



What happens during Asynchronous Text-Based Discussions in an Online Learning System?

Professor Mark W. Aulls, Ahmed Ibrahim, & Xihui Wang McGill University, Montréal, Canada

Asynchronous Online Discussion (AOD)

- AOD is a text-based computer-mediated communication environment that allows individuals to interact with one another without the constraint of time and place.
- **Discussion** entails messages, dialogues, interactive events, and discourse.

Background

Significance of the study:

- Student discussion has been identified as key component of online discussion, where learning takes place (Ertmer, et al., 2007).
- Prior research has suggested that limited student contribution in asynchronous online discussions appears to be a persistent and widespread problem even among graduate students (Hewitt, 2005).
- Research is mixed regarding whether the instructor or the students should act as a facilitator of online instruction (Mazzoln & Madison, 2003; Poole, 2000).

Background

Empirically, issues identified with AOD are:

- Limited contribution, and not seeing the need for online discussion (e.g., Guzdial and Turns, 2000; Masters and Oberprieler, 2004).
- Not knowing what to contribute (e.g., Poscente and Fahy, 2003; Dennen, 2005).
- Exhibiting surface level thinking (e.g., Yang et al., 2005; Schellens et al., 2005).
- Technical aspects (e.g., Cifuentes et al., 1997; Wasko and Faraj, 2000).
- Pre-empting student problem (e.g., Chen and Chiu, 2006; Xie et al., 2006).

Background

- Our instructional design followed these research-based guidelines in order to increase participation:
- Selecting discussion topics that directly relate to students' main curriculum (e.g., Dennen, 2005; Hummel et al., 2005).
- Making the online discussion mandatory or giving incentives such as grades for student contribution (e.g., Cifuentes et al., 1997; Yeh and Buskirk, 2005).
- Giving clear explanations of the purpose of the online discussion (e.g., Cheung and Hew, 2005; Jung et al., 2002).
- Using posting deadlines for student contributions (e.g., Kienle and Ritterskamp, 2007).

Research Questions

- 1. How do graduate students perceive the contribution of AOD to higher-order learning in the context of an advanced qualitative research seminar?
- 2. How well do student's perceptions of the contribution of AOD to their learning correspond to the quality of their verbal interchanges ?
- 3. What relationship does a student's approach to learning and studying have to the quality of verbal interchanges that arise among pairs of students assigned to participate in AOD?

Design and Methods

Design:

- Instrumental case study (Stake, 1990)
- Purposive convenience sample of 10 graduate students enrolled in Ed. Psych. PhD .

Procedures:

• All students were expected to participate in AOD. The course purpose was to develop a qualitative PhD or MA research study, to have hands-on experience in data collection and data analysis, and to learn about 5 approaches to QR from which to select the design of their study.

Data:

- Digital records of AOD verbal interactions and time stamped records
- Survey of Perceptions of AOD Experiences
- Study Process Questionnaire

Validity Threats

- **Credibility/Internal Validity:** Is what we claim we observed, what really happened?
- Prolonged engagement:13 weeks of AOD records for all participants
- Triangulation of data sources: AOD Records of Discussion (1700 logins), Survey of Perceptions of AOD Experience, Study Process Questionnaire
- **Dependability Validity:** Under the same circumstances would the same results be found?
- Open coding of data
- Content analysis
- Inter-rater reliability

Result (1)

- 9 Dimensions (D) of students perception of AOD experiences:
- D1 Negative Consequences (0)
- D2 Facilitation of Discussion (-)
- D3 Value of Participation (+)
- D4 Discussion Results in Learning Outcomes (+)
- D5 Indirect Acquisition of Learning Strategies (+)
- D6 Meta-cognitive Influences on Learning (+)
- D7 Contribution to face-to-face Learning in Class (+)
- D8 Promotion of Collaborative Learning(+)
- D9 Participation Shaped by Course Design Features (+)

Result (2)

• Large differences occur between pairs in the construction of discourse.

	Number of	Number of	Number of	Number of	Number of	Number of
	WebCT	messages	participations	academic	academic	words
	log ins*	for course	in dialogue	dialogues	discourses	generated
Pair 1: A	198	22	15		\checkmark	
в	166	19	14			
Total			29	7	6	6,331
Pair 2: C	202	18	4			
D	202	8	2			
Total		26	6	2	1	8,493
Pair 3: E						
F	161	10	8			
Total	104	13	20			
		23	28	5	3	7,361
Pair 4: G	251	16	37			
н	254	18	33			
Total		34	70	18	10	30,520
Pair 5: I	155	20	7			
1	170	15	9			
Total		35	16	5	1	6,462

* In another Graduate Course

Result (3)

Students with deep motive and deep strategies are associated with pairs of students who generated discourse most often during AOD.

