

# ISSA Proceedings 2002 - Designing A Computer-Supported Collaborative Learning Situation For Broadening And Deepening Understanding Of The Space Of Debate



## *1. Introduction: Collaborative Argumentation-Based Learning (CABLE)*

In the continuation of research on the role of socio-cognitive conflict in cooperative learning (Doise and Mugny, 1981), it has been conjectured that the cooperative resolution of such conflicts in argumentative interactions could be the most important factor (Mevarech & Light, 1991). More recent research has begun to elucidate the processes by which the types of argumentative interactions that arise spontaneously during cooperative problem solving can lead to co-construction of knowledge (Baker, 1996, 1999). For example, the interactional pressure imposed by mutually recognised verbal conflict can lead students to refine meanings, to dissociate notions and to elaborate more coherent discourses, either during argumentation phases, or else as a means of resolving, dissolving or closing them.[\*]

However, such argumentative interactions — particularly those that operate on a conceptual plane — are relatively rare, especially in scientific and other disciplines taught in school. There are undoubtedly good reasons for this (see e.g. Golder, 1996; Quignard & Baker, 1999; Quignard, 2000). For example, the topic must be intrinsically debatable, students must be motivated to argue with respect to it, there should be an appropriate intersubjective distance between students' points of view (c.f. Rommetveit, 1979), students should have sufficient knowledge of the topic, interpersonal relations and socio-institutional factors should not prevent free expression of divergent views, and so on. One particular paradox concerning conditions for argumentative interaction and for learning itself is

especially important here: in learning situations that are designed so that students will co-construct new knowledge, by hypothesis, they will not have the kind of coherent and firmly entrenched points of view that could lead to dialectical confrontation (Nonnon, 1996). We should thus expect that students' discussions would rather correspond to a cooperative exploration of a dialogical space. In this paper, we refer to such a space that is explored by students' in cooperative learning situations during their argumentative interactions, as the *space of debate*. The goal of the research described in this paper is thus to understand how to design collaborative learning situations so that students will be led to broaden and deepen their understanding of the space of debate (see §2 and 4 below). We term this type of learning "CABLE": Collaborative Argumentation-Based LEarning. We consider a specific type of collaborative learning situation, in which students' activity is mediated by use of a Computer-Supported Collaborative Learning (CSCL) environment (see e.g. Koschmann, 1996) called DREW[i], that was developed within the framework of the SCALE project\*. DREW provides a variety of Web-based tools to communicate and carry out joint problem-solving tasks, including a typewritten synchronous CHAT tool, a collaborative text-writing tool and — especially important in this context — a tool for jointly drawing argument graphs via the web.

Given the strict conditions for CABLE that we have already described, the attempt to design a CSCL environment for this purpose may appear paradoxical, since constraints that are inherent in such situations are well known. For example, free expression of ideas and arguments should be more inhibited in typewritten computer-mediated communication (CMC) than in face-to-face spoken communication (c.f. Clark & Brennan, 1991), and lack of co-perception should cause coordination problems. However, face-to-face situations have the disadvantages that students' communication can be largely inefficient or redundant, and that it is difficult to control effectively the carrying out of sequences of tasks. CSCL environments can also be seen as having several counterbalancing advantages. On one hand, CSCL environments enable complex sequences to be structured; on the other, there is now some evidence that typewritten CMC can encourage students to reflect on the recorded trace of their interaction, and to 'filter' their communication so as to only express more complex aspects of problem-solving (Tiberghien & de Vries, 1997).

Here we concentrate on the principles underlying design of teaching materials for

CABLE, together with sequences of tasks in which they are to be used, in relation to characteristics of CSCL tools. We report results of an experiment carried out at secondary school level, during which students debated about Genetically-Modified Organisms (GMOs) using DREW, in one condition using CHAT and in another using CHAT together with an argument graph tool. In addition, we briefly describe a new method for evaluating broadening and deepening understanding of the space of debate, called the QED method, on the basis of analysis of students' texts produced before and after their debates. In conclusion, we discuss further research for design of CSCL situations that more effectively favour CABLE.

