



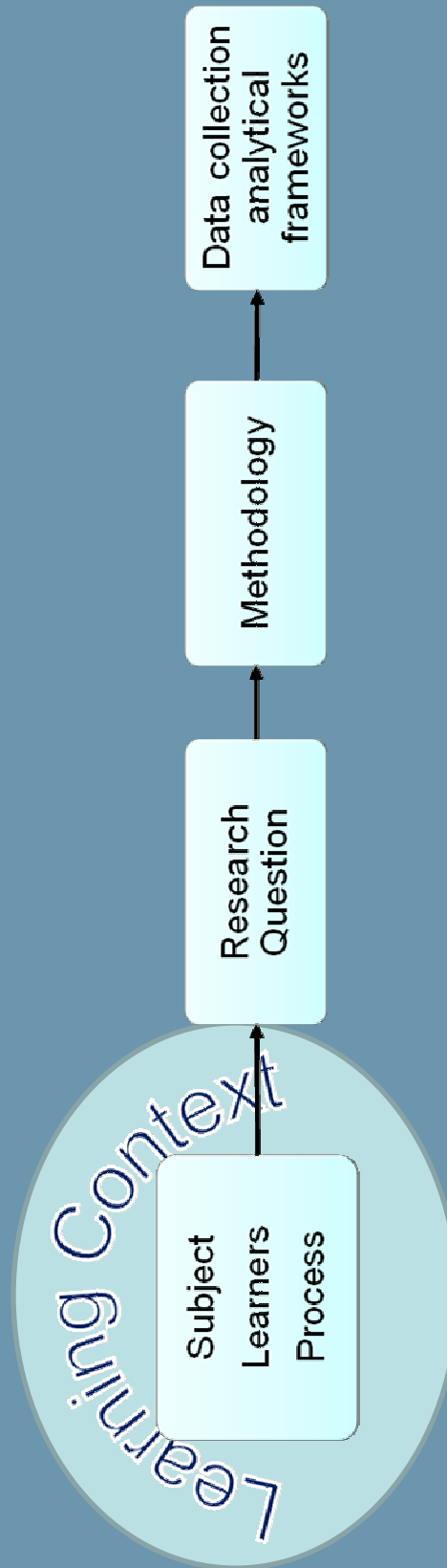
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Communication in a Problem Based Learning tutorial group: a longitudinal observational case study

Balancing social and cognitive goals

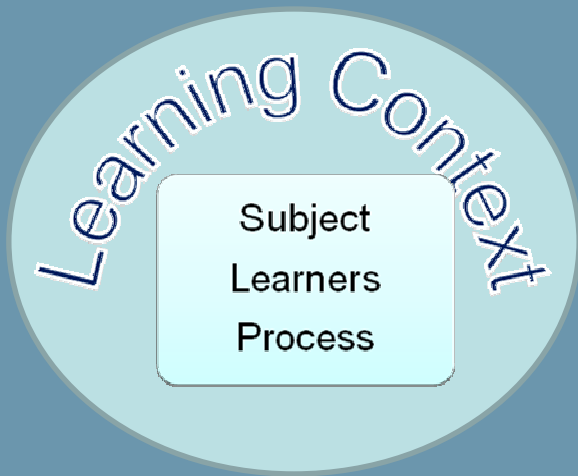
Leslie Robinson
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Preliminary Results





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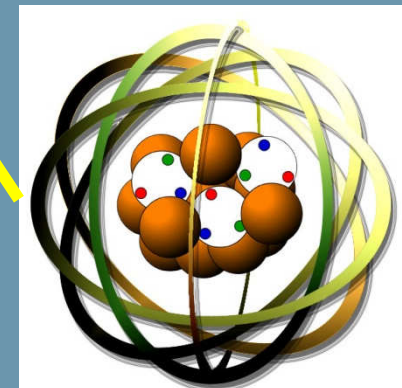
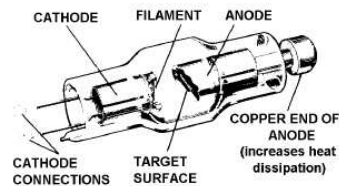
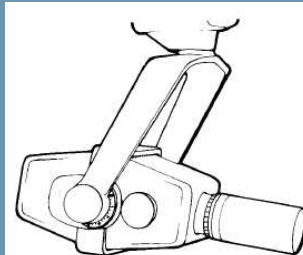
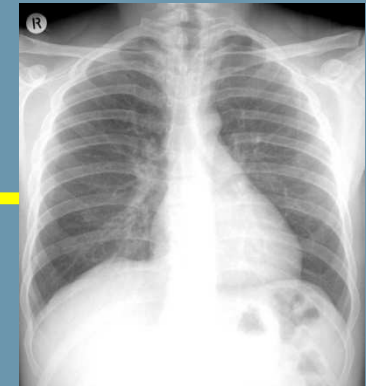
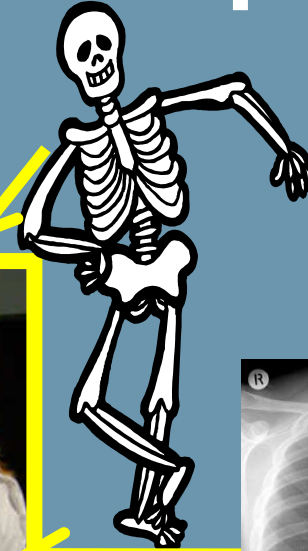
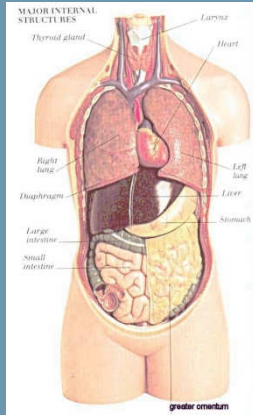




