

## QUALITATIVE RESEARCH PROGRAM

### QUAL 8400: Qualitative Research Traditions Fall 2009

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Department of Lifelong Education, Administration, and Policy

Office Hours: 2.00-4.00 pm Wednesdays

Class Times: Wednesdays, 4.40-7.40 pm

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#### Course Description

This course reviews the foundations of qualitative design, investigating the history, philosophy and nature of qualitative research. Examples of different types of qualitative research and the assessment issues will be discussed. Students will read and evaluate reports of qualitative research in education and identify methodological issues.

#### Course Objectives:

As a learner in this course you will investigate methodological possibilities and various ways of dealing with procedural, philosophical, analytical and ethical issues related to undertaking qualitative research projects. Specifically, you will

1. Identify and explain the range of problems addressed by qualitative research. What is qualitative research? What are the different ways it is conceptualized? How does it define problems? What are its origins?
2. Reflect on your own presuppositions and subjectivities in regard to the educational research processes.
3. Specify the units of analysis examined in qualitative research and the nature of the explanations generated. What kinds of human phenomena does qualitative research examine? What goals does it attempt to achieve?
4. Identify the tasks and processes required to formulate appropriate research problems within educational settings, to design relevant qualitative research strategies for examining such problems, to select pertinent data sources, data collection methods, and data analysis methods, and to assess the results of such efforts.
5. Examine ethical dilemmas and issues related to the research process.
6. Recognize exemplars of qualitative research derived from varying approaches and traditions, identify the goals and presuppositions of these different exemplars, and critically assess the designs for their accomplishment of specified research goals.
7. Develop an understanding of the relationship of educational theorizing to the research process through an examination of a variety of theoretical orientations.
8. Formulate ways to compare and contrast different approaches to human inquiry: positivist, post-positivist, critical, feminist, postmodern, and others. You will be able to identify the origins and developments of these varying approaches, underlying values and assumptions, and their strengths and limitations.
9. Analyze the basic assumptions and implications of the identified research traditions and specify the interrelationships among them. What assumptions about reality, knowledge, and value does each tradition entail?

## Course Structure

We will engage in lectures, demonstrations, discussions, small group activities, and various participatory experiences.

## Required Texts and Materials

deMarras, K., & Lapan, S. (Eds.). (2004). *Foundations for research: Methods of inquiry in education and the social sciences*. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.

Mason, J. (2002). *Qualitative researching* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.). London, Thousand Oaks, New Delhi: Sage.

Prasad, P. (2005). *Crafting qualitative research: Working in the postpositivist traditions*. Armonk, NY & London: M. E. Sharpe.

## Own Choice Book Reviews

### Choose one of the following:

Doucet, A. (2006). *Do Men Mother?: Fathering, Care, and Domestic Responsibility*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

Duneier, M. (1999). *Sidewalk*. New York: Farrar, Strauss & Giroux.

Kouritzin, S. G. (1999). *Face[t]s of first language loss*. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

Lather, P. & Smithies, C. (1997). *Troubling the angels: Women living with HIV/AIDS*. Boulder: Westview Press.

MacLeod, J. (1987). *Ain't no makin' it: Aspirations and attainment in a low-income neighborhood*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

Pollock, M. (2005). *Colormute: Race talk dilemmas in an American school*. Princeton University Press.

## Additional readings

Additional readings listed in the syllabus are available from the UGA Central Library in electronic format for you to download. To access the documents, go to the Course Reserve module in GIL (<http://gil.uga.edu>). The password access is: qual

See full listing of readings in course outline.

## Recommended text

Publication manual of the American Psychological Association (2009). (6<sup>th</sup> ed.). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

## Policies and Procedures

### Attendance and Participation

Please be prompt to class.

I expect regular attendance and points will be deducted from the final grade if there are excessive absences (missing more than 6 hours of a 3-credit course). Your participation in class discussions and course activities is essential. If you have a conflict with a session due to prior commitments,

please see me privately (so as not to use our limited class time with individual scheduling concerns).

