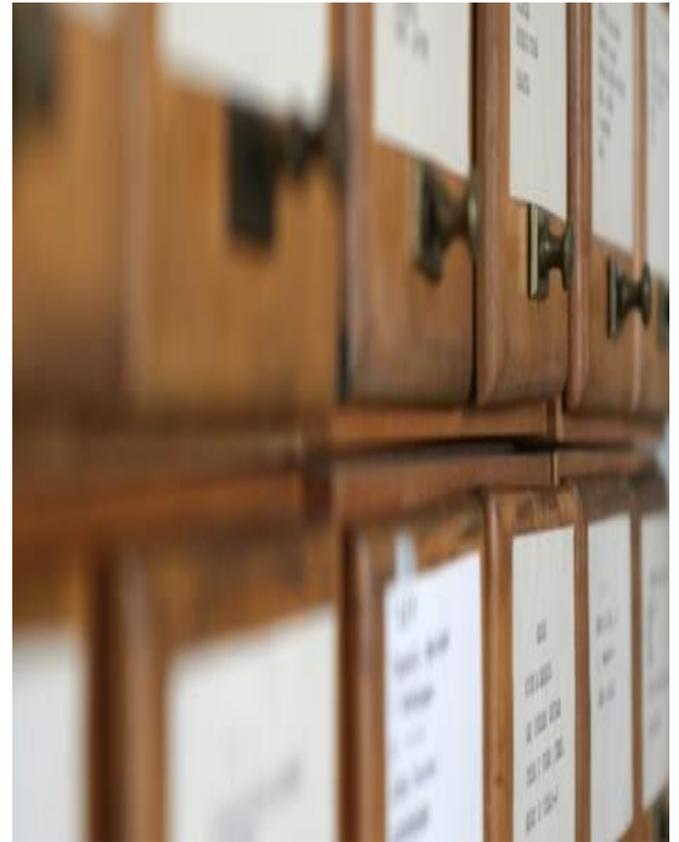


Planning for meeting the challenges: Making practical use of a typology from the Pedagogy of Methodological Learning study

RMF 2018 Melanie Nind @m_nind

A typology as a tool for thinking with, to...

- i. help describe what is going on & understand the social realities
- ii. reduce complexity to make it manageable
- iii. make pedagogy visible
- iv. generate conceptual language
- v. provide teachers with a resource
- vi. build the pedagogic culture in a field where this is very sparse.

