The Choreography of Collaborative Coding

Project Sponsored by 2015-16 CCCC Research Initiative Grant Cara Kozma, Holly Middleton, Donna Scheidt CCCC, March 13, 2019, Pittsburgh, PA

Land Acknowledgment

We would like to recognize and acknowledge the indigenous people of this land: the Lenni Lenape, Shawnee, and Hodinöhšönih — the six Nations, that is, the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Seneca, Cayuga and Tuscarora. We also acknowledge the native communities that continue to thrive in the city of Pittsburgh.

Schedule

1:30-1:45: Introductions

1:45-2:00: Intro to Google Drive materials, Upward Project, and collaborative coding;

Intro to Study 1

Activity: What do you notice about the at-a-glance?

2:00-2:30: Study 1: Materials and Process

2:30-3:00: Activity: practice coding in Google Sheets--free

3:00-3:15: Coffee break outside rooms #318 and #412

3:15-3:45: Intro to Study 2: Materials and Process

3:45-4:30: Activity: Coding in MAXQDA--\$2500 for six licenses

4:30-5:00: Q&A/discussion

Join Us in Google Drive!

"4C19 Choreography of Collaborative Coding Workshop" folder

Upward Project website

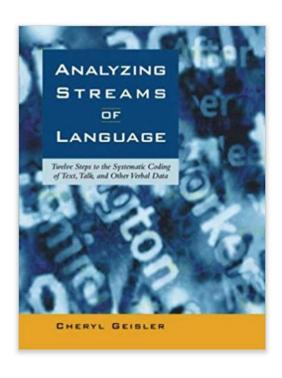


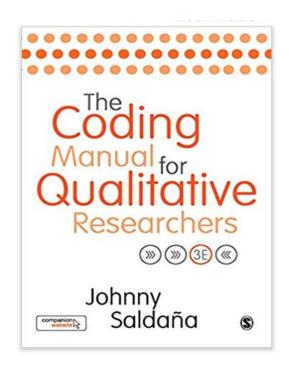
ABOUT US STUDY DESIGN FINDINGS PUBLICATIONS, PRESENTATIONS, AND OTHER RESOURCES CONTACT US

Studying student development as they advance through a college curriculum, including:

their perceptions of research and sources

Methods: Cheryl Geisler and Johnny Saldaña





What is a Code?

"A code is most often a word or short phrase that symbolically assigns a summative, salient, essence-capturing, and/or evocative attribute for a portion of language-based or visual data." (Saldaña 3)

Why Collaboratively Code?

- Recommended for joint research projects
- Share workload on big projects
- "[A] research team builds codes and coding builds a team through the creation of shared interpretation and understanding of the phenomenon being studied." (Saldaña 27).

Upward Project At-a-Glance

For discussion: In pairs, review the document and compare the studies.

What Do You Notice?

Study One Overview

Study One

CHAPTER 10

WRITING INFORMATION LITERACY IN FIRST-YEAR COMPOSITION: A COLLABORATION AMONG FACULTY AND LIBRARIANS

> Donna Scheidt, William Carpenter, Robert Fitzgerald, Cara Kozma, Holly Middleton, and Kathy Shields High Point University

