

Shared Festival Tourism Experiences: The Power and Purpose of Remembering Together

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Abstract

Although there is much discussion of what makes travel experiences memorable there is less on how remembering those experiences together then makes us feel and act. This empirical paper builds upon recent conceptual work in shared emotional memory, and explores the processes through which memories are negotiated and how these then affect our attitudes and behavioral intentions. Using an innovative qualitative methodology, we analyze individual and shared memories from six pairs of festival tourists. The findings highlight how wellbeing increases, through a shared reality and sense of belonging, as we negotiate an agreed memory of a past experience. The agreed memory is formed through negotiation, attunement, and emotional synchrony. This desire to agree and the wellbeing benefits that accrue strongly influence attitudes, behavioral intentions, and word-of-mouth. There are important implications for tourism practitioners in the design of experiences and in post-trip marketing activities informed by and influencing consumer memory sharing.

Keywords

memory negotiation, shared memories, festival tourism, IPA, self-recorded conversations, tourism memorable experience

Introduction

In this paper we seek to provide empirical evidence relating to the process of memory malleability in shared experiences (Wood, 2020). Many tourist experiences are social in nature, and are designed and consumed with the purpose of creating memories (Bergs et al., 2020). The value of memories lies in sharing these later with others who were there, as well as those who were not (Wood & Kenyon, 2018; Wood & Kinnunen, 2020). The sharing of memories extends the pleasure of the experience recreating the emotions at the time and creating new emotions in the act of sharing. This joy in memories has undoubtedly become more important when new experiences are limited, as in times of restricted movement (Kinnunen & Honkanen, 2021).

The process of memory sharing is little explored within tourism research where the focus has been more upon memorable experiences (e.g., Bergs et al., 2020; Fan et al., 2022; Ye et al., 2021). The importance of memory is acknowledged but little has been done to follow how memories alter after the experience (Kim et al., 2022a), and there remains little empirical work that focuses on

how memory sharing influences future attitudes and behaviors, areas of great importance to tourism marketers.

In their systematic review of *tourism memorable experience*, Hosseini et al. (2021) found few studies using qualitative approaches and taking a customer-centered approach. They also identified little that considered the post-trip sharing of memories with significant others and/or those who had shared the experience. Furthermore, there was no identification of studies that considered the sharing of experience in memories as an experience in itself, generating new emotions and memories. It appears therefore that tourism scholars may have neglected this

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important post-visit phase in understanding the lasting and changing effects of the tourist's experience.

This work has implications for the study of tourism experiences with a greater recognition of the time dynamic taking the experience beyond in-the-moment and into the realm of ever-changing memory. This is important for the design and development of the experience and the post-experience journey, and, in marketing, has implications for word-of-mouth, loyalty, attitude, and behavioral intention. More broadly this study contributes to understanding how social needs are met through a negotiation of shared memories (Collins, 2004; Wood, 2020).

The context for this research is festival tourism as this provides a memorable touristic experience, being away from home for one night or more, out of the ordinary, and social. We are looking particularly at pairs of friends, family members or partners who experienced a festival together enabling us to compare their individual memory narratives with their shared ones. Based on the theorization in Wood (2020) and Wagner et al.'s (2021) findings we would expect to see differences between the two individual memory narratives and some convergence of these differences in the shared memory conversation.

We seek to explore how individual memories alter as they are shared, observing the process through which this happens and the implied purpose of the resulting "agreed" memory (Baumeister & Leary, 1995; Edelson et al., 2011). Understanding tourist memory shaping, and sharing from this perspective allows for an often overlooked emphasis on the sociality of both the experience, and the forming and reforming of memories post-trip.

Our aim is,

- to identify and explain the process of memory adaptation amongst peers sharing a past tourism experience, and to explore the implications of this for tourism marketing.

This is broken down into four main objectives:

- To discover the extent to which shared memories differ from individual memories.
- To explain the process through which any memory revision occurs.
- To explore the reasons for synchronizing a memory narrative.
- To consider the implications of memory negotiation for tourist experience design and marketing.

Literature Review

In this paper we are interested in the concept of negotiated or synchronized memories and the processes through which these occur (Wood, 2020). We take the view that

memory is not individually created, but jointly constructed and "manifested as a set of practical, cognitive, and affective attitudes which prolong past experiences in the present" (Jedlowski, 2001, p. 31).

This has resonance for tourism experiences which are expected to create memories that are shared with others. The prolonging of the past in the present through "social memory" is therefore of importance to tourism scholars and practitioners alike. We cannot fully understand the tourism experience without understanding how these shared versions of the experience are created post-trip through the formation of shared memories. We also need to better understand how this social memory influences and forms current attitudes, and consequently has a significant influence on future behavioral choices.

Taking an interdisciplinary approach this review begins by considering the latest work in the area of memory negotiation within the fields of psychology, social psychology, and sociology. Current tourism research is then reviewed within the light of findings within these wider fields. The section concludes with a conceptual framework which guides our own study.

Memory Negotiation Within the Broader Disciplines

The formation and purpose of memory has long been an important field of research within psychology and latterly within neuro-psychology. The effect of others upon this process, and therefore the "negotiation" aspect of memory, is a more recent development, and draws upon socio-psychology and sociological perspectives on shared memory. Here we discuss the recent findings in this area.

Wagner et al. (2021) explore the process of memory negotiation by investigating the formation of audience-consistent shared-reality accounts. Their empirical study concludes that biased memories are easily and quickly created to fit a desired shared reality and that this happens partly through audience tuning.

They find that we are very willing to create false, or less than accurate, memories in order to fit in with the person we are sharing the memories with, the "communication partner." This is not deliberate, manipulative, or mendacious but results from a desire to fit in with the audience, to form a shared reality. This is particularly interesting in that the "biased" memories result from the desired outcome rather than vice versa. An adapted memory is formed in response to the audience, enabling a shared reality to then exist.

Neuroscience has also recently shed more light on this process with the identification of an area of the brain that appears to be active in negotiating a shared neural code (the Default Mode Network). It is through this negotiated shared neural code that we establish shared meaning, shared narratives, shared communities, and our social networks (Yeshurun et al., 2021). This recent discovery is

a major step in identifying where memory negotiation takes place (in terms of neural processes) and its purpose. The Default Mode Network enables our memories to be shaped by, and shape those of others, through social interaction.

Yeshurun et al.'s (2021) findings support Wagner et al. (2021) in that there is little conscious duplicity put into telling a memory that is different from the one remembered. Our brains are shaped (biased memories formed) by our interactions with others.

This *shaping* is explored by Shamay-Tsoory et al. (2019) in their study of the different mechanisms of social alignment concluding that these are linked with “motor synchrony, emotional alignment, and conformity influencing one another in a reciprocal manner” (p. 174). As our study considers memory of experience rather than the experience itself, motor synchrony is of less interest. However, we recognize the importance of emotional alignment and aspects of memory conformity. Shamay-Tsoory et al. (2019, p. 174) refer to this process as the “prototype feedback-loop” which identifies misalignment, and “corrects” this through these aspects of social interaction.

Social interaction, and in particular the interpersonal context, are seen as of key importance in constructing memories of past experiences (Wagner et al., 2021). Wagner et al. (2021) call the process *audience tuning* motivated by the desire to create a shared reality. It is of interest that a driver for creating biased memories is not actually a desire for the facts/truth but for an agreed version of these, that is, in order to create a shared reality then memory bias is required. One of the major motivations for this shared reality creation is a desire to be socially connected with the audience (Echterhoff & Higgins, 2021).

In terms of conversations recalling the past, it seems the story told to an audience partner becomes the one that is believed by the teller, as they believe it is believed by the receiver (Higgins et al., 2021). The fact it is believed by the receiver makes the teller believe it is the truth, that is, “sharing-is-believing.” The version of events that is shared is believed by the sharer regardless of the reality. Thus, we create our own narratives and in sharing these they become the reality that we believe in. This has implications for post-trip marketing, and the encouragement of particular narratives, and the opportunities to share these.

Congleton and Rajaram (2014) explore this phenomenon from a neuroscience perspective, finding that shared representations of events align the organization of the memory itself. Their work suggests that participants who share a memory possess the similar cues needed to reconstruct it. This longer lasting change to the organization of memory differs for those who collaborate less in that the memory is shared/agreed at the moment of collaboration

but the shared structure dissipates over time. They suggest that “intimates” are therefore more likely to create shared structures of memories as well as the memories themselves as they “collaborate” more frequently and for longer. Similarly, Hirst and Echterhoff (2012) argue that if the memory sharing is limited to a single exchange it is less likely to affect what is remembered than multiple exchanges. They also argue that such small group conversations can extrapolate out to wider society and on to collective memory. The opportunities for this to happen have been greatly extended through social media use.

Of particular interest to our own research is the influence of shared memories on individual memories. The memory is not just of the moment, shared at the time with others, but remains the individual memory after sharing, that is, a new individual memory is formed due to sharing. Shared cues become important in triggering the memory structure and content, and seem to overwrite the previous individual cues (Congleton & Rajaram, 2014). This, in some ways, differs from Wertsch and Roediger's (2008) view that collective remembering can be conceptualized as more of a reconstructive process (e.g., Bartlett, 1932) rather than the retrieval or reactivation of a shared body of knowledge. They argue that, with each sharing, the memory is collectively reconstructed rather than recalled from previously formed shared cues.