I expect people to come to class prepared, to contribute to class discussions, and participate in activities. Frequent lack of preparation or failure to contribute will also be taken into account in the final course grade.

You will be expected to share written work with others in the class for discussion and feedback.

### **Email**

All students are required to have and to use an electronic mail account. For urgent messages, the class discussion list should be used. Other email may be facilitated via WebCT, so be sure to check WebCT regularly for messages or postings.

### Posting to the discussion list:

To send mail to the list (ie, to all list subscribers), send the message to the \*list\* address, QUAL8400-09@listserv.uga.edu

### **Assignments**

Please complete reading and written assignments by the due date. Points will be deducted for papers submitted after the due date (0.5 points per day). Remember that **both** content and quality of your writing products are very important. If there are extenuating circumstances for which you require an extension, please arrange an appointment to discuss this with me. Extensions will not be granted on the due date of assignments.

All assignments should be submitted electronically via the “Assignment” module in WebCT. I will grade these electronically, and upload your work to the assignment module so you can read comments inserted into the document at your convenience.

### **Accommodations for Qualified Individuals with Disabilities**

It is the policy of The University of Georgia to make reasonable accommodations for qualified individuals with disabilities. If you have a disability and desire accommodations to complete your course requirements, please notify me as soon as possible to discuss your request.

### **Tutorial assistance**

Assistance with writing and editing is available from The Division of Academic Enhancement at Milledge Hall Learning Center. See:

<http://www.uga.edu/dae/>

<http://www.english.uga.edu/writingcenter/>

### **Free and Open Exchange of Ideas: Classroom Climate**

As a graduate student at The University of Georgia, the free discourse of ideas should be expected. I believe the open exchange of ideas is necessary for learning. You may find that some of the class readings and discussions challenge your views and theoretical frameworks. I expect openness to difference and a willingness to interpret issues from frameworks that may not be quite so comfortable for you.

I have opinions, and will express those. You are free to express either agreement or disagreement without fear of consequences. This does not mean of course, that I may not challenge your views or disagree with them. But it does mean that you will experience no consequences for disagreeing with me. If you feel that I am violating this commitment, please arrange an appointment to discuss the issue.

Please be sensitive in your class participation by not unfairly dominating discussions. My goal is to create a psychologically safe space in which everyone feels that they can participate in the discussion. This does not mean people cannot disagree. This does not mean people cannot have emotions connected to their words. What it does mean is that we all need to be sensitive, appreciative, and respectful, no matter how strongly we might disagree.

### **Academic Honesty**

All academic work must meet the standards contained in "A Culture of Honesty." Students are responsible for informing themselves about those standards before performing any academic work.

The University of Georgia seeks to promote and ensure academic honesty and personal integrity among students and other members of the University community. Academic honesty is defined broadly and simply -- the performance of all academic work without cheating, lying, stealing, or receiving assistance from any other person or using any source of information not appropriately authorized or attributed. All students must comply with an appropriate and sound academic honesty policy and code of honest behavior. All members of the University community are responsible for and involved in bringing about an honest university, and all must work together to ensure the success of the policy and code of behavior. Where suspected violations of the academic honesty policy occur, appropriate procedures are designed to protect the academic process and integrity while ensuring due process. All students are responsible for maintaining the highest standards of honesty and integrity in every phase of their academic careers. The penalties for academic dishonesty are severe and ignorance is not an acceptable defense.

I take academic honesty seriously, and plagiarism will not be tolerated. Quality academic writing includes accurate reference to others' ideas with appropriate acknowledgement.

#### Further Information

<http://www.uga.edu/honesty/>

#### **Note**

The course syllabus is a general plan for the course; deviations announced to the class by the instructor may be necessary.

#### **A Note on use of data in the Qualitative Research Sequence (QUAL 8400, 8410, 8420, 8520)**

Data from research involving human subjects that is collected during qualitative research courses, or used in project-based work in qualitative courses in the College of Education (whether taken by students inside or outside the COE), must either be approved for research under an existing UGA Institutional Review Board (IRB) approved application or under the IRB-approved class project application submitted by the instructor of the class.