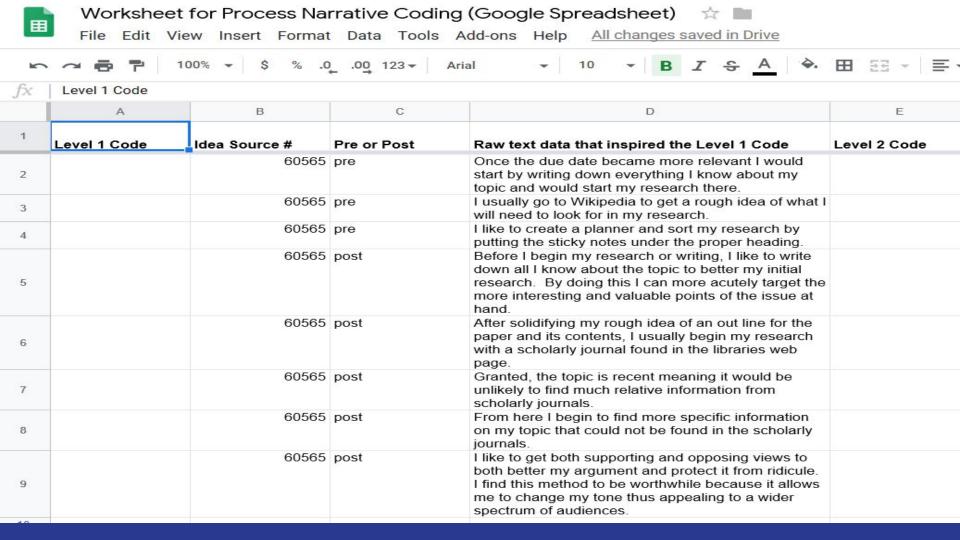
As other authors in this collection observe, when librarians and writing faculty teach students how to plan, conduct, and incorporate research as they write, they often do so with different working definitions of research and information literacy (IL) (e.g., Kissel et al., Chapter 20, this collection, and Norgaard & Sinkinson, Chapter 1, this collection). When Rolf Norgaard (2003) coined "writing information literacy," he argued for how our fields might contribute to one another intellectually and conceptually. Norgaard encourages Writing Studies faculty and librarians to reconsider certain conceptions of students' research, specifically as it interfaces with students' writing practices. We call this interface between writing and research "writing-research," to distinguish students' everyday practices as writing-researchers from the theoretical ideal of writing information literacy (WIL) that Norgaard articulates.¹

Overview of Study One

- Research Questions
- Collaborative Coding Processes
- Choice of Google Spreadsheets
- Copy of Code Log

See "Outline of Coordinating Roles: Study One--Process Narratives, Google Spreadsheet"

Google Spreadsheet Activity



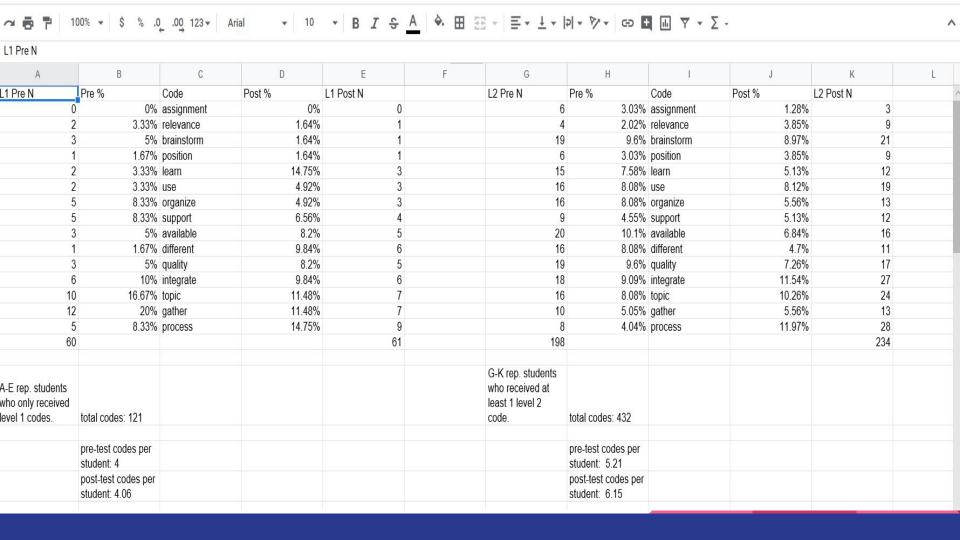
Sharing Your Work in Google Spreadsheets

Let's Compare

- Work with a partner to compare your codes on the coding template
- Work to come to an agreement within the pair about any segments which were assigned conflicting codes
- Discuss process as a large group