Having considered the motivations behind shared memory formation and the processes involved, we also need to consider the effects of shared memory on attitudes and behaviors. It is well recognized in consumer behavior theory that memory influences and is influenced by attitudes, and that this has a profound effect on the consumer decision-making process (Eagly et al., 1999; Sanbonmatsu & Fazio, 1990; Van Kerckhove et al., 2011). Memory and attitudes have been less well studied from a social perspective. Here we consider the social formation of memory and its influence on attitude formation and behavioral intentions. Wyer and Albarracín's (2005) overview of memory, beliefs, and attitudes would suggest that any social alignment of memory will also influence activities that are known to be affected by memory, including the formation of consumer beliefs and attitudes. Others have also evidenced the importance of memory bias in word-of-mouth narratives with memory sharing clearly having an important influence on WoM process and influence (Delgado & Escalas, 2004). In sharing these created memory narratives both the teller's and listener's beliefs, and attitudes are formed.

Tourism Research and Memory Negotiation

The post-experience phase of recollection (Clawson & Knetsch, 1966), or reflection (Aho, 2001), has long been an integral part of recreation/tourism experience models. Memory sharing is considered to enrich the tourism

experience, create expectations for new ones, and trigger future intentions. Fennell (2009) emphasizes that the relationship between anticipated, on-site experience, and recollections is important, particularly since Rozin (1999) argued that most pleasure comes from anticipation or memories, not from the actual on-site experience.

There has also been recent research around tourist memory, in particular the relationship between experience and memory and, consequently, work that supports the development of memorable tourism experiences. For example, Kim et al. (2022a) found that tourism memory influences revisit intention and word-of-mouth, developing the Tourism Memory Characteristics Scale (TMCS). The scale is useful for autobiographical tourism memory capture but was not used for our own research where the focus was on sharing memories with others. In their more recent study, Kim et al. (2022b) found strong links between memory, mood, and behavioral intention, although they focus on individuals rather than shared experience memories.

In one of the few studies exploring memory sharing G. B. Yu et al. (2021, p. 1687) found that “posttrip experience sharing boosts the positive spillover effect of leisure travel satisfaction on tourists’ subjective well-being.” This implies that memory sharing extends the pleasure of the experience, and therefore explains part of the motivation for sharing. This builds upon Tugade and Fredrickson’s (2004) work finding that subjective wellbeing was enhanced by sharing memories of positive leisure experiences. G. B. Yu et al. (2021) also highlight how sharing “reinterpretations” of leisure experience strengthens social bonds. Their use of the word “reinterpretation” hints at the need to co-create a memory to suit the listener, the mood, and the need to feel good about the narrative.

These studies are useful in that they evidence that post-trip sharing enhances satisfaction and increases feelings of wellbeing. This reflects the wider literature on the need to create a shared reality through socialization but does not shed light on the *process* through which this happens. G. B. Yu et al. (2021) see this happening on an individual basis through non-direct sharing for example, social media, email, phone. Our research seeks to discover if this process is enhanced when the sharing takes place directly with others who also had the experience. This recognizes the social element of the experience and the recreation of this in remembering together, often face-to-face, with someone who was also there. We would argue that the wellbeing and attitudinal effect of this type of sharing is likely to be stronger than through social media especially when an agreed memory narrative emerges.

Memory and wellbeing is a theme that is picked up by several other tourism scholars. For example, Shaw et al.’s (2008, p. 24) study of family vacations focused on the stated long-term family goal of “creating memories that would enhance family cohesion and construct and

support a positive sense of family.” Memory making is therefore a strong motivator that implies that the memories need to be shared within the family at a later time in order to extend the experience, and reaffirm the family cohesion. Jepson et al. (2019) make a similar point in their study of memorable experiences on vacation and family togetherness.

Memory tourism (e.g., Marschall, 2012, 2015), although often focused on nostalgic trips to places with strong memories, also has relevance here. The memories formed, created, agreed after a tourism experience create a motivation to return to that experience, to relive it, to feel those remembered emotions again, and to share that with others (who were there before, and to show others who were not). An experience that creates strong personal memories therefore becomes a potential memory tourism product. Festivals fit this category as the memorable moments tend to be social, emotionally charged, and extraordinary as opposed to say the awe felt at nature (Buckley, 2022). Awe is a powerful and memorable emotion but not one that is necessarily shared at the time or shareable afterward.

Positive memories are often deliberately recalled to create positive moods and alleviate negative moods (Kim et al., 2022b). Remembering these together is likely to emphasize this effect resulting in positive moods for the sharers. This is further enhanced by the perceived synchrony of emotions or at least the perception of a shared reality (Páez et al., 2015; Wood, 2020). The positive moods resulting from positive emotional memories have a profound effect on behavioral intentions (Kim et al., 2022b; Wood & Kinnunen, 2020). Focusing on the negatives is likely to be more difficult when sharing, therefore creating opportunities to share extends the occasions on which positive memories are formed, negative memories forgotten, and moods lifted. Also of importance is that, in sharing often vividly remembered negative tourism experiences, a positive experience can result, and a newly agreed positive memory forms through an alternative shared reality.

Farmaki (2021) also reminds us of the importance of forgetfulness within tourism memory research. What is forgotten and why tells us much about the experience. Although her study explored the forgetting of crises, it also makes us reflect on what is forgotten by our participants, or at least what was not chosen as a story to share. Hirst and Echterhoff (2012) also discuss the phenomena of socially shared retrieval induced forgetting (SS-RIF). In that what you hear others remembering makes you forget the aspects not remembered by them. For example, after a vacation in Cancun one partner talks to the other about the memory of margaritas on the beach at sunset, in hearing this memory the other partner forgets the dropping of an ice cream on the same beach. We gain further insights into what appears to be forgotten by being able

to compare the two individual memories of a shared experience alongside the memory negotiation observed in the shared conversation.

Conceptual Framework

The above studies provide rich avenues of research for our study pointing to both aspects of the process and purpose of shared memory negotiation. Terminology is important here, in that if we talk about *negotiation* it suggests a toing and froing until the agreed narrative is decided upon, and both are happy. *Memory synchrony* suggests this happens more intuitively, and is based on synchronizing emotions rather than narratives. *Shared memory* merely suggests one agreed version and little alteration of the individual's memory, for example, "we agree that this is the memory we will share together but it has not changed what I remember." Some or all of these may be happening as friends and family share their memories in the months or years after their travel experience.

Audience tuning also has much to add to our understanding of this process in that relating a version of memory to please the audience can result in that memory becoming believed by the teller. *Coalescing* of memories implies a longer-term process that happens gradually as the individual memories are shared again and again. Whereas, a *shared reality* suggests wider social attunement but one that requires agreement on remembered events and feelings.

These terms clearly relate more to the process but allude also to the purpose. Previous research suggests that the purpose or goal of this refining of memories in sharing is to feel at one with others, to be part of a social group, to experience belonging, togetherness, and acceptance (Wood, 2020; G. B. Yu et al., 2021). All of these are important factors in overall wellbeing which we see as a potential outcome of the process. Other outcomes of interest to marketers are behavioral intentions, future choices, actions, and attitudes. Word-of-mouth is often more convincing if it emanates from a couple or group rather than an individual; behavioral choices will also be influenced by the agreement on the past, for example, "we had a great time let's do it again." It is likely, therefore, that it is not just the memory that is negotiated but also attitudes to the experience, plans for the future, and how "we" will talk about it to others.

Methods

In order to create an empirical study into the complex phenomena, conceptualized by Wood (2020), and discussed above, creative data gathering methods are needed. We are not interested in the reality of the experience but how it is remembered, and the narratives formed around those memories. As these narratives are often formed

through the influence of significant others, we chose to focus on pairs who had experienced festival tourism together. A method was needed that would allow us to gain a window into both individual and shared memories, and to "witness" the process of sharing and negotiation. We chose a qualitative and in-depth method designing the methodology in a humanist way in that taking part was enjoyable and potentially beneficial to our participants.

Self-Recorded Conversations

Data was gathered using a novel method of self-recorded conversations (Kinnunen et al., 2022) that offers a non-intrusive, participant-led process without the presence of the researcher. Firstly, we recruited participants who had stayed at any music festival for one or more nights with someone else. They were asked to recruit their festival companion for the research. After they both gave their consent for the study, they were asked to produce three recordings: recordings of their individual memories of that particular festival, and after that, a shared recording where they talked together about their memories. Each participant received an incentive worth 20GBP after completing the tasks (funded by the authors' institution).

Couple or pair interview methods have proven to be useful, especially if the participants know each other as they tend to ask each other questions that the researcher might not have thought of, and their conversation can reveal interesting power issues (Anantamongkolkul et al., 2019; Mavhandu-Mudzusi, 2018). However, in previous studies, these interviews have been conducted in the presence of the researcher. Audio diaries or self-interviews, on the other hand, do not have a researcher present but are monologs, not conversations (e.g., Keightley et al., 2012).

