrews, C. Squire and M. Tamboukou (eds) *Doing narrative research*. London: Sage.

A valuable overview of the field of embodied narratives, integrated with but sometimes outside of verbal and written language. This area of research is attracting increasing attention and research interest.

Hydén, M. (2010) Listening to children's experiences of being participant witnesses to domestic violence. In H. Forsberg and T. Kröger (eds) *Social work and child welfare politics: through Nordic lenses*, pp. 129–46. Bristol: Policy Press.

In this chapter, M. Hydén explores with us the contribution narrative work can make to understanding social research questions that are often either ignored or difficult to approach using conventional quantitative or qualitative methods. For a broader account of 'sensitive topics' research, see M. Hydén (2008, 2014).

Hyvarinen, M., Hydén, L.-C., Saarenheimo, M. and Tamboukou, M. (2010) *Beyond narrative coherence*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

An edited collection that brings together a diverse body of research on 'incoherence' in narratives, in the process articulating a strong criticism of assumptions about the essential, viable or even necessarily positive character of narrative coherence.

Josselson, R. and Lieblich, A. (1993) *The narrative study of lives*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

The first in a series under this title (see also, e.g., Lieblich et al., 2004), dealing broadly with how to analyse personal stories in ways that deepen understanding and that have therapeutic and/or social significance.

Kleinman, A. (1988) *The illness narratives*. New York: Basic Books.

Kleinman's classic account of the value of listening to patients and understanding illness and suffering alongside disease and pathology, widely influential among medical and paramedical professionals.

Labov, W. and Waletzky, J. (1967) Narrative analysis: oral versions of personal experience. In J. Helms (ed.) *Essays in the verbal and visual arts*. Seattle, WA: University of Washington.

For narrative researchers, this chapter is the first systematic attempt to explain story structure in a socially embedded way. Labov's (1997) updating is also important to read. However, really to understand his work in context, *Language in the inner city*, his account of his wide-ranging research project on Black English Vernacular (1972) is indispensable.

Mahoney, D. (2007) Constructing reflexive fieldwork relationships: narrating my collaborative storytelling methodology. *Qualitative Inquiry* 13(4): 573–94.

The article presents a helpfully reflexive analysis of Mahoney's use of collaborative storytelling as a method in his research on intimacy construction and storytelling in everyday gay life. Drawing on four co-constructed narratives about his research collaborations with participants, Mahoney problematizes the notions of co-constructed storytelling, openness and boundaries within the context of narrative oriented research practice.

Malm, B. (2011) Exploring gender and subjectivity in narrative research. *Narrative Works* 1(2), <http://journals.hil.unb.ca/index.php/NW/article/view/18796/21163>

This article presents a very useful example of narrative analysis. Malm uses the narrative analysis as a method in order to explore how teachers' professional life is shaped by their personal history and biography. Drawing on one case study that brings interview material, reflections and discussions with the participant, it provides a detailed analysis which explores how gender and subjectivity is constructed within the narrative of a teacher.

Mayhew, C. (2008) [1851] *London labour and the London poor*. London: Wordsworth.

An important and influential nineteenth-century example of personal stories deployed, in a journalistic frame, in the service of social change. Here Mayhew uses condensed visual portraits alongside first-person renditions of the stories of people he interviewed. For a body of work that uses personal stories similarly, alongside the nascent scientism of social statistics, see also Booth (2013) [1890].

Mishler, E. (1995 [1986]) *Research interviewing: context and narrative*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

A classic text, still much used. The chapters detailing Mishler's adaptation of Labovian frameworks and his understanding of the contexts and multiple truths of narratives are still particularly useful.

Murray, M. (2000) Levels of narrative analysis in health psychology. *Journal of Health Psychology* 5: 337–47.

Among Murray's many publications that apply narrative analysis in health or community psychology contexts, or that consider narrative research alongside other approaches to qualitative work, this paper has acquired considerable currency because of its lucid and comprehensive suggestions about how to approach narrative work.

Personal Narratives Group (1989) *Interpreting women's lives*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.

An early edited volume, demonstrating at once the interdisciplinarity of narrative research in its recent forms; narrative research's imbrications with

progressive social change movements, in this case, feminism; and narrative research's commitment to collective work.

Plummer, K. (2001) *Documents of life 2*. London: Sage.

A classic text, now approaching its third edition, providing an exhaustively cross-referenced and deeply scholarly account of life story research. See also Plummer's own contemporary blog, itself a reference for other useful resources: <http://kenplummer.wordpress.com/>

Plummer, K. (1995) *Telling sexual stories: power, change and social worlds*. New York: Routledge.

Plummer's earlier account of how personal narratives, collectivized, and operating in specific social and historical contexts, can potentiate positive social change. The cases discussed here stem largely from twentieth-century intimate disclosure narratives operating alongside movements for social change around gender and sexuality, for instance, in relation to gender-based social inequities, sexual harassment, sexual abuse, sexual violence, gay and lesbian identities, and living with HIV.

Polkinghorne, D. (1988) *Narrative knowing and the human sciences*. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press.