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Context subject

Diagnostic Radiography: underpinning knowledge





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Learners



Curriculum
structure

Weekly three-hour PBL tutorials, over two academic semesters, under the guidance of a facilitator



The process – Problem Based Learning



Day 1

Presentation of
problem

Group brainstorm

Set learning objectives
for independent study



Days 2-6

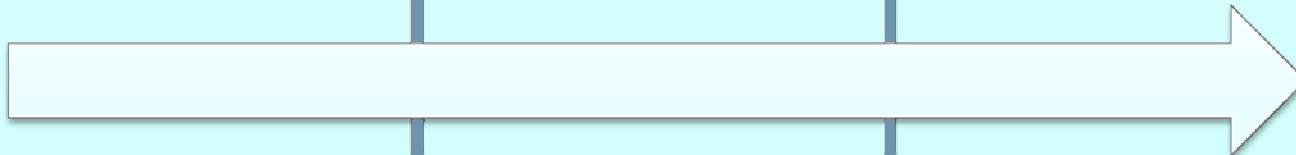
Independent study,
lectures and tutorials



Day 7

Social constructed
learning interaction

Sharing and
synthesising learning





PBL – **Social** demands

- PBL distinguished by¹
 - a) Problem **prior** to the learning (to provide impetus for subsequent learning)
 - Requires students to
 - Admit ignorance in identifying gaps in their knowledge
 - b) (Following a period of individual learning) construction of new knowledge through a synthesis of their individual effort.
 - Requires students to
 - Verbalise understandings
 - Reveal misunderstandings
 - Engage in discussion
 - Explain concepts
 - Contradict/be critical of others' input

1. Barrows, H. S. (1986).



Threat to face and group rapport

- These PBL learning interactions can be **Face Threatening** and tricky to negotiate



Notion of Face¹

- Face is the positive social value a person claims for themselves based on two wants
 - Self esteem (to be liked/admired)
 - Autonomy (not to be imposed upon)

¹ Goffman E (1967) in Miller and Fox (2004)



Face Threatening Acts and Face Work (Politeness Principles¹)

- FTAs are interactions which threaten these basic wants
- Face work and social interaction strategies limit the impact on own and other's face