Our participants chose the place, time, and communication method freely (face-to-face, by phone, Google meet etc.), and were encouraged to use different props (program leaflets, photos, videos, music, messages of the time) to help their reminiscence. Received recordings demonstrated how the data collection method produced self-perpetuating, flow-like, emotionally charged narratives, occasionally including intimate moments that people normally share only with their closest friends. Our pairs forgot the imagined researcher fairly quickly, and started to talk openly and freely. They clearly enjoyed reminiscing about their trips to festivals, particularly since the data collection was done at the time of Covid-19 restrictions.

Emailed instructions were deliberately unstructured to facilitate the use of Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis. For the individual recordings (appr. 15 min), we asked the participants to "record yourself talking about your most vivid memory from a festival you attended with friends or family. Tell us about the festival, who you were with, what you remember, how you felt, how remembering now makes you feel, how you like to remember this,

Table 1. Selected Research Participants.

Country	Pair (pseudonyms)	Relationship	Festival
UK	Isla and Sam	Couple	Glastonbury, UK; Green Man, UK (4 nights)
UK	Sharon and Suzie	Female friends	Glastonbury, UK (4 nights)
UK	Emily and Beck	Mother and daughter	Beautiful Days Festival, UK (3 nights)
Finland	Sari and Albert	Couple	Pori Jazz Festival, Finland (1 night)
Finland	Joni and Aleksi	Male friends	Roskilde Festival, Denmark (7 nights)
Finland	Jenni and Laura	Female friends	Ruisrock Festival, Finland (2 nights)

who you share with etc.” For the shared recording (appr. 1 hr) the only instruction was to chat about the festival, and how it felt to reminisce about it.

The major challenge in the use of self-recorded conversations was the recruitment of participants since only 1% of people contacted completed the tasks. However, the richness of data, both in happenings and emotions, easily outweighed the extra effort needed for recruitment.

Sample

Research participants were recruited from the United Kingdom and Finland. These countries were chosen as they both have established festival tourism sectors. We had access to a database of festival-goers obtained from earlier survey research in these two countries, consisting of survey respondents who had opted-in to being contacted to take part in further research. Over 1,000 people were invited by email to take part. Altogether 13 pairs were willing to undertake the three recordings, and met the criteria of having attended together and stayed one or more nights. In order to do justice to the richness and depth of the narratives, and in line with IPA, we focus on six couples here (Table 1). The six were purposively selected based on the fullness of the recordings and to provide a mix of relationship pairs (couples, friends, family). The data presented here includes 18 recordings and over 16 hr of audio data in total. These recordings were transcribed verbatim, including audible reactions like laughter, sighs, chuckles. Both transcripts and recordings were used in the analysis phase looking for occasions where memories changed, merged, became agreed, and how that made the sharers feel.

Analysis

Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) “is concerned with the detailed examination of personal lived experience, the meaning of experience to participants and how participants make sense of that experience” (Smith, 2011, p. 9). The method was developed as guidance to explore and analyze research data more thoroughly than thematic analysis, although sharing similar grounds for thought (Moss, 2018, p. 101).

IPA was chosen for the analysis of this study as it fits well with our approach enabling a deeper understanding of meaningful, memorable, and emotional experiences. It was essential to share both the experience (as it happened or was thought to have happened), and the emotions related to it. These emotions were recreated when engaged in remembering individually and together. Looking for convergences and divergences is an essential part of IPA (Smith et al., 2021), and also the focal point of memory negotiation.

The analysis process followed is adapted from Smith et al. (2021):

1. Listening to each couple’s individual and shared recordings, taking notes on the stories that emerged, and any differences appearing between individual and shared memories, and then reading carefully through the transcripts again looking for stories that differ.
2. Marking stories that differ: What types of differences were there? Was the agreed shared memory either party’s individual one? Or was the agreed version a new one that came up in the shared conversation? This required several rounds of re-reading the corresponding transcripts.
3. Moving from descriptive to interpretative, revisiting the transcripts again: What might be the reasons behind the agreed version? Was either party dominant or more powerful? Did either party withdraw their version and if so, why? Defining major (super-ordinate) and minor (sub-ordinate) components (Hale et al., 2008).
4. Listening again to the audio-recordings of these excerpts, concentrating on what kinds of emotions were recreated as the outcome was negotiated in the shared conversation. Adding the emotional aspect (if not obvious in the transcripts) to the interpretation. This version of “live coding” (Parameswaran et al., 2020, p. 630) “is beneficial in preserving the voice of the participant.” This was particularly important in our study as no researcher was present during the recording.
5. Reliability was maintained through cross-researcher interpretation. Each transcript was read, and notes made, independently by two researchers from the

team. They then met to cross-check their interpretation and analysis.

Analysis steps 1 and 4 were done in the original language by a native Finnish or English researcher. The Finnish stories that were chosen for interpretation and comparison, were translated into English. Thus, all three researchers were able to do the interpretation and comparison work (steps 3 and 5), employing investigator triangulation (Denzin, 1978) for this part of analysis.

Besides the hermeneutic circle in the analysis, it should be noted that this also occurred in the process of data generation. Participants immersed themselves twice into the same experience. Thus, there was a triple hermeneutic as three people were trying to make sense of the same experience: two participants and the researcher (see also Smith et al., 2021).

In regard to saturation, the method itself does not suggest any strict definition for saturation since “data saturation is not generally a goal of the IPA approach, rather it is intended that full and rich personal accounts are obtained from the sample used, and concepts and commonalities explored across the sample” (Hale et al., 2008, p. 91). The number of cases (six pairs) was suitable for the purposes of an idiographic approach. Acquiring sufficient data was based upon the researchers’ judgment of validity and robustness. The research assured its data as valid by drawing on the established criteria of Lincoln (1995), and Lincoln and Guba (2000) in which they adjusted the focus from empirical replicability to assessing trustworthiness. This approach has underpinned previous research into festival experience using IPA (Moss, 2018; Moss et al., 2020). To add a further degree of robustness and assurance of validity, and to avoid criticisms of it lacking a process of checks (Morse et al., 2002), this research also utilized Yardley’s (2015, p. 108) four key criteria which are: “sensitivity to context”; “commitment and rigor”; “coherence and transparency” and “impact and importance.”

Findings

In line with IPA, here we present six stories from the data. We have maintained the voice and tone of our participants, and have edited the transcripts only in the interests of succinctness. The stories told have been selected as they demonstrate differences between the individual and the shared memories and, in the sharing, we gain a window into the negotiation process.

Each story is presented firstly as the two individual versions and then as told in conversation. We have added commentary to each where appropriate, making the analysis process more transparent.

In the story "I Told You That I Love You" (Table 2), although Sari and Albert had laughed about the burgers

many times, this is the first time they remember the “I love you” moment together. For 2 years Sari hasn’t known if Albert heard her.

To express what was said in a low voice by the grill required this shared reminiscence where the couple went through the whole festival experience in one session. The shared conversation produced a feeling of security since the researcher was not there, just the two people who trusted and loved each other. This facilitated the flow of emotions and experiences.

At the end of memory sharing, Sari stresses how enjoyable “remembering like this is” (just two of them, in a quiet, relaxed, and intimate atmosphere) and “somehow this brings us closer.” You can hear from the way they speak to each other that the memories are charged with emotions of love and affection, emotions that reemerge more powerfully as they remember.

In Sam and Isla’s story "Better With Friends" (Table 3), the negotiation results in an agreed and strengthened attitude to festivals in general, and to the one they’ve been to several times before. They agree explicitly on its desirable attributes, and confirm their intention to visit again. Individually Sam makes it clear he would return to Glastonbury (but with a group of friends), and Isla makes it clear that she’d prefer not to revisit.

In Sharon and Suzie’s "The 'You Left Me' Fall Out" story (Table 4), Sharon talks far more about her own feelings in the conversation with Suzie. Suzie laughs with each short interjection in what has become Sharon’s story. Agreement emerges on how they now feel about the story, and on how they felt at the time. The retelling of it helps make positive what was a negative experience at the time for both in different ways (Suzie felt guilt, and still does to some extent; Sharon felt anger and forgiveness). The story has now become something they can laugh about, enjoy, and share.

Both Aleksis and Joni are highly amused by the story “Oh F*ck, a Mojito Bus!” (Table 5). They blame it on tiredness plus the fact that they had been awake (and drinking) the whole trip from Finland through Sweden to Denmark.

The individual and shared memories appear to be the same except for small differences in details. They have recalled this anecdote several times together and with other people as well which might be the reason for a highly similar recollection. It’s clearly a story that they enjoy reminiscing about.

The dance tent story of Beck and Emily (Table 6) shows their differing memories of the same moment at the festival. One which the mother returns to in the shared conversation as a way of bonding with her daughter, and the creation of a funny anecdote for future sharing. Unfortunately, the daughter does not react in the way that is expected although individually she has very fond memories of the festival and her family being there.

Table 2. Sari and Albert (FI): I Told You That I Love You..**Context**

Sari and Albert chose to talk about the first time Albert went to the Pori Jazz Festival with Sari. Sari had been several times before. They both begin with the festival experience, the beautiful setting, the great weather, and the music. The story starts with them heading out of the festival area to pop into a tiny local grill.