Data Analysis in Google Spreadsheets

| A | В | С | D | E | F | G |
|--------------|---|---------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Level 1 Code | | Idea Source # | Pre or Post | Raw text data that inspired the Level 1 Code | Level 2 Code | Control or Experiment |
| assignment | | 24588 | | For the start of this paper I would make sure I read the <code> guidelines not</code> once, not twice, but at least three times to make sure I completely understood the directions. <code> If I</code> had any trouble with the directions I would either go to a friend or seek help from the instructor before writing. <code> Anytime I</code> came to <code>a halt in</code> my writing I would go back, read the directions, and attempt to write again | | experiment |
| assignment | | 37173 | pre | The first I do when receiving a topic is to familiarize myself with the topic. | | control |
| assignment | | 37173 | post | Now that I have my assignment for my English class the most important step is to fully understand what the assignment is about. This is so important because if I do not understand what is required for you to do on this paper then all the other steps are not as important. | | control |
| assignment | | 57041 | pre | Once I found an issue that I knew I could get information on from multiple outside sources, I would think about what three outside sources that I wanted to use for the assignment. | | experiment |
| assignment | * | 60946 | Pre | To begin this assignment, I would read through the instructions to find out what I have to do and what viewpoint I wish to stand for. | | control |
| assignment | | 70006 | pre | Each essay in this course has a specific way of writing or a job it has to do whether it is to persuade or inform. I would take notes in class and look at the example essays to get an idea on how the essay would be written. | | experiment |
| assignment | | 76390 | pre | I would reread the assignment to make sure I understood it and if I didn't understand something I would ask a question | | control |
| assignment | | 85956 | Post | When we think about writing an essay, there are certain things we all wish to accomplish. First of all, we want to have a clear argument, so the reader know where we are coming from, what we believe in, and in some cases, which side we are arguing. | | control |
| assignment | | 93200 | pre | The first thing that I would do is make sure to fully dissect ad and understand the essential question being asked, and to increase my curiosity. | invent | control |
| available | * | 19239 | Pre | Then I would go to the library and find information on my current issue from sources that are appropriate to credit. For example deep internet databases or books the library has, and I would use these sources to find information for my essay. | | experiment |
| available | | 19239 | Post | I would do some research online and poke around the web and deep internet databases typing in key words that may give me ideas of what to write about. I would continue to do this until I found a topic that was interesting to me and would also be interesting to my readers. | | experiment |
| available | | 21481 | Post | When I finally choose my topic, I would begin to go on the HPU Library Search Engine and enter keywords using the Academic Search Complete browser. | | experiment |
| | | | | If I feel like I need to add at least one or two more sources and my original sources don't seem like enough additions to the paper, then I will go back to the Academic Search | | |



Coffee Break

Study Two (Interview Transcripts, MAXQDA)

Study Two Overview

52 freshmen from earlier study >>>

3 seniors for longitudinal study







Emma



John

Clarify Research Questions; Decide on Coding

Research Questions

How do students understand research and writing? As connected?

How have their understandings changed?

To what do they attribute influence?

