

The Results of a Qualitative Study Can Offer “Scientific Evidences” Generalized
Theoretically by the Structural Constructivism Perspective

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In a qualitative study, we usually make a series of texts obtained by the interview or other appropriate methods. We try to label the various codes from the text, and try to extract some core categories and construct a conceptual model of an interest phenomenon. At that time, our main issue is the generalization of the results as scientific evidences, even though the analytical generalization can be always done as Yin (1994; *Case Study Research: Design and Methods*, London: Sage) pointed out.

The credibility of the text interpretation and the model construction depends on two issues; that is, 1) recognition issue, i.e., “Can an informant tell us exactly about what she/he wants to tell us?”, and 2) issue of understanding the meanings, i.e., “Can the researcher interpret exactly the informant’s discourse?”

By the use of the general language proposed by Saussure, we could explain a solution of these issues rationally by the concept of structural langue system constructed in an individual brain but structured though parole determined by social rules.

Finally we might indicate that a qualitative study can give “scientific evidences” from the results obtained even by only one case study.