Individual—Albert

In this recording, Albert talks about the walk from the festival site, the food they ate, and is amused by the grill offering. He mentions that they laughed about it afterward, indicating that they had reminisced about the experience previously.

When the gig ended, we slowly walked away, walked kind of around the park or festival site. And they had these amazing lights, it was kind of memorable, that walk. There were lots of people there, it was really great. And the last thing was maybe ... well, when we left, we went to eat something.

We thought that we'd grab Pori-burgers from a traditional grill. But I have to say that it was a bit too modern a version to be a real Pori-burger. That visit to the grill was a memorable one (chuckles), and, as a matter of fact, we've laughed about it quite a lot since it wasn't exactly what we thought or imagined it would be. But anyway, we've got good memories of it.

Individual—Sari

In her memory narrative, Sari talks more about people and the overall feeling.

The gig ended, as far as I can remember it was well over midnight, maybe twenty past. We started to wander with that huge mass of people. And there were lovely geraniums on the way. And there were people in restaurant tents at the festival site, and there were no disturbances. We walked calmly from there.

Our car was a little bit further, in the yard of a local shop. And we found a little grill, some local grill, and we ate Pori-burgers there. They had space for something like ten customers, but there were maybe a hundred people in there. It felt kind of funny, that after a world-class concert you enter a tiny local grill. We kind of continued the jazz party there, and from there we drove home, or actually to my grandma's.

Sari and Albert

In their shared memory, Sari and Albert painted a romantic scene and atmosphere when leaving the festival site.

Albert: It was an amazing environment, music and all... and the best company you can have.

Sari: Oh honey (kissing). Yes, and the milieu. The festival site is so beautiful, and the nature is right there, it's not some artificial concrete and asphalt thing, a random place where they play music on a big stage too loud. But the nature somehow, even the stage is in the middle of trees and everything is so beautiful, there's nothing contrived.

Albert: Yes. And when we left, there were those amazing lights, and lamps hanging from the trees. And that little bridge we crossed, there were those light bulb things.

Sari: And on the other hand there was also an end-of-summer feel... it was warm, but maybe autumn was in the air. But the darkness is so funny, when it's night and over 20 degrees, and it's pitch-dark and you walk around. And sometimes I felt, with the huge flower installations, remember, on those stands, geraniums and some flowers with exotic colors. So sometimes it felt, with those scents coming from restaurant tents, aromas of different foods, and the murmur of people talking, it felt like I was abroad.

The grill story starts similarly as the individual ones, and they laugh at the memories.

Albert: Remember those burgers, they were the world's best Pori-burgers (laughs).

Sari: Yea (chuckles), it was the authentic local grill.

Albert: It was so... it was a jazz-burger for sure... (laughs).

Then after talking about the atmosphere, Sari brings in an additional element

Sari: ... it was so funny, first we were at this world-class festival and then, just like that, at this tiny grill, there was a magic of its own, and I loved it. And I wonder if you remember—or maybe you didn't even hear—but that's where I told you the first time, when we were sitting there among those sausage-eaters that were quite drunk, I said, all of a sudden, that I love you (voice breaking).

Albert: (whispers) I sure remember.

For a while, Sari tries to continue with the story by turning back to the smells she vividly remembers.

Sari: It has stayed with me, the grill milieu and the smell of chips and sausage, a kind of burned smell, and for me that is linked to that festival memory quite essentially.

Albert: It all belonged to the whole thing.

But after realizing that Albert had actually heard her saying that she loves him, Sari gets teary. You can hear from the recording that they kiss.

Sari: Yes, and I'm getting a bit teary now (a sniffle).

(kiss)

From the audio recording, elements of mood and relationship power can be sensed in this dialog.

In the “I Deserve a Good Relationship” story (Table 7), both in her individual recording and in the shared one, Laura was adapting to the audience by controlling the content—not only in this story but in others as well. For example, she had planned beforehand what she would say in her very short individual recording. Then in the shared one, she refuses to talk about Jenni's relationship problem. Probably the imagined presence of the researcher

triggered her to control the content more than she might have done if the two of them had been talking casually.

Discussion

Although we had expected to be able to discuss the process, purpose, and outcomes of memory negotiation as separate phenomena, what we found is far more complex and interconnected. With this in mind, the discussion is

Table 3. Sam and Isla (UK): Better With Friends..**Context**

Sam and Isla are a couple who have been to many festivals together. Here they discuss their only visit to Glastonbury.

Individual—Isla

In the individual recording Isla briefly mentions bumping into friends at the festival

We bumped into someone, weirdly, someone that Sam went to school with years ago ... I loved that, that we were in the middle of this huge festival, and bumped into somebody that Sam used to know, and we had a few other friends that were there at the same time. So, that was nice. Her most emotion-rich memories are about her brother, the time spent with him, and seeing him on stage. Her partner, Sam, does not mention this in his individual recording.

I think Sam had gone off to watch another band with one of his friends at this time. So, I was just with my brother, and this was outside. The rain was just starting to creep in again, but I just loved it. I felt really happy standing next to my brother watching this great artist [Adele], and just having a really heartfelt moment with my brother. We felt that was really special; I felt that was really special.

Individual—Sam

Sam clearly regrets not being with friends at the festival and by implication, only being with his partner, Isla. He talks about this from the start and throughout his individual memories.

A big regret of mine is not going a few years before with a big bunch of my mates. But it was just the two of us which was a different festival experience to normal. Normally all of the other festivals I've been to, they've been groups of a dozen people. So, just doing it as a two was different. You've not, obviously, got as many people to riff off and as many people to experience it with. And then over the course of the weekend we bumped into a few more people who we knew, and for me that just really makes the festival experience. You know, it's not a little trip that you do with your partner, it's something that you should do as a group.

Sam continues to explain how it got better when they met friends, and how being just the two of them negatively affected his experience. Isla doesn't seem to remember it the same way.

More people means that you can sort of spread yourself a little bit more thinly across the festival and go and see different bands ... As a two that gets quite boring quite quickly, if it's not a band that you're normally into.

I would've loved to have gone on into the night at three or four in the morning, but we're not quite like that as a couple, but I think if I'd have been there as a group, I think I would've really hit the late-night places harder.

It's about the shared experience, not just with your immediate company. Me and my mate Ron went off to watch an artist that Isla would never have gone to watch, but because there was a few of us, it meant we could splinter off a little bit. When there's just two of you, you can't really do that.

Sam and Isla

When remembering the festival together, Sam continually brings the conversation back to how it would have been better with friends.

Isla gives him an opening into this, but uses the term "went off with" suggesting a slight criticism or a feeling of being left.

Isla: I dunno about you when you went off with your chums but I don't feel like I saw much arty stuff. What about when you went off with Ron, and you went to go and see somebody else?

Sam's immediate response is to make his "better with friends" point.

Sam: Well, I think it's good to have a festival experience with a big group of people. I think that makes it different... if there's just a pair of you, it's quite hard ... but when there's a group, you can break off, and then agree to meet up later.

Isla agrees but clearly does not feel as strongly about this. Sam continues to try and convince her.

Isla: Yeah. That was good. I don't think I'll ever go again. It is too big. It's too stressful.

Sam: That's why I think you need to go as part of a big group. Going as a couple is very hard, very challenging a lot of the time, but as a big group, it's so easy.

Isla tries to make this a positive memory but Sam's response is lukewarm.

Isla: But then we did have friends on both sides, didn't we?

Sam: Yeah. So, it worked out okay. We had a decent time. I would definitely go to Glastonbury again, but I'd want it to be part of a bigger group.

Isla then tries to find common ground in remembering other smaller festivals they've been to together.

Isla: I think it would be easier at Green Man [a smaller festival] because if we were to go as a couple, we could go off, and see our own things much more easily than we could do at Glastonbury... But I know what you mean. It's a big part of the fun, just hanging out and chatting with everyone.

Sam: I think that's my point. I think the festival experience shared with a group of people is exponentially different from just going to a gig.

Isla moves on to talking about seeing her favorite artist, and seeing her brother perform on stage. Sam immediately uses this to remake the "better with friends" argument.

Sam prompts: Yeah but why was it good though?

Isla: 'Cause we had our friends there, and they were all really excited ... and we'd bumped into your old friend from school, and we'd just got a nice little group together, hadn't we?

Isla then talks about how stressful and tiring festivals are, and that she much prefers smaller festivals. Sam again brings this back to wanting to go with friends.

Sam: (laughs) So, as usual, I'm the opposite. I absolutely love a festival, but I think it's about who you experience it with.

Isla: That's not me?

Sam: No, it's not. I think it comes down to being a group.

Isla then becomes self-deprecating saying she gets tired, and she must be getting old. They joke about this a little. They then find agreement by remembering the smaller festival they've been to many times.

Isla: I agree. What you've said about Green Man is exactly what I love about it... being able to just go back to the tent easily, come, come back in with our booze, go to different artists, and be able to just meet back up at the meeting point within a few minutes time. There's usually a few different groups of us that manage to just mingle together really well. That is amazing, and I love that. And some of my best festival moments have been on that bank at Green Man.