## *2. Design of teaching materials and task sequence*

The design of teaching materials, or pedagogical texts, for collaborative argumentation-based learning at school must satisfy several different types of constraints.

Firstly, it must be possible to integrate the topic of debate within national curricula. On the basis of a review of official programmes in France (see <http://www.education.gouv.fr/sec/>), we chose the topic of genetically-modified organisms because it is a topic that is dealt with in the Life and Earth Sciences programme, this being the only scientific subject that is genuinely open to the study of contemporary problems that are debated in society at large (e.g. ecology, public health, etc.). In addition, this topic can also be dealt with in the Civic Education programme, as well as in French (maternal language) class, where argumentation is a specific content to be taught. Secondly, the actual content of the teaching materials on GMOs must be practically readable within school timetable constraints.

Finally, as a basis for CABLE, the teaching materials must present a wide and balanced set of arguments and points of view with respect to GMOs (breadth of the space of debate), together with information about key concepts such as "gene" (depth of space of debate).

We created new teaching materials on the basis of a number of primary sources (notably websites) that corresponded to clearly identifiable 'voices' of *social actors* implicated in the question of GMOs. They included "Limagrain" (a major grain producer), the French Research Ministry, Greenpeace (a non-governmental organisation concerned with ecology), and several recent press cuttings (e.g. from

*Le Monde*). Within the voice of each social actor, several epistemological points of view are represented, such as scientific, agronomic, economic and ethical points of view. The dimensions of social actors and of *epistemological* points of view are distinct since, for example, each social actor selects and represents the scientific ‘facts’ in a different way. We chose to group teaching materials according to social actors so as to facilitate the identification, subsequent ‘ventriloquation’ and appropriation of these voices (Bakhtine, 1929/1977) in students’ debates. In order to check coverage of the materials in these terms, voices of social actors and for/against arguments were analysed using *Table 1* below.

**Table 1** Table used for design of teaching materials for debates on GMOs.

Topic	Opinion	Limagrain	Greenpeace	Ministry	The Press
Food	For				
	Against				
Health	For				
	Against				
Environment	For				
	Against				
Agriculture	For				
	Against				
Economy	For				
	Against				
Ethics	For				
	Against				

Table 1 – Table used for design of teaching materials for debates on GMOs

The following are two comparable examples of “economic” arguments with respect to GMOs, presented by Greenpeace and by the French Research Ministry:

– *Ministry of Research / economic argument*: “Even if it is difficult, for the present, to evaluate potentialities of these new technologies, their appearance on the world market risks affecting markets in developing countries, with competition playing in favour of the North, that could benefit from specific products, thus increasing unbalance. Following this hypothesis, it appears important that researchers or producers in the South should be able to use existing techniques if they wish”.

– *Greenpeace / economic argument*: “Certain multinational companies try to make us believe that GMO are used to give better yields and to reduce hunger in the world. However, harvests are sufficient to feed the whole planet; the problem is rather that of the sharing out of food”.

From the use of conditional and hypothetical expressions, it is clear that the

Ministry wishes to express a 'balanced' or 'objective' voice, that informs but does not adopt a position, whereas Greenpeace clearly argues against a putative support for GMOs (reducing hunger in the world).

The materials were designed in collaboration with French and economic science teachers to check their educational usability and understandability by students aged 17-18 years.

Clearly, it is not feasible to simply give these materials to students and ask them to "debate" with the Internet tools. They need to be prepared for debating, in terms of acquiring appropriate knowledge of the domain, the tools to be used, and argumentation itself; they also need to consolidate the knowledge co-constructed in the debate. We therefore designed a specific task sequence within which the teaching materials were to be used, that is summarised in *Figure 1(ii)*.



Figure 1 Generic task sequence for CABLE.

