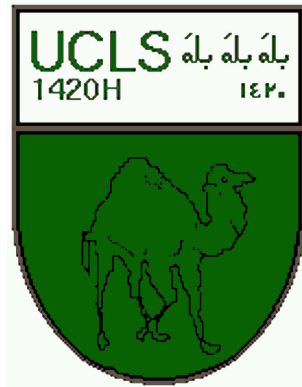


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Preface

StarBucks ipsum dolor J.CO Do Not! McD ipsum dolor Wendy's Burger King. KFC urna libero, in purus hana masa, sore wa tempura hokben.

=== Rev. 07 - 09-Aug-2021===

Part I

Full Articles

Chapter 1

Remodeling Grounded Theory

Glaser and Holton

The Grounded Theory Review, Vol. 04, No.1, Nov 2004.

Abstract

This paper outlines my concerns with Qualitative Data Analysis' (QDA) numerous remodelings of Grounded Theory (GT) and the subsequent eroding impact. I cite several examples of the erosion and summarize essential elements of classic GT methodology. It is hoped that the article will clarify my concerns with the continuing enthusiasm but misunderstood embrace of GT by QDA methodologists and serve as a preliminary guide to novice researchers who wish to explore the fundamental principles of GT.

Introduction

The difference between the particularistic, routine, normative data we all garner in our everyday lives and scientific data is that a methodology produces the latter. This is what makes it scientific. This may sound trite, but it is just the beginning of many complex issues. Whatever methodology may be chosen to make an ensuing research scientific has many implicit and explicit problems. It implies a certain type of data collection, the pacing, and timing for data collection, a type of analysis, and a specific type of research product.

In the case of qualitative data, the explicit goal is the description. The particular issue articulated in much of the literature regarding qualitative data analysis (QDA) methodology is the data's accuracy, truth, trustworthiness, or objectivity. This worrisome accuracy of the data focuses on its subjectivity, interpretative nature, plausibility, data voice, and constructivism. Achieving accuracy is always problematic with a QDA methodology.

These are a few of the problems of description. Other QDA problems include pacing of data collection, the volume of data, the procedure and rigor of data analysis, generalizability of the unit findings, the framing of the ensuing analysis, and the product. These issues and others are

debated at length in the qualitative research literature. The worrisome accuracy of qualitative data description continually concerns qualitative researchers and their audiences. I have addressed these problems at length in "The Grounded Theory Perspective: Conceptualization Contrasted with Description" (Glaser, 2001).

In this paper, I will take up the conceptual perspective of classic Grounded Theory (GT). (In some of the research literature, classic GT methodology has also been termed Glaserian GT, although I personally prefer the term "classic" as recognition of the methodology's origins.) The conceptual nature of classic GT renders it abstract of time, place, and people. While grounded in data, the conceptual hypotheses of GT do not entail the problems of accuracy that plague QDA methods.

The mixing of QDA and GT methodologies has the effect of downgrading and eroding the GT goal of conceptual theory. The result is a default remodeling of classic GT into just another QDA method with its descriptive baggage. Given the ascending focus on QDA by sheer dint of the number of researchers engaged in qualitative analysis labeled as GT, the apparent merger between the two methodologies results in default remodeling to QDA canons and techniques. Conceptual requirements of GT methodology are easily lost in QDA problems of accuracy, type data, constructivism, participant voice, data collection rigor according to positivistic representative requirements, however, couched in the flexibility of approach (see (Lowe, 1997)). The result is a blocking of classic GT methodology and the loss of its power to transcend the strictures of worrisome accuracy – the prime concern of QDA methods is to produce a conceptual theory that explains fundamental social patterns within the substantive focus of inquiry.

I will address some, but not all, of the myriad of remodeling blocks to classic GT analysis brought on by lacing it with QDA descriptive methodological requirements. My goal is to alleviate the bane on good GT analysis brought on by those QDA senior researchers open to no other method, especially the GT method. I hope to relieve GT of the excessive scientism brought on by those worried about accuracy and "real" data when creating a scientific product. I hope to give explanatory strength to those Ph.D. dissertation level students to stand their GT grounds when struggling in the face of the misapplied QDA critique by their seniors and supervisors.