*Students who plan to use data collected in QUAL 8410 in their dissertations MUST have IRB approval for their dissertation research prior to the commencement of QUAL 8410.*

## Incompletes

My policy is not to give a grade of "I" (incomplete), except in the rare case of a medical emergency. In the event that you are granted an Incomplete, you are wholly responsible for meeting all deadlines for completion according to the graduate school calendar <http://www.uga.edu/gradschool/academics/deadlines.html>. You will receive no communication from either me or the university pertaining to your "I" status. Incompletes that stand after 3 semesters automatically revert to an "F" grade.

In the event you cannot fulfill the requirements of the course in cases other than emergencies, you should turn in whatever you have written by and your grade will be based on completed work to date.

All requests for Incompletes must be made in writing, 1 week before the last day of classes.

## Requirements and Grading

All students are required to complete the following written assignments with the final grade based on the distribution indicated below:

<b>Project</b>	<b>Points</b>	<b>Due Date</b>
Preliminary research interests & subjectivity statement	10 points	September 9
Book review	20 points	October 7
Theory paper	20 points	November 4
Interview project	20 points	November 18
Final research proposal	20 points	December
Participation	10 points	NA
<b>Total:</b>	<b>100 points</b>	

Letter grades will be determined as follows:

The course will be graded on A-E basis. You will receive comments for your consideration for each item of assessment.

A	100-93	B-	82-80
A-	92-90	C+	79-77
B+	89-87	C	76-73
B	86-83	C-	72-70

### **Preliminary research interests & subjectivities statement (10 points)**

You will begin to construct a research problem and purpose statement. This is a 5 page (double spaced) essay that sets out a problem that could possibly be researched using qualitative methods. This is a “brain-storming” paper to start thinking about the following components which are necessary to outline in order to write a research proposal.

- *Statement of the Problem*
  - What is a problem in your field that you could study?
  - How has this topic been addressed in the literature? (locate 3-5 articles)
  - What is the gap in the literature? (i.e., what has not been studied about this topic from your reading to this point?)
- *Purpose of the Study*
  - What do you want to learn about?
  - What is the purpose of your study?
  - What kinds of research questions could be asked?
- *Subjectivities Statement*
  - Who are you in relation to this possible research project?

Describe your experiences, disciplinary training, theoretical perspectives that shape your relationship to this topic.

### **Book Review (20 points)**

You will review one of the books listed at the beginning of the syllabus. Write a 1500-2000 word review of the book. Examples of published reviews will be provided to inform your writing. Your review should be clearly written, well organized and should address the following elements:

- Research Purpose/Questions
- Theoretical (Conceptual) Framework
- Data Collection Methods and Sampling Procedures
- Data Analysis Methods
- Findings/Conclusions
- Personal Reactions/Critique

### **Interview Project (20)**

You are required to conduct one 45-60 minute audio-taped interview in this course as a class-approved project.

You will transcribe your tape or audio-file and submit a written reflection and critique of your skills as an interviewer together with the audiotape or file, and transcription. Engagement in this project is designed to give you an introduction to qualitative interviewing and data collection, and data interpretation within a research project. Prior to conducting the interview, I will model a qualitative interview. The topic of the interview will be shared across the class, and will be decided on by class members.

**Theory Paper (20 points)**

Write a 10-12 page essay (double-spaced) describing your understanding of one theoretical approach to research of your choice (see shaded sections below).

Research for...	Theoretical perspective	Methodology
Prediction		
Understanding	Symbolic Interactionism Ethnomethodology Phenomenology	↑ ↑ ↑ Ethnography Grounded Theory Membership Categorization Analysis Conversation Analysis ↑ ↑ ↑ Autoethnography Narrative Inquiry Historical Research Oral history ↓ ↓ ↓ Teacher-research
Emancipation	Critical Theory Feminism Critical Race Theory Decolonizing Methodologies	Participatory action research Critical ethnography ↓ ↓ ↓
Deconstructive approaches	Postmodernism Poststructuralism	Deconstruction Foucauldian discourse analysis • Archeology • Genealogy

Use class readings in your essay to discuss the key concepts within each framework. You will also read examples to exemplify the kinds of work possible in each theoretical perspective.