Figure 1 - Generic task sequence for CABLE

The training phase (0), of 2 hours' duration, comprised a short introduction to argumentation notions and techniques that would be necessary during the debate phase (2), including use of Toulmin-like diagrams (Toulmin, 1958) to represent theses, pro and contra arguments. In addition, students were trained on the DREW interface tools. The rationale was that since students were supposed to learn from the debate phase, this would be hindered if they also had to learn concurrently how to use the tools.

During the preparation phase (1), students were given the teaching materials on GMOs to read (during their own time), together with the same table that was used for design of those materials (Table 1 above), with which they could take notes. The pedagogical rationale was that such guided reading would enable better memorisation of which social actors made what argument about which topic, thus helping to initially structure argumentative knowledge. At the beginning of the phase that took place in class, after re-familiarising themselves with the dossier on GMOs, the students were asked individually to write a short text presenting their own opinions, and associated arguments, on the question: "Should the

production of GMOs be allowed or not?”. The pedagogical rationale of this sub-task was firstly to enable students to render explicit and reflect upon their personal opinions, and secondly, to enable them to further structure the argumentative knowledge filled-in by the students in note form in *Table 1*.

The ensuing debate phase was carried out either using a CHAT interface, or else using the CHAT in combination with an argument graph (see below). In both cases, students were asked to each express their opinions and provide arguments for them, then to explore and deepen the question together in order to subsequently enrich their individual texts. Within the last 10 minutes of the debate, the students were asked to sum up their points of agreement and disagreement. The pedagogical rationale of this phase was that by interacting together, students would deepen and broaden their understanding of the space of debate, by various means: acquisition of new arguments from their partners, refinement of their own understanding by expressing arguments and by understanding criticisms of them, negotiating refined meanings of key concepts (such as the notion of genetic modification).

In the final phase of the task sequence (3), students return to individual work, and are asked to improve their individual texts, *in the light of the discussion* that had just taken place. This task was intended to help students to integrate the knowledge they had acquired during the debate, and as a result of it.

### *3. An experiment: multirepresentational collaborative argumentation-based learning.*

In November 2001 we carried out an experiment in a secondary school in Lyon, using the teaching materials and task sequence described above, together with the DREW CACL environment. The experiment had two main objectives. Firstly, we aimed to determine the extent to which the teaching materials and task sequence would in fact enable students to deepen and broaden their understanding of the space of debate. Secondly, we wanted to determine the extent to which such understanding would be influenced by the use of an argument-graph drawing tool, in comparison with CHAT interactions.

In the experiment, phase (0) lasted for one session of 2 hours; phases 1 to 3 together lasted a second session of 3 hours. The CHAT condition involved 21 students from a single class and the “CHAT+GRAPH” condition, 28 students from a different class. In each case, the students were randomly grouped into dyads

(and one triad in the CHAT condition), since we wanted to eliminate the possible effect of dyad constitution (c.f. Quignard & Baker, 1999).

With respect to our second objective, we hypothesised that students using the argument graph would acquire deeper and broader understanding of the space of debate than students using CHAT alone. Although verbal interaction (CHAT condition) is an effective means of negotiating meaning, due to its intrinsic or strategic indeterminacy (Edmondson, 1981), we hypothesised that this effect would be outweighed by the fact that diagrammatic representations are more determinate, and thus more memorable (Ainsworth, Bibby & Wood, 1999; Schnotz, 2001; Rouet, 2001; van Someren, Reimann, Boshuizen & de Jong, 1998). The students would thus express more arguments, and would be able to more easily see the 'gaps' in their space of debate.

The principal interface of the DREW CSCL environment is shown in *Figure 2*. The CHAT window, with the trace of the interaction is on the left and the argument graph window on the right. In this first version of the software, our aim was to produce a graph that is as simple as possible: boxes for arguments/theses, and only two types of argumentative links ("+" and "-"), whose interpretation is left to the students and their teacher in a given session[iii]. A more important feature concerns the fact that the students are able to express their opinions — "in favour" and "against" — for any element of the argument graph (each person's opinion appears in a different colour). In order to highlight differences of opinion, and to focus discussion upon them, boxes with respect to which opposed opinions have been expressed appear in a 'crushed' form. In this respect, the DREW argument graph tool differs from several others, such as the argument graphs in Suthers' "Belvédère" system (Suthers & Hundhausen, 2001; Suthers & Weiner, 1995; Suthers 1998; Suthers, Toth & Weiner, 1997), since it is intended to be more a *medium* through which argumentation *dialogue* can occur, than as a third-party 'object' to be commonly constructed.



