

Videocases in Teacher Education: Towards Deeper Reflection on Teacher Practices Using ICT

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Teacher education

- Reflection (Korthagen 2011, Wallace 1991)
 - "understanding, rationalisation and verbalisation of implicit and intuitive 'tacit knowledge' are formed" (Spilková 2011, 120)

Observation

- Stimulated recall (Tochon 2007)
- Videocase (Minaříková 2011)



ICT and reflection

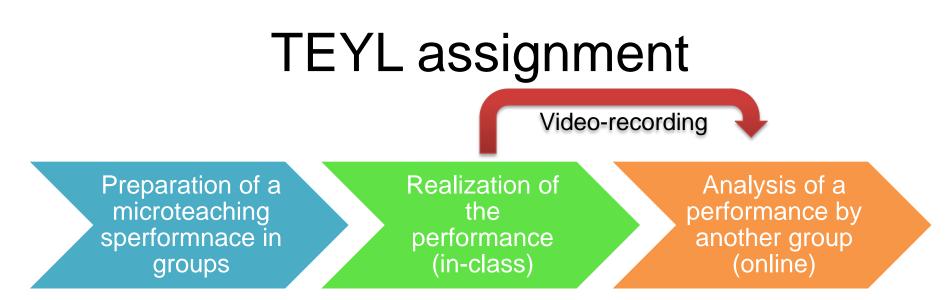
- Computer-mediated communication (CMC)
 - Discussion forum
- Blended learning
 - Online component asynchronous forms of CMC can effectively complement the features of face-to-face interaction (Graham 2006, 18)
- \rightarrow Discussion forums can serve in teacher education \rightarrow depth of reflection?



Context for the empirical research

- EFL didactics elective course, blended learning (90 mins per week, online component *Moodle*)
 - Topic: Teaching English to Young Learners (TEYL)
- Heterogeneous group of students
 - prospective primary (6) and lower-secondary (15) teachers, 2 Erasmus students
- Online component
 - 4 groups of 5-6 students





The analysis

- 11 days, selected areas to be discussed and evaluated
- Outcome: a report
- Discussion in separate threads of a discussion forum



Quality of discussion (reflection)

- Spatariu, Hartley and Bendixen (2004): 1 way of measuring quality of discussions in the light of argumentation
 - **Negative evidence** (E-), i.e. beliefs, opinions or speculations
 - But the activity with practicing vocabulary..... I think there could be a problem with writing. I am not sure if pupils would be able to write vocabulary.
 - **Positive evidence** (E+), i.e. established, supported facts or causal logical reasoning
 - Yes, it [the instructions] was clear. As for the most difficult instruction (homework), its understanding was checked by retelling the homework. Even if the children hadn't understood the instructions, than the non-verbal communication and instructions would have told them what to do.
 - Unsupported
 - As for appropriateness, I would say that the vocabulary and instructions were appropriate, and clear for children in this age and level.



Methodology

- Did the discussion forum facilitate the quality of the participants' reflection on the performance? If yes, how?
- Multiple case study with embedded units of analysis (Yin 2009, 46–62)
- Data collection
 - Discussion threads
 - Questionnaire



Results – discussion forum

19,873 words, 149 postings 258 claims: 181 E+, 23 E-, 54 unsupported

	No. of students	No. of postings	No. of words	Total claims	Support by E+	Support by E-	Unsupported claims
Group A	6	40	5,949	85	54 (64 %)	7 (8 %)	24 (28 %)
Group B	6	29	4,123	54	43 (80 %)	5 (9 %)	6 (11 %)
Group C	6	46	5,116	65	45 (69 %)	5 (8 %)	15 (23 %)
Group D	5	34	4,659	54	39 (72 %)	6 (11 %)	9 (17 %)



Results – questionnaire survey

- On average, each student (S) watched the video 3.13 times
 - 2 Ss watched the video once \rightarrow each of them 5 claims
 - 4 Ss watched the video five times
- Open-ended question: What did you learn from the interaction with your peers?
 - 5 Ss: nothing
 - the discussion helped 7 Ss focus more on the quality of the performance
 - 6 Ss stated that their peers noticed something that they themselves had not noticed
 - 2 Ss became aware of some mistakes that they themselves made in their own teaching



Discussion, conclusions

- E+ > E- in all groups
- There seems to be a link between the number of viewings and quality of argumentation; 1 viewing was insufficient
- Quality of reflection seems unrelated to the length of a discussion (→ ?prescribing the length of a posting?)
- Less learning was perceived in the group with the longest discussion thread
- \rightarrow Structured, concrete instructions



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Thank you for your attention

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