



The project: Nine narratives of practice, 2013-15

I was interested to know more about practitioner researchers' engagements with 'theory' in its broadest sense:

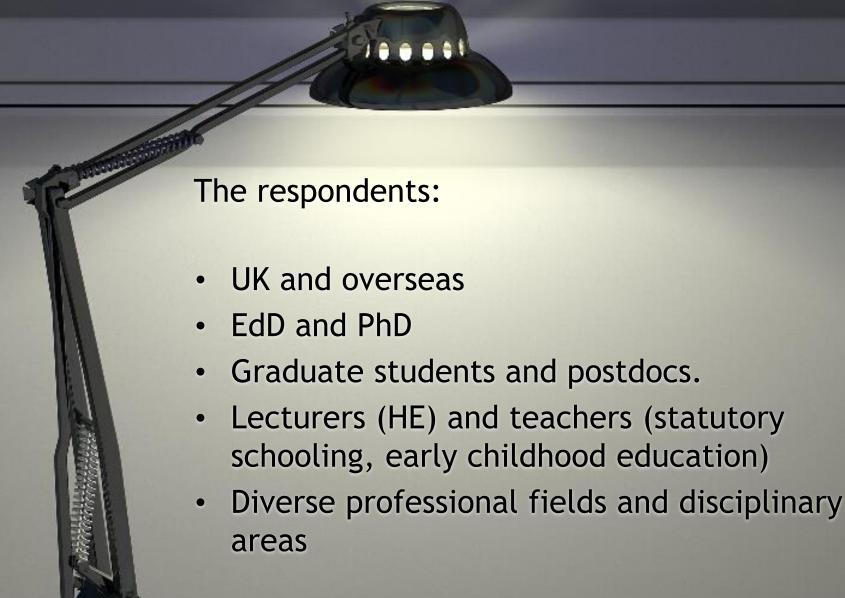
How to find time to do the study?

How to find time to think?

What to think about?

Where does theory come from in relation to our research topics?

Why does this matter?

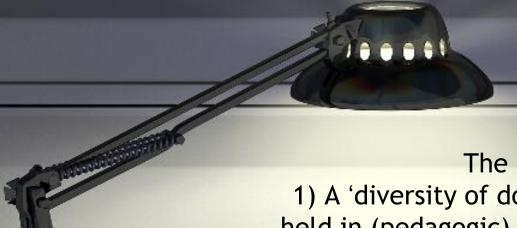




The data:

Distinct theme of 'transmigrations' (Perselli, ibid.) of discipline / theory/ location

- Education + Engineering / Jamison [Denmark]
- Theatre + Business studies [UK]
- Academic development + Visual arts / Foucault [UK]
- Physiotherapy + <u>Education</u> / Judith Butler [UK]
- Early childhood education + <u>Te Whariki</u>/Barbara Rogoff [New Zealand/UK]
- Foundations of education + Foucault [USA]
- Women in academia + Luz Irigaray [Malta]
- Autobiography + Bricolage [China/N. America]
- English in Education + Policy sociology / Stephen Ball [UK]



The analysis:

1) A 'diversity of domains' (Perselli, ibid.) held in (pedagogic) tension with each other

Curricular, disciplinary or professional knowledge [from participants] + educational (or other) theories and practices [of self],

or alternatively

Educational knowledge and practice [from self] + new theoretical premise/methodology [to participants]



2) Via theory and method 'creatively conjoined' (Perselli, ibid.):

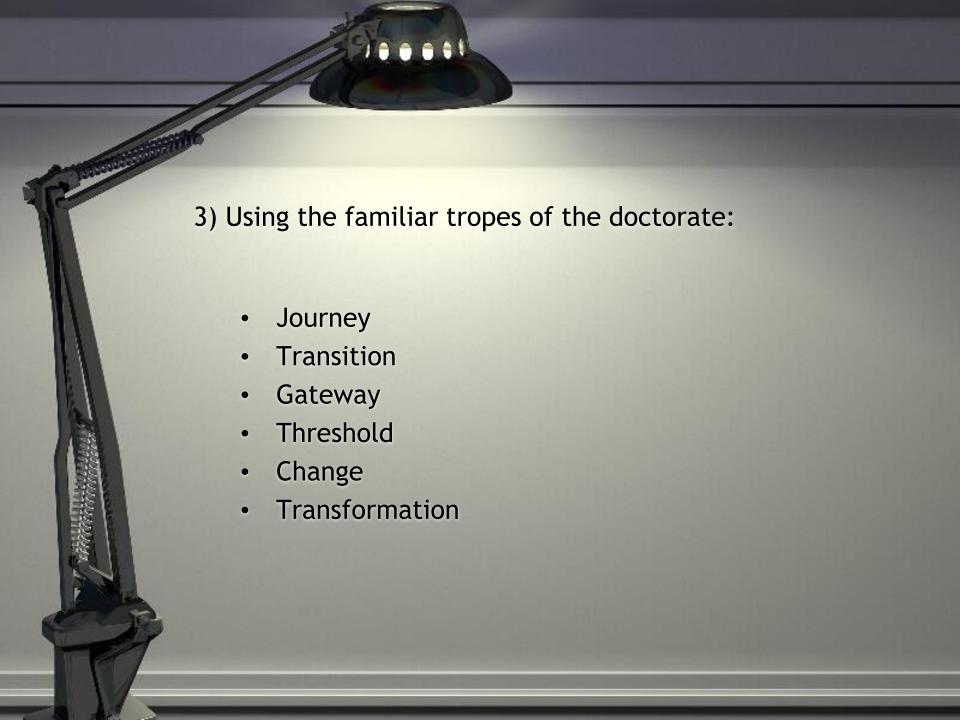
Poststructural:

e.g. Irigaray, Foucault, Judith Butler, Homi Bhabha (broadly deconstructive methods)
Structural:

e.g. Vygotsky, Freire, Stephen Ball, Steinberg (broadly social constructionist methods)

Post-positivist underpinning:

Truth is not 'out there' to be discovered;
Truths are predominantly tentative, provisional and contestable





4) But highly differentiated and problematised:

'The moment doors are open, a practice becomes amenable to commodification' (Camillieri 2009 p.32) 'when a new technique is discovered, it is only a question of time before it is incorporated within the ideological circle of educational institutions, publishing industries and funding agencies. The challenge is to find a way of working within the institution that acknowledges the esoteric dimension of exoteric practice' (ibid. p.34).(A. Bailley in Perselli, ibid.)

'The other term for culture in the Chinese language is *hua*. The most important connotation of this word is to change, and to be more accurate, to transform. *Hua* always comes in the form of *jiao hua*. *Jiao* means to teach, to persuade, and the term *jiao hua* has three layers of implications' (X. Lu, in Perselli, ibid.)