I wish to remind people, yet again, that classic GT is simply a set of integrated conceptual hypotheses systematically generated to produce an inductive theory about a substantive area. Classic GT is a highly structured but eminently flexible methodology. Its data collection and analysis procedures are explicit, and the pacing of these procedures is, at once, simultaneous, sequential, subsequent, scheduled, and serendipitous, forming an integrated methodological "whole" that enables the emergence of conceptual theory as distinct from the thematic analysis characteristic of QDA research. I have detailed these matters in my books "Theoretical Sensitivity" (Glaser, 1998), "Basics of Grounded Theory Analysis" (Glaser, 1992), "Doing Grounded Theory" (Glaser and Kaplan, 1998), and "The Grounded Theory Perspective" (Glaser, 2001). Over the years since the initial publication of "Discovery of Grounded Theory" (Glaser and Strauss, 1967), the transcendent nature of GT as a general research methodology has been subsumed by the fervent adoption of GT terminology and selective application of discrete aspects of GT methodology into the realm of QDA research methodology. This multi-method cherry-picking approach, while obviously acceptable to QDA, is not compatible with the requirements of GT methodology.

Currently, it appears to be very popular in QDA research substantive and methodological papers to label QDA as GT for the rhetorical legitimating effect and then to critique its various strategies as somewhat less than possible or effective; then further, to sanctify the mix of methods as one method. Classic GT is not what these "adopted QDA" usages would call GT. These researchers do not realize that while often using the same type of qualitative data, the GT and

QDA methods are sufficiently at odds with each other as to be incapable of integration. Each method stands alone as quite legitimate. The reader is to keep in mind that this paper is about GT and how to extract it from this remodeling. It does not condemn QDA in any way. QDA methods are quite worthy, respectable, and acceptable. As I have said above, the choice of methodology to render research representations about qualitative data as scientific is the researcher's choice. But there is a difference between received concepts, problems and frameworks imposed on data by QDA methods and GT's focus on the generation and emergence of concepts, problems, and theoretical codes. The choice of methodology should not be confused, lumped, or used piece-meal if GT is involved. To do so is to erode the conceptual power of GT.

As such, GT procedures and ideas are used to legitimate and buttress routine QDA methodology. Considering the inundation, overwhelming, and overload of QDA dictums, "words," and assumed requirements on GT methodology, the reader will see that it is hard to both assimilate and withstand this avalanche on GT methodology. The assault is so strong and well-meaning that many — particularly novice researchers — do not know, nor realize, that GT is being remodeled by default.

The view of this paper is that the researcher who has to achieve a GT product to move on with his or her career and skill development is often blocked by the confusion created through this inappropriate mixing of methods and the attendant QDA requirements thus imposed. Undoing the blocks to GT by this default remodeling will not be an easy task given the overwhelming confusion that has resulted and seems destined to continue to grow.

I will deal with as many of the blocks as I see relevant but certainly not all. If I repeat, it will be from different vantage points to undo QDA remodeling in the service of advancing the GT perspective. I will hit hard that GT deals with the data, as it is, not what QDA wishes it to be or, more formally, what QDA preconceives to be accurate and to be forcefully conceptualized. This requires honesty about taking all data as it comes, figuring it out, and then its conceptualization. I have written at length on "all is data" and on forcing in "Doing Grounded Theory" (Glaser, 1998).

As I deal with this escalating remodeling of GT to QDA requirements, my hope is to free GT up to be as originally envisioned. In "Theoretical Sensitivity," I wrote: "The goal of grounded theory is to generate a conceptual theory that accounts for a pattern of behavior which is relevant and problematic for those involved. The goal is not voluminous description, nor clever verification" (Glaser, 1978).