Table 4. Sharon and Suzie (UK): The “You Left Me” Fall Out..**Context**

Suzie and Sharon are friends who visited the festival together in a larger group of friends. It was Sharon's first festival.

Individual—Suzie

Suzie sets the scene with a fairly brief narrative on the journey. She quickly moves on to recalling the “you left me” story in her individual reminiscence. This comes across as well-crafted and probably told or thought about many times before. Suzie starts with scene setting, builds in emotions and laughs, and a happy ending.

Her tone is self-deprecating in order to create greater humor. She is also a little unsure of the “facts.”

I do remember that first day, I got quite drunk, quite early, and I'd had no sleep. So, we were all very excited to be there, and didn't eat much. It was very hot. So, all these things all combined. It's not an excuse because I had, maybe five pints of cider or something.

I remember we put the tents up but then we walked back to the cars to bring more of our stuff, and somehow I couldn't carry everything. So I must have had a bag on my back, I think, and carrying a box of cans as well, and they started falling out. I don't know what I had, but maybe I had a trolley? No, I didn't have a trolley. I don't know what happened but I must have walked faster than them because they were cleaning up my mess (laughs). I was sort of stood around waiting for them, and then when they did come, I kicked off, and this was just not like me at all. I had a go at them saying, “Oh, you must have left me.” I mean, logically, if they're coming from behind, and meeting me, I've left them, but my stupid little drunken brain didn't seem to acknowledge this.

So, yeah, I showed myself up, fell out with people, then went off somewhere, and watched something on my own.

I thought about what I'd done, and came back very contrite and apologized. I remember feeling nervous and really annoyed with myself because I was like, “it's only Wednesday, have I ruined this?” Like, “have I behaved so appallingly that my friends aren't going to want to know, and I've ruined Glastonbury already before it's even started?” But, thankfully, they accepted my apology, and they were just glad to have something on me, basically. (laughs) I mean, it gets brought up even now. It's 4 years ago. It gets brought up fairly regularly because it was so out of character for me. So, thankfully, Glastonbury wasn't ruined by me, and we were all friends again.

Suzie still feels some shame at her behavior because it is raised often by friends. In her own version she makes some excuses for it but is also quite hard on herself.

Individual—Sharon

Sharon's version is told early on in the recording (similar to Suzie) following memories of arrival at the site, nervousness, and excitement.

Suzie, who I was with, got really drunk, and kicked off in the queue, which is very unlike her. She got really ratty because it was such a long walk from where we were queuing. I think actually, we'd come into the festival, and we'd only carried the tent so we were going to go back out of the festival, and we'd stopped at the cider bar. So, we'd all had a couple of pints, and when we went back out to the car to get some stuff ... Suzie, obviously the alcohol and the heat had got into her, and she, like, kicked off in the queue, on the way back saying that we'd left her. And it was so out of character for her, that I just brushed it off. By the time we got back to the tent with all our alcohol, I just collapsed, falling asleep for a couple of hours. Suzie had taken herself off, I think, to have a bit of a calm down.

We laugh about it now, but it was just so out of character for her to behave like that, and I was just thrilled that it wasn't me, actually.

Sharon is a little more factual, and less forgiving. She makes some attempt to excuse her friend's behavior (e.g., out of character, strong cider, heat).

Sharon talks about her memories of Suzie's emotions rather than her own. She tells us how she thinks Suzie felt but tells us little about her own feelings until the “happy ending” where she is relieved the story is not about her.

Sharon and Suzie

In their conversation with each other, the story begins with trying to remember who was carrying what. The mention of a “trolley” starts the story.

Sharon takes the role of raconteur. Suzie allows this to happen due to “poor memory.” Sharon speaks confidently with the “facts.”

As the conversation continues Sharon puts Suzie “right” on much of the story, and they agree on a version.

Sharon: So, me and Hannah had carried the tent between us but I think you didn't carry much in. I remember us struggling more because when we decided to go back I'm like, “we don't need to go back because..”

Suzie: You'd got all your stuff, yeah.

Sharon: Yeah, and Hannah's like, “be a team player,” but I remember it being red hot, and I'm like, “I'm not going back, I don't need to, because it's still quite a trek,” Hannah's like, “oh, I've said we'll go back.” I'm like, “What?! Why have you said we'll go back? I don't want to go back.”

Suzie: Right.

Sharon was clearly annoyed beforehand at being made to trek back to the car when she did not need to. She does not mention this in her individual memory so wants to remind Suzie of it.

Sharon: And then we were coming back from the car, you had the trolley with some crates on it.

Suzie: Yeah, and I must have had the beer did I?

Sharon: I remember you trying to drag this trolley.

Suzie: I thought I... I misremembered then, because I thought I were carrying the beer.

Sharon: After it broke.

Suzie: Oh, okay. Right.

Sharon: So, the wheel broke, and I think you tried to put stuff back on again, but then ...

Suzie: I just lost interest (laughs).

*Sharon: As we got down the steep hill I think that's when you overtook us, and then when we got through the entrance, you were there, and you were like, “You f*cking left me!”*

Suzie: But how could you possibly have left me when I was in front of you?

Sharon: I just remember I was so calm about it, because normally I'd just bite back and I'd be fuming but it was so out of character for you that it just made me laugh, I'm like, “You're never get like that, I'm the dickhead, when I've had a drink.”

Sharon makes her friend feel better by stating it is normally her role. She re-emphasizes the out of character nature of Suzie's behavior, which is what makes it memorable and forgivable.

As in the individual versions, the story finishes with a happy ending.

Sharon: I remember collapsing, and I must have fallen asleep for an hour, and you were taking yourself off to calm down, then I just remember waking up, seeing that you'd called, and then we met up, and it was obviously fine but that was so funny, so out of character for you. So, I like to bring it up now a lot...

Suzie: Exactly. I've given you ammunition.

Table 5. Aleks and Joni (FI): Oh F*ck, a Mojito Bus!..*Context*

Aleksi and Joni are housemates at their first festival abroad, Roskilde in Denmark. Their story happens on the first day at the festival.

Individual—Aleksi

Amused, Aleks tells the long version of the story when they get drunk. As with Sharon and Suzie's story, Aleks also has excuses for getting so drunk (different alcohol culture, tiredness, too hot).

We got drunk from that wonderful alcohol culture that is so different in Denmark than at Finnish festivals. We got to the festival area, went to see OFF! ... later in the evening there was Noel Gallagher and Pharrel Williams. I don't remember ever seeing them because we just got a brilliant idea. We found this mojito bar, and Joni realized that in Denmark it is ok to sell doubles. And so Joni must have ordered a 1.5l jug of mojito that we named double-triple-mojito or something. We'd already drunk a lot that day, and we drank that, just the two of us.

I reckon I passed out where we sat with Joni after the mojito thinking what to do next. And somehow Joni got me up, and I think I fell on my back (chuckles), and didn't want to get up but wanted to stay there sleeping. I kind of flowed down on my back from this bench, and then Joni got me awake, and I stood up, and then "ok fine." So, "I'm here," and "I won't pass out," and as soon as I got myself up, Joni fell asleep there. He passed out on that same spot, and I then tried to shake him awake.

I got him awake, and we laughed about the Danish guys wondering about two Finns that were nearly passing out, kind of slapping each other to stay awake. But then we understood that this wouldn't work. We went back to the tent, and slept the rest of the evening. I think we slept something like 12–18 hr which is quite a luxury at a festival.

And Jessica and Emma came to see us the next morning, and told us that they had tried to wake us up in the tent by jumping on us. But no, we were in such a deep mojito sleep that we wouldn't wake up.

Aleksi says how they have reminisced about this incident several times with other people, warning them not to make the same mistake.

Joni and I often recall that double-triple-mojito-thing from our first trip. We have told this to people, and laughed at what happened to us as an educational example that when you go to a large festival, it's better not to drink those.

Another future lesson they learnt, according to Aleks, was how they got smarter on each trip abroad.

And each time, when you visit Roskilde, you are smarter on how to use money. Also, what to drink, and how to drink. You understand the importance of water for those hangovers, and that you don't have to be drunk all the time at the festival.

Individual—Joni

Joni's version is shorter but, in essence, the story is the same.

*The first festival day kind of went totally wrong for me and Aleks ... it was really hot, and you started, of course, traditionally by drinking quite a lot. And then we went to the festival area, and went to see OFF! I think. And then I see that there's a mojito bus. "You get mojitos with triple booze here, oh f*ck!" In Finland, you get nothing but one unit of booze. And I was like, "let's buy two for each of us!" (laughter) It wasn't anything like a good idea, it was a really bad idea. And we got totally, insanely drunk, and suddenly we rolled over on the lawn, we couldn't stay up anymore. We understood enough that "how we have to go back to the camping site, this won't work." It was something like six o'clock, and I remember that I saw maybe one song from OFF!. That was the first band we saw.*

... Somehow, we get into the tent, and both of us pass out, and wake up next morning around 9. And everyone had tried to wake us up but nothing could wake us. Isn't it a joke (chuckle) that you spend your first day like that, you see nothing. It's a traditional mistake, meaning that you shouldn't take mojitos with triple booze...

