

In Stoneygate there was a wilderness. It was an empty space between the houses and the river, where the ancient pit had been. That's where we played Askew's game, the game called Death. We used to gather at the school's gates after the bell had rung. We stood there whispering and giggling. After five minutes, Bobby Carr would blow the time and he led us through the wilderness to Askew's den, a deep hole dug into the earth with a wooden door, a wooden floor, a wooden roof. The place was hidden from the school and from the houses of Stoneygate by the slope and by the tall grasses growing around it. The wild dog Jax waited for us there. When Jax began to growl, Askew drew one of the doors aside. He looked out at the faces, called us down.

Referat von
Birgit Langenscheid

We stumbled one by one down the crumbling steps. We crouched against the walls. The floor was hard-packed clay. Candles burned in niches in the walls. There was a heap of bones in a corner. Askew told us they were human bones, discovered when he'd dug this place. There was a blackened ditch where a fire burned in winter. The den was lined with

Aufbau des Referates

In Stoneygate there was a wilderness. It was an empty space between the houses and the river, where the ancient pit had been. That's where we played Askew's game, the game called Death. We used to gather at the school's gates after the bell had rung. We sat on the ground and waited. After five minutes, Bobby Carr told us it was time and he led us through the wilderness to Askew's den, a deep hole dug into the earth with old doors slung across it as an entrance and a roof. The place was hidden from the school and from the houses of Stoneygate by the slope and by the tall grasses growing around it. The wild dog Jax waited for us there. When Jax began to growl, Askew drew one of the doors aside. He looked out at us, checked the faces, called us down.

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Wiederholung- Interviewtypen

- **Lebensgeschichtliche Interviews** (eigenen sich für die Bearbeitung von Fragenstellungen, bei denen es um die Erfahrungen einer oder weniger Personen handelt)
- **Experteninterviews** (eigenen sich für die Bearbeitung von Fragestellungen, bei denen es um die Erfahrungen von Gruppen geht)

Wiederholung – Lebensgeschichtliche Interviews

- Es gibt nur eine Einstiegsfrage oder Impuls, z. B. „Erzählen Sie mir bitte von Ihrem Leben!“
- Die Zeitzeugen berichten ununterbrochen.
- Der Interviewer stellt während des Interviews keine Rückfragen, damit die Erinnerung nicht gestört und beeinflusst wird.
- Verständnisfragen können während des Interviews notiert und nach der Erzählung des Zeitzeugens gestellt werden.

Wiederholung - Experteninterviews

- Entsprechend der Fragestellung der Arbeit wird vor dem Interview ein Fragenkatalog erstellt.
- Jeder Zeitszeuge erhält dieselben Fragen.
- Auch hier gilt: der Redefluss des Zeitszeugen wird bei Beantwortung der Fragen nicht unterbrochen!
- Rück- und Verständnisfragen werden nach der Beantwortung der jeweiligen Frage gestellt.

Vorgehen – wie fragen?

- Die Methode der Befragung unterscheidet im wesentlichen zwischen offenen und geschlossenen Fragen.
- **Offene Fragen:** Ermöglichen eine freie Antwort.
- **Geschlossene Fragen:** Geben in der Regel eine Antwortmöglichkeit vor (nein; ja; weiß nicht; vielleicht etc.).

Vorgehen – Offene Fragen

- Offene Fragen: Ermöglichen eine freie Antwort
- Beispiel: Woran erinnern Sie sich, wenn Sie an die Machtergreifung Hitlers denken?

Vorgehen – Geschlossene Fragen

- Geschlossene Fragen: Schränken in der Regel die Antwortmöglichkeit stark ein oder geben sie vor (nein; ja; weiß nicht; vielleicht etc.)
- Beispiel: Haben Sie die Kinderlandverschickung in guter Erinnerung?

Vorgehen – Dont's

- Vermeide Suggestivfragen, zum Beispiel:
„Die meisten Menschen hungerten im Krieg. Wie war das bei Ihnen?“
- Vermeide Feststellungsfragen, zum Beispiel: „Bei den Bombenangriffen hatten Sie sicher große Angst?“

Transkription - Begriffsbestimmung

- Transkribieren heisst das
Aufschreiben oder das
Verschriftlichen von mündlichen
Interviews

Wie würdet Ihr ein Interview aufschreiben?

In Stoneygate there was a wilderness. It was an empty space between the houses and the river, where the ancient pit had been. That's where we played Askew's game, the game called Death. We used to gather at the school's gates after the bell had rung. We stood there whispering and giggling. After five minutes the schoolmaster led us through the wilderness to Askew's den, a deep hole dug into the earth with old logs forming an entrance and a roof. The place was hidden from the school and from the houses of Stoneygate by the slope and by the tall grasses growing around it. The wild dog Jax waited for us there. When Jax began to growl, Askew drew one of the doors aside. He looked out at us, checked the faces, called us down.

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Was ist mit:

- Körpersprache?
- Pausen?
- Dialekt?
- Betonungen?