QDA Blocking of GT

This paper has a simple message. GT is a straightforward methodology. It is a comprehensive, integrated, and highly structured yet eminently flexible process that takes a researcher from the first day in the field to a finished written theory. Following the full suite of GT procedures based on the constant comparative method, results in a smooth, uninterrupted emergent analysis and the generation of a substantive or formal theory. When GT procedures are laced with the exhaustive, abundant requirements of QDA methodology, GT becomes distorted, wasting large amounts of precious research time and derailing the knowledge—hence grounding—of GT as to what is really going on. The intertwining of GT with preconceived conjecture, preconceptions, forced concepts and organization, logical connections, and before-the-fact professional interest defaults GT to remodeling of GT methodology to the status of a mixed-methods QDA methodology. This leads to multiple blocks on conceptual GT.

The word "analysis" is a catchall word for what to do with data. It is "scientized" up, down and sideways in QDA methodologies catching up GT analysis in its wake. QDA leads to particularistic analysis based on discrete experiences while blocking the abstract idea of conceptualizing latent patterns upon which GT is based. When GT becomes laced with QDA requirements, it is hard to follow to the point of confusion. Theory development is confused with QDA description thereby blocking GT generation of conceptual theory.

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GT has clear, extensive procedures. When brought into QDA, GT abstraction is neglected in favor of accuracy of description — the dominant concern of QDA methodology — and GT acquires the QDA problem of worrisome accuracy — an irrelevant concern in GT. To repeat, GT methodology is a straightforward approach to theory generation. To spend time worrying about its place in QDA methods and science is just fancy, legitimating talk, but the result is the defaulting of GT to the confusion of QDA analysis.

Creswell, in his book "Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design" (Creswell, 1998) lumps GT into comparisons with phenomenology, ethnography, case study, and biographical life history. The result of the lumping is a cursory default remodeling of GT to a "kind" of QDA. This lumping of GT with other QDA methods prevents GT from standing alone as a transcending general research methodology. The criteria of Creswell's continuum organize methods according to when theory is used in research, varying from before the study begins to post-study. By study, he means data collection and structuring questions. This is a very weak gradation for discerning the difference between QDA methods and GT methodology. Creswell clearly does not discern the difference between generating theory from data collection and generating the theory that applies to the data once collected. Both come during and after data collection but are very differently sourced. The result is a lumping and confusion of GT with QDA.

Creswell (Creswell, 1998, p. 86) says:

"At the most extreme end of the continuum, toward the 'after' end, I place grounded theory. Strauss and Corbin (1990) are clear that one collects and analyzes data before using theory in a grounded theory study. This explains, for example, the women's sexually abuse study by Morrow and Smith (1995) in which they generate the theory through data collection, pose it at the end and eschew prescribing a theory at the beginning of the study. In my own studies, I have refrained from advancing a theory at the beginning of my grounded theory research, generated the theory through data collection and analysis, posed the theory as a logic diagram and introduced contending and contrasting theory with the model I generate at the end of my study (Creswell & Brown 1992, Creswell and Urbom 1997)."

Creswell may be stating a fundamental tenant of GT — begin with no preconceived theory and then generate one during the analysis (unless he meant applying an extant theory). As a distinguishing item of GT, however, it is barely a beginning, leaving the reader with no knowledge of how generating is done because the assumption is that it is done by routine QDA. Contrasting the generated theory with extant other theories to prove, improve or disprove one or the other

neglects or ignores constantly comparing the theories for category and property generation. This contrasting with other theories also prevents modifying the GT-generated theory using the other theory as a kind of data. Both constant comparing and modifying are two vital tenants of GT.

GT may or may not be mentioned in a QDA methodological discussion, but its procedures frequently are. As such, constant comparative analysis, problem emergence, theoretical sampling, theoretical saturation, conceptual emergence, memoing, sorting, etc. become laced with QDA requirements, thereby defaulting their rigorous use to a QDA burden. This virtual subversion of GT results in complex confusion of an otherwise simple methodology for novice researchers. The researcher is blocked and no longer freed by the power and autonomy offered by GT to arrive at new emergent, generated theory. The ability to be honest about what exactly the data is is consequently distorted by the unattainable quest for QDA accuracy. For example, Kathryn MAY unwittingly erodes the GT methodology in QDA fashion when describing the cognitive processes inherent in data analysis.