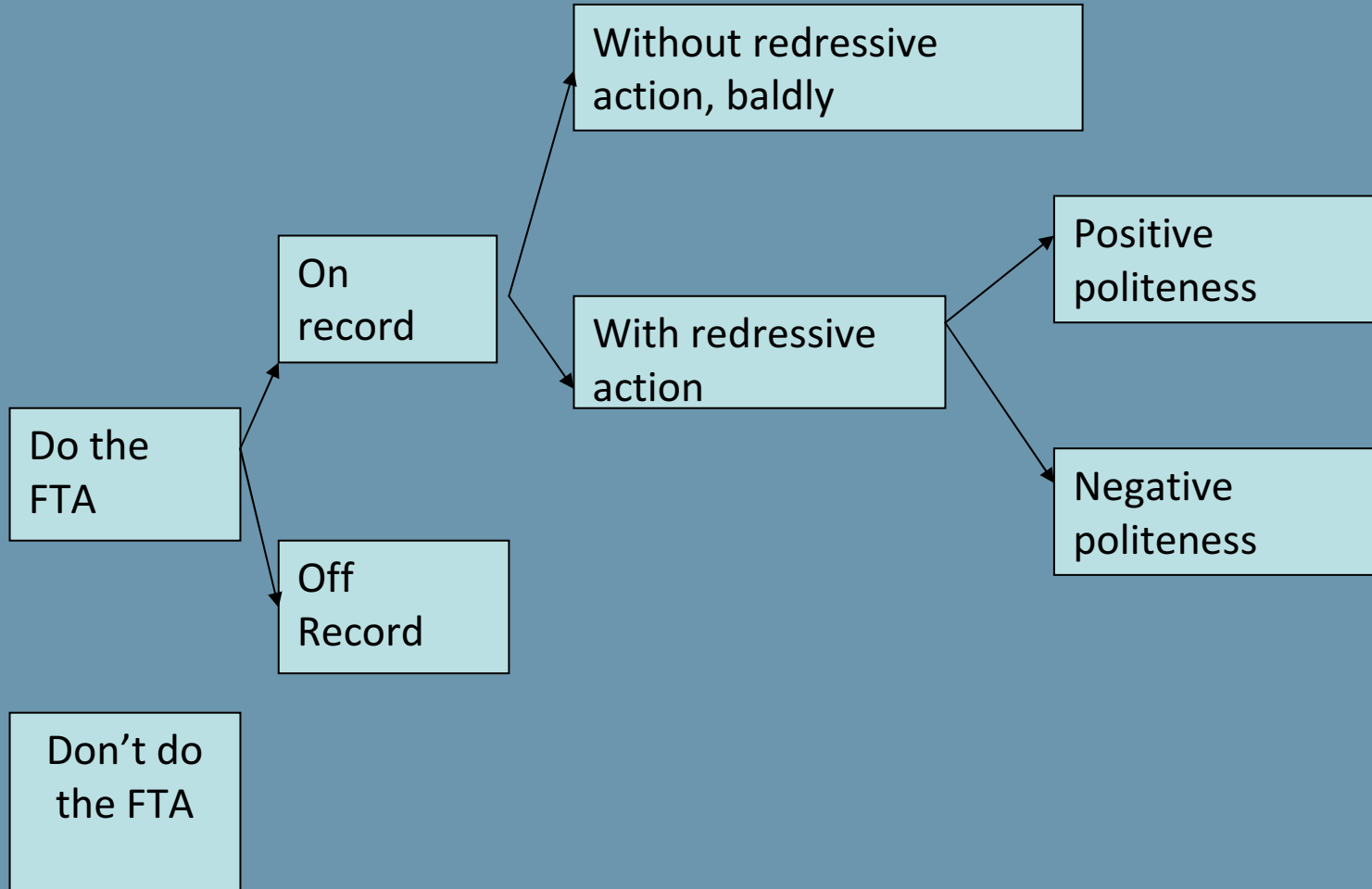
¹ Brown, P. and S. C. Levinson (1987).