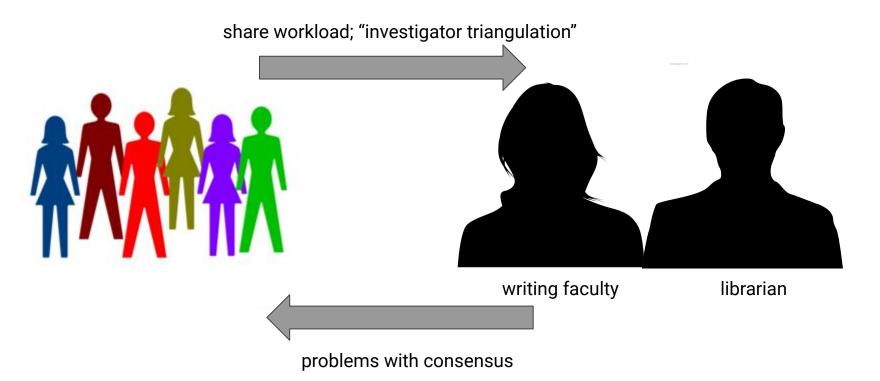
Structural Codes

understand research understand writing

change

influence

Organize Research Team; Reliability



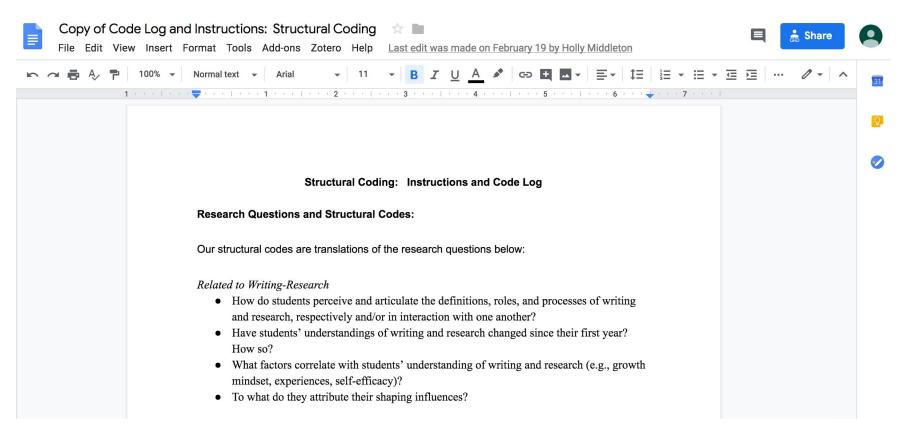
Decide on Technology

- Are you able to pay? How and how much?
- What kinds and amount of data do you have?
- How do you want to handle it?
- Across which "platforms" do researchers regularly work (Mac? PC?)?
- How much time do you have to learn the software?
- Is there a package--and peer support--already available at your institution or place of work?

For further questions and considerations, see: Computer Assisted Qualitative Data Analysis Software CAQDAS Networking Project. University of Surrey,