Beispiele für Transkription von Interviews

| Beispiel für ein einfaches Transkript | Beispiel für ein Feintranskript ² |
|--|--|
| S1: ...oder scheiden lassen überhaupt. | S1: =<<dim> oder schEiden lassen ↑`Überhaupt.> |
| S2: Hm. (...) | S2: `hm, (--) |
| S1: Heute noch. (...) Es ist der Umbruch. | S1: <<pp> heute noch- > ((atmet 2.1 Sek. Aus)) <<p> s_is der ↑`Umbruch.> |
| S2: Ein besonders gutes Beispiel, das waren mal unsere Nachbarn. (...), drei-ßig Jahre verheiratet, (...) das letzte Kind endlich aus dem Haus, zum Studieren, (...) weggegangen, ne, nach Berlin. | S2: n besonders ↑` Gutes beispiel das warn mal unsere ↑` NACHbarn. (---) ähm (---) ↑` DREIßig jahre ver`hEiratet, °hh das letzte kind (.)` Endlich aus_m`HAUS, zum stu`DIERN, (-) `WEGgegangen, =`ne, °h nach ber`LIN, °h |

Beispiel für Transkriptionsregeln:

| <i>Zeichen</i> | <i>Bedeutung</i> |
|-------------------|---|
| .. | kurze Pause |
| ... | mittlere Pause |
| | lange Pause |
| | Auslassung |
| /eh/ | Planungspausen |
| /ehm/ | |
| ((Ereignis)) | nicht-sprachliche Handlungen, z.B. ((Schweigen))((zeigt auf ein Bild)) |
| ((lachend)) | Begleiterscheinungen des Sprechens (die Charakterisierung steht vor den entsprechenden Stellen) |
| ((erregt)) | |
| ((verärgert)) | |
| <u>sicher</u> | auffällige Betonung, auch Lautstärke |
| s i c h e r | gedehntes Sprechen |
| () | unverständlich |
| (so schrecklich?) | nicht mehr genau verständlich, vermuteter Wortlaut |

Auswertung der Interviews

Wie kann man Interviews auswerten?

In Stoneygate there was a wilderness. It was an empty space between the houses and the river, where the ancient pit had been. The old people called it a wilderness, the young called it Death. We used to gather at the school's gates after the bell had rung. We stood there whispering and giggling. After five minutes, Bobby Carr told us to go home and he led us through the wilderness to Askew's den, a deep hole dug into the earth with old doors slung across it as an entrance and a roof. The place was hidden from the school and from the houses of Stoneygate by the slope and by the tall grasses growing around it. The wild dog Jax waited for us there. When Jax began to growl, Askew drew one of the doors aside. He looked out at us, checked the faces, called us down. We stumbled one by one down the crumbling steps. We crouched against the walls. The floor was hard-packed clay. Candles burned in niches in the walls. There was a heap of bones in a corner. Askew told us they were human bones, discovered when he'd dug this place. There was a blackened ditch where a fire burned in winter. The den was lined with

Auswertung der Interviews

- Experteninterviews: Vergleich der Aussagen zu einem Thema / zu einer Frage
- Lebensgeschichtliche Interviews: Herausfiltern der Aussagen, die für die Fragestellung der Arbeit wichtig sind

Auswertung der Interviews: Quelleinterpretation

Äußere Quellenkritik

- Alter Zeitzeuge zum Zeitpunkt der berichteten Erlebnisse
- War der Zeitzeuge vor Ort? Wie lange?
- Wie nahe war der Zeitzeuge am Geschehen?
- Wie war seine Position, seine Rolle?

Auswertung der Interviews: Quelleinterpretation

Innere Quellenkritik

- Was erzählt der Zeitzeuge zur Fragestellung?
- Was war für ihn / was ist für uns besonders wichtig und beeindruckend?
- Welche Teilthemen seiner Erzählung führt der Zeitzeuge zusammen? Erklärt er, warum er es uns erzählt

Auswertung der Interviews: Quelleinterpretation

Mit anderen Quellen und Darstellungen
vergleichen

- Was war genauso wie in anderen Quellen und Darstellungen? Was ist anders oder neu?
- Ist die Erzählung triftig? Gibt es Gründe für Misstrauen gegenüber den Aussagen der Zeitzeugen?
- Was bringt der Zeitzeugenbericht für die Re-Konstruktion des Phänomens?

Auswertung der Interviews: Quelleinterpretation

Subjektivität

- Wo ging es um die eigenen Erfahrungen des Zeitzeugen?
- Wo hat der Zeitzeuge aus heutiger Sicht interpretiert? Wo hat er den Zuhörern etwas erklärt? In welcher Rolle gab er die Erläuterungen?
- Wo wollte der Zeitzeuge eine Botschaft für die Zukunft weitergeben

Auswertung der Interviews: Quelleinterpretation

Deutungen / Interpretationen hinterfragen

- Wie hat der Zeitzeuge das Geschehen gedeutet?
- Gibt es Hinweise auf die Gründe für die Deutungen im Interview? Falls ja, welche?
- Haben die Zuhörer unterschiedliche Erklärungen für die Deutungen?

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**Und wie soll ich das jetzt
alles in meiner Arbeit
darstellen?**

Darstellung der Interviews

- Nur für die Fragestellung wichtige Ausschnitte aus dem Interview verwenden. Gesamtinterview ggf. als Anhang der Arbeit beifügen.
- Auswertung des Interviews / Quellenkritik schreiben oder darstellen.

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Noch Fragen?

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The End

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