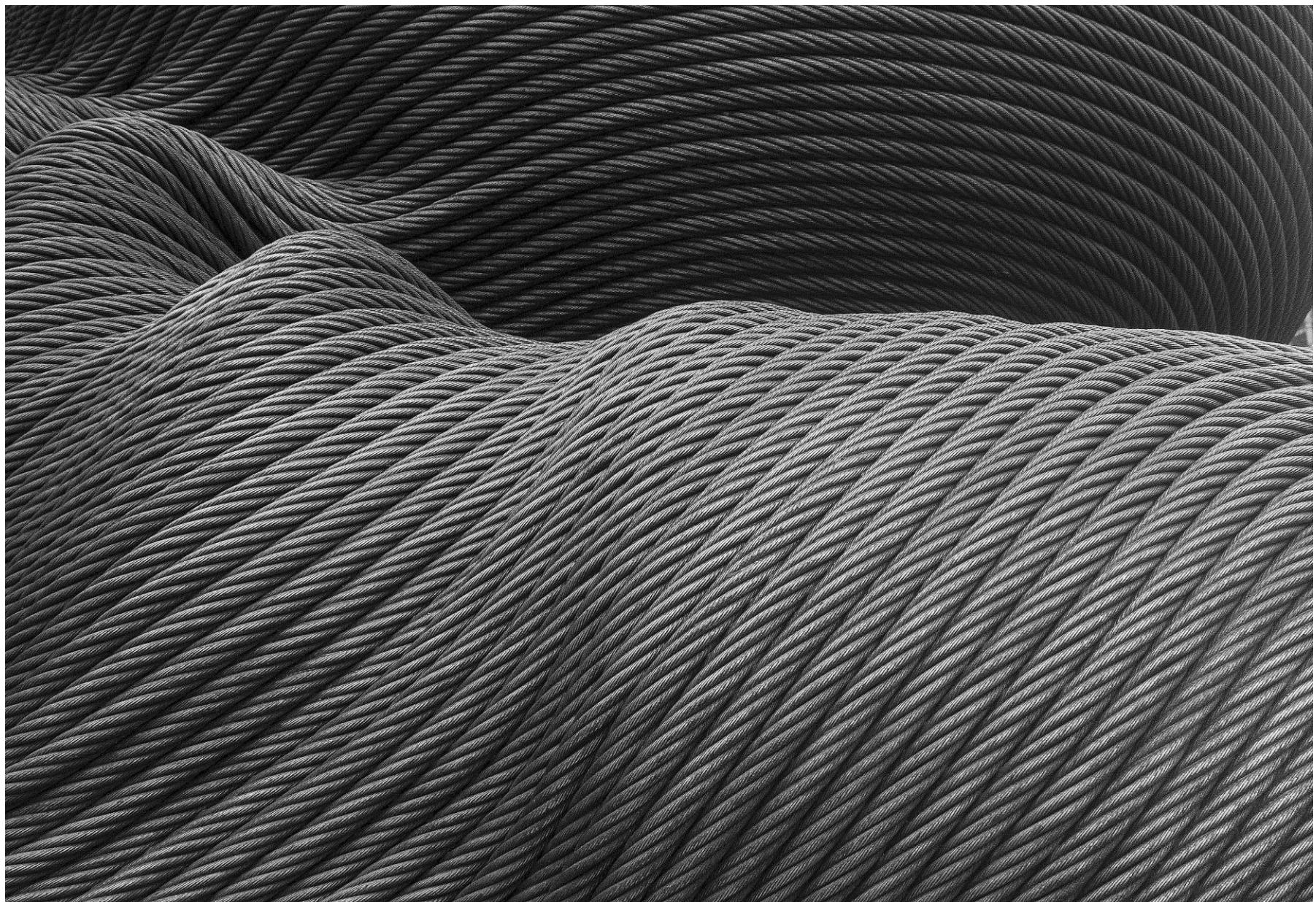


# Selbstreflektion und Unterrichtspraxis: aktionsorientetes Forschen in Lehrer\*innenbildung und Schulpraxis

Bernd Rüschoff – Anglophone Studies



# Warum *Action Research* als Komponente der Lehrer\*innen-Professionalisierung?

- Begründungskontext
- Unser „case“
- Forschungsmethodisches
- Beispiele
- Fragen



# Lehrer\*innen als „reflektierende Praktiker“

- „ein Lehrer, der die Auswirkungen seines Handelns auf die Schüler evaluiert und aktiv nach Möglichkeiten zur Verbesserung und Professionalisierung seines Handelns sucht.“  
(Lohmann, 2003)
  
- reflektierende Praktiker = Lehrende,  
die nicht alles (auch nicht einmal erworbene unterrichtliche Handlungskompetenz) für Gegeben und in Stein gemeißelt betrachten,  
regelmäßig kritisch hinterfragen, ob man nicht einer „Selbsttäuschung“ verfallen sein könnte.  
(Hilbert Meyer, u.a. 2001)

# Lehrer\*innen als „reflektierende Praktiker“

- Paradigmenwechsel
- Didaktisch-Methodische Progression
- Rahmenbedingungen, z.B. Heterogenität, Inklusion, ...
- Curriculare Entwicklung hin zu offenen kompetenzorientierten Lehrplänen
- ...

“... [the] predominant teacher paradigm, globally, seems to be [one] [...] which ... describes the teacher ...

- as a reflective practitioner,
- who actively carries out research
- and critically deploys scientific knowledge

to inform practice.”