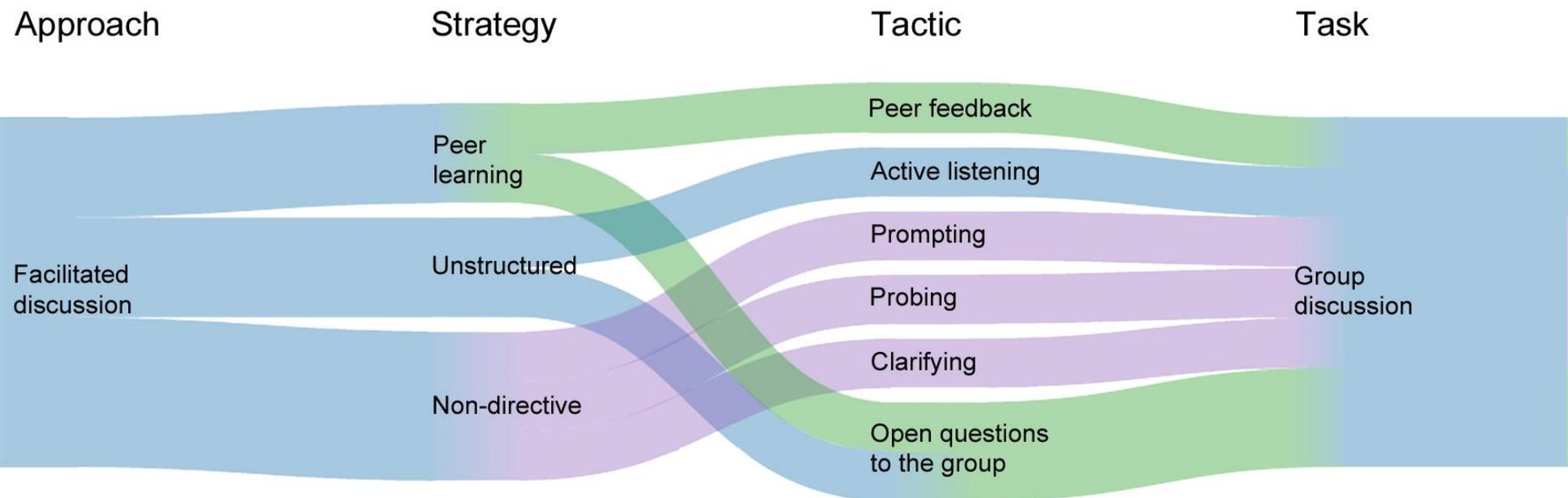


| | | |
|------------------------|--|---|
| <p>Approach</p> | <p>Anything that describes how the teacher goes about their pedagogic task which coheres around a theory, set of values, principles, aspiration or identity as a particular kind of teacher. Unifying level.</p> | <p>Fluidity</p> <p>Getting closer to the action</p> <p>↓</p> <p>↓</p> <p>↓</p> <p>↓</p> |
| <p>Strategy</p> | <p>Identification of goal directed planning for implementing an approach. More than a collection of tactics in that they cohere around a purpose. Goal directed level.</p> | |
| <p>Tactic</p> | <p>Identification of procedural planning as part of the strategy. More immediate and responsive to feedback in situ than strategy. Procedural level.</p> | |
| <p>Task</p> | <p>What learners (or teachers) are required to do or actually do. Learner or activity level.</p> | |

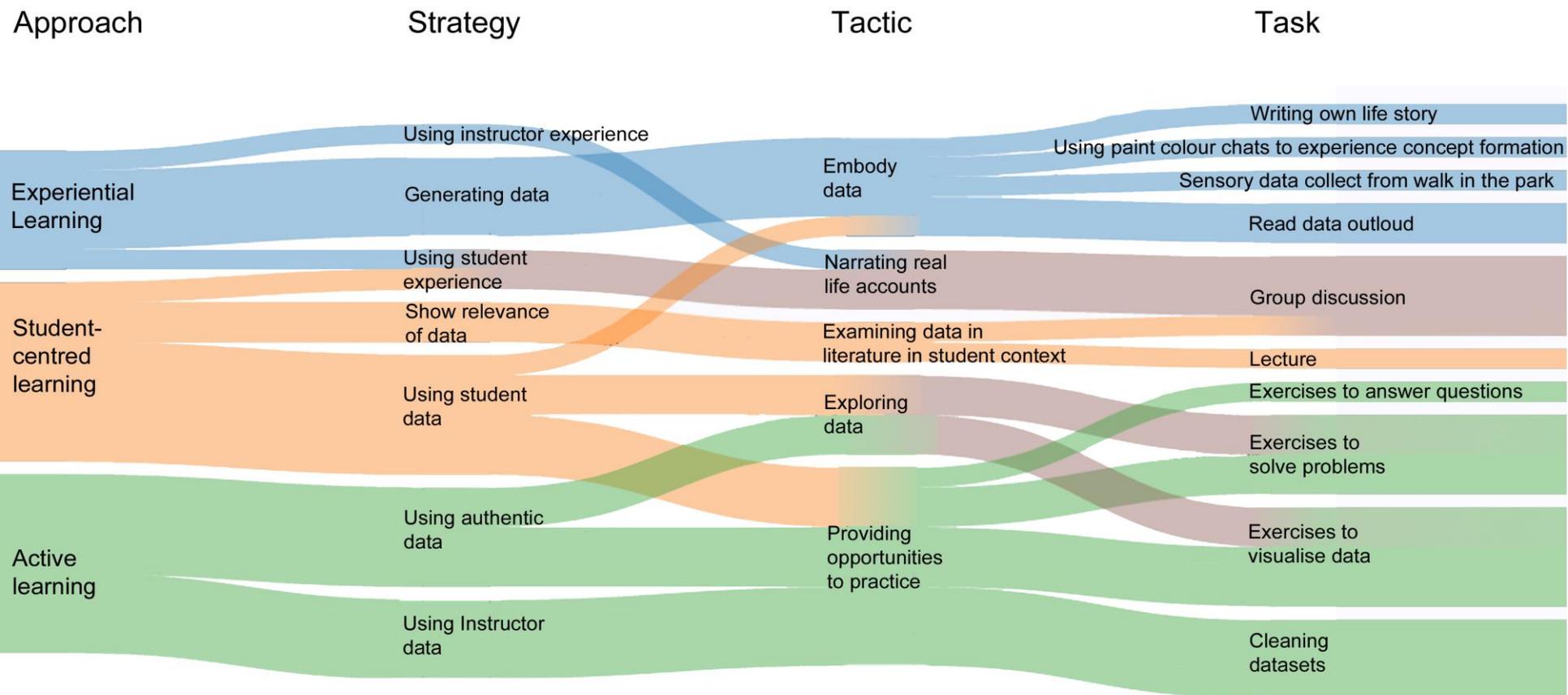
Process in action! Which are these?

