

### **Part 1. Reflecting on Tuesday's Activity**

When we met on Campion Center on Tuesday each of you were asked to consciously employ observing, participating, and jotting methods discussed in Chapter 2 of *Writing Ethnographic Fieldnotes*. Thinking back on that, complete the following to help jump-start our discussion:

Thinking about my experiences **observing** in the Campion Center, I recall feeling (circle):

very comfortable observing

a little odd but okay

OMG I'm a stalker

Explain:

Thinking about my experiences **participating** in the Campion Center, I recall feeling (circle):

very comfortable participating

a little odd but okay

Wait, what? Participate how?

Explain:

Thinking about my experiences **jotting** in the Campion Center, I recall feeling (circle):

very comfortable jotting

a little odd but okay

I'm writing short words but no clue why

Explain:

### **Part 2. Breaking Down Our Jottings**

“Making jottings is not only a writing activity; it is also a mindset. Learning to jot down details that remain sharp and that easily transform into vivid descriptions on the page results, in part, from envisioning scenes as written. Writing jottings that evoke memories requires learning what can be written about and how. We have found the following recommendations helpful for making jottings useful for producing vivid evocatively descriptive fieldnotes” (p. 31). These are:

1. “details of what you sense are **key components** of observed scenes, events, or interactions.”
2. “**concrete sensory details** about observed scenes and interactions.”
3. “**avoid** characterizing scenes or what people do through **generalizations or summaries.**”
4. “detailed aspects of **scenes, talk, and interaction**; short or more extended direct **quotes are particularly useful.**”
5. “details of **emotional expressions and experiences.**”
6. “signal **your general impressions and feelings**, even if you are unsure of their significance.”

### **Part 3. From Jottings to Transcribed Sentences to Scenes (as time permits)**

“The complex task of remembering, elaborating, filling in, and commenting upon fieldnotes in order to produce a full written account of witnessed scenes and events” (p. 47).

From the #digs16 twitter stream:

### Issues of Time

 **daniéllé**  
@d\_zabz Following

if circumstances prevent the ethnographer from recording fieldnotes in the moment/at end of day how else might they remember detail?  
#digs16

8:28 PM - 24 Feb 2016

 **Danielle**  
@daniadach\_ Following

taking some time is good, but how much time is too much between when you first take notes to when you actually transcribe them? #digs16

7:50 PM - 24 Feb 2016

### Issues of Memory

 **Danielle**  
@daniadach\_ Following

is it a bad thing if only you can understand your field notes? It all makes sense in my head, I swear 😊 #digs16

RETWEET 1 LIKES 2

7:48 PM - 24 Feb 2016

 **Kaeleigh Hogan**  
@kaeleighlife Following

how is it possible to get a detailed description of the scene if you should not take complex notes? #digs16

6:49 PM - 24 Feb 2016

 **Bill Wolff**  
@billwolff

#digs16 A nice way to think about jottings is that they are evocative objects that remind researchers of what was seen.

2:10 PM - 22 Feb 2016

### Issues of Writing

 **Kaeleigh Hogan**  
@kaeleighlife Following

how can an ethnographer write about the look of the people, their actions, and all the little details of the scene in short notes? #digs16

7:02 PM - 24 Feb 2016

 **Tylar Weber**  
@TylarWeber Following

5 Questions about field notes:  
1. When writing field notes, do you include yourself at all?  
#digs16

4:06 PM - 24 Feb 2016

 **daniéllé**  
@d\_zabz Following

following up my last question (and just a thought i have in general) what is "accuracy" if we are all uniquely perceiving things? #digs16

8:57 PM - 24 Feb 2016

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