(European Commission - Education and Training 2020 - Thematic Working Group ‘Professional Development of Teachers’: [http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/education\\_culture/repository/education/policy/strategic-framework/doc/teacher-competences\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/education_culture/repository/education/policy/strategic-framework/doc/teacher-competences_en.pdf))

## Ausgangspunkt und Ansatz ...

„Professionalität ist ... eine vorläufige, die sich im praktischen Handeln immer wieder bewähren muss.“  
(Posch, 2009)

# Der Zweck „...“ die Wahl des Forschungsparadigmas

Lehrenden-Professionalisierung =

*„Kapazität für autonome berufliche Weiterentwicklung“  
(Posch 2009)*

- ... kritisch-reflektierende Dispositionen bzgl.  
Unterrichtsprinzipien, Methoden, Materials, Medien,  
Lernendenbedarfe, Lernendeninteressen, ...
- ... offene, selbst-reflektive Einstellungen &  
Wahrnehmungen (eigener) unterrichtlicher Praxis
- ... reflektive und formative Disposition bzgl.  
Professionalisierung

Ausgangspunkt: Beispiele ...

Output Hypothese, TBL, PBL, ... 

Activities		In 2001 descriptive scheme	In 2001 descriptor scales	Descriptor scales updated in this volume	Descriptor scales added in this volume
Reception (CEFR 4.4.2)	<b>Spoken</b>	√	√	√	
	<b>Written</b>	√	√	√	
	<b>Strategies</b>	√	√	√	
Production (CEFR 4.4.1)	<b>Spoken</b>	√	√	√	
	<b>Written</b>	√	√	√	
	<b>Strategies</b>	√	√	√	
Interaction (CEFR 4.4.3)	<b>Spoken</b>	√	√	√	
	<b>Written</b>	√	√	√	
	<b>Strategies</b>	√	√	√	
<b>Online</b>					√
Mediation (CEFR 4.4.4)	<b>Text</b>	√			√
	<b>Concepts</b>	√			√
	<b>Communication</b>	√			√
Competences					
Communicative language competence (CEFR 5.2)	<b>Linguistic</b>	√	√	√	√ (Phonology)
	<b>Pragmatic</b>	√	√	√	
	<b>Sociolinguistic</b>	√	√	√	
Plurilingual & pluricultural competence (CEFR 6.1.3)	<b>Pluricultural</b>	√			√
	<b>Plurilingual comprehension and repertoire</b>	√			√

# Der Zweck „...“ die Wahl des Forschungsparadigmas

Die „Ausbildung“ zum reflektierenden Praktiker nach Lohmann:

- Erwerb von Techniken für die systematische Selbstreflexion,
- Hinterfragen von Grundannahmen und Werten über Lehrer, Schüler, Schule und Unterricht
- Meyer'sches „pädagogischen Selbstkonzept“

The word cloud is centered around the words "Teachers" and "21st Century". "Teachers" is the largest word, colored orange. "21st Century" is the second largest, colored yellow. Surrounding these central words are numerous smaller, semi-transparent words representing various educational concepts and terms. These include "Language", "Curriculum", "Math", "Tools", "Equity", "Framework", "Culture", "Feedback", "Citizenship", "Indigenous", "Efficacy", "Future Of Learning", "Leadership", "Technology", "Metacognition", "Special Needs", "Team Teaching", "Critical Thinking", "Memory", "Learners", "Universal Design For Learning", "Research", "Teacher Research", "Reform", "Music", "Multi-literacy", "Policy", "Inclusion", "Critical Thinking", "Assessment", "Professional Learning Communities", "International Students", "Multitasking", "Pedagogy", "Action Research", "Special Education", "Vocabulary", and "Project-based Learning". The words are in various colors including purple, green, blue, red, and orange, creating a dense and colorful visual representation of the field.

# for the 21st Century

Gloria Latham and Dr. Julie Faulkner (2017)

# “Action Research - Handelndes Forschen ”

Stangl (2017)

Handelnd-Beteiligte („Täter“ & „Betroffene“) sind aktiv beobachtend und reflektierend involviert

Forscher gibt seine Distanz zum Forschungsobjekt auf, ... ist selbst in den untersuchten Prozeß einbezogen... .

die anderen Gruppenmitglieder [geben] die Rollen von Befragten und Beobachteten auf,

[sind] ... aktiv an der Zieldiskussion, Datenerhebung und Auswertung beteilig[t].

