Copyright is owned by the Author of the thesis. Permission is given for a copy to be downloaded by an individual for the purpose of research and private study only. The thesis may not be reproduced elsewhere without the permission of the Author.

Acquiring a new Discourse:

Using action research and sociocultural pedagogies to explore how a study group is able to support mature-aged open entry students in their first semesters at university

A thesis presented in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in English

at Massey University, Manawatū New Zealand.

Prudence (Prue) Barclay Fry

Abstract

This research explores how a study group concurrent with mature-aged open-entry students' first semesters on the campus of a research university could support those students as they acquired an academic Discourse. It addresses a gap in both research and practice for such students who very often arrive at university without academic preparation and must find support for their transitions through generic provisions rather than from interventions designed for their own particular needs based on the findings of focused research. Many of these students struggle to engage with the ways of being and doing within higher education, particularly with its expectations for teaching and learning, its worldviews, specialised language, and approaches to writing.

This study used action research to develop and trial an intervention informed by Gee's concept of Discourse incorporating a sociocultural pedagogy. As writing is a core component of an academic Discourse, pedagogy also incorporated a scaffolded genre approach to teaching writing. In line with action research, the intervention was continually modified in response to emerging data which were gathered primarily from participant observation and transcripts of study group meetings, the researcher's reflective journal, participant interviews, and student texts.

Findings suggest that while a study group does not replace academic preparation, it may provide something necessary and complementary for mature-aged students. The group provided a space in which many participants were able to identify expectations for teaching and learning they held and, through the reflection that was a core of the action research process, adapt those to something more appropriate for an academic Discourse. In the study group, students learned and practised specific writing process skills they did not have on entry which they then applied in their writing beyond the bounds of the group. Students also began to recognise themselves as legitimate participants in higher education.

This study concludes with the implication that transition for mature-aged students is a holistic process of acquiring a new Discourse by immersion in a social grouping. A study group such as the one in this research may provide an opportunity for acquiring a new Discourse.

Acknowledgments

This thesis traces the development of a study group into a focused community in which participants began to take on the practices of a new, academic Discourse. Although I was the researcher, I made a similar journey. It just took me longer to take on the new practices. Many significant others helped along the way, and I would like to acknowledge them.

First, my supervisors, Associate Professor Lisa Emerson and Dr. Gillian Skyrme, who spent many, many hours reading and suggesting possibilities as I journeyed through this research. Thank you both for being critical friends and for words of wisdom, admonition, and encouragement at the right times.

Other members of the university community supported the research process which began with the support of a doctoral scholarship. Thanks to Massey University for granting that. Dr. Julia Rayner and the Graduate Research School organised excellent lunchtime workshops. Library staff, particularly Chris Good, Ashley McGrillen, and Jeff Phillips, thank you for your hours of technical support. Fellow inhabitants of the post-graduate room – the relatively new doctors, Adele Scott, Angela Feekery, and Pham Huy Cuong, and the current group of scholars – you stopped to engage in in-depth discussions, to offer technical assistance, and you shared the journey. Thank you all.

Participants in each very different cycle: thank you for allowing me to learn with you and for sharing your struggles and your journeys. Extra thanks to many of you, for your continued contact and your ongoing friendship. I hope that this research will contribute to positive changes for our mature-aged peers.

In the wider community, thanks to the new friends developed through our time in this city: Ruahine kayakers and Manawatū mountain bikers – I didn't see much of you this past year, but thank you for keeping me grounded in reality. And the Westbrook home group – very heartfelt thanks for your friendship, your constant encouragement, and for sharing the load.

Finally, my family, who have gone through changes, additions and subtractions, during the time of this research. Greg, Chris, Jess, and Troy, love you muchly; thank you for your support and encouragement. Thank you for putting up with this process and listening to stuff that was way out of your comfort zone for so long.