Aleksi and Joni

The shared story is triggered by the words "the first festival day."

Aleksi: But then, the first festival day.

Joni: The legendary first festival day.

Aleksi: I just looked at the schedule, and OFF! was playing at 5.30 in the afternoon. We did see that. It was half an hour, that gig. I think we saw it all the way through.

Joni: OK, I remember I only saw one song.

In the shared conversation, Aleks tries to persuade Joni that they saw the whole gig using remembered "facts" that Joni does not agree or disagree with but continues the story.

Aleksi: (laughter) I think they didn't have breaks 'cause it's HC punk, they just went full blast for half an hour. I think you just didn't notice that the song changed.

When talking about whether they started drinking already at the camping site, Aleks leaves it a bit open by saying "that's possible, I don't remember," without actually agreeing with Joni.

Joni: Wednesday continued pretty much so that we started with Salty Liquorice Vodka. I remember that we drank that at the camping site.

Aleksi: Yea, that's possible. I don't remember.

Joni: We drank a lot of Salty Liquorice Vodka, and then we left, like to see OFF!. And that's when we bumped into that legendary mojito bus. And we took two...

Aleksi has exaggerated the amount of mojito in his individual story (a 1.5l jug). Here they quickly come to an agreement that it was actually two glasses each. When reminiscing together, Aleks and Joni get excited, which is reflected in the way they speak. They are talking over each other. When the second one says something on top of the first one, the first one continues the original sentence after the comment.

Aleksi: Did we have a whole jug right away?

*Joni: No. I remember I was like "oh f*ck, a mojito bus!" And I was like "I'm getting us two mojitos right now..."*

Aleksi: Yea, that was your idea alright.

*Joni: ... "and make it triple booze per person." And we gulped them down REAL quick. They were f*cking good. I remember they were shockingly good. But that was a big mistake.*

Aleksi: ...and we must have thought that there was no point going back to the tent. So let's hang around in the festival area. And then we went to drink those mojitos, and after that we surely didn't see any bands any more that day.

Joni: No. I only remember that part when we were falling all over the place on the lawn.

Aleksi: I remember I was sitting on a bench and leaning back. But there was no backrest, and I just fell on the ground. And then I reckoned I'll just stay there and take a nap (chuckle). And then you woke me up.

(continued)

Table 5. (continued)

Joni: (laughter)

Aleksi: And then when I got up, you fell down (chuckle), and you didn't find the energy to get up. And then I was like "WAKE UP!" like almost slapping you or something. And those Danish guys were wondering, like what are these Finns doing. So, that was Wednesday then (chuckle).

Joni: I remember we got to our feet somehow and went to the tents... Like just had to go and get some sleep. The way I remember it is that we reached the tents, and passed out in a second, and woke up in the morning.

Aleksi: Yea, that's how I remember it too.

Joni: ... people were also trying to wake us up.

Aleksi: I remember that it was Emma and Jessica who said they were like jumping on top of us, like "wake up!" But we didn't wake up. We just kept sleeping. But I think we were quite sleep deprived at that point.

Joni: Right. We'd just kept going through that whole boat trip [from Finland to Sweden] and all Tuesday.

Aleksi: Yea, not much shuteye.

structured around our four objectives drawing together the six cases alongside the literature review under each heading.

The Extent to Which Shared Memories Differ From Individual Memories

Though our participants had quite often the same experiences and memories, many differences were revealed in the individual recordings. These often also came up in the conversations, and here we could witness the negotiation, influence, and resulting agreement (or not) take place. In some cases, agreement was "surface" level with some masking or attunement, in others we could see a determination to really agree, and create a shared reality (Wagner et al., 2021).

We might assume that as our participants all have relatively close relationships with their conversation partner, there is likely to have been many other opportunities to share these memories (Congleton & Rajaram, 2014). However, some of the conversations suggest this might not have happened as there are still areas of contention, debate, and surprise.

The individual memories were markedly different from the shared ones. This is not necessarily in the overall content but in the way the narrative was structured, the emphasis, the tone, and the emotional content. In some cases, this was also seen in the variation in the stories chosen to recall. We can assume, based on Congleton and Rajaram's (2014) study, that an altered individual memory might, in some cases, develop from the negotiation and agreement we saw taking place in these conversations.

Although, we cannot evidence that sharing memories influences individual memories (since the individual memories were collected before the shared ones), it could be seen that those who said that they had talked about certain incidents several times after the festival, had quite similar individual memories (e.g., Joni and Aleksi). This would fit with Yeshurun et al.'s (2021) argument that our brains are shaped by sharing memories through the negotiation of a shared neural code.

The Process Through Which Any Memory Revision Occurs

In the joint recordings we saw examples of audience attunement (e.g., Sharon and Suzie), negotiation (e.g., Isla and Sam), and synchrony (e.g., Sari and Albert).

Audience attunement is likely to be quite different with a deeper knowledge of the other than with a stranger. However, we cannot assume that they are already attuned, and we see this developing in several of the conversations. Wagner et al. (2021) emphasize the importance of interpersonal context in audience tuning, and Echterhoff and Higgins (2021) see a major motivator for shared reality creation as the need to be socially connected to the audience. We see aspects of attunement with Sam and Isla, Joni and Aleksi, and with Sharon and Suzie. The lovers, Albert and Sari, would appear to be attuned to each other's memories yet we still see this strengthened by a sharing of a new memory from the festival. The attunement does not happen with Beck and Emily, which affects the wellbeing effects of the reminiscence, and although Laura may feel attuned to Jenni, her unwillingness to discuss how Jenni felt at the time suggests some misalignment.

In Isla and Sam's toing and froing about the festival experience and "friends"—they share until they can agree. The negotiated agreed memory is that big festivals can be fun (if better weather and more friends) but that their memories of the smaller festivals encapsulate what is best about festival tourism, and most strongly affect their attitudes and behavioral intentions—"we might go to Glastonbury again but we'll definitely go to Green Man again with friends." Here we see further evidence for Higgins et al.'s (2021) view that if the narrative we share is believed (agreed with) by the other person, it becomes the reality we believe in. Sharing is believing, and attitudes are formed based on this believed narrative. This story also illustrates Shamay-Tsoory et al.'s (2019) correcting of emotional memory misalignment through a feedback loop.

Much of the memory synchrony appears to rely on emotional alignment in that it depends upon agreeing on

Table 6. Beck and Emily (UK): Dance Tent..**Context**

Emily is Beck's mother, and they often go to the same small festival with a wider circle of family and friends. Both talk individually about how good it is to have an intergenerational crowd at the festival. Their own group includes three generations of the same family.

Individual—Beck

Beck (the daughter in her 20s) talks about the dance tent and her mother.

There's also a tent that does dance music, like house and techno, and drum, and bass. So, that's always quite fun. We [Beck and friends] usually end up in there at about three o'clock in the morning (laughs), and that's usually the tent where people in the age bracket of 18–25 tend to be. There are a lot of other tents as well that do more, .. I would class them as older bands, but Mum would probably disagree (laughter), but they are older bands and not sort of dance music.

A little later she mentions the dance tent again alluding to the story her Mum will tell. . . . *we'll just sit around our little camp site with our food and stuff, just chatting about what happened the night before (laughs), and who embarrassed themselves. Probably be Mum in the dance tent, embarrassing herself, but she makes up for it by making a good bacon sandwich the next day.*

Individual—Emily

Emily (the mother) tells her story of the dance tent with a certain pride and pleasure at being accepted by her daughter and her friends. *On the Saturday I had probably had a little bit too much to drink in the day and then Beck, my daughter, and her friends had decided to go to the big dance tent that attracts all the young people that are at the festival. . .*

So. . . I'd had a few drinks, and my brother and I decided that we would go the rave tent, just for a laugh, really just to embarrass my daughter, we decided it would be really funny to go in, because we would be obviously one of the older ones with me being in my forties and my brother in his forties as well.

So, we went rushing into the dance tent, guns blazing, into the middle of all these young people, who were all dancing, and really getting into it. My daughter spotted me, and decided that it would be absolutely hilarious to come running over, and introduce me to all these friends that she'd met. Whereas I thought I'd probably embarrass her, I didn't really embarrass her at all. She was actually pleased to see me there, and like, "oh, this is my mum this is my mum." So, we were all dancing together with all these young people, accepting us into their whole little gathering in this dance tent, which was great. . .

Beck and Emily

This was clearly a very special moment for Emily, and one which she wants to reminisce about with her daughter.

Emily: We met up with you in the dance tent that night.

Beck: Yeah. We always meet up in the dance tent at some point.

Emily then tells the imagined listener the story rather than Beck.

Emily: That was really funny. Me, er, my brother and I went to the dance tent, and we were, sort of, dancing with loads of 18- and 19-year-olds in the dance tent, and Beck sort of spotted us in the middle of the crowd, and you were like, "Oh, no, that's my mum and her brother, my uncle." (laughter)

Beck's response is short and indicates an unwillingness to have a laugh with her mother about this memory.

Beck: Yeah.

Emily continues but sounds a little deflated.