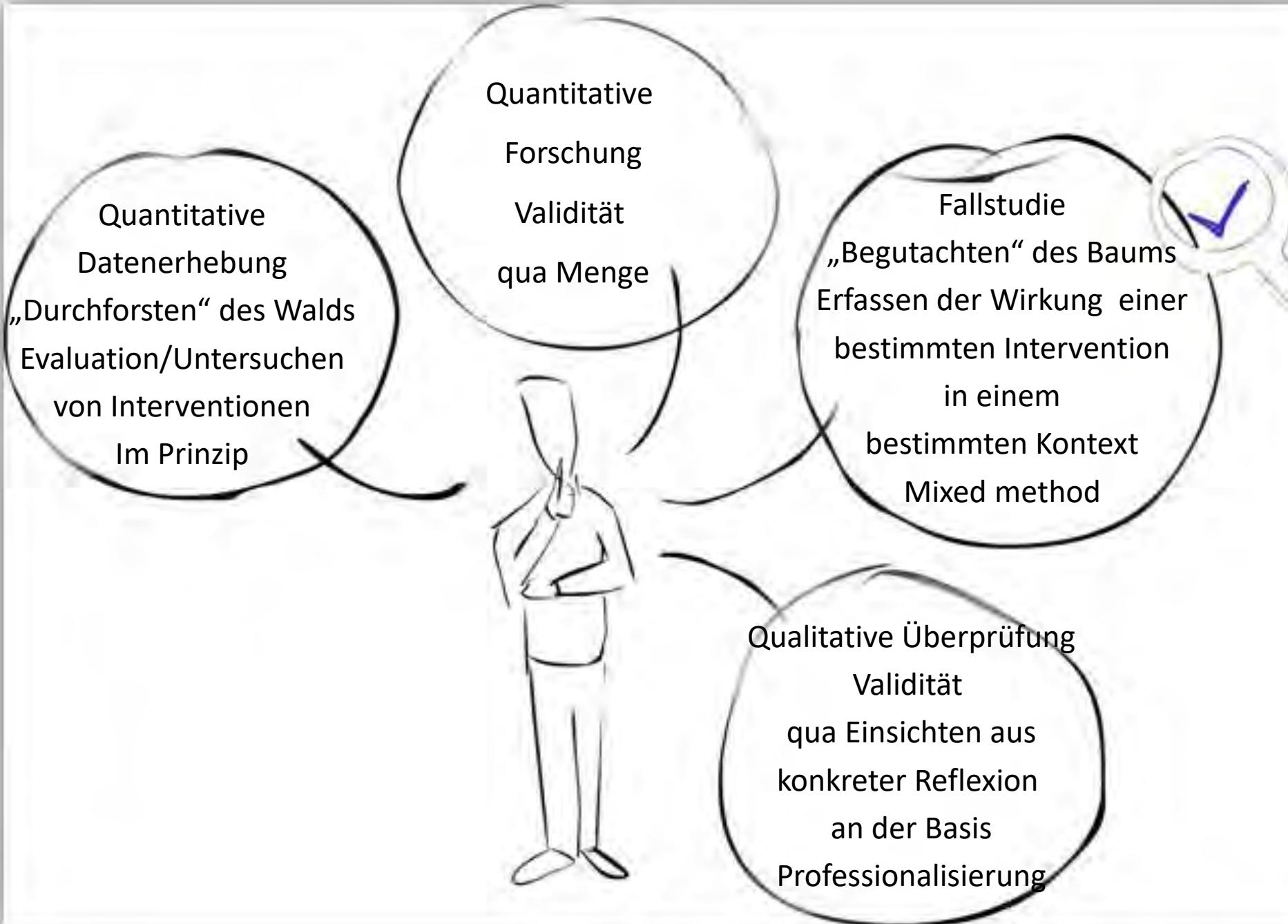
# Action Research

Action research is classroom-based research conducted by teachers in order to reflect upon and evolve their teaching.“

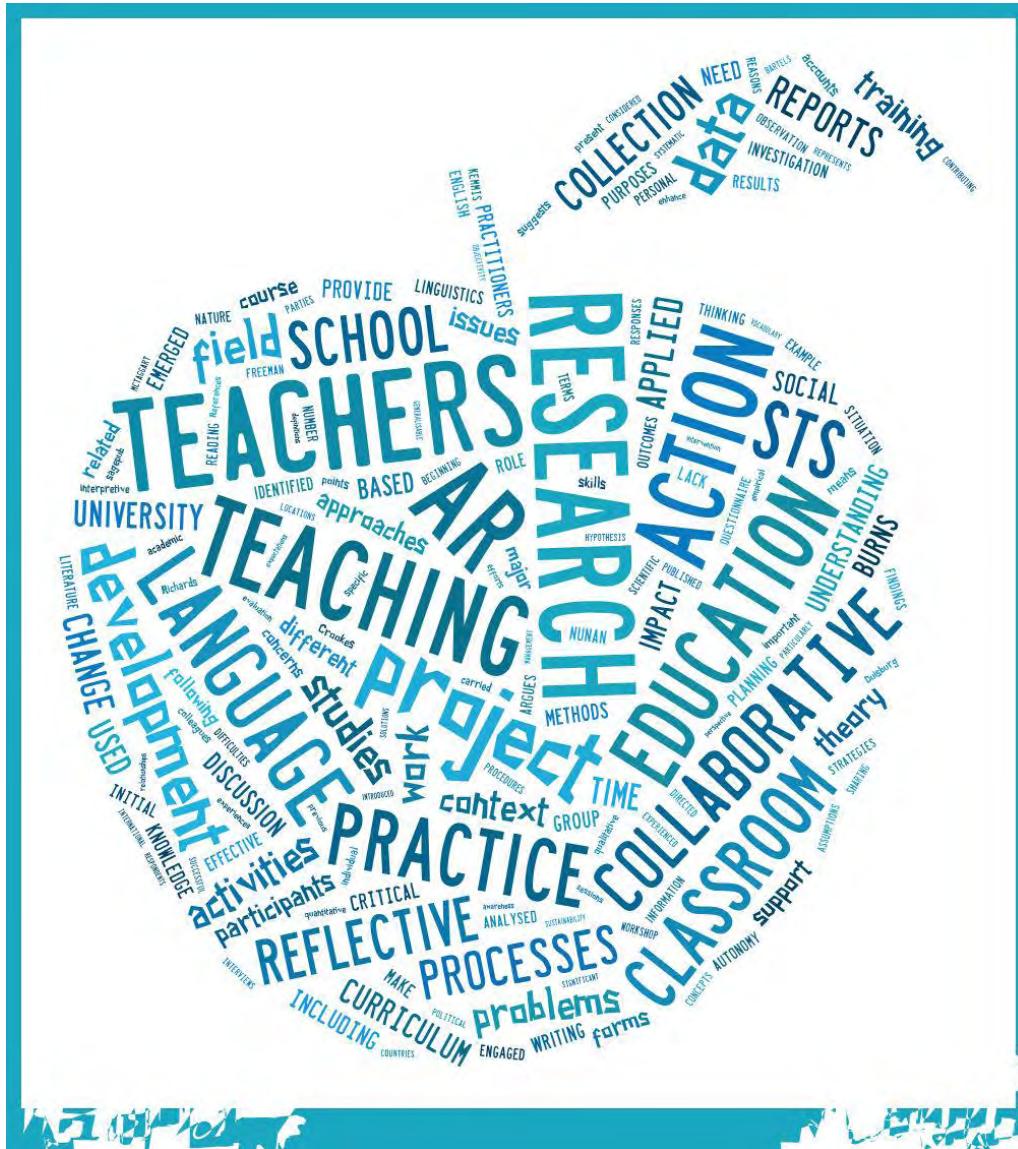
(Chamot, Barnhardt, Dirstine, 1998, p. 1)