Published just after Sarbin's (1986) account of the value of narrative work within psychology, this book paints a broader canvas though within a similarly humanist frame.

Polletta, F. (2006) *It was like a fever: storytelling in protest and politics*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

This highly readable book analyses how stories are used in a number of different contexts (courtrooms, newsrooms, public forums, the US Congress) and demonstrates the power of storytelling in strategic political mobilization.

Propp, V. ((1968) [1928]) *Morphology of the folk tale*. Austin: University of Texas Press.

A breakthrough book for folklorists, anthropologists and literary scholars, for all of whom this structural analysis brought the promise of a new and useful rigour. Contemporary narrative research tends to broader concerns but remains inflected by this book's concern to treat narratives on their own terms, and to pay full attention to the details of how they work.

Ricoeur, P. (1984) *Time and narrative*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

An important reference for all interested in the relationships of stories to temporality and for phenomenological approaches to narrative work. For a condensed and readable version of his account of narrative research as hermeneutics, see also Ricoeur (1991).

Riessman, C. (2008) *Narrative methods for the human sciences*. New York: Sage.

A comprehensive account of contemporary narrative work, by one of the foremost researchers in the field. An invaluable overview for those starting out.

Riessman, C. K. (2005) Exporting ethics: a narrative about narrative research in South India. *Health* 9(4): 473–90.

In this article, Catherine Riessman reflects on her experience researching women's fertility in Kerala, and the ethical complexity and potential for mutual misunderstanding which can be a part of cross-cultural research.

Riessman, C. (1993) *Narrative analysis*. *Qualitative research methods* 30. Newbury Park, CA: Sage.

For many, still the best introduction, simple, clear, concise and conceptually sophisticated, to varieties of narrative analysis.

Ryan, M. (2004) Will new media produce new narratives? In M. Ryan (ed.) *Narrative across media: the languages of storytelling*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press.

This chapter and the edited collection it comes from provide insight into the take-up of narrative in media and cultural studies. Ryan's chapter reflects on the potential of the structures of new media communication to influence narrative practices. Other chapters in the book explore transmediation, that is, the ways in which different media, such as books, film, online games and other digital paraphernalia, sustain a particular narrative or genre. Indeed, transmediation, as discussed in this book, suggests that narrative and genre help construct coherence and progression in multi-mediascapes.

Sarbin, T. (1986) *Narrative psychology. The storied nature of human conduct*. New York: Praeger.

Along with Polkinghorne (1988), signals an attempt to generate a humanist-framed shift in psychologists' and social scientists' concepts of methods and their objects of study which would interact importantly with similar attempts driven by poststructural interests (e.g. Gergen, 1991; Henriques et al., 1984) or happening in more specific fields (e.g. Bury, 1982).

Selbin, E. (2010) *Revolution, rebellion, resistance: the power of story*. London: Zed Books Ltd.

This book looks at how past injustices are reworked through stories, and how they are used in the struggle to create a better world.

Squire, C. (2013b) Narratives, connections and social change. *Narrative Inquiry* 22(1): 50–68.

One of a number of contemporary attempts (e.g. Polletta, 2006) to map how narratives may produce the kinds of positive social changes with which they are often, without much evidence, associated.

Stanley, L. (1995) *The auto/biographical I*. Manchester: Manchester University Press.

A powerfully influential feminist framing of autobiographical and biographical genres, relating them consistently to the material world and to histories, and deploying the slashed division within auto/biography to alert us to the ways in which the two genres are connected within feminist work.

Stanley's contemporary work with the Edinburgh Centre for Narrative and Auto/Biographical Studies, particularly on letter narratives, is also very interesting to follow: <http://www.sps.ed.ac.uk/NABS>

Tamboukou, M. (2010c) *In the fold between power and desire: women artists' narratives*. Cambridge: Cambridge Scholars Press.

A recent development of Foucauldian and Deleuzian concepts in relation to both feminist narrative research, by the foremost writer to have extended narrative work in these directions.

Thomas, W. and Znaniecki, F. (1918–20) *The Polish peasant in Europe and America*. Chicago, IL and Boston, MA: Chicago University Press and Badger Press.

A sociology of migration based on life, and specifically letter, writing: the first to insist on such personal, self-generated materials as integral to social research (see also Stanley, 2010).

Wengraf, T. (2004) *Qualitative research interviewing biographic narrative and semi-structured methods*. London: Sage.

Biographic Narrative Interpretive Method (BNIM) (<http://srmo.sagepub.com/view/the-sage-encyclopedia-of-social-science-research-methods/n66.xml>) is strongly inflected by life history, psychoanalysis and formalism. It strives to understand the 'deep structures' of lived experience and therefore reveal the important structural and temporal forces that shape both life opportunity and psychological experience. The approach often involves a sequence of interview sessions that allow for joint reflection on previous interview material and therefore analysis of aspects of lived experience that may otherwise remain unconscious.

Wright Mills, C. (1959) *The sociological imagination*. London: Oxford University Press.