Emily: Um, yeah. So, I used to really like dance music. So, it was really good when we all kind of got together. The young people and older people all together in the dance tent, dancing around, which is really good. And (laughs), yeah, I don't think you were too embarrassed about me, were you?

Beck: No. No, it's fine.

Emily then changes the subject as she is not getting the response, or shared moment she hoped for.

how we feel about it rather than the facts of the memory (e.g., Sharon and Suzie, Sam and Isla) (Shamay-Tsoory et al., 2019). When this emotional alignment does not take place, as with Beck and Emily, and Laura and Jenni, there appears to be a lost opportunity to feel good about the memory, and to feel good when remembering. This relates well to the previous research on the wellbeing benefits of perceived emotional synchrony (Páez et al., 2015; Wood, 2020). Our pairs did not have to feel the same, but they did have to believe that they felt the same for the reminiscence to increase their wellbeing.

The Benefits of Synchronising a Memory Narrative

No matter what the route, the resulting shared memories undoubtedly had an impact on our participants' wellbeing (Echterhoff & Higgins, 2021). For most, this came from a feeling of belonging with the other, of reawakened

emotions and often, more simply, from having a laugh about a shared moment. A lack of agreement left one or the other feeling uncomfortable as we saw with Beck and Emily, and at stages with Sam and Isla.

When reflecting on how the reminiscence felt, participants stressed how empowering or liberating it was to go back to the festival memories particularly at the time of Covid-19 restrictions when they were forced to avoid face-to-face social contacts. "Oh no! Now I really started to miss Ruisrock (chuckle) and normal everyday life" (Jenni). Advancing the work within tourism on positive memory sharing (Kim et al., 2022b; Tugade & Fredrickson, 2004; G. B. Yu et al., 2021), our participants show that even sharing negative memories can enhance wellbeing. They feel good/better for being able to discuss unpleasant memories for example in the "you left me fall out"; "mojito hangovers," and "not being with friends" stories. Sometimes the wellbeing results from assuaging

Table 7. Jenni and Laura (F): I Deserve a Good Relationship..**Context**

Jenni and Laura are friends reminiscing about their first Ruisrock together. They have the same kind of musical taste, and always attended the gigs together. They sang and danced a lot.

Individual—Jenni

Jenni remembers the gigs quite vividly, and connects them with her state of mind at the time. She had relationship problems, and the songs, plus happy couples around her, reminded her of that situation.

... around the time of the Ruisrock festival, I had some relationship problems, couple trouble (chuckle). A potential relationship didn't happen, and at that point the music of Ida Paul and Kalle Lindroth [a Finnish duo singing romantic pop songs]... It's always been like a lifeline, especially in those situations when things get a little tough. We were standing up front and, like, there's no doubt how much those songs mean to me. There we were, singing them from the bottom of our hearts. And I felt that music in a totally different way (chuckle).

It even felt kind of empowering and healing. You get to shout "Who are you to me" [the name of the song is actually "Who am I to you"]. Or "Say my name out loud / if you are with someone else now / but you can't get over me." These words hit the spot then, and touched me incredibly deeply.

Another memorable band for me was Younghearted [a Finnish band] ... they also fit the healing (chuckle) theme because they only sing really syrupy love songs. When I was watching all those couples who were listening to those songs in each other's arms, and living the moment, and listening to those words. It was so wonderful, the atmosphere.

And it was like so bittersweet, cause my own heart was broken at the time. But at the same time I felt like no... I really DESERVE someone who will come with me to listen to this, and about whom I can sing all these words, and really mean it. I DESERVE a good relationship.

At this point Jenni reminisces about how special it was to be with her friend,

I remember how we were, jumping and dancing there with Laura. We just heard all of those big love songs, and at that point I was also very grateful that I had such a wonderful friend who carry me through one time to another and whom you've known for so many years ... And laugh from the bottom of your heart with and share JUST everything. And then I realized that I don't need anyone. I need my friends and myself, and everything's going to be fine. That was somehow also a very wonderful moment.

Jenni is more emotional in her individual recording. She says how surprised she is at how moved she was when remembering the festival. She goes through a process from sorrow to empowerment and healing during her individual reminiscence.

I'm surprised how moved I am when reminiscing about this festival. It feels like it's been a real long time since that stage of life. Things have moved forward so much. After that, I've moved from home, and started to study, and found a new relationship, and lots of new people into my life, a new job and everything.

Individual—Laura

Laura's individual recording was quite short, and she did not talk about Jenni's feelings or relationship issues. Possibly she is being discreet in not discussing her friend's private life, or she wants to remember the happy moments together, and not Jenni's previous sadness.

Jenni and Laura

In the shared conversation, Jenni starts talking about her relationship sadness on two occasions, but in both cases, Laura ignores the subject.

Jenni: And more about those gigs. I remember Ida Paul and Kalle Lindroth. And Younghearted.

Laura: Ooo. I remember that as well since it was so wonderful.

Jenni: I feel like they've been healing gigs for me at that point. Cause I was already broken (chuckle). The Younghearted gig... there were loads of couples around us, all over the place. But then I remember that was maybe the first time I felt like it didn't bother me at all even though there were people around me who had just found the love of their life. It was more like I was so happy I was there with you. It made me feel like everything's going to be OK. I'll get that, too, at some point.

Laura does not want to talk about Jenni's heartache or her role in the healing process, and talks about the festival experience.

Laura: It was great to just experience that together. It didn't affect anything in principle... of course it meant something in who you were with. But at that moment it didn't affect me by any means.

Jenni: I didn't feel like I was missing out on anything because I'm not in some relationship.

Laura insists on talking about the gig and its atmosphere, not about Jenni's ended relationship.

Laura: I have to say that it was wonderful. It was kind of, one of those more peaceful gigs in a way, but in a good way. The atmosphere was so relaxed.

guilt, from creating a shared moment of laughter, or from recognizing that something has been learnt.

We see this in the mother and daughter dance tent dialog where the mother attempts to remember a possibly embarrassing moment as an amusing anecdote to laugh about together. Agreement is not achieved here which may indicate the effect of mood and/or the importance of power and influence in the relationship. At this point of sharing the daughter has the power. We know, from the individual recordings, that she remembers her

mother in the dance tent, and that she loves going to the festival as a family but, at this point of sharing, she's unwilling to join in and share a remembered moment with her mother.

Our conversation method enabled us to also see the wellbeing benefits of simply talking. As Koudenburg et al. (2017) found, wellbeing and a sense of belonging can emerge from just having the conversation regardless of what the conversation is about. We witnessed our pairs using conversation as the tool through which shared

realities were formed, and, in particular, how shared memories were formed.

The wellbeing that appears to result from shared memories is grounded in feelings of acceptance and belonging within the created shared reality (Kim et al., 2022b; Wood & Kinnunen, 2020). In our pairs we saw this take place in several ways. For Albert and Sari it was by cementing existing strong ties. Suzie and Sharon, and Joni and Aleksis used the shared memory to reaffirm their friendship. Sam and Isla worked out differences of opinion so that they could move on to planning their next trip together.

Shared discussions showed a tendency to form a shared reality. They also created new memories as Laura illustrated: “Somehow it [individual recording] was more difficult. Now when we talked together, I noticed I got vibes from you all the time. All the time more and more things coming to mind.” In the shared reminiscence the pairs relived the festival atmosphere and experience, and it made the memories clearer and more detailed but also more reconstructed (Wertsch & Roediger, 2008).

The shared conversation produced a feeling of security since the researcher was not there, just the two persons who trusted each other. This facilitated the flow of emotions and experiences, particularly in the shared conversation. The strong bond that pairs might have had was strengthened further through the shared conversation and remembering shared experiences together.

We see evidence of memories being made to fit with the person the memories are being shared with, for example, Isla is “made” to remember what fun it was being with friends when watching the headliner. This reflects Wagner et al.’s (2021) conclusion that biased memories result from the desire for a shared reality. Isla does not remember that she felt the festival would have been better with friends until she makes her memories fit Sam’s. At the same time Sam convinces himself of his memory narrative as it is gradually accepted by Isla (Higgins et al., 2021).

Conflict avoidance also emerged as an important factor in memory negotiation. Arguing about the “true” chain of events is something that might have started but then abruptly ended with statements like “it’s possible” or “might have been” even though the individual memory was different. One interpretation is that the pair does not want to jeopardize a pleasant festival memory or enjoyable reminiscence session by arguing about something irrelevant. Instead, they form new memories that they can both agree upon. Again, it would be interesting to know if this is then the memory they individually hold on to (Congleton & Rajaram, 2014).

The move toward avoidance often happened after other persuasion had failed. We saw this persuasion in the use of “evidence” to substantiate one version of events. This side-stepped confrontation with a friend or partner

per se, by bringing in more impersonal arguments. For example, several pairs frequently turned to their smartphones to show photos, videos, or messaging from the time. For Sam and Isla, Sam led Isla along a memory path that included her having fun with friends. These were not memories she shared in her individual recording but ones that helped form an agreement. Switching to talk about a festival they both enjoyed also avoided the potential “better with friends” conflict. Sharon and Suzie remember a moment of conflict but have already found a way to frame the memory so that the conflict at the time is now remembered as amusing, forgiven, and understood.