Broadly speaking, action research enables researchers to develop a systematic, inquiring approach toward their own practices.

(Frabutt et al., 2008)



# Action Research



# Action Research

- Explorative Aktionsforschung
- Evaluative Aktionsforschung

## Action Research - Focus 1 - Teaching

„Action research is ... widely advocated as a means for teaching practitioners to gain greater insights into their practices, to renew their pedagogical approaches in their local contexts, and to accommodate recent innovations in teaching approaches.“

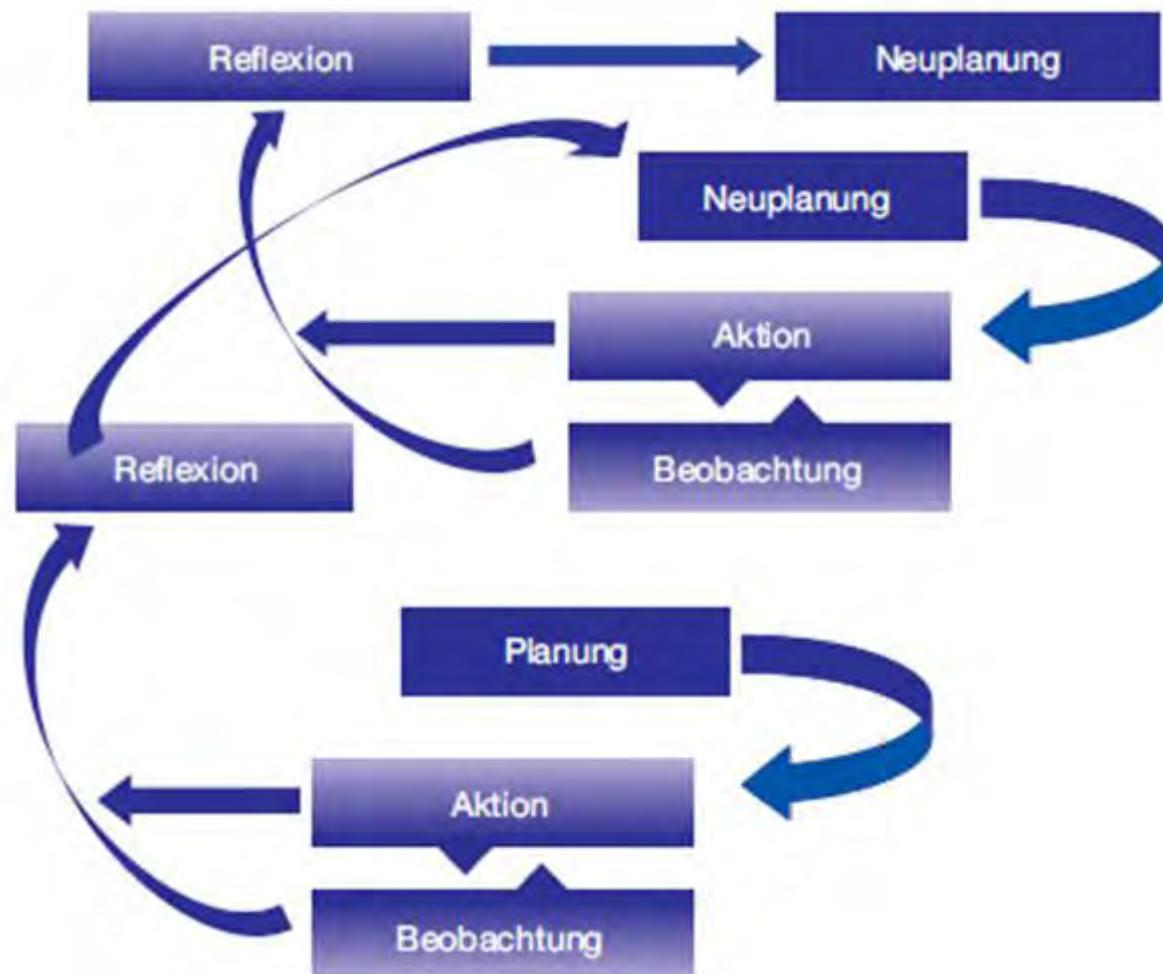
(Burns & Kurtoglu-Hooton, 2016, p. 10-11)

## Action Research - Focus 2 – Learning & Learners

„Foreign language teachers [need to] develop insights into their students' learning from observing their behavior. Reflective teachers analyze the students' behaviors, identify potential problems, modify their teaching practices, and evaluate the results.“

