

Interviews





Interviews

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- Range of interviews
- Context of interview
- Preparing for job interview

Interviews

- An interview is essentially a structured conversation where one participant asks questions, and the other provides answers.
- The "information" or answers may also be transferred in both directions in a tradition interview.
- Medium:
 - ❑ Face-to-face and in person or
 - ❑ Modern communication such as videoconferencing software or telephone interviews without visual contact.
- Interviews almost always involve spoken conversation between two or more parties.



Range of Interviews

- ▶ Unstructured interviews to highly structured
- ▶ One-on-one interviews



Interviews in Qualitative Research

There are three types of interviews:

- Unstructured
- Semistructured
- Structured



Interviews in Qualitative Research


Unstructured interviews:

- These are interviews that take place with few, if any, interview questions.
- They often progress in the manner a normal conversation would, however it concerns the research topic under review.
- It is a relatively formless interview style that researchers use to establish rapport and comfort with the participant, and is extremely helpful when researchers are discussing sensitive topics.
- The researcher is expected to probe participants in order to obtain the most rich and in-depth information possible.



Semistructured interviews:

- ▶ These are interviews that use an interview protocol to help guide the researcher through the interview process.
- ▶ While this can incorporate conversational aspects, it is mostly a guided conversation between the researcher and participant.
- ▶ It does maintain some structure (hence the name semistructured), but it also provides the researcher with the ability to probe the participant for additional details.



Structured interviews

- These are interviews that strictly adhere to the use of an interview protocol to guide the researcher.
- It is a more rigid interview style, in that only the questions on the interview protocol are asked. As a result, there are not a lot of opportunities to probe and further explore topics that participants bring up when answering the interview questions.
- This method can be advantageous when researchers have a comprehensive list of interview questions, since it helps target the specific phenomenon or experience that the researcher is investigating.



Contexts

- Employment
- Media
- Psychology
- Research
- Other contexts

Job Interview-points to remember

- Practice good nonverbal communication
- It's about demonstrating confidence: standing straight, making eye contact and connecting with a firm handshake. That first nonverbal impression can be a great beginning—or quick ending—to your interview.
- Respond appropriately in a conversational tone but avoid over-communicating.
- A common mistake candidates make is talking too much.
- Try not to use jargon in your answers or questions. The interviewer may be unfamiliar with the jargon, often jargon is company-specific.
- Provide information which you are asked, avoid giving false information, it is good to apologize if you do not know the answer than to give an incorrect response intentionally.