Strategies for doing FTAs¹

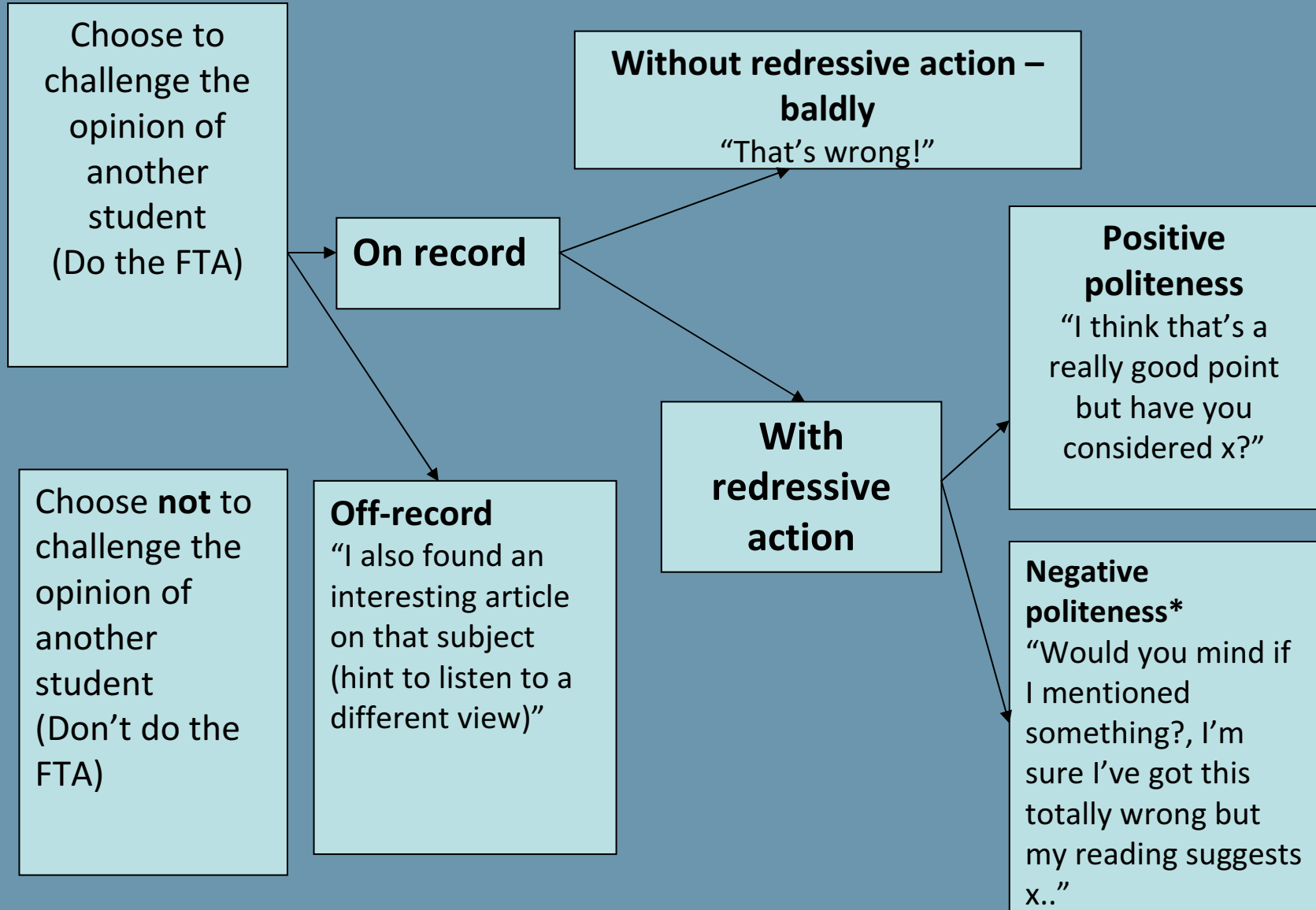
Lesser

Estimation of risk of face loss



Greater

¹ Brown, P. and S. C. Levinson (1987).





Managing Rapport in diverse groups

- FTAs are more difficult to manage when
 - **Social distance** is large
 - Asymmetrical **power** relationship between collaborators is large
 - The **weight** of the imposition is great
- Strategies to **manage rapport** can differ based on historical and cultural background of those involved in **interactions** Grice, H. P. (1975), Leech, G. (1980), Brown, P. and S. C. Levinson (1987), Spencer-Oatey, H. (2008).



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I'm trying to engage with other people who I wouldn't normally meet you see on a Friday night. So I'm talking to people you know like, who are quite different to me