”Doing qualitative research is not a passive endeavor. Despite current perceptions and student’s prayers, theory does not magically emerge from data. Nor is it true that, if only one is patient enough, insight wondrously enlightens the researcher. Rather, data analysis is a process that requires astute questioning, a relentless search for answers, active observation, and accurate recall. It is a process of piecing together data, of making the invisible obvious, of recognizing the significant from the insignificant, of linking seemingly unrelated facts logically, of fitting categories one with another, and of attributing consequences to antecedents. It is a process of conjecture and verification, of correction and modification, of suggestion and defense. It is a creative process of organizing data so that the analytic scheme will appear obvious.” (May, 1994, p. 10)

Dr. May engages in descriptive capture in QDA fashion and attacks the main tenant of GT, that theory can emerge. She is lost in accurate fact research, which is moot for GT. She prefers to force the data, making it obey her framework. She does not acknowledge the constant comparative method by which theory emerges from all data. Again, GT has defaulted to routine QDA.

Similarly, this Ph.D. student—in her e-mail cry to me for help—wanted to do a GT dissertation but was caught up in QDA and descriptive capture.

”I need some guidance. I’m on wrong track — I don’t care about the main concerns of clinical social workers in private practice. I care about the main concerns of anyone attempting to contextualize practice. Maybe the issue is that I’m interested in an activity regardless of the actor. If I ask these questions, I have no doubt that main concerns will emerge as well as attempts to continually resolve them. This I care about.” (E-mail correspondence, Jan 2002)

She is caught by the QDA approach to force the data for a professional concern. She wants to use GT procedures in service of a QDA forcing approach, which defaults GT. GT does not work that way, but the prevalence of QDA would have her think that way. Later, under my guidance, she let the main concern emerge and did an amazingly good dissertation on binary deconstruction between social worker and client.

The GT problem and core variable must emerge, and it will. I have seen it hundreds of times. Later, when the GT’s main concern emerges and is explained in a generated theory, it will

have relevance for professional concerns. Starting before emergence with the professional interest problem is very likely to result in research with little or no relevance in GT — just routine QDA description with "as if" importance.

Here is a good example of extensive lacing of GT by QDA needs. The confusion of QDA requirements and GT procedures, in this example, makes it hard to follow and clearly erodes GT by default remodeling.

"Comprehension is achieved in grounded theory by using taperecorded, unstructured interviews and by observing participants in their daily lives. However, the assumption of symbolic interactionism that underlie grounded theory set the stage for examining process, for identifying stages and phases in the participant's experience. Symbolic interaction purports that meaning is socially constructed, negotiated and changes over time. Therefore the interview process seeks to elicit a participant's story, and this story is told sequentially as the events being reported unfold. Comprehension is reached when the researcher has interviewed enough to gain in-depth understanding" (Morse, 1986, p. 39).

In fact, GT does not require tape-recorded data. Field notes are preferable. GT uses all types of interviews and, as the study proceeds, the best interview style emerges. It is not underlined by symbolic interaction nor constructed data. GT uses "all as data," of which these are just one kind of data. GT does not preconceive the theoretical code of the process. There are over 18 theoretical coding families, of which the process is only one. In GT, its relevance must emerge; it is not presumed. Interviews lead to many theoretical codes. Participant stories are moot. Patterns are sought and conceptualized. GT does not search for a description of particularistic accounts. All data are constantly compared to generate concepts.

Morse continues her description of GT:

"Synthesis is facilitated by the adequacy of the data and the processes of analysis. During this phase the researcher is able to create a generalized story and to determine points of departure of variation in this story. The process of analysis begins with line-by-line analysis to identify first-level codes. Second-level codes are used to identify significant portions of the text and compile these excerpts into categories. Writing memos is key to recording insight and facilitates, at an early stage, the development of theory" (Morse, 1994, p. 39).

It is, indeed, hard to recognize GT procedures in this quote by Morse. "Adequacy of data" and a "generalized story" smack of worrisome accuracy and descriptive capture, which are pure QDA concerns. They do not relate to GT procedures. GT fractures the story in the service of conceptualization. Her approach to line-by-line analysis is a bare reference to the constant comparative process, but that is all. Her references to the first level, second-level codes, portions of text, and compiling excerpts into categories are far from the constant comparative method designed to generate conceptual categories and their properties from the outset of data collection and analysis. Writing memos in GT has to do with the immediate recording of generated theoretical, conceptual ideas grounded in data, not the mystical—perhaps conjectural—insights to which Morse refers.

