Force Field Exercise A Demonstration by Linda Ralston

Issue: What insights regarding the Community of Inquiry theoretical framework might provide to stimulate thinking and foster engagement among a community of online learners?

Social Presence Setting Climate Selecting Content Teaching Presence Community of Inquiry Cognitive Presence Selecting Content Teaching Presence Communication Medium

Social presence is "the ability of participants to identify with the community, communicate purposefully in a trusting environment, & develop inter-personal relationships." (Garrison, 2009)

Teaching Presence is the design, facilitation, & direction of cognitive and social processes for the purpose of achieving learning outcomes (Anderson, Rourke, Garrison, & Archer, 2001).

Cognitive Presence is the "extent to which learners are able to construct and confirm meaning through sustained reflection and discourse" (Garrison, Anderson, & Archer, 2001).

Barriers that Inhibit Improvement (Restraining Forces)

Positive Accelerators of Success (Driving Forces)

Social presence

- +communication context created through familiarity, skills, & motivation
- + small break-off discussion groups with a small number of participants will provide an opportunity for sustained dialogue on a single topic
- +cohesion and a sense of belonging is important for sharing personal meaning
- +positive & regular sharing through the mediated discourse
- +users adapt their linguistic & textual behaviors to the solicitation and sharing of socially revealing & open communication.
- +collaboration draws on learners to share experience for the purposes of constructing and confirming meaning

Social presence

- -lack of familiarity and student motivation to network
- -lack of computer skills limits the use of the content management system & collaboration tools
- -large discussion groups producing excessive numbers of postings become a burden for students to review
- a lack of group cohesion
- less active participants detract from a community of leaders
- -communication is focused on the translation of information rather than on collaboration and fostering a community of inquiry

Teaching Presence

- + continual tutor presence, characterized by short messages acknowledging a student's contribution & followed by guidance, increases student activity
- +tutor/teacher constructively critiques contributions is crucial to achieve higherorder learning outcomes, must include explanatory feedback
- +Skype and live Chats include a clear instructor presence

Teaching Presence:

- asynchronous text-based communication lacks a personal image/touch
- -infrequent response to mail messages and postings may be interpreted as disinterest
- infrequent assessment and feedback
- -lack of content expertise leads to superficial discussion questions, dependence on text-heavy PPTs, & insufficient critique of student assignments.
- -lack of pedagogical expertise leads to dependent on PDF presentations & asynchronous discussions
- -lack of computer skills limits the use of technology to facilitate synchronous or

Cognitive Presence

- +welcomes new ideas from outside the course
- +links facts, ideas, & notions to the lesson
- +more creative thinking & increased discourse regarding a topic
- +tutor/teacher should provide thinking (activities) following lectures to encourage time to reflect before contributing to the discussion after students have formulated their thoughts
- +sharing/comparing, dissonance, negotiation, co-construction, testing, and application
- +a synergy between reflection & communicative action.
- +dynamic relationship between personal meaning and shared understanding (i.e., knowledge).

asynchronous collaboration

Cognitive Presence

- -putting down new ideas
- -repeats information from the readings or lectures without inference
- -resistance to search for information, knowledge and alternatives; students expect information to be delivered to them by the instructor

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