## INTERPRETIVE EXPLANATION (IN INTERNATIONAL STUDIES)

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### WHAT MIGHT "INTERPRETIVISM" MEAN?

|             | "positivism"                          | "interpretivism"                       |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| theory      | behavior                              | meaning                                |
| method      | formal and<br>quantitative            | talking to people and<br>reading texts |
| methodology | neopositivist<br>(hypothesis-testing) | ?                                      |

### "THICK DESCRIPTION"

- "thick" = "experience-near"?
- description = bringing an object before us
- measurement
  - quantitative...
  - ...but also qualitative/conceptual

# DESCRIPTION

- "what is that?"
  - pure: we have consensus about the standards and how to apply them
  - discretionary: we have consensus about the standards but not how to apply them
  - advocacy: we do not have consensus about which standards to apply
- all presume a shared practical context

## PROBLEM-SITUATIONS AND BASIC QUESTIONS

- "what is this an instance of?" is descriptive
- "how do we make something happen?" is causal:
  - how/why do we get X rather than Y
  - causal explanation: augments practical capacity to bring about a result
  - a recipe is the *imperative form* of a causal explanation

## "HOW DO WE GO ON?"

- response clarifies the applicable rules and their application to the case at hand
- also aims to augment a practical capacity: the capacity to act appropriately
- so this is also an *explanation*...an *interpretive explanation*.

## TYPES OF INTERPRETIVE EXPLANATION

|                      | explainer "outside" | explainer "inside"           |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| questioner "outside" | translation         | socialization                |
| questioner "inside"  | consulting          | deliberation/<br>discernment |