- What will this framework allow a researcher to do?
- What questions will it enable a researcher to pursue?
- Who are the key scholars who have written about this approach to research?
- Provide examples of research that have been conducted using this theoretical approach to research.

### **Final Research Proposal (20 points)**

You will design a proposal for a research project that could be used in your graduate process (additional qualitative courses, a research study for a publishable article, a pilot study for a dissertation topic) This proposal should be no more than 10-12 pages double spaced (excluding references), and should include the following sections:

- Problem abstract: State the rationale for the project.
  - Why is this study important and what do you expect to learn?
  - What scholarly literature informs the study? (5-6 references)
  - What do we already know from research about this problem?
  - What are the gaps in the literature?
  - How will your study contribute to this literature?
- Statement of the Problem and Research Questions
- Research design: Identify your research design. Include specific information related to:
  - *Site of Research*: Describe the site where you will be working.
    - Why this site and not another?
    - What is your rationale for selecting this site?
  - *Data generation*:
    - What are the specific methods you will use to generate the data you need to answer your research questions?
  - *Sample and sample selection*:
    - Who are your participants?
    - What is your rationale for selecting these participants?
    - What are your selection criteria?
  - *Data analysis*. Describe preliminary steps to analyze your data.
- Procedures: State in chronological order what the researcher will do and what the participant is expected to do.
- Materials: List interview or survey questions you will use. Attach a copy of any instruments that you intend to use.
- Risks and Benefits: What are the risks and benefits for your participants? How will your study benefit humankind?
- Subjectivities Statement
  - Who are you in relation to your research project?

Describe your experiences, disciplinary training, theoretical perspectives that shape your relationship to this work.

#### ***Assessment criteria:***

Written assignments should show:

- Understanding and support from relevant readings
- A critical engagement with the ideas presented
- Clear organization and structure, fluent and accurate writing
- Accurate citations
- APA formatting



### Your instructor

I am an associate professor in the Qualitative Research program, which is one of three programs in the Department of Lifelong Education, Administration, and Policy. In 2001 I took a tenure-track position at UGA after spending one year as a post-doctoral fellow in the Qualitative Research program. Prior to moving to the US, I taught music education in elementary schools (P-8) in Queensland, Australia, and was adjunct instructor in pre-service teacher education programs at the University of Southern Queensland, Queensland University of Technology, and the University of Queensland. I have a Bachelor of Music Education from the Queensland Conservatorium of Music (1985), a Masters of Music Education (Kodály emphasis) (1992) from the University of Calgary, Canada, and a PhD in Education (2000) from the University of Queensland. I completed my doctoral program in the Graduate School of Education because I wanted to learn more about qualitative research methodology, and worked with Dr. Carolyn Baker, a well-respected ethnomethodologist, who has written extensively about membership categorization analysis. My research interests include the study of qualitative research methodology (including ethnomethodological and conversation analytic approaches to research); and the study of topics in music education.

Selected publications are listed at:

<http://www.coe.uga.edu/leap/faculty/roulston/index.html>

<b>Course Outline</b>
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**Classes start August 17**

**1. Qualitative research: An introduction (August 19)**

**2. Considering qualitative research (August 26) Room TBA Aderhold**

Guest speaker: Carla Wilson Buss, Data Base Searches

Readings:

Mason, J. (2002). *Qualitative researching* (2nd ed.). London, Thousand Oaks, New Delhi: Sage.  
Pp. 1-47

Chapter 1: Findings a focus and knowing where you stand

Chapter 2: Designing qualitative research

**An example of a qualitative study:**

Purser, G. (2009). The dignity of job-seeking men: Boundary work among immigrant day laborers. *Journal of Contemporary Ethnography*, 38(1), 117-139.

**3. Making sense of epistemology, theory, methodology and methods (September 2)**

Prasad, P. (2005). *Crafting qualitative research: Working in the postpositivist traditions*. Armonk, NY & London, England: M. E. Sharpe.