(Chamot, Barnhardt, Dirstine, 1998, p. 1)

# Aktionsforschung als Prozess



Nach Meyer 2011: zitiert auf <http://cookiis.iis.uni-hildesheim.de/node/13>

Wallace (1998: 19) suggests the following possible areas as a focus for action research in language teaching:

- classroom management & methodologies
- appropriate materials
- particular teaching areas (e.g. reading, oral skills)
- student behaviour, achievement or motivation
- personal management issues (e.g. time management, relationships with colleagues/higher management)

## AR in Theory

Prep-Course for "Praxissemester"  
(1/2 yr. practical school experience)



## AR in Practice

Conducting the AR-Project at School

Prep-Course for "Praxissemester":

- > English teaching degree students identify a teaching related topic of personal interest (e.g. oral corrections, instructions, task-based language teaching) and research it in theory.
- > -> Based on this, they develop an Action Research plan for their practical school experience.



- > -> -> The Action Research plan is discussed and further devised through feedback (peer, lecturer and teacher).

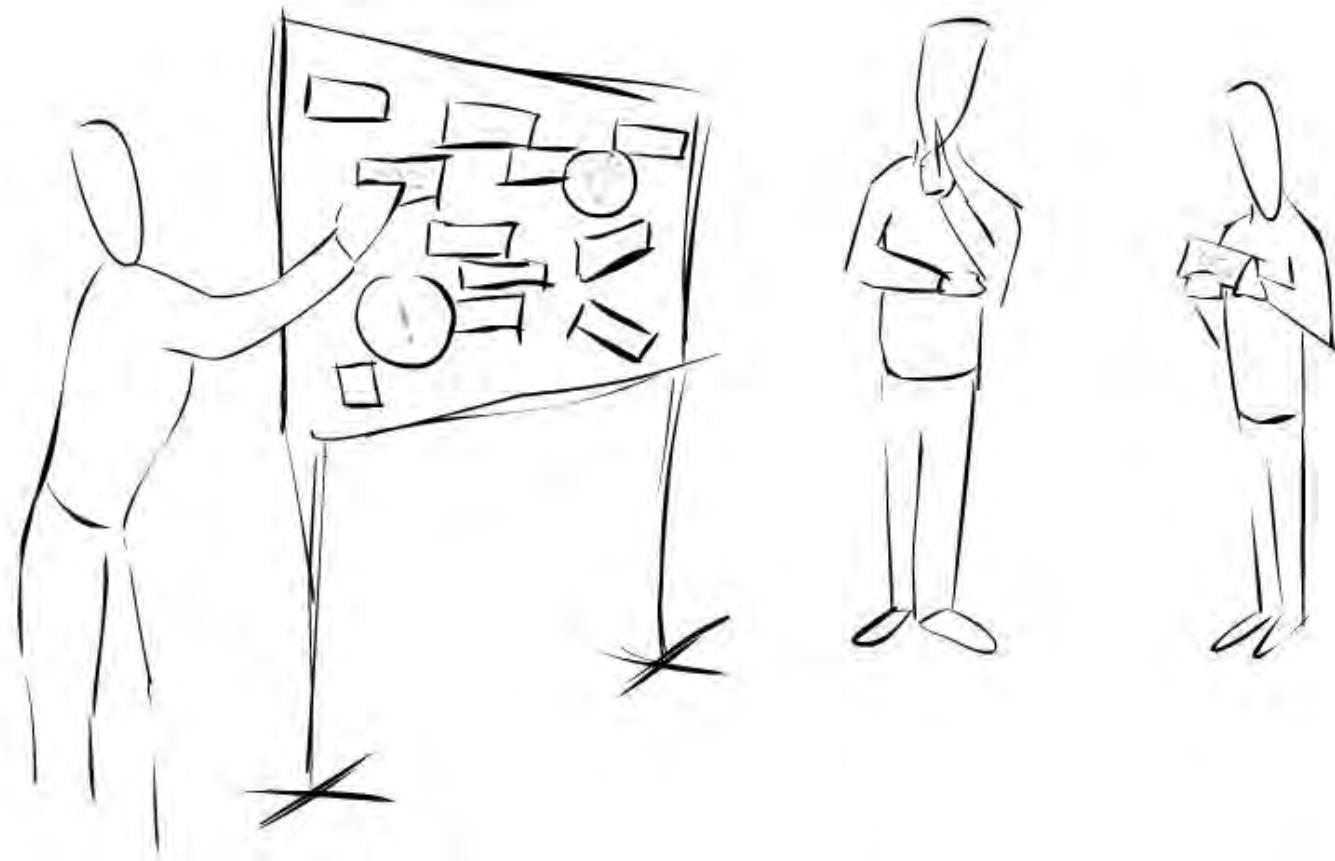
The "Praxissemester" itself:

- > The Action Research plan is adopted and fine-tuned to the specific school reality.
- > -> Within a teaching initiative the AR-project is being conducted.
- > -> -> The specific "teaching action" is reflected by the junior teacher herself, by the pupils in class and by the supervising senior teacher.



# Prep-Course (Praxissemester)

## MA-Kolloquium



# Starting Points / Focal Points

Students'  
learning.