Figure 2 - The Drew interfacec

Several other researchers have studied the role of (computer-based) argument-graphs in learning (see e.g. Veerman, 2000). For example, Suthers and colleagues (ibid.) saw the Belvédère system as a stimulus for conversation and reasoning, rather than as a medium of interaction (contrary to DREW, described above). In initial versions of Belvedere, the argument diagrams contained many different types of nodes and links (e.g. *Principle, Theory, Hypothesis, Claim* for nodes, and *Supports, Explains, Predicts, Conflicts, Justifies, Undercuts, Causes*, for links). However, it was found that students spent most of their time arguing about the meaning of these elements, rather than reasoning in the scientific domain itself, so the diagrams were simplified in later versions. Our experiment with DREW can thus be seen as a means of validating design of the learning situation, and as an attempt to determine whether or not argument graphs that are simplified to a small number of link types can after all be effective media of debate and learning.

Using the task sequence and teaching materials described above, we asked pairs of students to debate either using CHAT, or else using the DREW argument graph tool, in conjunction with CHAT.

#### *4. Results and discussion*

The data collected from the experiment consisted of students' individual texts, produced before the debate, and then revised after it, together with automatic traces of the interactions themselves.

##### *4.1 Analysis method: QED*

We measured the contribution of the students' discussions (CHAT or CHAT with the graph tool) to improved understanding of the space of debate by evaluating the differences between individuals' texts produced before and after the discussion. In order to calculate such differences, we devised a new method for evaluating the quality of the space of debate, as expressed in texts, called the QED[iv] method.

The first step of analysis involves segmenting the text into (counter-)arguments, with respect to a principal thesis (e.g. "GMOs should be allowed"), and identifying the student's general opinion with respect to that thesis (e.g. "against", "in favour", "neither for nor against"). Each segment must then be classified as a pro or a counter argument with respect to the thesis, then classified in terms of one of a list of epistemological points of view (see above — e.g. "economic", "ethical", "agronomic", ...), and finally, its degree of elaboration must be assessed.



Thus classified, the text is evaluated according to the following factors[v] that correspond to a good, wide, elaborate and coherent space of debate:

- *richness*: the student's text is "rich" when it provides a large set of arguments;
- *elaboration*: the student's text is "deep" when it develops arguments, with sub-arguments, examples, explanations, etc.;
- *balance*: the student's text is more "balanced" when it provides well-balanced pro/against arguments. If the question is really open, there must be arguments on each side (pro and against);
- *coverage*: the student's text has a wide coverage when the arguments reflect the variety of the opinions or standpoints of the different actors of the debate, or cover the different topics of the question;
- *coherence*: the student's text is coherent when the general point of view (or opinion) expressed is a rational function of the arguments given (e.g. a pro opinion associated exclusively with counter-arguments is viewed as having low coherence).

Figure 3 below shows an example of the texts of a student (Carla), produced before and after debate, for the CHAT-only condition (translated from French to English, keeping students' punctuation and transliterating spelling or grammatical errors).