https://www.surrey.ac.uk/computer-assisted-qualitative-data-analysis/resources

Decide on Segmenting Data; Code Guide

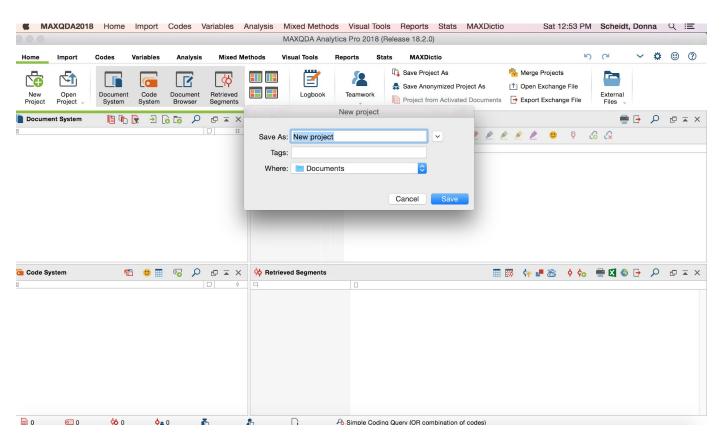


MAXQDA Activity

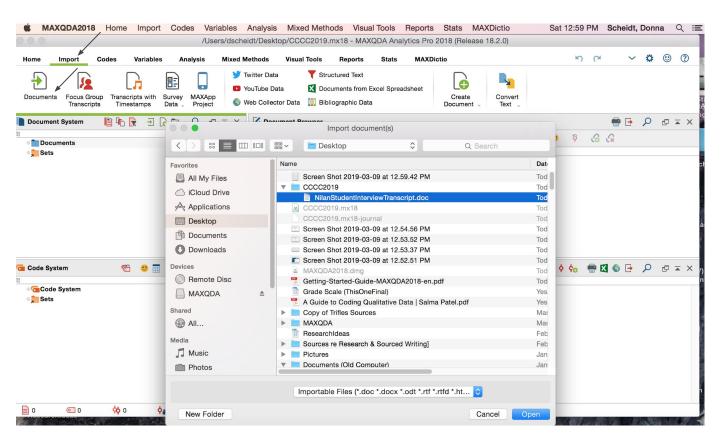
User Name; New Project



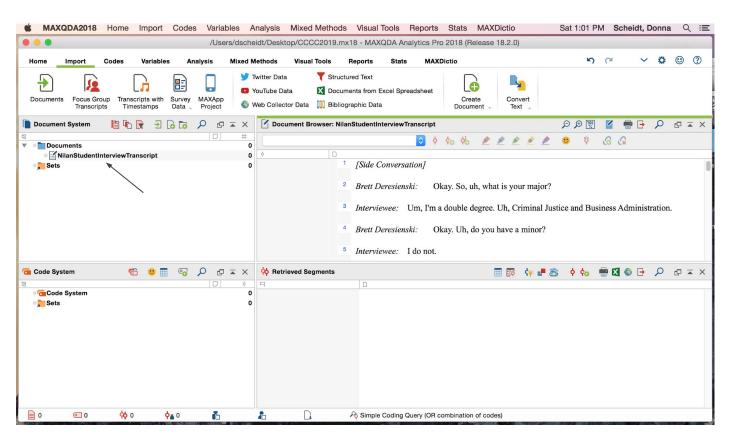
Name Project



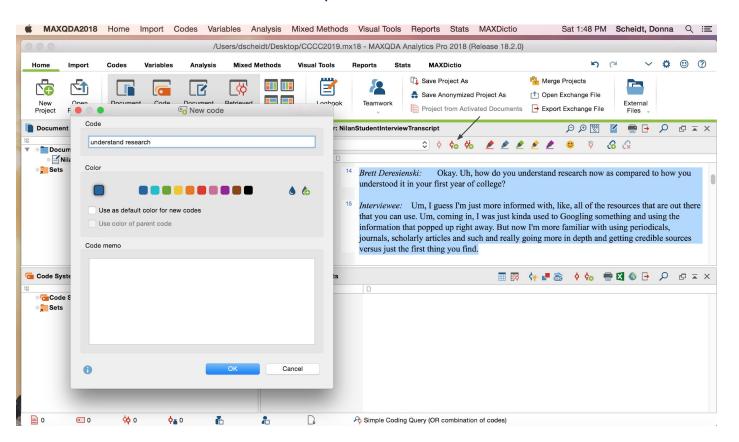
Import Document



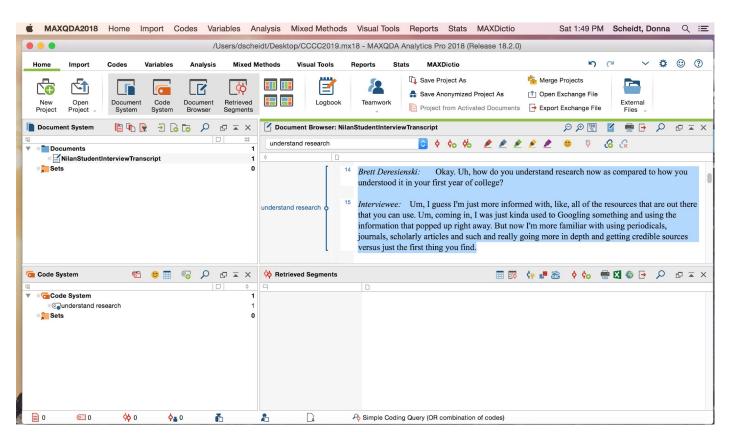