Materials

Methodologies  
& Classroom  
Practice

Aims &  
Outcomes

Media &  
Resources

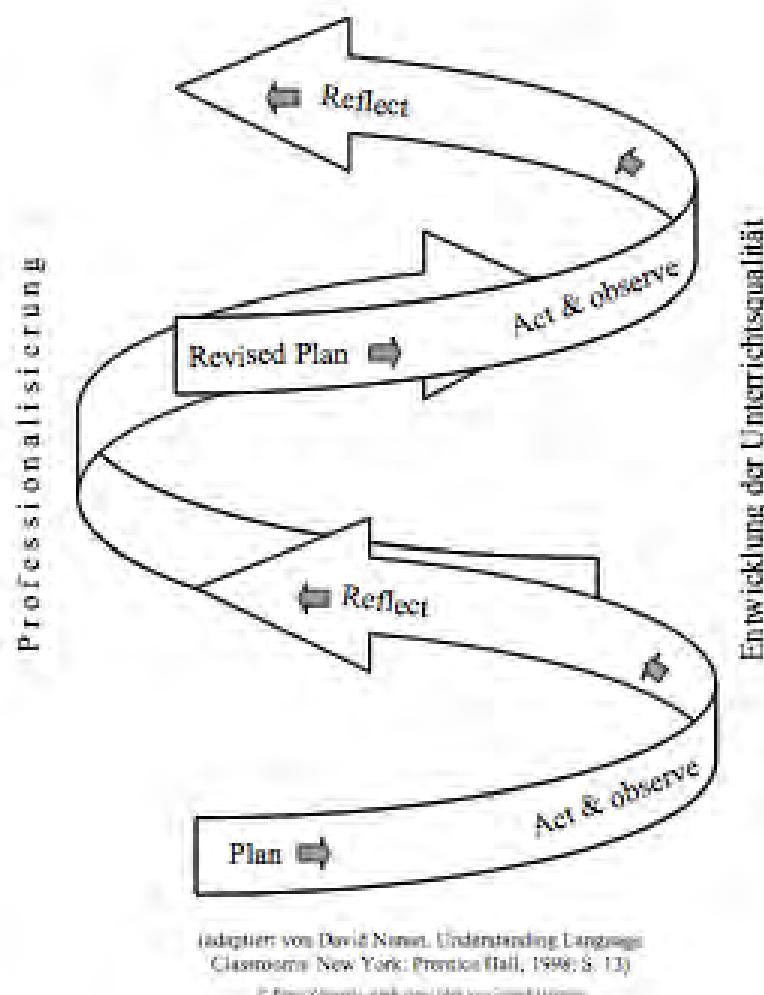
Innovative  
Practice

Time  
Management

Collaborative  
Practice

...

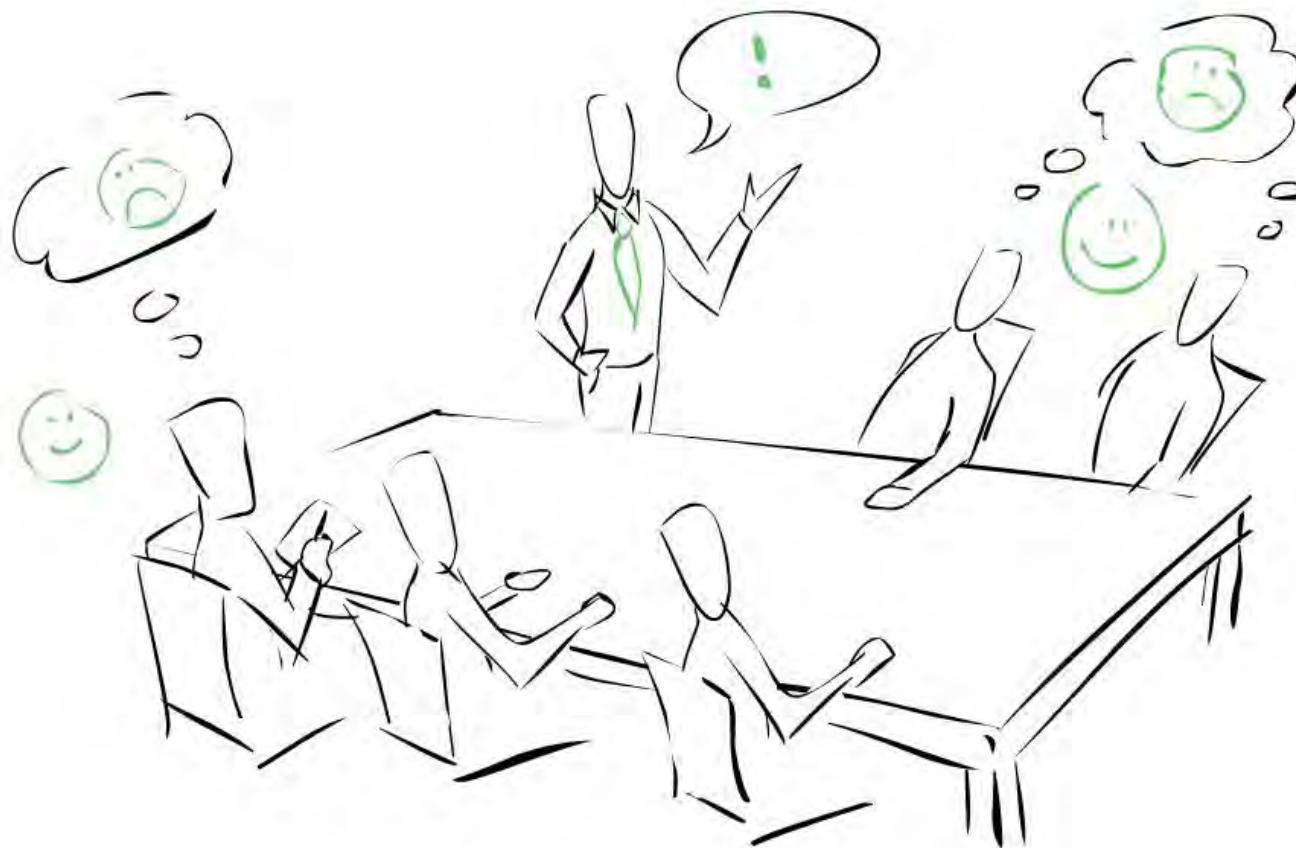
### Schaubild 3: Action Research als Spiralbewegung