Table of Contents

Chapter 1 Perspectives	1
1.1 A personal perspective	1
1.1.1 A third student	3
1.2 An international perspective	5
1.3 A national perspective	6
1.4 A research perspective	8
1.4.1 A study group	8
1.5 Action research	10
1.6 Theoretical framework	10
1.7 Contribution of the study	11
1.8 Chapter conclusion	12
1.9 Overview of chapters	13
Chapter 2 Contexts	15
2.1 Pre-university courses	15
2.1.1 Bridging education	15
2.1.2 Certificate in University Preparation	17
2.1.3 Mature-specific preparation	18
Other mature-student-specific provision	20
2.2 Academic orientation	21
2.3 Writing support through the semester	23
2.3.1 Writing for specific cohorts	23
2.4 The international context	25
2.5 An historic example of practice with mature learners	28
2.6 Some open entry students in New Zealand	
2.7 Chapter conclusion	33
Chanter 3 Who are mature-aged students?	35

3.1 Age, a gap, and reasons for enrolling	36
3.1.1 Age and a gap	36
3.1.2 Reasons for enrolling	37
3.2 Sociocultural factors	39
3.2.1 Finances	39
3.2.2 Dependants	40
3.2.3 Relationships	41
3.2.4 Familiarity with university culture	43
3.3 Discourses of mature students	45
3.3.1 Recognition from insiders: Goal focus and motivation	45
Time management	46
3.3.2 Discourses of learning and teaching	47
3.3.3 Discourses of knowledge	50
3.3.4 Discourses of selves as learners	52
3.3.5 Discourses of writing	55
Writing as process	57
Writing apprehension	59
3.3.6 Discourses of digital literacy	60
3.4 Chapter conclusion	61
Chapter 4 Conceptual framework	63
4.1 Big D Discourse	63
4.2 Learning as participation in community practices	69
4.2.1 Community artefacts	71
4.2.2 The MCP and mediation	72
4.2.3 Cultural tools	73
4.2.4 The ZPD	73
4.2.5 Brokering	75
4.2.6 Scaffolding	76

4.3 Reflection	79
4.3.1 Succeeding vicariously	81
4.4 A genre approach	81
4.4.1 The learning cycle	83
4.4.2 Applying the learning cycle	83
4.4.3 A constructivist pedagogy	85
4.4.4 Using cultural tools and cultural artefacts	86
4.5 Chapter conclusion	86
Chapter 5 Methodology	89
5.1 Action research	89
5.1.1 Natural setting	90
5.1.2 Iterative cycles	91
5.1.3 Researching for change	94
Change from lone researchers	95
Change through interventions	96
Change through PAR approaches	97
Change through interpretive knowledge	97
Change through critical knowledge	98
Change in this project	99
5.1.4 Reflection	101
5.2 The research project	103
5.2.1 Determining parameters for participants	104
5.2.2 Recruitment	105
Snowballing	106
5.2.3 Participants	
5.3 Evaluating the study group	107
5.4 Data gathering	110
5.4.1 Researcher's reflective documents	110

5.4.2 Reflection from participants	112
5.4.3 Participant observation	112
5.4.4 Transcripts of study group meeting	gs114
5.4.5 Participant interviews	114
A note on rapport	114
Entry interviews	115
Exit interviews	116
5.4.6 Chat times	117
5.4.7 The Daly-Miller Writing Apprehen	nsion Test (WAM)119
5.4.8 Practitioner interviews	120
5.4.9 Personal communication	120
5.4.10 Participants' texts	120
5.4.11 Coding of data sources	121
5.5 Ethical issues	122
5.5.1 A low risk project	122
5.5.2 Identifying potential areas of confi	lict122
5.5.3 Information and consent	123
5.6 Dealing with data	123
5.7 Terminology used in this thesis	126
5.8 Chapter conclusion	126
Chapter 6 Exploring the terrain	127
6.1 Introduction	127
6.2 Planning and initial action	128
6.2.1 Immediate need for re-planning	129
6.2.2 Participants	133
6.2.3 Continual re-planning	134
6.3 Action, observation and reflection	135
6.3.1 Expectations for teaching and lear	ning 139

