Notes

1 Scientists' discourse as a topic

1 A systematic exposition based on this literature is provided in Michael Mulkay, Science and the Sociology of Knowledge, London: Allen and Unwin, 1979. Some more recent papers can be found in Knowledge and Controversy: Studies of Modern Natural Science, a special issue of Social Studies of Science edited by H. M. Collins, vol.11, no.1, 1981.

2 Virtually all textbooks on social research methods are designed to tell the reader how to obtain the best, single account of the actions which he or she is investigating. This is true even of those texts where great emphasis is placed upon 'going to the people' and letting them speak for themselves. See, for example, R. Bogdan and S. J. Taylor, Introduction to Qualitative Research Methods, New York: Wiley, 1975.


6 Ibid., p 138.
7 Ibid., p 139.
8 Ibid., p 141.
9 Ibid., p 142.


13 Mulkay, 'Action and belief or scientific discourse?'

14 This kind of problem is explored systematically in J. D. Douglas, Investigative Social Research, Beverly Hills and London: Sage, 1976.

15 For other symbolic domains and their relationship to language, see Nelson Goodman, Languages of Art, Brighton: Harvester Press, 1981. We will begin to explore the connections between language and pictorial representation in chapters seven and eight.

16 This work is reviewed by Karin Knorr-Cetina, 'The programme of constructivism in science studies: theoretical challenges and empirical results of ethnographies of scientific work', in Science Observed, edited by Knorr-Cetina and Mulkay.


21 Collins is the most enthusiastic advocate of this kind of approach in the sociology of science. See his 'Respondents' talk and participatory research', a paper given at the University of Surrey Accounts of Action Conference, December 1981. For a general discussion of the craft element in social research, see C. Wright Mills, *The Sociological Imagination*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1959.


24 Detailed discussion of actual instances of these kinds of problem can be found in Jonathan Potter and Michael Mulkay, 'Scientists' interview talk: interviews as a technique for revealing participants' interpretative practices' in *The Research Interview: Uses and Approaches*, edited by M. Brenner *et al.*, London: Academic Press, 1982.

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2 A possible history of the field

3 Contexts of scientific discourse

4 Accounting for error
1 David Silverman, 'Interview talk: bringing off a research instrument', Sociology, vol.7, 1973, pp 31-48
2 Crosskey, in passing, seems to be constructing here an incipient account of his own earlier errors in the light of his current view of chemiosmosis. His
explanatory resource is the notion of 'dogmatism', which occurs in many of our examples.

3 Melvin Pollner, 'Mundane reasoning', *Philosophy of the Social Sciences*, vol.4, 1974, pp 35-54.


5 Ibid., p 48 (italics in the original).

5 **The truth will out**


6 **Constructing and deconstructing consensus**

1 This issue is discussed in more general terms in *Advances in Social Theory and Methodology: Toward an Integration of Micro and Macrosociologies*, edited by K. Knorr-Cetina and A. Cicourel, London: Routledge, 1982.

2 In order to safeguard participants' anonymity as far as possible, we will not provide references for the published sources used in this chapter.


5 Ibid., p 242.


8 These recurrent features are not, of course, observable apart from the interpretative work carried out by ourselves as analysts or by some other hearers or readers. However, we have shown that the interpretative procedures which we have identified are significant elements in participants' discourse by documenting how they become the focus of participants' own efforts at interpretative deconstruction.


7 **Working conceptual hallucinations**


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5 This is, of course, a pseudonym. For the same reason as before we provide no specific reference.
6 Finean et al., Membranes and their cellular functions, p 90.
7 Ibid., p 73.
8 For other examples of visual jokes in a textbook, see David G. Nicholls, Bioenergetics: An Introduction to the Chemiosmotic Theory, London and New York: Academic Press, 1982. The use of 'unrealistic' components in textbook cartoons is not rigidly restricted to the representation of phenomena which are defined as 'not yet understood'. Such components can also be used to represent phenomena which are treated as 'not directly relevant to' the topic in question; even though these phenomena are taken to be well understood and as amenable, in principle, to much more 'realistic' representation in appropriate circumstances.

8 Joking apart

1 See for example the articles in Impact of Science on Society, vol.19, no.3, 1969, which is devoted entirely to scientists' humour.
9 An attempt to develop a sociological analysis of irony can be found in Edmund Wright, 'Sociology and the irony model,' Sociology, vol.12, 1978, pp 523-43.

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13 Ibid., pp 167-8.
15 Ibid., p 159.
16 Ibid., pp 159-60.

9 Pandora's bequest

1 For analyses of multiple realities, see Erving Goffman, Frame Analysis: an Essay on the


3 For this kind of reformulation of the central concern of the sociology of knowledge, see Michael Mulkay, Science and the Sociology of Knowledge, London: Allen and Unwin, 1979, p 93.


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