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RELATIONSHIP, LOVE, SEX AND IDENTITY: IN THE EYES OF NARRATIVE APPROACH TO COUNSELING

Ben Law, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work and Social Administration, HKU
Content

- What is narrative approach
- Dominant stories about young people on love, sex and relationships
- New stories
- Meaning remaking
Ben Law

- Social worker for more than 15 years in Hong Kong
  - Provide counseling in school social work setting, family service setting and for families with specific learning difficulties youth

- Training
  - Structural family therapy from Dr. Lee Wai-yung
  - Narrative therapy in South Australia

- Relevant research on narrative therapy
  - M. Phil. at CUHK under Prof. Joyce Ma (2000)
  - How to use narrative approach for youth cases in school social work setting
Five groups of students will present alternative stories on young people about love, sex and relationship diversity.
What is a narrative?

- It is the story we have live with ourselves.
- Sometimes we can get through the pain but sometimes we are stuck with the stories.

Changes:
- Understanding the themes -> allow rooms for new changes
  e.g. a story of family struggle to a story of caring
Narrative is a vehicle leading to change in counseling

- Studying narrative
  - Beginning, middle, end (Aristotle, Poetics VII)

- Doing narrative
  - We organize our lives within a particular narrative
  - We organize our experience and our memory of human happenings mainly in the form of narrative – stories, excuses, myths, reasons for doing and not doing, and so on. (Jerome Bruner, 1991, p.4-5)
Narrative by sociology (Richardson, 1990, p. 117)

- displays the goals and intentions of human actors;
- makes individuals, cultures and societies comprehensible as wholes, it humanizes time;
- contemplates the effect of our action,
- alters the direction of our lives
Narrative by anthropology (Oochs & Capps, 1996)

- Narrative is the fundamental means of making sense of experience.
- Narrative and self are inseparable in that narrative is simultaneously born out of experiences and gives shape to experience.
- Narrative activity provides tellers with an opportunity to impose order on otherwise disconnected events, and to create continuity between past, present, and imagined worlds.
- Narrative also interfaces self and society.
For any narrative

- Basic content
- Higher level content, meaning or theme
- Emotion, belief, motivation and behavior attached to the narrative
What is the uniqueness of approach in counseling?

- It starts from clients’ stories, and we believe that story is the most fundamental.
- It is the change of clients’ stories that will affect lives.
- It focuses on the second order change rather than first order change.
  - We work with clients together for hope.
  - A new meaning to the original problem.
- We have to be aware of the obstacles that hinder our understanding of clients’ stories.
  - DOMINANT STORIES
Dominant stories

- Sources
  - Societal assumptions
  - Cultural stories
  - Established theories and knowledge
  - Normative daily practice for an individual

- Importance of dominant stories
  - Provide a yardstick to assess a situation, a person, and a system
  - Provide the legitimacy of social control
  - Provide an easy referencing for every day lives
Dominant stories in the world
Some typical dominant stories

- A boy with a tattoo
- Stepfather and stepdaughter in Latino families
- The easiest way to get success for young people
- Parents in Hong Kong
- Afternoon session presentation
- http://www.youtube.com/user/SunLifeFinancial?v=etirtR7-l9c
Dominant stories about young people’s love, sex, and relationships

- Society and cultures
  - Young people will have sex if they are in a relationship.
  - Young people’s relationship is unstable.
  - Studying is most important; puppy love wastes time.
  - Only boys will approach girls; decent girls should not approach boys in relationships.
  - Boys should pay the bill.
Dominant stories about love, sex, relationship and identity:
Adolescent psychology knowledge
Theoretical Perspectives on Adolescent Intimacy

- Sullivan’s developmental progression
  - Infancy: need for contact and for tenderness
  - Early childhood: need for adult participation
  - Middle childhood: need for peers and peer acceptance
  - Preadolescence: need for intimacy
  - Early adolescence: need for sexual contact and intimacy with opposite-sex peer
  - Late adolescence: need for integration into adult society
Dating and the Development of Intimacy (Montgomery, 2005)

- **Girls**
  - Cross-sex relationships may provide a context for further *expression* of intimacy

- **Boys**
  - Cross-sex relationships may provide a context for further *development* of intimacy
The Impact of Dating on Adolescent Development

- Impact of more serious dating is complicated
  - Early starters (before age 15)
    - True for both sexes, but research has focused on girls
    - Less socially mature, less imaginative, less oriented toward achievement, less happy with who they are and how they look
  - Late bloomers
    - Adolescents who do not date at all show signs of retarded social development and feelings of insecurity
The Impact of Dating on Adolescent Development

- Romance has a powerful impact on adolescents’ emotional states
- Adolescents’ real and fantasized relationships trigger strong emotions
Sexual Activity During Adolescence

- Promiscuity in adolescence is rare
- Stages of sexual activity
  - Autoerotic behavior – sexual behavior that is experienced alone (e.g., having erotic fantasies, masturbation, nocturnal orgasms)
  - By high school, transition to sexual activity involving another person
- For many girls, first sexual experience is forced
  - Especially among girls 13 or younger
Prevalence and timing of sexual intercourse

- Prevalence of sexual intercourse
  - Slightly fewer adolescents are having sex compared to previous eras
  - However, those who are do so at a somewhat earlier age

- Adolescents are more likely to lose their virginity during certain times of the year
Pros and cons of dominant stories for counselor

**Good sides**
- To check whether adolescents are at risk
- To normalize a situation
- To provide a professional judgment

**Bad sides**
- To assume adolescents involve in intimacy acts
- Knowledge knows more than the adolescents
- Avoid the active understanding from youth’s perspectives
In narrative approach, we intend to be the active listener to the clients, so that the clients can find a NEW meaning to their lives, relationships and identities.
Five alternative stories from young people

Relationship, sex and sexual diversity
Let’s work together

- From the start of the presentation to now, what aspect impresses you most?
- Among all the alternative stories, which new story impress you most?
Meaning-remaking

- Understanding
  - Passive understanding
  - Active personal understanding
  - Dialogical understanding

- All narrative works aim at meaning re-making
- Meaning remaking aims to transform the life themes from “injury” to “hope”, from “dying” to “living”
- Meaning changes from active personal understanding and dialogical understanding
When we adopt narrative approach to counseling young people about love, sex, relationship and identity

- We have to be aware of our own dominant stories about youth
- To listen carefully about young people about their own perspectives and the meaning
- We are aware of the problems, beliefs, behaviors of clients. We focus more on the personal meaning of the combo of attributes.
- Only through understanding that we can help young people explore new meaning to their lives
Narrative approach aims at listening to the meaning of stories told by clients.

Counselors should be aware of their own dominant stories, especially love, sex, relationship and identity are full of assumptions and ideas from adults’ world.

Meaning-remaking is the key to narrative approach.
Life is without meaning. You bring the meaning to it. The meaning of life is whatever you ascribe it to be. Being alive is the meaning. (Joseph Campbell)

