

DIAGNOSTIC INTERVIEW (DI)

DAVID HAVELKA

# Why is DI so important?

Diagnostic interview is the most common, most natural and probably the first way of gaining information relevant for educational and teaching proces...



### one of the most difficult diagnostic processes

#### **EVENTHOUGH IT LOOKS EASY AND NATURAL....**

- very different from casual conversation
- Focused purpose
- Clearly defined roles (teacher & student)
- no predefined scheme
- requires skills, experience, knowledge

#### **GOALS:**

- obtain information relevant for diagnostic proces and educational planning
- establish contact with a child, deepen the student-teacher relationship



# Teacher's behavior during an interview

### **MAIN PURPOSE:** CREATE A SAFE ENVIRONMENT

- no judging or forgiving - simply accepting

"It is allright that you hit him, just continue please..."

(I am saying this because Ineed the whole story, not because I really agree that it is allright)

#### - acting:

- Tactful and considerate
- "Do not worry you can talk about being bullied in front of the classroom. I am here so the bad boys can not hurt you."
- Patient

"Come on, I really know it is hard for you to talk about being bullied but we only have a break for it…."

### - acting:

Flexibly

"I commonly do not take students to my office, but the problem you are talking about deserves it."

Inventive

"I see it is hard for you to talk about it, lets play with some toys…"

- NO cunning tone
- NO artificial adaptation to the language of child

What we do not need for the process of education, we do not have to ask....

# Non-verbal component of the interview

### **ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS...**

### Vitally important

Helps to interpret inner world of the child (especially in smaller kids)







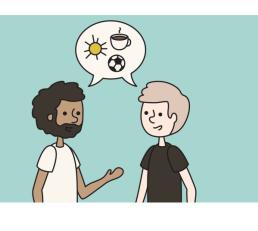
# Types of DI

- SMALL TALK

Not in textbooks, but very valuable in everyday practice

- FOCUSED
- ESSAY





### What can interview tell us?

# information about the inner world that observation could not provide:

- opinions
- attitudes
- wishes
- concerns
- developmental stage (moral, cognitive, etc.)

Deeper insight into the case of the child

### Phases of an interview

- 1) initial phase
- 2) core of an diagnostic interview
- 3) termination + conclusion

# Context of an interview

In a diagnostic interview it is not important only what we say....

but also how we say it....

how we act before an interview....

How we act during the interview.....

and how we act after the interview....

# Techniques of conducting an interview

### 1) questioning technique

Open-ended questions; try to avoid WHY questions; more valuable are HOW questions

Direct questions

Indirect questions

Projective questions

### 2) simple acceptance

Nodding (example – phone call)

# Techniques of conducting an interview

#### 3) capture and clarification

```
"I am not very good in PE."
```

"Are you rather a studying type?"

#### 4) paraphrasing

"I suck at math, I am totally hopeless."

"You are not very good at math."

#### 5) interpretation

"I have three F in math."

" You have problems in math."

# Techniques

- Magical techniques
- Sorcerer with a magical wand
- ➤ Miracle question
- > Transformation of a child into an animal

### How to ask questions

### From simple to harder topics

Open-ended (Do you like math?)

General (what is happening commonly)

Some children fight with their siblings, how about you?

### What is the difference?

Do you have any good friends in your classroom?

Which friends from your classroom would you take with you if you would have to stay at a desserted island?

### What is the difference?





### What this question can tell us?

What would you like to do for living when you grow up?





# Interviewing children via essays



### EXCERCISE

Talk with your partner and try to find out as much information about

### SCHOOL HISTORY AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS EDUCATION

### Problems in DI

- Child refuse to talk
- Child manipulates the truth / lies
- not enough time
- -revealing a serious topic

# Reasons for lying....

- > FEAR (from punishment, detaching from community
- ➤ BENEFIT (to gain advantage)
- >ATTRACT ATTENTION
- **COURTESSY**
- **COMPASSION**
- ➤ TACTICAL REASONS (influencing things that are going to happen)
- > SHAME
- ➤ Missing knowledge, infantility
- FORGET THE FACT, GO WRONG (make a mistake)