Before discussion	After discussion
<p>GMOs is a subject that is currently in the news that must seem to concern everyone nevertheless, numerous opinions diverge. As far as I'm concerned, I can't yet manage to stop at something fixed. I think that there are as many arguments "for" as arguments "against". One must admit it, GMOs could be useful. - in the domain of food, an improvement in the nutritional quality of certain products, an augmentation of production - thus: reduction of fatness, guaranteed quality: notably, lowering of chemical residues in fruits. - from the medical point of view, medicines could be invented, principally against macrolidiosis but also vaccinations. - from the environmental point of view, a sort of "respect" would be established given the reduction of chemical types of products, pesticides. - with respect to agriculture, properly speaking, there would be better guarantees of production, even an increase in it, with even less chemical processing. - with respect to economics, the guarantee of supply due to better performance of production would be the fundamental positive aspect giving rise to numerous socio-economic stakes.</p>	<p>GMOs is a subject that is currently in the news that must seem to concern everyone nevertheless, numerous opinions diverge. As far as I'm concerned, I can't yet manage to stop at something fixed. I think that there are as many arguments "for" as arguments "against". One must admit it, GMOs could be useful. - in the domain of food, an improvement in the nutritional quality of certain products, an augmentation of production - thus: reduction of fatness, guaranteed quality (notably, lowering of chemical residues in fruits) are positive factors. - from the medical point of view, medicines could be invented, principally against macrolidiosis but also vaccinations. - from the environmental point of view, a sort of "respect" would be established given the reduction of chemical types of products, pesticides. - leading to a considerable lowering of pollution. - with respect to agriculture, properly speaking, there would be better guarantees of production, even an increase in it, with even less chemical processing. - with respect to economics, the guarantee of supply due to better performance of production would be the fundamental positive aspect giving rise to numerous socio-economic stakes. Nevertheless, the few arguments "against" are all the same important and to be very seriously taken into consideration. - in the medical domain, can give rise to risks of allergies. - for food, it would greatly paralyze biological agriculture. - from the point of view of public health, the consumer could feel a bit left out. To conclude GMOs would allow mankind to carry out great advances but all the same beforehand there were risks must be 200% sure (above all with respect to the organism). Despite the fact that my opinion tends towards accepting these uses, cloning is a possibility that repulses me: in no case at all do we have the right to put ourselves on a higher risk in order to decide on creation of life (human and genetically modified) of anything whatsoever. Certainly some hypotheses have been brought forth but one must maintain sufficient detachment so as to not "dive in with one's head lowered" into this new experience and envisage ALL possible imaginable cases.</p>

Figure 3. Example of a student's texts before and after debate (CHAT only condition).

The text Carla wrote before debate illustrates her divided opinion (neither wholly for nor against). She has a medium coverage of topics (on a scale of low-medium-high) dealing with economics, food, medicine and the environment. Her argumentative balance is heavily in favour of GMOs, with no arguments against. In the light of her expressed opinion — neither for nor against — this fact gives her a low score on coherence, since ideally she should also express arguments against GMOs. In sum,

she has a very low QED score (6%).

The text Carla wrote after debate reveals that she had decided to support GMOs (pro opinion). She added arguments in three other topic areas (agriculture, public health and scientific risks), thus receiving the highest score for coverage of

topics. She developed more balanced arguments since she expressed arguments against GMOs and also gave counter-arguments. She has a high coherence score due to the fact that her arguments now support her opinion. Her new QED score (55%) reflects a noticeable increase in the quality of space of debate.

It should be noted that the QED method is restricted to the extent that it only takes the nature of arguments and opinions into account, and not the (discursive, linguistic) structure of the text itself. This is related to practical reasons: in our case, 98 texts had to be analysed, and four other partners in the SCALE project used the method. Such aspects will be taken into account in further work.

## 4.2 Results

The results of analyses of students' texts using the QED method[vi] are shown in Figure 4 below.

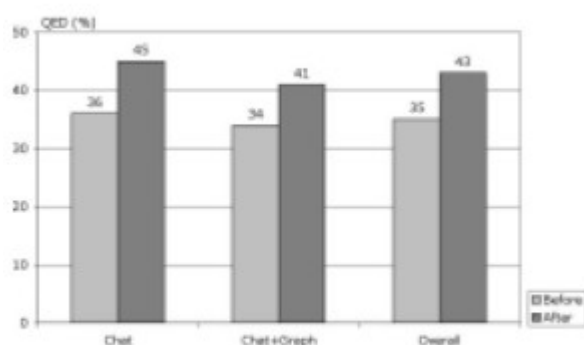


Figure 4 Graph of QED scores with different tools (Chat without and with Graph) before and after the interaction. The last column gives the overall results.