Diversity in student cohorts



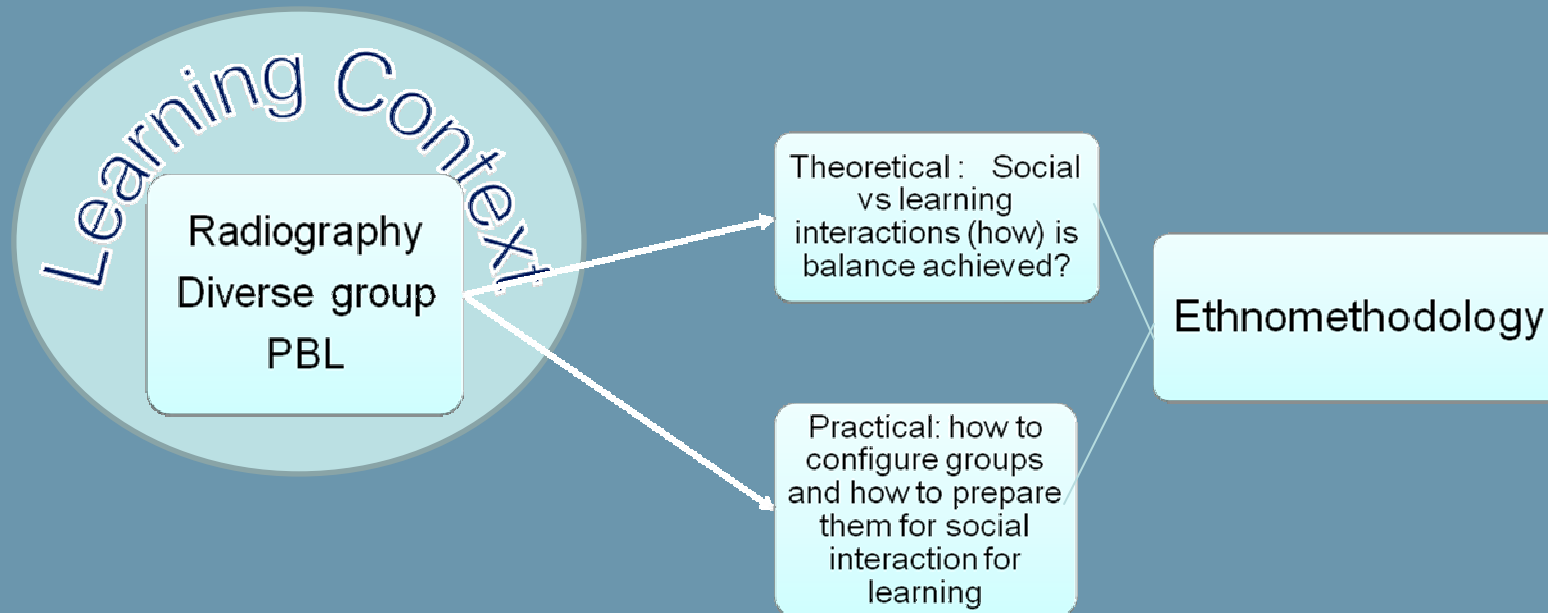
Theoretical questions

1. Do adult students **diverse** in background engage in **critical learning** transactions during collaborative learning (in the situated context of this study) or are the **social skills required to manage conflict too tricky** to negotiate?
2. How does the communication ethos being established by the group help or hinder individual students?



Practical questions

1. How should PBL groups be configured, especially in the first year?
2. What additional skills do we need to give to students to support them through the social and cognitive requirements for PBL?





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Methodology

Ethnomethodology and conversation analysis

“The ways in which social realities and relationships are constituted through persons talk in interaction”

(Sacks et al 1974)



Data collection in the context of the groups' academic year

Oct 2007

5 x 3 hour
obs video
10 x ind int,
1 x focus
group

Nov 2007

4 x 3 hour
obs video
8 x ind int

**Dec 2007 –
Feb 2008**
assessments
& clinical
placements

Mar 2008
second
semester
PBL starts

Apr 2008

1 x PBL obs
video
obs notes 3
other PBL
groups

May 2008

1 x PBL obs
video
1 x focus
group



Analysis – 3 strands

What do individuals and the group talk about?

1. Discourse analysis interviews and PBL sessions

How do they talk about these things?

2. Conversation analysis of PBL social interactions

How do the social interactions impact on the quality of learning interactions?

3. Analysis of cognitive behaviours in PBL



Coding schemes (Nvivo 8)

1. Discourse analysis

Free nodes grounded in data (*researcher coding*)

2. Conversation analysis

Pre-determined based on face work and politeness¹
(*analyst coding*)

3. Cognitive behaviours^{2,3}

Grounded but influenced by taxonomies described in literature e.g. Bloom (*researcher/analyst coding*)



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Some results from the first PBL Session and interviews



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Differential experiences based on diversity



cause some of them are quite a bit older than me, they might have like past knowledge about things, and they know a bit more things than me or think about things in a different way cause of you know they're a different age or whatever

*There's a couple of the
are a
man r
ung e
y dau*

Even though there's a big age gap there's a kind of I don't know if mature is the right word but just grown-up-ness about it

*the eldest one in the whole
nice to be
hat are in
here's four
that are
lar age. I
t of them
so that's
as an*