Display Document; 4 Windows



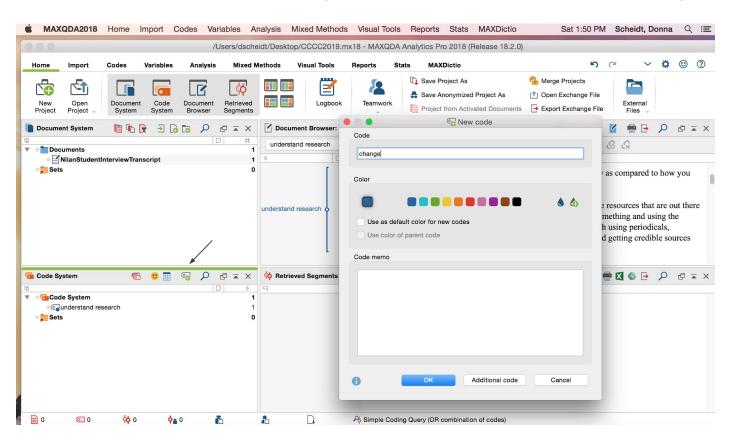
Add New Code (within Document Browser)



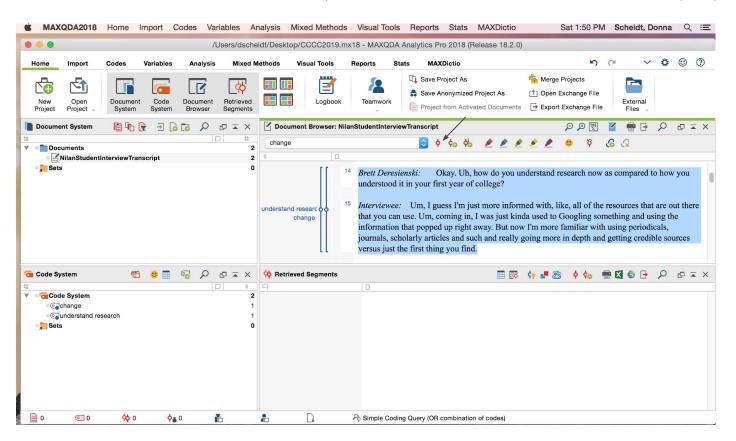
Add New Code (within Document Browser)(cont.)



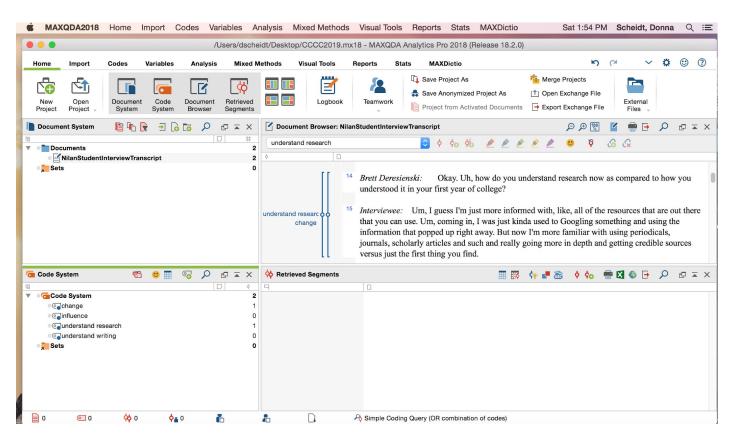
Add New Code (within Code System)



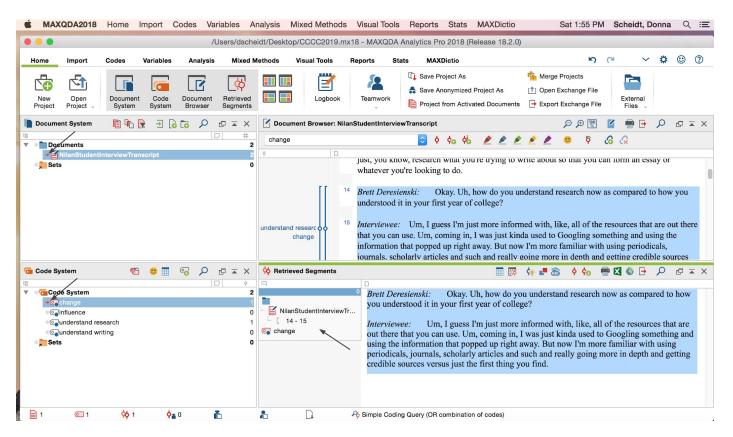
Add New Code (within Code System) (cont.)