In this experiment, 21 students were in the chat-condition, and 28 students were in the chat-graph-condition.

Our first question was: *do students QED scores improve significantly, in both conditions?*

A paired-samples t-test was done on QED scores before and after discussion (pretext and posttext). Results show a significant difference,  $t(48) = -4.61$ ,  $p < .001$ , with a higher QED score after discussion ( $M = 42.92$ ) than before ( $M = 34.92$ ). This means that students' texts showed a higher quality of space of debate after discussion, irrespective of the experimental condition.

Our second question was: *do students perform better in the chat-only condition than students in the chat-graph condition?*

The repeated measures show that there was in fact no effect of the interaction between condition and QED-scores,  $F(1.47) = 0.25$ ,  $p > .01$ . This result indicates that the increase of QED-scores was the same for both students in the chat-condition and students in the chat-graph-condition.

#### *4.3 Discussion*

Our results, based on differences between QED scores for individual texts before and after debating, show that students' knowledge of the space of debate for GMOs improved significantly during the experimental task sequence, but that the use of an argument graph for communication, as compared with a CHAT interface, made no significant difference with respect to this improvement.

Although the design of our teaching materials and task sequence are thus validated, to the extent that they do in fact enable students' to acquire more knowledge of the space of the debate, it is not possible to isolate exactly what aspect of them is responsible for this (the design of the teaching materials, the task sequence, etc). This fact is related to the necessity of using a pedagogical sequence that was intended to be genuinely useful and usable in schools: isolating smaller tasks for experimental purposes would have been educationally unacceptable.

There are several possible explanations for our negative result with respect to the relative utility of the argument graph tool in this process. One simple explanation relates to problems with interface design that could have prevented the argument graphs from realising their full pedagogical power. Preliminary studies revealed that students spent much effort in rearranging the diagrams in a relatively restricted screen space. Other problems could have related to inefficient interaction caused by the fact that only one student could edit an argumentation element at a given time.

A second possible explanation relates to the extent to which students were able to integrate knowledge acquired or co-constructed in the interaction into their individual texts. In the case of the CHAT interaction condition, both the interaction and the texts are in the same semiotic medium: typewritten text. This could thus have helped 'transfer' of knowledge from interaction to text. However, in the case of the argument graph interaction, the medium is different — i.e. from a graphical representation (with some interactive CHAT text) to written text — and this requires extra cognitive work, which could have prevented the students

in the graph-CHAT condition from performing as well as they could have. An interesting future experiment would therefore be to compare like with like, i.e. “text ( CHAT ( text” compared with “argument graph (argument graph interaction ( argument graph”.

A third possible explanation relates to the QED measure itself: perhaps there would have been significant differences had the discursive and linguistic aspects of the textual structure been taken into account.

In order to fully interpret our results we are presently carrying out detailed analyses of the students’ interactions themselves. The analysis distinguishes different functional categories of interaction, including interaction and task management, argumentative interaction (Baker, 1999; Quignard, 2000; de Vries, Lund & Baker, 2002) and negotiation of meaning in argumentation, the latter corresponding to ‘deepening’ of the space of debate. This analysis should enable us to understand the extent to which the interface design hindered interaction in the graph condition, and the extent to which the changes in students’ texts can genuinely be explained by knowledge co-construction. (It is of course possible that the learning effects were due to new reflexion on the texts alone, reconstructing from memory the original teaching materials).

The following (*Table 2*) is an extract from a CHAT interaction, in which the student who had produced the texts shown above (Figure 3) had participated. Dotted lines divide the extract into four principal sequences, whether argumentative or not.

Table 2. Extract from a students’ CHAT interaction.