Chapter 1: Qualitative research as craft: Postpositivist traditions and research styles, pp. 3-17

Mason, J. (2002). *Qualitative researching* (2nd ed.). London, Thousand Oaks, New Delhi: Sage.

Chapter 3: Data sources, methods and approaches, pp. 51-61.

**Book review examples**

See <http://edrev.asu.edu/> for examples or

West, R. (2006). Review of Kuhn, D. (2005). *Education for Thinking*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. *Educational Studies*, 40(3), 318-322.

**4. IRBs, ethics and “subjectivity” (September 9)**

Peshkin, A. (October, 1988). In search of subjectivity—One’s Own. *Educational Researcher*, 17(7), 17-22.

Chaudhry, L. N. (1997). Researching "my people," researching myself: Fragments of a reflexive tale. *International Journal of Qualitative Studies in Education*, 10(4), 441-453.

Tisdale, K. C. (2004). Being vulnerable and being ethical with/in research. In, deMarrais, K. & Lapan, S. (Eds.). *Foundations for research: Methods of inquiry in education and the social sciences*. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. Chapter 2

IRB Website: <http://www.ovpr.uga.edu/compliance/hso/>

**Preliminary idea for a researchable topic/subjectivities statement due**

### **5. The interpretive traditions (September 16)**

Prasad, P. (2005). *Crafting qualitative research: Working in the postpositivist traditions*.

Armonk, NY & London, England: M. E. Sharpe. Pp. 19-61

Chapter 2, Symbolic interactionism

Chapter 3, Hermeneutics

Chapter 4, Dramaturgy & Dramatism

#### **An example of symbolic interactionism**

Adler, P., & Adler, P. (2008). The cyber worlds of self-injurers: Deviant communities, relationships, and selves. *Symbolic Interaction*, 31(1), 33-56.

### **6. Phenomenology and interviewing (September 23)**

van Manen, M. (1990). *Research lived experience: Human science for an action sensitive pedagogy*. London, Ontario, State University of New York Press. Chapter 2, pp. 35-51.

Turning to the nature of lived experience.

Mason, J. (2002). *Qualitative researching* (2nd ed.). London, Thousand Oaks, New Delhi: Sage.

Chapter 4, Interviewing pp. 62-83

DeMarrais, K. (2004). Qualitative interview studies: Learning through experience. In K.

DeMarrais & S. D. Lapan (Eds.), *Foundations for research: Methods of inquiry in education and the social sciences* (pp. 51-68). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

#### **An example of a phenomenological study**

Conceição, S. C. (2006). Faculty lived experiences in the online environment. *Adult Education Quarterly*, 57(1), 26-45.

### **7. Ethnomethodology and conversation analysis (September 30)**

Prasad, P. (2005). *Crafting qualitative research: Working in the postpositivist traditions*.

Armonk, NY & London, England: M. E. Sharpe. Pp. 62-74

Chapter 5: Ethnomethodology

Drew, P. (2005). Conversation analysis. In K. L. Fitch & R. E. Sanders (Eds.), *Handbook of language and social interaction* (pp. 71-102). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

Roulston, K. (2004). Ethnomethodological and conversation analytic studies. In K. B. deMarrais & S. D. Lapan, (Eds.). *Foundations for research: Method of inquiry in education and the social sciences*. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum. Chapter 9.

#### **An example of a study informed by EM, CA & MCA**

Schubert, S. J., Hansen, S., Dyer, K. R., & Rapley, M. (2009). 'ADHD patient' or 'illicit drug user'? Managing medico-moral membership categories in drug dependence services. *Discourse and Society*, 20(4), 499-516.

### **8. Book circles for own choice books (October 7)**

#### **Book Review Due**

**(October 9 Mid-term)**

### **9. Ethnography & observation (October 14)**

Prasad, P. (2005). *Crafting qualitative research: Working in the postpositivist traditions*.