This was also seen in the omission of certain memories (Farmaki, 2021). For example, Jenni talks individually about how they met a boy who was interested in Laura. Laura does not mention this at all in her recording even though it seems that all three of them spent time together at the festival, talking and dancing. In their shared conversation, Jenni starts to talk about this, but Laura changes the subject. She clearly does not feel comfortable to share this story with the audience (imagined researchers). She wants to control the shared content by changing the subject and concentrating on other aspects of the festival. This opportunity to rework sometimes uncomfortable moments is undoubtedly an important factor in the wellbeing effect of negotiating agreed memories.

The Implications of Memory Negotiation for Tourist Experience Design and Marketing

Tourism marketers, and particularly festival marketers, have tended to focus on creating and marketing the experience with less emphasis on customer relationship building and post-trip campaigns. In other sectors it has long been recognized that consumers are buying memories and that these are as much the “product” as the experience itself (Shaw et al., 2008; Q. Yu et al., 2021). Understanding how memories are formed, shared, and changed is therefore vital for the design and marketing of the memorable experience and for post-experience campaigns that leverage the memories and generate loyalty, positive word-of-mouth, and repeat purchase (Eagly et al., 1999; Sanbonmatsu & Fazio, 1990; Van Kerckhove et al., 2011).

In several examples we saw the formation of beliefs and attitudes taking place as social alignment was achieved through agreed memories (Wyer & Albarracín, 2005). For example, in the Mojito bus story both friends agree on future behaviors in relation to drinking, and also state how they will tell others to avoid double measures, and not get too drunk too soon. In Sam and Isla’s story we see them agree on what makes festival tourism fun, and, therefore, on their intention to attend the smaller festival in the future.

Although many of the memories refer to the extraordinary elements of experience, we also acknowledge Goolaup and Nunkoo's (2022) concept of "synstructure" within their experiences. The ordinary, remembered routines form just as important a role within the overall experience, and are remembered fondly, indeed the act of repeatedly sharing the memory often creates synstructure from extraordinary experiences (Bhattacharjee & Mogilner, 2014). Both anti-structure and structure combine positively in the shared memories (Sterchele, 2020; Turner, 2017). Repetition via memory and via repeat visit is also an important creator of structure in what would be anti-structure elements, for example Sam talks fondly of the routine of "forming the camp," Sharon and Suzie create order from a chaotic moment through repeating and agreeing on the story. This also has implications for how extraordinary tourism experiences are marketed, highlighting the routine, or more importantly the creation of traditions, as well as experiencing the new and the different (Arnould & Price, 1993; Neuhofer et al., 2020). Campaigns that illustrate both elements would therefore be more successful in marketing anticipated memories (Fennell, 2009).

The desire to reconstruct memory to create a shared reality, to feel belonging, and to gain a sense of wellbeing was clearly evidenced in our pairs (Wood, 2020). The complex processes through which this happens highlights the importance of these post-trip experiences for tourism marketers (Aho, 2001; Clawson & Knetsch, 1966). This is where bad memories can become good, where the story that will be further shared is agreed, where lasting attitudes are formed, and where behavioral intentions can be concretized. Influencing these post-trip moments is therefore an important challenge that needs to be addressed by marketers.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The findings illustrate how memories merge, are negotiated, attuned, and altered to fit the needs of the teller and/or the listener. The outcome, and motivator for this is to achieve a shared reality within which we feel a sense of wellbeing (Shaw et al., 2008). Memories enable this shared reality to be built regardless of the "truth" of the remembered experience (Higgins et al., 2021). The memory becomes a tool through which social attunement, belonging, and acceptance can be achieved (G. B. Yu et al., 2021). This undoubtedly leads to feelings of wellbeing but the wellbeing also develops from the reminiscence process itself (Aho, 2001; Clawson & Knetsch, 1966).

Remembering a trip away with someone you shared the experience with undoubtedly enhances this process. The visit or vacation is undertaken in order to create memories that can be shared with friends, family, other group members (Jepson et al., 2019; Shaw et al., 2008).

There are many opportunities therefore to recall events or feelings that were out of the ordinary, or at least different from everyday life. Good or bad, these memorable moments provide the building blocks for a "coming together" in remembering.

We saw memory sharing being used to avoid or reduce conflict, to change attitudes, to create new emotion-rich moments, and to plan for the future. The memory negotiation process was highly influenced by the strength of emotions felt at the time and in remembering. Much of the synchrony emerged from a coming together in how our participants felt rather than purely in the factual aspects of the memory. There was clearly much enjoyment in feeling those emotions again and in the new emotional experiences shared as they remembered the past (Páez et al., 2015; Wood, 2020). More difficult emotions were adeptly navigated away from, with participants finding areas of agreement and positivity.

A further overarching aspect that we saw in many of our pairs was the role of power and influence. In some conversations we saw memories being used to assert power in the relationship or in the insistence on a dominant narrative. An interesting avenue for future research would be a better understanding of the power and influence status of "collaborators," and the influence of that on shared memory and hence word-of-mouth (Delgadillo & Escalas, 2004).

From a tourism marketing perspective our findings show that we need to create memorable experiences but also design them so that the memories are easily shared and shareable (Tugade & Fredrickson, 2004). In doing so value is added through new emotion-rich episodes extending the experience felt far beyond the moment (Wood, 2020). This might be through developing platforms and opportunities for this to happen for those who traveled together, the people they met along the way, with others who had similar experiences. Such opportunities will improve positive word-of-mouth but also influence attitudes and future behaviors (Eagly et al., 1999; Sanbonmatsu & Fazio, 1990; Van Kerckhove et al., 2011; Wyer & Albarracín, 2005).

It also seems that opportunities for reminiscence can encourage the changing of negative experiences into positive memories. This also suggests that post-trip surveys need to be undertaken longitudinally. Asking the week after might elicit a bad memory whereas a year after, through sharing, the story has become valuable and therefore positive.

Although we have focused here on extraordinary experiences (other than the everyday) we also saw evidence of shared memories being used to create repeated traditions, or synstructure, and through this greater belonging. This may be through simply repeating the memory sharing or in planning a similar future experience. This has implications for future research which explores the ordinary versus the extraordinary in terms of

shared memory value and influence (Bhattacharjee & Mogilner, 2014; Neuhofer et al., 2020).

Our findings have led to many other avenues that require further understanding. Firstly, repeating the process but adding a longitudinal element would discover if individual memories a year later remained as they had been, or were now retold as the shared memory. A longitudinal study could also track how the shared story spread between and beyond close friends and family, and the role in memory reconstruction. This would provide further understanding of how collective memory is formed (Hirst & Echterhoff, 2012). A further extension of this research might also contrast memory sharing in conversation with memory sharing via social media, and to explore memory sharing in larger groups.

Secondly, as our two locations are culturally similar (in terms of festival tourism), we did not set out to explore cultural differences. Follow-up studies in non-similar cultures would therefore add a depth of understanding of how culturally bound the desire to agree a memory might be and the outcomes of this.

Although wellbeing appears to be the greatest benefit achieved from agreeing a memory, we saw many instances of conflict avoidance and resolution. This would be an interesting avenue of future focused research in this area, and might encompass the roles, power, and influence of the sharers. This would have implications for marketing and in particular word-of-mouth influence.

Having designed an innovative methodology for our study, we are very cognizant of the limitations that future research using a similar approach might address. One potential issue was that in forcing or triggering memories and the sharing of these we created unnatural situations for our participants. In fact we felt that some of the wellbeing benefits came from a forced reminiscence that we might not normally make time for. With this in mind, the method could be used as an intervention both for marketing and wellbeing purposes. If we can create sharing time, then both will benefit.



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Tourism, Leisure and Hospitality Management 3 out of 137 | Transportation 4 out of 117 | Geography, Planning and Development 3 out of 747

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SCImago Journal Rank (SJR)

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Tourism, Leisure and Hospitality Management 2 out of 129 | Transportation 4 out of 116 | Geography, Planning and Development 4 out of 741

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Privacy

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Sources: Journal Citation Reports (Source Clarivate, 2022), Scopus®, 2020 release and Google Scholar.

Readership

Full Text Usage

564,821

Full text usage is the sum of PDF and HTML downloads from the journal platform during the prior calendar year.

Abstracting and indexing

This journal is included in the following abstracting and indexing databases.

- A Matter of Fact
- CAB Abstracts Database
- CABI: Forestry Abstracts
- CABI: Global Health
- CIRET - Centre International de Recherches et d'Etudes Touristiques
- CRN: Business & Industry
- Cambridge Scientific Abstracts
- Clarivate Analytics: Current Contents - Physical, Chemical & Earth Sciences
- Corporate ResourceNET - Ebsco
- Current Citations Express
- EBSCO: Business Source - Main Edition
- EBSCO: Vocational & Career Collection
- GEOBASE
- Geographical Abstracts: Human Geography
- Land, Life & Leisure
- Leisure, Recreation and Tourism Abstracts (in CAB Abstracts Database)
- MasterFILE - Ebsco
- OmniFile: Full Text Mega Edition (H.W. Wilson)
- PsycINFO
- Rural Development Abstracts
- Scopus
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