6.3.2 Epistemology	139
6.3.3 Writing for university	140
No schemata	141
Metalanguage	142
Effective process	143
Complicated language	144
Reading	145
Apprehension	
6.3.4 ZPD and academic self-efficacy	146
6.3.5 Academic literacy and an academic Discourse	147
6.4 Responding to data	149
6.4.1 Expectations for teaching and learning	149
6.4.2 Epistemology	149
6.4.3 Writing for university	152
6.4.4 ZPD and academic self-efficacy	153
6.4.5 Academic literacy and an academic Discourse	153
6.4.6 Role of the researcher	156
6.5 Reflection	157
6.6 Chapter conclusion	160
Chapter 7 Focus on interventions	161
7.1 Introduction	161
7.2 Planning	161
7.3 Participants	164
7.4 Action	165
7.4.1 Overview	165
7.4.2 Epistemological reflection	166
7.4.3 Developing a Schema	170
Schema 1: Overview of an academic essay	171

Schema 2: Addressing the prompt	173
Schema 3: Writing fits its purpose	174
7.4.4 Extra session (2.2E)	176
7.4.5 A writing process	177
7.4.6 An extended chat time	178
7.5 Observation	179
7.5.1 Different students, different challenges	181
7.5.2 Writing apprehension	182
7.5.3 The impact of academic preparation	185
7.5.4 Baggage	190
7.6 Reflection	193
7.6.1 Becoming a Discourse	194
Vignettes: To be an insider or not	195
7.6.2 Role of the researcher	196
7.7 Chapter conclusion	197
7.7 Chapter conclusion	
	199
Chapter 8 Continued focus on interventions	1 99
Chapter 8 Continued focus on interventions	199 199 199
Chapter 8 Continued focus on interventions	199 199 199 200
Chapter 8 Continued focus on interventions	199199200201
Chapter 8 Continued focus on interventions	199199200201
Chapter 8 Continued focus on interventions	
Chapter 8 Continued focus on interventions	
Chapter 8 Continued focus on interventions	
Chapter 8 Continued focus on interventions	

Chapter 9 Acquiring an academic Discourse	217
9.1 Introduction	217
9.2 Planning	217
9.2.1 Participants	219
9.3 Action and observation	221
9.3.1 Overview	221
9.3.2 The extended introduction	222
Epistemological reflection	222
Developing schemata	224
A flow-on effect: increased confidence	226
9.3.3 The first three weeks	228
Using the WAM	229
Journal article overview	230
Farm toys synthesising activity	231
9.3.4 Through the semester	232
The writing process	232
Cross-cycle networking	234
9.4 Reflection	234
9.4.1 Acquiring an academic Discourse	237
9.4.2 A community of practice	238
9.5 Role of the researcher	239
9.6 Chapter conclusion	240
Chapter 10 Lessons learned and implications	241
10.1 The research contribution	241
Why Discourse	242
A study group for mature-aged students	243
Knowing the students	244
Building a learning community	246

Employing a sociocultural pedagogy with an MCP	248
Practising reflection	249
Front-loading the semester	251
10.2 Using AR in this research	251
10.3 Limitations of the study group	253
Limitations of the research	255
Implications for further research	256
A final word: Walking to the deep end	256
Appendices	281

List of Figures

Figure 4.1 Representation of iterative cycles of AR. From Zuber-Skerritt & Perry (2	002,
p. 177)	93
Figure 4.2 AR cycles as represented by Cardno and Piggott-Irvine (1996, p. 19)	93
Figure 6.1 Factors contributing to stress experienced by Cycle One participants	.137
Figure 6.2 Toys arranged on the table	.155
Figure 7.1 Overview of the title and first paragraph of a successful student essay	.172
Figure 8.1 Recollections of schooling from Cycle Three participants	.203
List of Tables	
Table 4.1 The learning cycle as it was applied in study group pedagogy	83
Table 6.1 Initial Cycle One plans for six weeks of study group meetings	.128
Table 6.2 Eventual content of Cycle One study group meetings	.131
Table 6.3: Cycle One participants	.134
Table 7.1 Eventual content of Cycle Two study group meetings	.162
Table 7.2 Cycle Two participants	.165
Table 8.1 Content of Cycle Three study group meetings	.199
Table 8.2 Cycle Three participants	.201
Table 9.1 Cycle Four introductory activities and their theoretical basis	.218
Table 9.2 Cycle Four participants	220