Age was the only differential talked about by the group

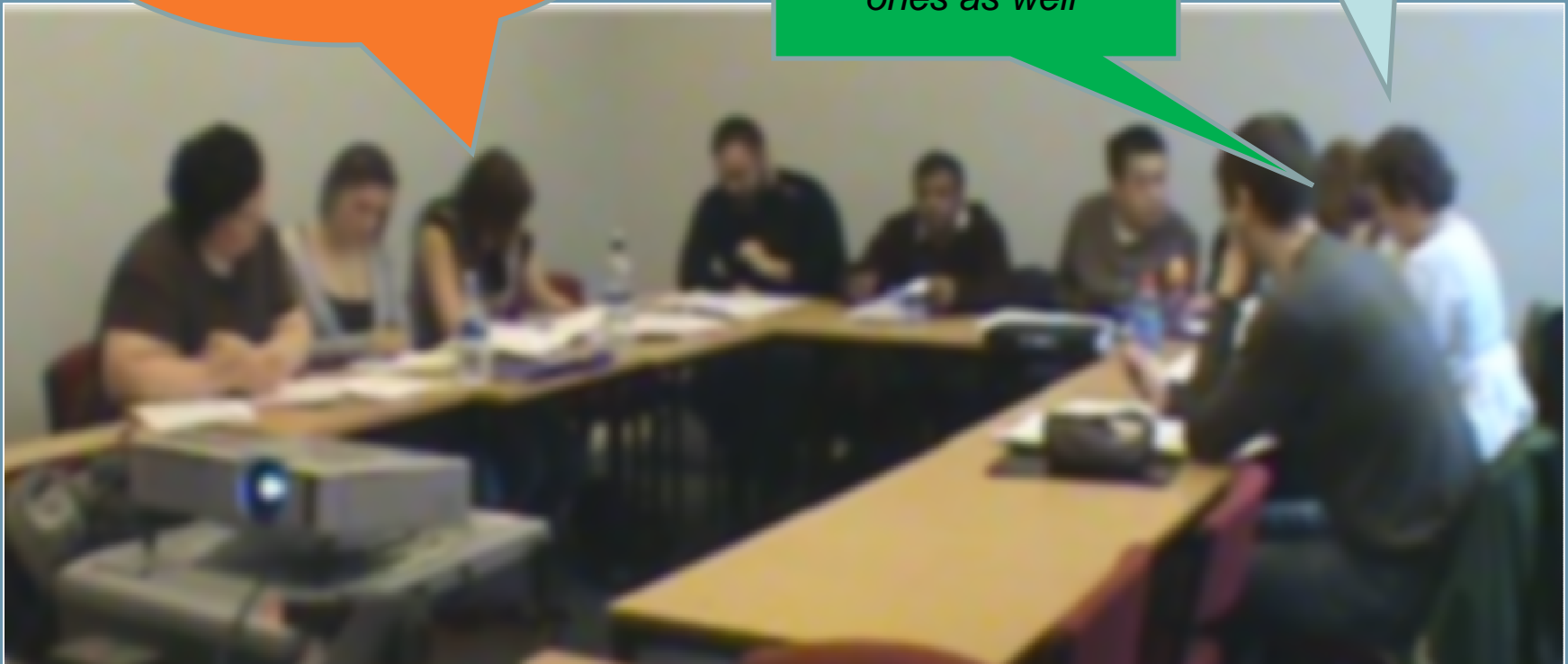


"it's just like they have different views and experiences"

... I'll say what I think and I don't feel like I couldn't have to hold back or anything."

"it shouldn't really make any difference cause it's nice being with the younger ones as well"

"but in some ways because they are as young as my kids, I can see where they're coming from in some ways"



Although age is identified it is not perceived to be a problem

Anne *we might need to know what joint it is as well (laughter)*

Emma *well it's a knee joint isn't it (tone down voice)*

Ian *which joint?*

Emma *a knee [[joint]]*

Joyce *[[knee]]*

Ian *definitely a knee joint?*

Joyce *yeah definitely a knee joint*

Anne *is it*

Emma *oh well it could be an elbow then*

Laura *do you think it's strange that it it might be cut off on the side but it's got the other one but it's not on that other image maybe it's because it's [[maybe they only put it on one]] I don't know*

Joyce *[[they may have forgot to put it on the other one]] (0.5) if it's on the same film they only need it put it on one cos it's on the same*

Laura *yeah I was thinking that*



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“The common thing I have is I’m a student like the others so we are all in the same boat. We start together we’re doing the same course and all the rest of it. So I feel on sort of on equal footing on those terms with them”



Over-whelming agreement for commonality rather than difference



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Communication style and group ethos

*we listen
other a
respec
other's
about thi*

*everybody seems to
be quite
professional and
getting on with the
jobs you know,
tasks we're given.*

*I must say
e a frien
group*

*some of them for
whatever reasons
don't particularly
want to engage on a
personal level, it's
strictly professional*

*do respect that we
re different and but
re very mature about
it.*



Developing group ethos



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“yeah ok yeah that was good and erm thank you very much I think everybody contributed really well and I think we’ve had a good discussion and a good feedback session and thank you”



Facilitator influence in establishing a style



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“yeah we’ve got the opportunity that we’re gonna like get to know each other really well so we can work together and we’ll know each other and we’re gonna like learn like at the end we’re gonna work together so well”



Interdependent style

("Describe PBL team-working skills")

Ian *"erm I've got listening, respect each other's opinions, co-operating, communication (laughs)"*