Armonk, NY & London, England: M. E. Sharpe. Pp. 75-90

Chapter 6, Ethnography, pp. 75-90

Preissle, J. & Grant, L. (2004). Fieldwork traditions: Ethnography and participant observation.  
In K. B. deMarrais & S. D. Lapan, (Eds.). *Foundations for research: Method of inquiry in education and the social sciences*. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum. Chapter 10

Mason, J. (2002). *Qualitative researching* (2nd ed.). London, Thousand Oaks, New Delhi: Sage.  
Chapter 5, Observing and participating, pp. 84-102

Chapter 7, Sampling and selection in qualitative research, pp. 120-144

**An example of an ethnography**

Contreras, R. (2009). “Damn, Yo—Who’s that girl?” An ethnographic analysis of masculinity in drug robberies. *Journal of Contemporary Ethnography*, 38(4), 465-492.

**10. Critical traditions(October 21)**

Prasad, P. (2005). *Crafting qualitative research: Working in the postpositivist traditions*.

Armonk, NY & London, England: M. E. Sharpe. Pp. 91-158

Traditions of deep structure 91-94

Chapter 7, Semiotics & structuralism, pp. 95-108

Chapter 8, Historical materialism, pp. 113-135

Chapter 9, Critical theory, pp. 136-158

Noblit, G. (2004). Reinscribing critique in educational ethnography: Critical and postcritical ethnography. In K. B. deMarrais & S. D. Lapan, (Eds.). *Foundations for research: Methods of inquiry in education and the social sciences*. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.  
Chapter 11.

**An example of a critical ethnography:**

Rhoads, R. A. (1995). Whale tales, dog piles, and beer goggles: An ethnographic case study of fraternity life. *Anthropology and Education Quarterly* 26(3): 306-323.

**11. Feminist research, Structuration theory, Critical Race theory (October 28)**

Prasad, P. (2005). *Crafting qualitative research: Working in the postpositivist traditions*.

Armonk, NY & London, England: M. E. Sharpe. Pp. 159-182

Chapter 10, Feminism

Chapter 11, Structural and praxeology

Ladson-Billings, G. (1998). Just what is critical race theory and what's it doing in a nice field like education? *International Journal of Qualitative Studies in Education*, 11(1), 7-24.

**An example of critical race theory:**

Ladson-Billings, G. (2009). ‘Who you callin’ nappy-headed?’ A critical race theory look at the construction of Black women. *Race Ethnicity and Education*, 12(1), 87-99.

**Fall Break October 31**

**11. Postmodernism, poststructuralism, postcolonialism  
(November 4)**

Prasad, P. (2005). *Crafting qualitative research: Working in the postpositivist traditions*.

Armonk, NY & London, England: M. E. Sharpe. Pp. 211-281

Chapter 12, Postmodernism

Chapter 13, Poststructuralism

Chapter 14, Postcolonialism

Lather, P. (2004). Critical inquiry in qualitative research: Feminist and poststructural perspectives: Science “after truth”. In deMarrais, K. & Lapan, S. (Eds.). *Foundations for research: Methods of inquiry in education and the social sciences*. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. Chapter 12.

**An example of feminist poststructural research:**

Oliver, K. L., Hamzeh, M., & McCaughtry, N. (2009). Girly girls *can* play games/Las Niñas pueden *jugar* tambien: Co-Creating a curriculum of possibilities with fifth-grade girls. *Journal of Teaching in Physical Education*, 28, 90-110.

**Theory Paper Due**

**13. Historical research, visual methods & narrative approaches to inquiry (November 11)**

Rousmaniere, K. (2004). Historical research. In deMarrais, K. & Lapan, S. (Eds.). *Foundations for research: Methods of inquiry in education and the social sciences*. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. Chapter 7

Mason, J. (2002). *Qualitative researching* (2nd ed.). London, Thousand Oaks, New Delhi: Sage. Chapter 6: Using visual methods and documents, pp. 103-119

Kramp, M. K. (2004). Exploring life and experience through narrative inquiry. In deMarrais, K. & Lapan, S. (Eds.). *Foundations for research: Methods of inquiry in education and the social sciences*. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. Chapter 3

Johnson-Bailey, J. (2004). Enjoining positionality and power in narrative work: Balancing contentious and modulating forces. In deMarrais, K. & Lapan, S. (Eds.). *Foundations for research: Methods of inquiry in education and the social sciences*. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. Chapter 8.