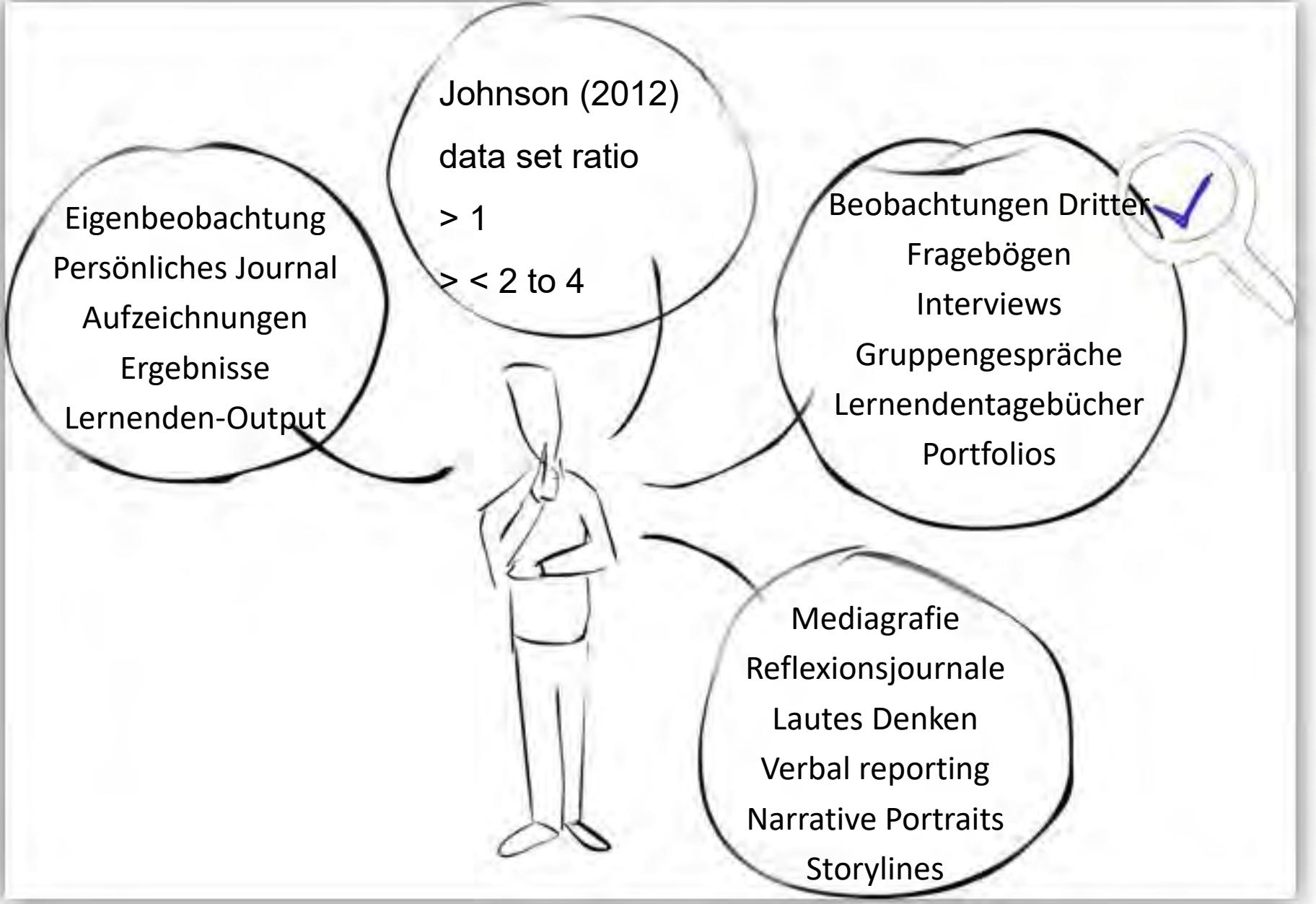


(adaptiert von David Novak, Understanding Language Classroom: New York: Prentice Hall, 1998, S. 13)

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# Forschungsdesign?





Eigenbeobachtung  
Persönliches Journal  
Aufzeichnungen  
Ergebnisse  
Lernenden-Output

Johnson (2012)

data set ratio

> 1

> < 2 to 4

Beobachtungen Dritter  
Fragebögen  
Interviews  
Gruppengespräche  
Lernendentagebücher  
Portfolios