Populate Code System with Codes



Retrieve Coded Segments (in Context)



Sharing Your Work in MAXQDA

Language & Resources

"Teamwork" can take many forms in MAXQDA. Our version: "Transfer Coded Segments, Memos, etc. Between Projects"

- https://www.maxqda.com/help-max18/teamwork/transferring-coded-segme nts-memos-variables-etc-from-one-project-to-another
- Ch. 24 ("Teamwork") of MAXQDA 2018 Manual (pp. 5-13)

"Teamwork"--Assumptions

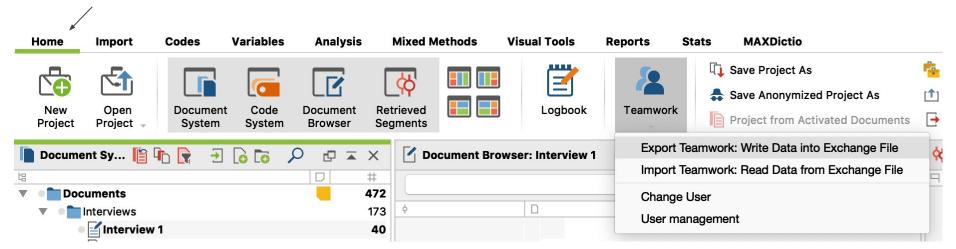
- Researchers are working in **parallel** to one another (own project file, own computer).
- Everyone working with the **same data material** (i.e., same versions of documents, etc.).
- Ok if different documents and codes in each project.

How It Works Conceptually

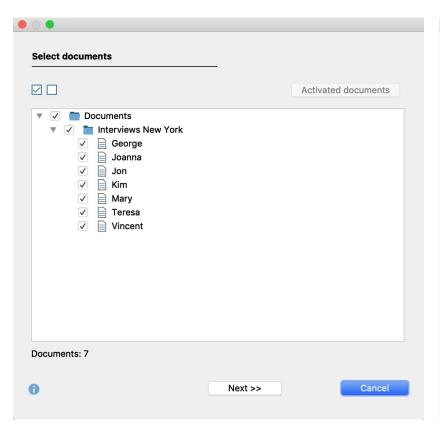
- Step One: Researcher 1 exports all the relevant information to be transferred from their project file into a MAXQDA exchange file with the extension "MEX."
- Step Two: Researcher 1 shares this file with Researcher 2.
- **Step Three**: Researcher 2 then **imports** that information into their own project file.



Step One: Export Data



Step One: Export Data (cont.)



| | Activated codes |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | |
| ✓ G Code System | |
| ▼ ✓ | |
| ✓ □ Grandparents✓ □ Parents | |
| ✓ c→ Parents✓ c→ Siblings | |
| ✓ 🥥 Sibilities ✓ 💽 Friends | |
| ✓ | |
| ► ✓ | |
| Interviews Main Topics | |
| ► ✓ | |
| ▶ ✓ | |
| ► ✓ | |
| ▶ ✓ | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| ocuments: 7 Codes: 53 Coded Segments: 171 | |
| | |