Harry *"Problem solving"*

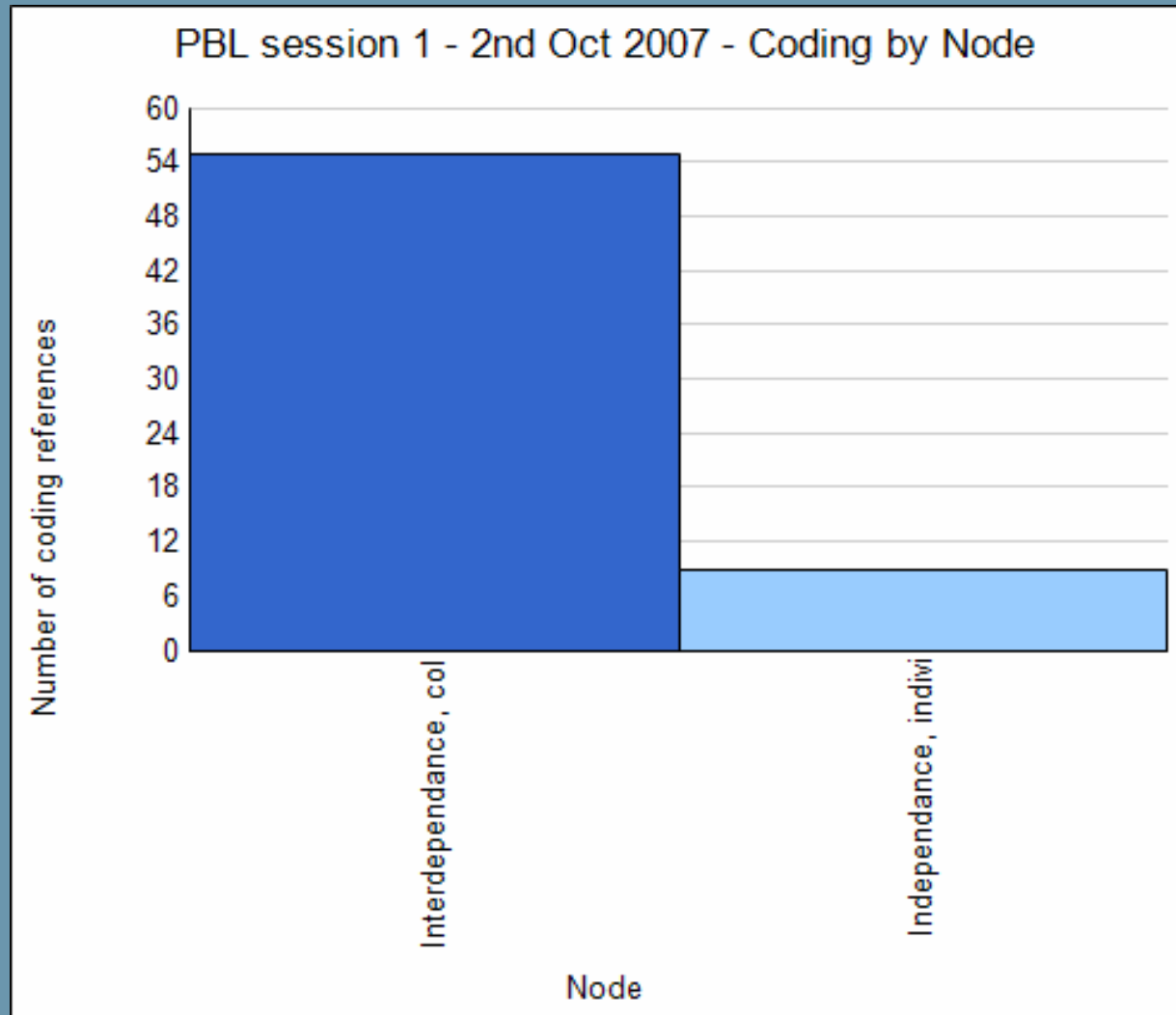
Marian *"Problem solving "*

Harry *"Management, managing time (yeah yeah Marian) organisation (revision?)"*

Independent style



Independent vs interdependent ethos



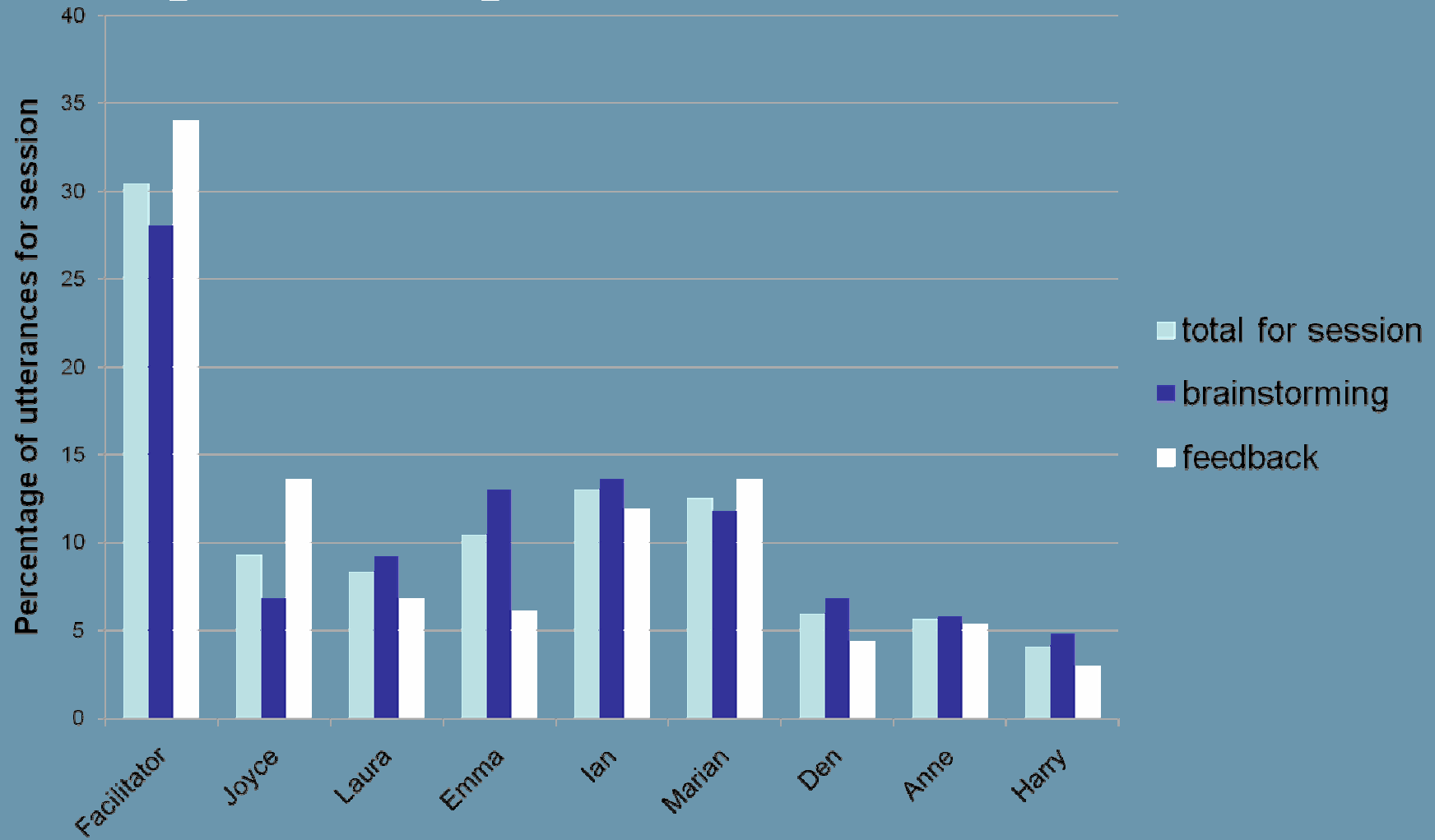


Preference for group ethos

	Independence, individualistic	Interdependence, collective
Ian	3	4
Joyce	3	7
Laura	4	5
Harry	5	3
Facilitator	0	4
Anne	2	3
Den	3	2
Emma	4	4
Marian	4	5



% participation week 1



(Marian Chair, Ian scribe)



The group

- Respectful/professional
- Group cohesion and harmony
- Age differential acknowledged
- Social distance acknowledged
- Impact on learning interactions?

Quality o

	Ian	Joyce	Laura	Harry	E : Facilitato r 1	Anne	Den	Emma	Marian
Stating	4	4	0	2	0	0	0	4	0
Paraphrasing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Questioning	2	0	3	2	5	3	2	2	2
Answering	2	4	3	4	4	3	2	4	4
Seeking clarification	2	3	3	0	0	2	0	2	2
Clarifying	0	3	2	0	2	0	2	3	2
Adding	4	4	0	2	0	2	5	3	2
Elaborating	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	2	0
Re-questioning	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Postulating	0	3	3	2	0	2	2	2	2
Applying	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Reflecting	0	0	2	0	2	2	2	2	2
Returning or repeating	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	3	0
Contradicting	0	3	2	0	3	3	2	3	0
Arguing	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	2	0
Challenging	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Defending	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Conceding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Critically analysing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Summarising	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0
Linking	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0
Suggesting learning actions	2	0	3	2	2	2	2	2	3



Conversation analysis of rapport management

	FTA avoided	Off record (hint)	On-record redressive	Without redressive, baldly
Ian	3	4	4	2
Joyce	0	4	5	3
Laura	0	0	5	3
Harry	0	0	2	3
Facilitator 1	3	3	4	3
Anne	0	0	3	3
Den	0	2	5	2
Emma	0	4	2	3
Marian	4	2	4	2

Radiographic discourse and avoiding FTA

Harry erm (*gets up and goes over to screen*) erm that's the femur I think it was and if that's the front I think that's the **tibius** there that's the **fibi**us, the patella's here and I don't know what's at the front (*laughs and runs back to his seat*)

Fac do people agree with that?

Emma (nods) yeah

Fac hm mm



Summary to date

- Little evidence of differential participation as a result of 'difference'
- Age may be an issue
- Group characterised by respect, priority of work over social thus maintaining social distance
- Respect and politeness may result in avoiding FTAs which threaten quality of learning interaction



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