Line no.	Time(s)	Interlocutor	Interaction
[14]	00:37:41	Carla	no but seriously I'm six of one half a dozen of the other
[17]	00:37:50	Betty	what?
[18]	00:37:55	Betty	yes
[19]	00:38:02	Betty	??????
[20]	00:38:25	Carla	I'm not for just as I'm not against
[21]	00:38:33	Carla	my opinion is divided
[22]	00:39:05	Betty	alright argument!
[23]	00:39:27	Carla	what I really think is...
[24]	00:39:48	Betty	is .....
[25]	00:39:59	Carla	2 seconds I'm thinking
[26]	00:40:11	Betty	take your time
[27]	00:40:16	Carla	thanks
[28]	00:40:20	Betty	it's nothing
[29]	00:40:23	Carla	I am sick of this already
[30]	00:40:32	Carla	wait!!
[31]	00:40:34	Betty	of what of thinking?
[32]	00:41:04	Carla	"It's better production so less factories
[33]	00:41:35	Betty	yeah but if it's bad for the organism it comes to the same thing
[34]	00:42:13	Carla	maybe it allows making vaccinations e.g. against AIDS sickness and I think that can be a good thing
[35]	00:42:58	Carla	the - pollution and that's important if we don't want to keep dead
[36]	00:43:03	Betty	yes but they can make one without making all food genetically modified
[37]	00:44:03	Carla	but tell me I think you're against you so explain me why?
[38]	00:44:26	Betty	because it's bad for the human organism
[39]	00:44:33	Carla	answer me
[40]	00:45:11	Betty	and since if we start with plants in 30 years or less it will be human beings
[41]	00:45:38	Carla	to be modified?
[42]	00:46:02	Betty	are you maybe we'll even be cloned
[43]	00:46:19	Carla	yes it's true me you know I'm dead against cloning of anyone
[44]	00:46:33	Betty	are you not too
[45]	00:48:07	Carla	why are you against UNO? (on I have the slightest positive argument according to you)
[46]	00:48:33	Betty	even maybe but nothing's been proved
[47]	00:48:46	Betty	for the vaccination nothing's proved
[48]	00:50:08	Carla	it's clear they're only hypotheses for the present but imagine for a second if it worked don't you think it would be one great step forward for mankind?
[49]	00:50:58	Betty	yes but they can get there in some other way than how they did up to now
[50]	00:51:58	Carla	if genes can help in several domains an completely "for" but
[51]	00:52:11	Betty	is it?
[52]	00:52:30	Carla	two seconds

The extract begins (lines [16] to [31]) with Carla expressing her opinion with respect to the question “Should production of GMOs be allowed or not?”: she has a divided opinion, neither clearly for nor against, as stated in her original text (Figure 3 above).

The main argumentative interaction phase is from lines [31] to [51] (in [52] Carla asks for time to think, thus interrupting this sequence).

In the first argumentative subsequence (lines [32] to [36]), Carla initiates the dialogue, providing only arguments in favour of GMOs (they will reduce famine, allow vaccinations and reduce pollution). Her adoption of the proponent role (c.f. Barth & Krabbe, 1982) is surprising, given that she said she had a divided opinion. Betty plays the opponent role in this sequence: reducing famine (enabling people to stay alive) is useless if they then eat what is bad for them (GMOs), and vaccinations could be made without genetically modifying food.

Since Carla has rendered her point of view explicit, she now asks Betty to do the same, even though this is implicit in the fact that she just adopted the opponent role[vii]. Betty states that GMOs are bad for organisms, then introduces the case of *human* organisms, and cloning. Betty’s ‘slippery slope’ argument is that if we begin by modifying plant organisms, we will end up modifying (cloning) human organisms. This argument succeeds: Carla has to concede. This process is particularly interesting from the point of view of *deepening the space of debate*, since the students have also performed a conceptual operation in argumentative interaction (Baker, 1999), whereby GMOs have been *associated* with cloning (Baker, *in press*).

In the last sequence ([45] to [52]), Carla again asks Betty to explain why she is against GMOs, and reverts to her previously expressed ‘neutral’ role in asking whether Betty does not recognise any argument in favour of GMOs. As a means of ‘dissolving’ the verbal conflict, the students relativise arguments with respect to GMOs: they’re only “hypotheses”, “nothing has been proved”.

