



Erratum: A Phenomenological Paradigm for Empirical Research in Psychiatry and Psychology: Open Questions

Frontiers Production Office*

Frontiers Production Office, Frontiers Media SA, Lausanne, Switzerland

Keywords: applied phenomenology, methodology, qualitative research, psychiatry and psychology, phenomenological interviews

An Erratum on

A Phenomenological Paradigm for Empirical Research in Psychiatry and Psychology: Open Questions

by Irarrázaval, L. (2020). *Front. Psychol.* 11:1399. doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2020.01399

Due to an error in the typesetting process, in the last paragraph of the Introduction, the term “*epoché*” was erroneously replaced by the term “*what it is like*.” A correction has therefore been made to the **Introduction** section, paragraph four:

“This article will address the “What,” “Why,” and “How” of phenomenological interviews, reviewing recent empirical research in the field of phenomenological psychopathology and psychotherapy. Important to note is that qualitative research, as described above, refers to empirical research, not to basic or theoretical investigations. Phenomenological qualitative research in psychology has been developed using Husserlian concepts such as the “*epoché*” and the “phenomenological reduction,” and precisely on the use of such conceptualizations is where most of the current discussion has been placed. The article, therefore, will not attempt to provide a broad understanding of the phenomenological tradition. Instead, it will focus on a more specific discussion of methodological issues concerning the empirical application of phenomenology in qualitative research in psychiatry and psychology, and Husserl’s methodology in particular. To do so, we first need to agree that the application of phenomenology to empirical research in psychiatry and psychology employing interviews is qualitative, not quantitative. In a strict sense, quantitative methodology based on frequency and scales of severity of the patients’ anomalous experience, although necessary for the statistical validation of the interviews, goes beyond the scope of phenomenology. According to the phenomenological approach, mental disorders cannot be reducible to a cerebral organic basis, nor to numbers, as they are not entities *per se* but psychopathological configurations that can be identified in the diagnostic process of interaction between a clinician and a patient (Fuchs, 2010; Pallagrosi et al., 2014; Pallagrosi and Fonzi, 2018; Gozé et al., 2019). Consequently, phenomenological interviews are designed to address not objective, but subjective data, namely the *what it is like* of patients’ anomalous experiences. In this way, the patients’ descriptions of their subjective experiences are not conceived as “static” entities, but, rather, as part of dynamically, open-ended developing processes and interpretations (Martiny, 2017).

The publisher apologizes for this mistake. The original article has been updated.

OPEN ACCESS

Approved by:

Frontiers Editorial Office,
Frontiers Media SA, Switzerland

***Correspondence:**

Frontiers Production Office
production.office@frontiersin.org

Specialty section:

This article was submitted to
Consciousness Research,
a section of the journal
Frontiers in Psychology

Received: 16 July 2020

Accepted: 17 July 2020

Published: 23 July 2020

Citation:

Frontiers Production Office (2020)
Erratum: A Phenomenological
Paradigm for Empirical Research in
Psychiatry and Psychology: Open
Questions. *Front. Psychol.* 11:1989.
doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2020.01989

REFERENCES

- Fuchs, T. (2010). Subjectivity and intersubjectivity in psychiatric diagnosis. *Psychopathology* 43, 268–274. doi: 10.1159/000315126
- Gozé, T., Moskalewicz, M., Schwartz, M. A., Naudin, J., Micoulaud-Franchi, J. A., and Cermolacce, M. (2019). Reassessing “praecox feeling” in diagnostic decision making in schizophrenia: a critical review. *Schizophr. Bull.* 45, 966–970. doi: 10.1093/schbul/sby172
- Martiny, K. M. (2017). Varela’s radical proposal: how to embody and open up cognitive science. *Constr. Found.* 13, 59–67. Available at: <http://constructivist.info/13/1/059>
- Pallagrosi, M., and Fonzi, L. (2018). On the concept of praecox feeling. *Psychopathology* 51, 353–361. doi: 10.1159/000494088
- Pallagrosi, M., Fonzi, L., Picardo, A., and Biondi, M. (2014). Assessing clinician’s subjective experience during the interaction with patients. *Psychopathology* 47, 111–118. doi: 10.1159/000351589

Copyright © 2020 Frontiers Production Office. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) and the copyright owner(s) are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.