Morse continues with her description of GT:

”As synthesis is gained and the variation in the data becomes evident, grounded theorists sample according to the theoretical needs of the study. If a negative case is identified, the researcher, theoretically, must sample for more negative cases until saturation is reached when synthesis is attained.” (Morse, 1994, p. 39).

Again, finding GT procedures in this description is hard. There is always variation in the data. GT is concerned with generating a multivariate conceptual theory—not data variation for QDA. In GT, seeking negative cases is not a procedure. This is more likely to be preconceived forcing. GT seeks comparative incidents by theoretical sampling. The purpose of sampling is to generate categories and their properties. The GT researcher does not know in advance what will be found. Incidents sampled may be similar or different, positive or negative. Morse’s reference to saturation does not imply conceptual saturation; rather, it anticipates simple redundancy without conceptual analysis.

Morse continues:

”Theorizing follows from the processes of theoretical sampling. Typologies are constructed by determining two significant characteristics and sorting participants against each characteristic on a 2×2 matrix. Diagramming is used to enhance understanding and identifying the basic social process (BSP) that accounts for most of the variation in the data.” (Morse, 1994, p. 39).

Theorizing in GT is an emergent process generated by continuous cycling of the integrated processes of collecting, coding, and conceptual analysis with the results written up constantly in memos. Theoretical sampling is just one source of grounding during the constant comparative method. Preconceiving theoretical codes such as typologies or basic social processes (BSPs) is not GT. In GT, relevant theoretical codes emerge in conceptual memo sorting and could be ”whatever.” While the fourfold property space is a good tool, when emergent, for conceptualizing types (see ”Awareness of Dying” (Glaser and Strauss, 1965)). , it is not for placing or sorting participants, a priori, nor for counting them. This is strictly routine, preconceived QDA descriptive capture, not GT.

Morse finishes:

”As with the methods previously discussed, recontextualization is determined by the level of abstraction attained in the model development. Whereas substantive theory context-bounded, formal theory is more abstract and may be applicable to many settings or other experiences. (Morse, 1994, p. 39).”

This statement is totally wrong for GT, but it addresses the usual QDA quandary of trying to generalize a description of a unit. In contrast, GT substantive theory always has general implications and can easily be applied to other substantive areas by the constant comparative method of modifying theory. For example, by comparing incidents and modifying the substantive theory of milkmen who engage in cultivating housewives for-profit and recreation, a GT of cultivation can apply easily to doctors cultivating clients to build a practice, thereby expanding the original substantive theory to include cultivating down instead of cultivating up the social scale. Formal theory is generated by many such diverse area comparisons done in a concerted way to generate a formal theory of cultivating for recreation, profit, client building, help, donations, etc.

The context must emerge as a relevant category or as a theoretical code like all other categories in a GT. It cannot be assumed as relevant in advance. As one applies substantive theory elsewhere or generates formal theory, context—when relevant—will emerge.

These quotes clearly lump GT into the multi-method QDA camp, with the result being default remodeling by erosion of classic GT methodology. Nowhere does MORSE refer to the GT procedures of delimiting at each phase of generating, of theoretical completeness, conceptual saturation, core variable analysis, open to selective coding, memo banks, analytic rules, theoretical sorting, memo piles writing up, reworking and re-sorting, emergent problem, interchangeability of indices and theoretical (not substantive) coding. The effect of such default remodeling is a great loss of essential GT procedures blocked by the imposition of QDA worrisome accuracy requirements.

GT requires following its rigorous procedures to generate a theory that fits, works, is relevant, and readily modifiable. When it is adopted, co-opted, and corrupted by QDA research, a close look at the work often shows that the QDA researcher is tinkering with the GT method. He or she brings it into a QDA research design to comply with the strictures and professional expectations of the dominant paradigm. Getting some kind of product with a few concepts rescues the QDA research since the QDA description alone does not suffice. Then, the GT label is used to legitimate the QDA research.

