

project. The interviews must, in that respect, be more than a general conversation.⁵⁹ Against that background, it will thus be up to the researcher to analyse and evaluate the respondents' attitudes. It is also important that the interview avoids evoking mere general attitudes and perceptions, and that I, as the interviewer, facilitate concreteness and make sure that the respondents relate concrete occurrences and perceptions. This will make it possible for the researcher to elevate the project above the standards of weak generalisation and instead be able to work with attitudes on a concrete level. Additionally, the interview will embrace a kind of self-imposed naivety in order to make sure that aspects, that were not foreseen have a chance for reaching the surface during the interview. This is especially relevant as interviewer in order to stay open-minded and create rich data material. This approach underlines the phenomenological approach in this project. Consequently, it is important to stay curious throughout an interview and be aware of what is said and what is left out. In the context of establishing self-imposed naivety, awareness of one's pre-understandings is central and something which the interviewer must try to be self-critical about.⁶⁰ However, the interviewer should keep in mind that the range of the naivety should be restricted by sensitivity, that is, insight into the subject. Without sensitivity, the outcome of the interview will not reach the same quality and will just skim the subject's surface. A window where both sensitivity and naivety is implemented exists and should be the interviewer's position in order to reach qualified naivety that is a part of creating a useful interview.⁶¹ In this project, this element will already be implemented in the drawing up of the interview guide. The interview guide will reflect a focus that will be brought into the interview. This is ensured through the interview's focus on specific themes where open questions of the previously mentioned question types will be used. In the best possible way, it is hence a task to create a forum where the respondent elaborates on a theme without the interviewer introducing positive, negative, or other attitudes towards the specific matter. In this way, I additionally avoid conflicting with the project's application of phenomenology since the respondent's contributions are not given room to present themselves as they are from the respondent's point of view. If the respondent brings answers during the interview that are ambiguous or equivocal, it is my job as the interviewer, to examine whether such instances occur because of communication challenges or because it is an actual expression of what the respondent perceives and experiences. This aspect relates to another central situation, that sometimes arises in interviews where the respondent changes his or her view or attitude to one or more themes that were

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⁵⁹ Malterud, P. 130

⁶⁰ Kvale and Brinkmann, P. 51+52

⁶¹ Kvale and Brinkmann, P. 52