- a) 'I use film clips frequently in my teaching' (Saldaña)
- b) 'We show that clip because it is exactly parallel to what qualitative data analysts try to do with their own data corpus' (Saldaña)
- c) 'I ask them to envision and talk about' (Hesse-Biber)
- d) 'Story-telling is woven into my pedagogy' (Hesse-Biber)
- e) 'growing the visualisation first' (Wild)
- f) Making 'little glossaries of terms that would occur in the articles they would read' (Vogt)

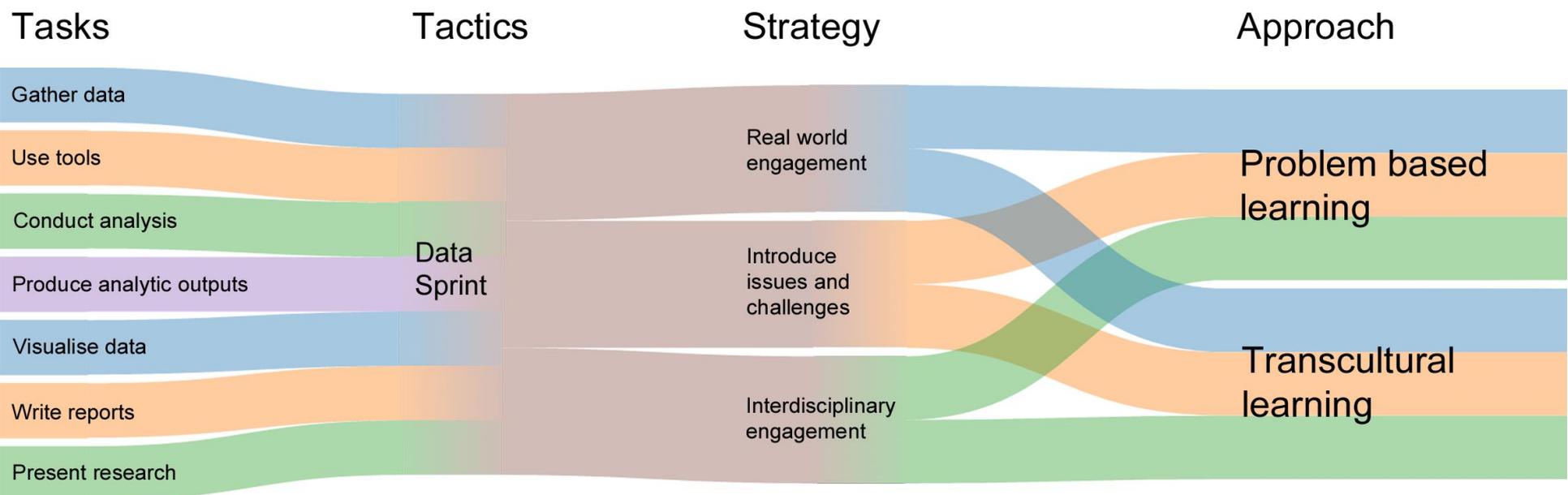
Case study I: Teaching ethnographic technique, one approach and one task



Cross case analysis: Teaching with data



An example from digital methods: Moving from task to approach in dialogue



Challenges with the typology

- Categories aren't mutually exclusive
- Typology isn't complete
- 'No one classification organizes reality for everyone'
Bowker & Star (1999) *Sorting Things Out*, MIT Press
- Perhaps belabouring the obvious
- Perhaps shaping rather than describing the world, reifying or ossifying
- 'Each standard and each category valorizes some point of view and silences another' (Bowker & Star 1999, 5)
- 'Any classification system embodies a dynamic compromise.' (Bowker & Star 1999, 55)

To discuss or take away...

- To what extent can you name your approach, strategy, tactics and tasks?
- Do these parts cohere for you?
- Which is easiest to know and to discuss?
- Does it matter?
- At which of these levels do we tend to innovate/ make changes?
- Could this typology support us as methods teachers in reflecting and developing our practice?

Resources

Project website:

<http://pedagogy.ncrm.ac.uk>

International Journal of Social Research Methodology
special issue: <http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/tsrm20/18/5>

Lewthwaite, S. & M. Nind (2016) Teaching Research
Methods: Expert Perspectives on Pedagogy and Practice.
British Journal of Educational Studies 64(4): 413-430.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00071005.2016.1197882>

By the way

- <https://vimeo.com/274632619>