GT stands alone as a conceptual theory-generating methodology. It is a general methodology. It can use any data, but obviously, the favorite data, to date, is qualitative data. Ergo GT is drawn into the QDA multi-method world and eroded by consequence, however unwittingly. This revealing of method muddling (see ([Baker et al., 1992](#))) of procedures does a tinkering rescue job, but the result is that GT is default remodeled. GT becomes considered, wrongly, as an interpretative method, a symbolic interaction method, a constructionist method, a qualitative method, a describing method, a producer of worrisome facts, a memoing method, an interview or field method, and so forth. It is clear that this tinkering by QDA researchers indicates they are too derailed by QDA to learn systematic GT procedures. At best, a few GT procedures are borrowed out of context.

The above authors are typical of many trying to place GT somewhere in the QDA camp. First, they lace it with some QDA requirements and ideas, which they then use to lump GT into QDA multi-method thought. Lumping GT in as a QDA methodology simply does not apply and, indeed, blocks good GT while the default remodeling of GT into another QDA rages on. Lumping erodes GT. In the remainder of this article, I will try to show how GT stands alone on its own as a conceptualizing methodology. My goal will be to bring out the classic GT perspective on how GT analysis is done—to lay this method bare—and in the bargain to show how QDA blocks, as I have said, GT generation and product proof.

Grounded Theory Procedures

When not laced and lumped with QDA requirements, GT procedures are fairly simple. The blocking problems come with the method mixing. I have already written in detail much about GT procedures in "Discovery of Grounded Theory" ([Glaser and Strauss, 1967](#)), "Theoretical Sensitivity", ([Glaser, 1978](#)), "Doing Grounded Theory", ([Glaser, 1998](#)), "Basics of Grounded Theory Analysis", ([Glaser, 1992](#)), "More Grounded Theory Methodology", ([Glaser, 1994](#)), and "The Grounded Theory Perspective" ([Glaser, 2001](#)), all by Sociology Press. I have also published many examples of a "good" GT analysis —" Examples of Grounded Theory" ([Glaser, 1993](#)), "Grounded Theory 1984 to 1994" ([Glaser, 1995](#)), "Gerund Grounded Theory" ([Glaser and Kaplan,](#)

1998), — and have given many references in my books.

Conceptual specification, not the definition, is the focus of GT. The GT concept indicator model requires concepts and their dimensions to earn their way into the theory by a systematic generation of data. Changing incidents (indicators) and thereby generating new properties of a code can only go so far before the analyst discovers saturation of ideas through the interchangeability of indicators. This interchangeability produces, at the same time, the transferability of the theory to other areas by linking to incidents (indicators) in other substantive or sub-substantive areas that produce the same category or properties of it. Interchangeability produces saturation of concepts and their properties, not redundancy of description as some QDA methodologists would have it (see (Morse, 1995)).

”Today’s general textbooks perpetuate the established marketing management epic from the 1960s with the new just added as extras. It is further my contention that marketing education has taken an unfortunate direction and has crossed the fine line between education and brainwashing. The countdown of a painful—but revitalizing—process of deprogramming has to be initiated.

What do we need in such a situation? A shrink? No, it is less sophisticated than that. All we need is systematic application of common sense, both in academe and in corporations. We need to use our observational capacity in an inductive mode and allow it to receive the true story of life, search for patterns and build theory. Yes, theory. General marketing theory that helps us put events and activities into a context. This is all within the spirit of grounded theory, wide spread in sociology but little understood by marketers. My interpretation of a recent book on the subject by (Glaser, 2001) is as follows: ‘take the elevator from the ground floor of raw substantive data and description to the penthouse of conceptualization and general theory. And do this without paying homage to the legacy of extant theory.’ In doing this, complexity, fuzziness and ambiguity are received with cheers by the researchers and not shunned as unorderly and threatening as they are by quantitative researchers. Good theory is useful for scholars and practicing managers alike (Gummesson, 2002, p. 132).”

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Part II

Two

Chapter 1

StarBucks Ipsum

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Part III

Three

Chapter 1

StarBucks Ipsum

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Part IV

Four

Chapter 1

StarBucks Ipsum

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Part V

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