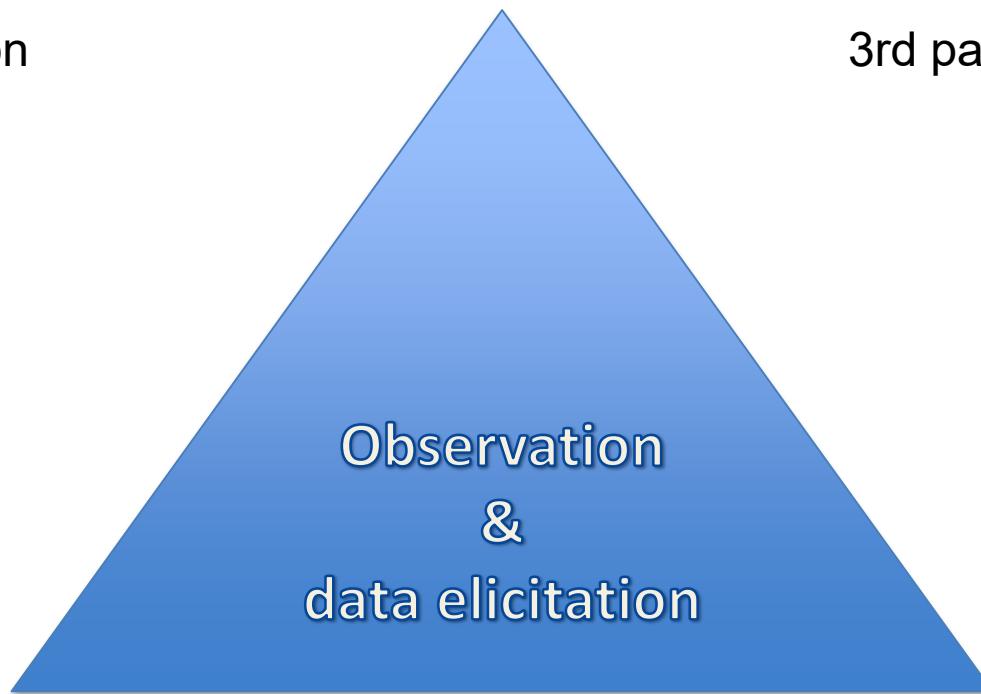
Mediografie  
Reflexionsjournale  
Lautes Denken  
Verbal reporting  
Narrative Portraits  
Storylines

# Multiperspectivity: Triangulation

'open-eyed' and 'open-minded' observation plans,

self observation

3rd party observation



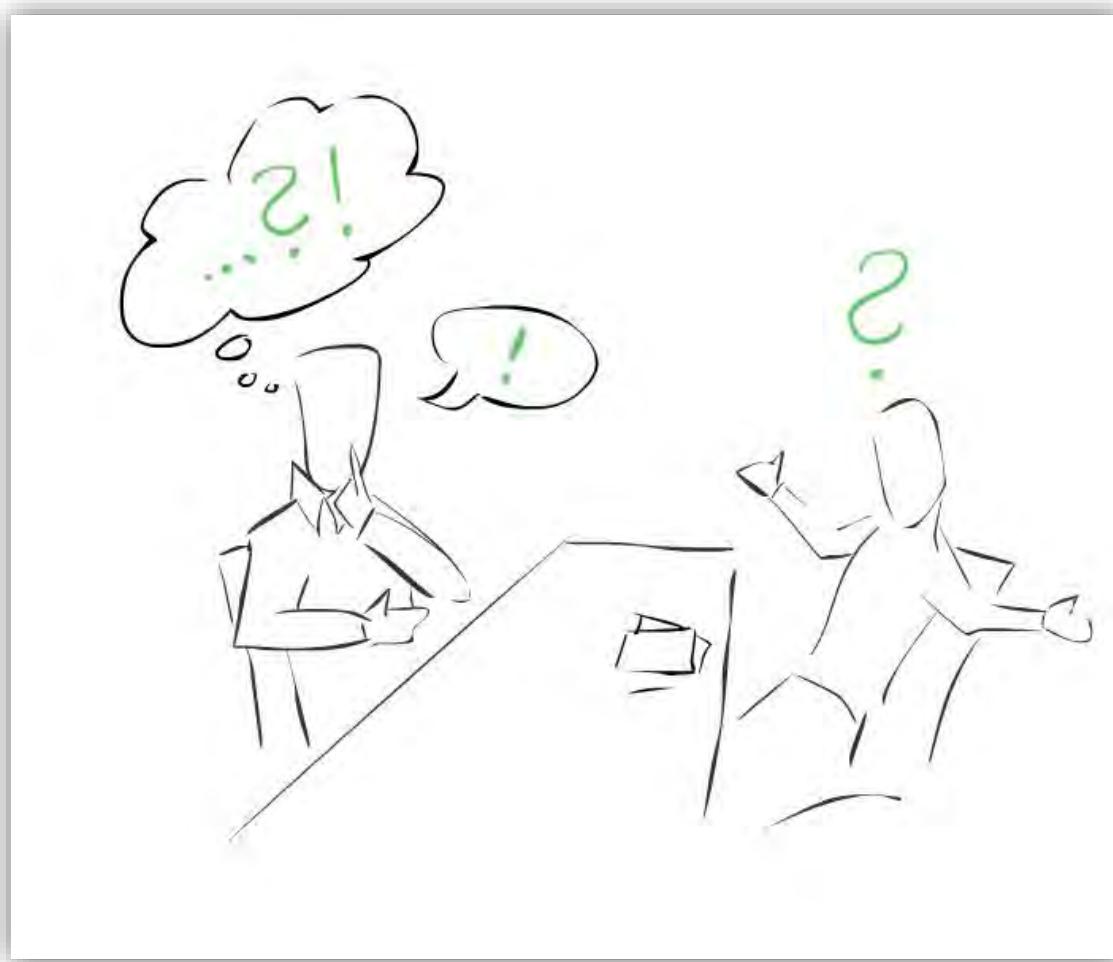
Participants views, e.g learners' diaries,  
think aloud & verbal reporting, guided  
interviews (individual & group),  
questionnaires (open/closed), rankings

Learners' products & results

# Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit



# Fragen?



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