**An example of historical research:**

Johnson-Bailey, J. (2006). African Americans in adult education: the Harlem renaissance revisited. *Adult Education Quarterly*, 56(2), 102-118.

**14. Analyzing qualitative data (November 18)**

**Interview project due**

**Thanksgiving Holidays November 24-28**

**15. Research design and “quality” in qualitative research (December 2)**

Prasad, P. (2005). *Crafting qualitative research: Working in the postpositivist traditions*. Armonk, NY & London, England: M. E. Sharpe. Pp. 211-281  
Chapter 15: Conclusion, pp. 283-292

Mason, J. (2002). *Qualitative researching* (2nd ed.). London, Thousand Oaks, New Delhi: Sage. Pp. 147-212

Chapter 8: Organizing & indexing qualitative data

Chapter 9: Making convincing arguments with qualitative data

Appendix

**December 9: Friday Class Schedule in effect; last day of classes**

**Final Project Due December 16**

Grades due: December 18

Articles on GIL:

- Adler, P., & Adler, P. (2008). The cyber worlds of self-injurers: Deviant communities, relationships, and selves. *Symbolic Interaction*, 31(1), 33-56.
- Chaudhry, L. N. (1997). Researching "my people," researching myself: Fragments of a reflexive tale. *International Journal of Qualitative Studies in Education*, 10(4), 441-453.
- Conceição, S. C. (2006). Faculty lived experiences in the online environment. *Adult Education Quarterly*, 57(1), 26-45.
- Contreras, R. (2009). "Damn, Yo—Who's that girl?" An ethnographic analysis of masculinity in drug robberies. *Journal of Contemporary Ethnography*, 38(4), 465-492.
- Drew, P. (2005). Conversation analysis. In K. L. Fitch & R. E. Sanders (Eds.), *Handbook of language and social interaction* (pp. 71-102). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Johnson-Bailey, J. (2006). African Americans in adult education: the Harlem renaissance revisited. *Adult Education Quarterly*, 56(2), 102-118.
- Ladson-Billings, G. (1998). Just what is critical race theory and what's it doing in a nice field like education? *International Journal of Qualitative Studies in Education*, 11(1), 7-24.
- Ladson-Billings, G. (2009). 'Who you callin' nappy-headed?' A critical race theory look at the construction of Black women. *Race Ethnicity and Education*, 12(1), 87-99.
- Oliver, K. L., Hamzeh, M., & McCaughtry, N. (2009). Girly girls *can* play games/Las Niñas pueden *jugar* tambien: Co-Creating a curriculum of possibilities with fifth-grade girls. *Journal of Teaching in Physical Education*, 28, 90-110.
- Peshkin, A. (October, 1988). In search of subjectivity—One's Own. *Educational Researcher*, 17(7), 17-22.
- Purser, G. (2009). The dignity of job-seeking men: Boundary work among immigrant day laborers. *Journal of Contemporary Ethnography*, 38(1), 117-139.
- Rhoads, R. A. (1995). Whale tales, dog piles, and beer goggles: An ethnographic case study of fraternity life. *Anthropology and Education Quarterly* 26(3): 306-323.
- Schubert, S. J., Hansen, S., Dyer, K. R., & Rapley, M. (2009). 'ADHD patient' or 'illicit drug user'? Managing medico-moral membership categories in drug dependence services. *Discourse and Society*, 20(4), 499-516.
- van Manen, M. (1990). *Research lived experience: Human science for an action sensitive pedagogy*. London, Ontario, State University of New York Press. Chapter 2, pp. 35-51. Turning to the nature of lived experience.
- West, R. (2006). Review of Kuhn, D. (2005). *Education for Thinking*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. *Educational Studies*, 40(3), 318-322.