A programmatic statement on the social sciences, again from a humanist perspective, calling for attention to the personal and historical as well as the social dimensions of sociological research. Still much cited and drawn on by contemporary narrative researchers.

Online resources

Michael Bamberg papers, <http://www.clarku.edu/~mbamberg/publications.html>. The homepage of this narrative researcher and developmental psychologist, a key writer in the 'small stories' tradition, has a very useful set of open-access papers. Bamberg also edits the journal *Narrative Inquiry*, the influential successor publication to the *Journal of Narrative and Life History*, <http://www.clarku.edu/~mbamberg/narrativeinq/>, and an important book series, *Studies in Narrative*: http://www.clarku.edu/~mbamberg/narrativeINQ/HTMLPages/Previous_issues1.htm#SINm

The Centre for Narrative Research or CNR website, <http://www.uel.ac.uk/cnr/> This website has a number of potentially useful pages, including 'Forthcoming papers', a selection of open-access narrative work, often not available elsewhere; links to other narratives centres and units (on the 'Advisory Board/Links' page, below the advisory board members), and archives of past events. There is also a link to subscribe to the CNR elist, which provides announcements of international narrative research events.

Tyler Cowen: Be suspicious of stories, TEDx talk: http://www.ted.com/talks/tyler_cowen_be_suspicious_of_stories.html

A useful way into the debate on the problems and limits of narrative work, offered by this US economist (see also the Marshall Ganz video (below) and work by Craib, 2004; Frosh, 2002; Hyvarinen et al., 2010; Kristeva, 2004; McAdams, 2006; Polletta, 2006; Seale, 2004).

Kim Etherington, University of Bristol. A view of narrative inquiry: <http://www.cprjournal.com/documents/narrativeInquiry.ppt>

Marshall Ganz: Stories of me, us and now, union training workshop: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JAb_DPyZdVQ This video shows a long-time community organizer and trainer using personal narratives within US union training, as he has done in training volunteers for the Obama election campaigns. It raises some important issues about the instrumental use of personal narratives and the dialogue between narrative as progress and

improvement oriented, and perhaps as denial, and narrative as exploratory and incomplete (see also the Tyler Cowen video [above], and papers by Craib, 2004; Frosh, 2002; Hyvarinen et al., 2010; Kristeva, 2004; McAdams, 2006; Polletta, 2006; Seale, 2004).

Healthtalkonline: <http://www.healthtalkonline.org> Healthtalkonline is a leading example of the multimedia presentation of personal experience narratives. Focusing on health, the website presents searchable interview transcripts and video, organized around illness categories and themes. The resource is widely used by researchers, teachers and practitioners.

Livingstories: <http://www.livingstories.org.uk> Livingstories is an example of issue-specific, online presentation of personal experience narratives, in this case of those people affected by both haemophilia and HIV. It stands as an example of the proliferation of issue-specific uses of narrative in digital culture. Importantly, the resource demonstrates how drawing together narratives and making them available is more than simply presentational. It is also an intervention since it records the life stories of a small group of people whose interests can be marginalized in public health systems.

Methods@Manchester: Research methods in the social sciences. Narrative Analysis – Introduction, <http://www.methods.manchester.ac.uk/methods/narrative/index.shtml>

Narrative Works: http://w3.stu.ca/stu/sites/cirn/narrative_works.aspx This is the only open-access, peer-reviewed online journal dedicated to narrative. Associated with the Centre for Interdisciplinary research on Narrative, <http://w3.stu.ca/stu/sites/cirn/>, which also organizes a biennial narrative conference, Narrative Matters (for the archive of the 2012 Paris conference, see <http://my.aup.edu/conference/narrative-matters-2012?destination=node%2F40346>).

National Centre for Research Methods (NCRM): <http://www.ncrm.ac.uk/> This UK Economic and Social Research Council-funded organization has an online archive of readings and presentations. A 'narrative' search provides hundreds of resources. Currently, top of the list is Molly Andrews's

presentation, 'What is narrative interviewing?': <http://www.ncrm.ac.uk/TandE/video/RMF2012/whatis.php?id=b6235e4>

Narratives of Everyday Lives and Linked Approaches (NOVELLA): <http://www.ioe.ac.uk/research/58431.html> A node of the NCRM (see above), based at the Thomas Coram Research Unit, Institute of Education, with CNR as a partner. Resources include many methodologically oriented presentations and files also archived on the NCRM site, as well as more substantively focused material based in the node's research projects. One of the former types of resources is a set of talks and papers derived from an event entitled 'What is narrative?': http://www.youtube.com/channel/UCYiTdC9Lfes4Gty6jEnko9Q/feed?activity_view=1&filter=2

Kipworld: <http://www.kipworld.net/> A site featuring performative narrative research and proposing imaginative ways of presenting narrative materials. Two indicative videos involve visual framings of personal narratives: 'I can remember the night', <http://vimeo.com/4352507>, based on an interview, and 'The one about Princess Margaret', <http://vimeo.com/4339217>, a visual autoethnography/autobiography.