,	Deep	Deep	Surface	Surface	Achieving	Achieving
	Motive	Strategy	Motive	Strategy	Motive	Strategy
Pair 1: A	+	+			0	-
В		-	0	+	-	-
Pair 2: C	0				-	+
D	0	0	-	-	0	+
Pair 3: E	-	0	-	0	÷	-
F	-		0	+	0	-
Pair 4: G	0	0		-	-	+
н	0	0	-	-	-	+
Pair 5: I	0	-	0	-	-	+
1	0	-	0	+	+	-

A comparison of the pairs of students approaches to learning on the SPQ^*

* Note. The Study Process Questionnaire scores are based on the norms provided in Biggs J.

(1987) Study Process Questionnaire Manual. Student Approaches to Learning and Studying.

Data speak louder...

Student Open-ended Responses:

Differences were shown between pairs in terms of their views on:

- Overall value of AOD
- Engagement in learning outside of classroom
- AOD facilitation to high-order thinking
- Contrast to class discussion



Note: IE refers to Interaction Events, and D refers to Discourse.

Overall value of AOD

(D3) Statement: *How at the end of the course I value online discussion.*

POSITIVE PERCEPTION

 It asks me to be ready for the course as much as possible and then to make the most of the course.

• It is a tool that aids in my understanding and learning.

• It helped me to clarify ideas and concepts.

• Of all mentioned reason, it helped me to reflect, to keep ongoing and to be prepared.

• It is more relaxed way of getting through the material. I appreciate being with someone I know well and comfortable with.

• It forces me to be more organized. Also, it resulted in several useful insights.

NEGATIVE PERCEPTION

• I prefer a face-to-face discussion.

• I found that often, it was a perfunctory process, i.e., answer the question for the sake of doing so.

• It felt superficial. I did not find the exchanges yielded a lot of feedback. It was difficult to engage in dialogue. I found it frustrating at times.

Engagement in learning outside of classroom

(D1) Statement: *I find it difficult to focus on the topics and dialogue with my discussion partner.*

POSITIVE PERCEPTION

 Although we have a different level of experience, the exchange of information was very useful.

• My partner and I are at the same level in most cases we complemented each other's understanding on given topics.

• I understand my partner—the dialogue is clear.

• We checked each other's messages regularly. Also, we both tried to explain our ideas as clearly as possible. It worked.

NEGATIVE PERCEPTION

• It is not difficult to focus on the topic, but sometimes to really have a dialogue, because of time, and depth of the topics we are studying.

• Since we are taking a face-to-face class together, I find it easier and less time consuming to talk to him face-to-face.

• The lag time between responses is too great to feel like a discussion (there was minimal dialogue).

AOD facilitation to high-order thinking

(D4) Statement: *I find writing down my ideas to prepare for online discussion facilitates my thinking to a higher level.*

POSITIVE PERCEPTION

• It forces me to reflect upon my ideas. Also, my partner's input to what I have written provides insights.

• Preparing answer to the prepared questions was helpful but management and engaging in dialogue was challenging.

• I agree this is true in both the discussion and the exercises from the book.

• I think that for me it was the main help: clarify ideas for someone else to understand, so that I would be more ready for the class discussion.

• I used them to write my proposal and engage in discussion.

• It helps me to think more about the information than just reading alone.

NEGATIVE PERCEPTION

• I hope so.

• I am mostly paraphrasing information I find in books, not applying it much.

Contrast to class discussion

(D4) Statement: *Online discussion causes me to verify my thinking more than in class discussion.*

POSITIVE PERCEPTION

• I think that both are highly useful in my understanding and learning.

• Online discussion is interesting but in-class discussion and teaching is more important.

NEGATIVE PERCEPTION

• I do not have the impression it is more than in class.

• I think the in-class is more stimulating for me because it is with more people, more diverse ideas, and it is in real time.

• It is too impersonal. 💻

• In-class discussion is more personal, and ideas can be exchanged more easily. Also in-class discussion involves the input of more than just two people (and it includes the professor).

Conclusions

- 1- The **research-based** design features (in AOD, not AOD) do lead students to have more **positive** perceptions of AOD.
- 2- Student pairs who had **more positive Perceptions** of their AOD experiences also generated **more discourse** as **evidence of higher order thinking**.
- 3- Differences in student **Approaches to Learning** are associated with the **Potential** pairs have to generate discourse.
- 4- Peer Online discussions: interesting and useful for learning, Professor in-class discussions important, stimulating or multi-vocal.



More Details Contact: <u>mark.aulls@mcgill.ca</u>