In this extract we can see potentially constructive processes that work on the conceptual background of the space of debate. But what effect did this interaction have on the way in which the students subsequently modified their original texts? Confronted with a tenacious opponent of GMOs, Carla was introduced to a large number of arguments against GMOs. This enabled her to become conscious of the

risks linked to this biotechnology. In addition, the fact that Betty insisted that Carla should express her final opinion led to Carla clarifying her position (see *Table 3* below).

*Table 3. Extract from CHAT interaction: Betty obliges Carla to make her position explicit.*

[93]	10:07:40	Betty	so are you for or against?????
[94]	10:08:12	Carla	look it's like piercing in the beginning everybody was against it but then people changed their minds
[95]	10:09:16	Betty	yes that's a fashion it's not the same this is nature that's on the line and the human organism
[96]	10:09:48	Carla	i am for 300% in the only case that it doesn't cause any problems but they have to be sure 600%

Having such an opponent may explain why Carla added a large section stating potential GMO risks to the end of her text, thus partially re-equilibrating her arguments and clarifying her position. Her argument structure becomes “deeper”, in particular in relation to risks and “broader” in relation to public health and agriculture. As mentioned previously, her text is more “balanced” since she has added arguments against and is more “coherent” since her text better supports her newly expressed point of view.

## 5. Conclusions and further work

This paper has described research whose aim was to understand how to design situations — teaching materials, task situations and Internet tools — for a specific form of collaborative learning related to argumentative activities: broadening and deepening the space of debate.

Our results show that it is in fact possible to create situations in which students will elaborate and express their opinions with respect to subjects taught in school, in argumentative interactions across Internet, provided that teaching materials, tasks and tools are appropriately designed.

Nevertheless, given our null result with respect to the contribution of communicating via an argumentation-graph to collaborative argumentation-based learning, our interfaces and task sequences need to be modified to better exploit their full pedagogical potential. We have suggested that remaining within the ‘world’ of argument graphs, in individual and group activities, could produce better results. Another possibility that is being explored in the SCALE project is to generate textual representations of argumentation graphs for students, who could then more easily compare their original texts with their interaction.

Finally, we recognise that argumentative interactions have limits as processes by which collaborative learning can occur: although the students may have engaged

in a potentially constructive interaction, they might not have ‘really’ (normatively) improved their understanding of the space of debate. One possibility that we are exploring in ongoing research is thus to identify and define the role of teachers in such interactions (c.f. Lund & Baker, 1999).

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### **NOTES**

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**[i]** DREW: Dialogical Reasoning Educational Web tool. Within the SCALE project, DREW was developed within the RIM research team at the École des Mines de St. Étienne (France). Additional information can be obtained in Deliverable 5 of the SCALE project, at <http://www.euroscale.net/>

**[ii]** This generic task sequence was designed by the GRIC team in Lyon, in collaboration with J. Andriessen and M. van Amelsvoort of the University of Utrecht (Netherlands). The generic sequence was instantiated by each partner of the SCALE project team in a way that was adapted to national educational systems.

**[iii]** See Quignard, this volume, for a description of theoretical foundations of this interface.

**[iv]** Here “QED” stands for “Qualité de l’Espace du Débat” in French, which means “quality of the space of debate”.

**[v]** Once scored, the factors are entered into a mathematical formula that gives a weighted sum score, the details of which are not presented in this short paper, but will be shortly forthcoming. The QED method was elaborated by M. Quignard (GRIC, Lyon), in collaboration with M. Baker (GRIC, Lyon), J. Andriessen and M. van Amelsvoort (Utrecht University). Details can be found in Deliverable 8 of the SCALE project, at: <http://www.euroscale.net/>

**[vi]** The statistical processing of the QED scores obtained from the students texts was carried out by M. van Amelsvoort (Utrecht University).

**[vii]** This is perhaps an empirical illustration of Barth & Krabbe’s (1982) normative requirement for externalisation of attitudes in formal dialectics?

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