

ERRATA/CORRIGENDA LIST

These mistakes were discovered and compiled after submission for publishing/printing.

error	correct
In p.248 upper Fig.2	<p>Discussion (Fig 2)</p> <p>By externalizing their problems, residents transformed their narratives of mental illness into more optimistic narratives of human beings having a hard time, as opposed to mental illness. We discuss this transformation below.</p> <p>From a clinical standpoint, a person with mental illness is defined as someone who has internalized delusions. From the viewpoint of narrative therapy, however, the same person can be thought of as a person who has internalized hardships caused by their delusions, rather than having internalized the delusions themselves. As they began to externalize their hardships, residents of Bethel's House created names for these hardships. This externalization made it easier for them to share their hardships with fellow residents, enabling the residents to express themselves openly. Externalization of hardships places them outside of the person; sharing the hardships with other people, rather than shouldering them alone, makes them easier to bear. As a result, narratives of mentally ill people were re-authored into narratives of typical hardships experienced by all people (not just by people with mental illness), rather than of particular hardships caused by delusions. When sharing their hardships with fellow residents, the residents of Bethel's House received the warm support that allowed them to speak freely without anxiety. Narratives of hardships became narratives of happiness as residents found meaning in their discussions. As described by White and Epston (1990), externalization of problems is a therapeutic approach through which difficult problems are separated from and placed outside of the very person suffering from them, and then dealt with by everyone else.³⁾</p>
In p.248 lower Fig.2	<p>Conclusion</p> <p>Categories characterizing externalized problems were identified from narratives of hardships by people with mental illness. Externalization of problems by narrating hardships changed the narratives to those of happiness.</p> <p>Reference (Japanese translation)</p> <p>1) Arthur Kleinman (1988), <i>The Illness Narratives: Suffering, Healing and the Human Condition</i>, New York (江口重幸, 五木田紳、上野豪志訳「病の語り 慢性の病をめぐる臨床人類学」誠信書房 1996)</p> <p>2) John Mcloed (1997), <i>Narrative and Psychotherapy</i>. English language edition published by Sage Publication of London, Thousand Oaks and New Delhi (下山晴彦監訳, 野村晴夫訳「物語としての心理療法 ナラティブ・セラピイの魅力」誠信書房 2007)</p> <p>3) White, Michael; Epston, David (1990) <i>Narrative Means to Therapeutic Ends</i> Dulwich Centre Publications (小森康永訳「物語としての家族」金剛出版 1992)</p>