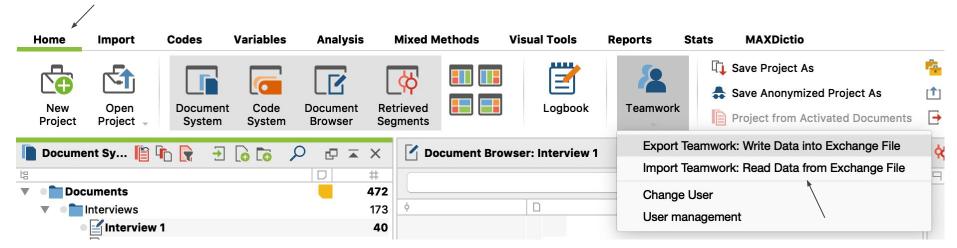
Step Two: Share File



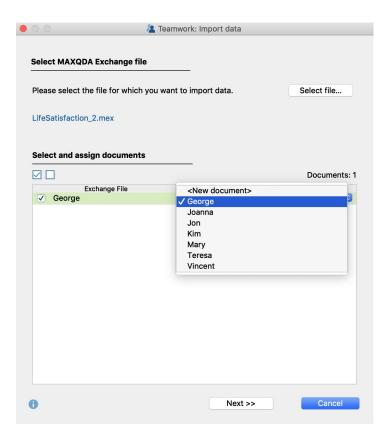


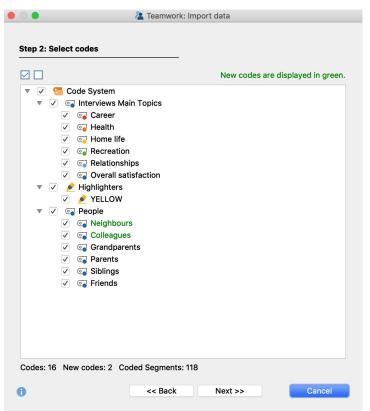


Step Three: Import Data

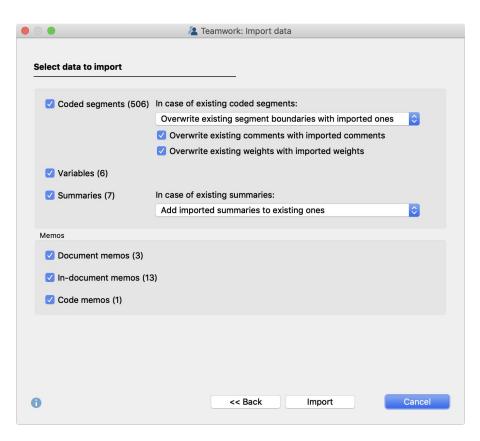


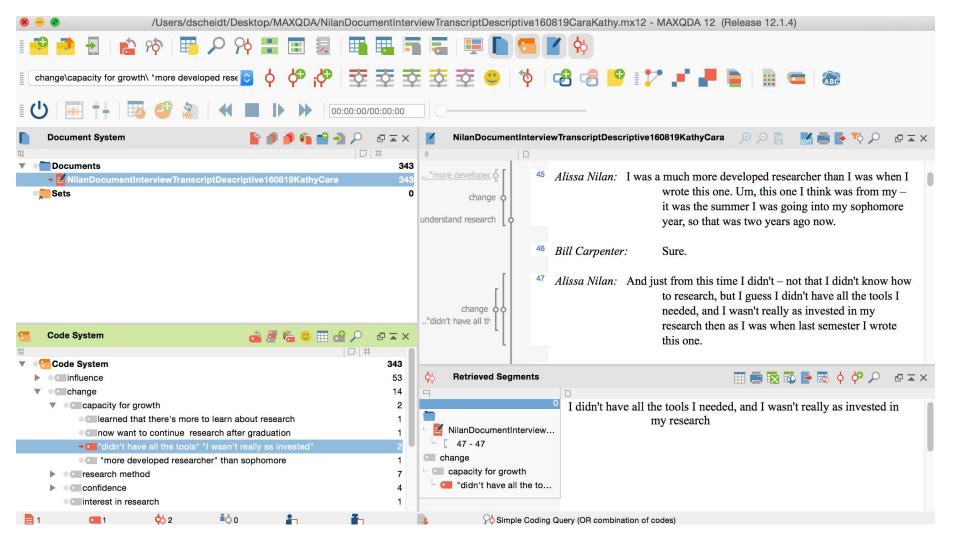
Step Three: Import Data (cont.)





Step Three: Import Data (cont.)





Thanks!

Find us:

http://upwardproject.online/

Contact us:

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