

Using Communities of Inquiry Online to Perform Tasks of Higher Order Learning

Ramon Tirado-Morueta

University of Huelva, Spain

Pablo Maraver-López

University of Huelva, Spain

Ángel Hernando-Gómez

University of Huelva, Spain

INTRODUCTION

Given the growth of online collaborative learning in higher education and the proliferation of technologies that facilitate it, it is critical to gain a better understanding of the mechanisms that promote quality. In this sense, the community of inquiry (CoI) model (Garrison, Anderson, & Archer, 2000) represents one of those mechanisms. This model is useful to describe the development of online collaborative learning, taking into account the processes of instructional dialogue that can facilitate successful online learning (e.g., Akyol & Garrison, 2011; Szeto, 2015). The CoI model explains the online learning as a by-product of collaborative work between active participants in a learning community characterized by proper orchestration between three components: the online pedagogical environment (teaching presence); social/referee support (social presence); and the cyclical process of interaction that allows meaningful learning within the student community (cognitive presence).

The overall objective of the study presented in this article is to use the CoI model to deepen understanding of the mechanisms that facilitate successful online learning when students tackle learning tasks of a higher order. There is evidence

showing that the nature of the learning task modulates the profile of the learning process; however, we consider that there is insufficient evidence to obtain patterns to monitor group relations in similar contexts.

For this purpose, authors have combined two techniques of analysis: quantitative content analysis (QCA); and social network analysis (SNA). QCA is a process involving searching text according to a defined scheme, and is used to identify frequencies. The CoI model provides the category system used in this study.

The authors have also used SNA because of its ability to explain the nature of group relations, based on the flow of information and communication found in the interactions of participants. SNA has been used by several researchers to improve understandings of individual and group online learning dimensions. However, few of these studies have used a comprehensive conceptual framework that considers the core elements of the CoI model.

Therefore, with the support of QCA and SNA, and using as the conceptual framework of the CoI model, the specific objectives of this study is to determine the influence of group social structure and centrality of coordinators on social and cognitive activity for the different types of collaborative learning task.

BACKGROUND

To achieve the stated objective, this section describes the conceptual frameworks and the background used in this empirical study.

Community of Inquiry (CoI) Framework

During the last fifteen years, many researchers have both studied and analyzed educational experiences according to the CoI model (e.g., Akyol & Garrison, 2011; Szeto, 2015; Author). The CoI model focuses on learning processes from a collaborative constructivist point of view. The model also assumes that learning in online environments occurs through the interaction of three core elements: social presence, cognitive presence, and teaching presence. These elements work together to support deep and meaningful online inquiry and learning.

The first element, social presence, is defined as the ability of learners to project themselves socially and affectively into a community of inquiry (Rourke, Anderson, Garrison, & Archer, 1999). Social presence is divided into three categories of affective, interactive, and cohesive presence, which reflect a supportive context for emotional expression, open communication and group cohesion for task resolution respectively. Social presence, a factor critical to face-to-face teaching, is challenging to facilitate in online learning environments.

However, social presence is essential to collaborative learning experience and is an essential element in establishing cognitive presence. Cognitive presence refers to the extent to which online learners can construct and validate meanings based on communication and thinking (Garrison et al., 2000, 2001).

The CoI model categorizes cognitive presence into four phases: a triggering event (an issue is identified for inquiry); exploration (exploring the issue through discussion and critical reflection); integration (constructing meaning from the ideas

developed through exploration); and resolution (applying new knowledge into a real world context), with specific descriptors for each phase.

The third element of the CoI model is teaching presence. It consists of two general functions: (1) the design of the educational experience; and (2) facilitation among the teacher and the students. It is the responsibility of the teacher to design and integrate both cognitive and social presence for educational purposes through scaffolding, modeling, and/or coaching.

Interest in understanding the processes of learning through the CoI framework, and its relationship with learning outcomes of higher order is based on the study by Marton and Saljo (1976), in studying different learning strategies used by students and their different results. Marton (1988) indicated that lesson learned, and how it is learned are two inseparable aspects of learning. Therefore, the process and the result are intimately associated. In this sense, Akyol and Garrison (2008) conducted a study through content analysis, in order to show how the CoI framework progresses during the learning process, finding that cognitive and teaching presence are determined primarily by the task and not by time.

The results from research on the CoI framework, have shown the importance of considering the disciplines, and contents/coursework as study variables. However, there are few studies which deepen the processes and outcomes (related) learning

Social Network Analysis

In general, a social network can be defined as a group of entities that collaborate or compete. Mathematically, this is a graph, in which each participant is represented by a node. The relationships between nodes are represented as links between the corresponding nodes.

Social network analysis (SNA) provides useful information and quantitative indicators of the quality of the learning process as a way to effectively analyze the process of co-construction of

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