TO WHAT EXTENT IS THE DEEP ENJOYMENT OF FLOW EXPERIENCED IN PRIMARY CLASSROOM LEARNING, AND UNDER WHAT TEACHING AND LEARNING CONDITIONS MIGHT THE DEEP ENJOYMENT OF FLOW BE FACILITATED?

by

Joan Mary Harley
M.A. Leisure Studies; Dip. Teach.

A thesis submitted for the Degree of Doctor of Education

University of Technology, Sydney
Faculty of Education

2003

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGINALITY

I certify that the work in this thesis has not previously been submitted for a degree nor has it been submitted as part of requirements for a degree.

I also certify that the thesis has been written by me. Any help that I have received in my research work and the preparation of the thesis have been acknowledged. In addition, I certify that all information sources and literature used are indicated in the thesis.

I certify that I have received ethics clearance from the appropriate authorities in accordance with UTS policies on human and animal research.

Signature of Candidate		

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to acknowledge the contribution others have made to this dissertation. My gratitude goes to the teacher and the Year 5/6 students who participated in this research, and to the associate teacher of the combined class who accepted my presence with goodwill in the classroom. I specifically thank the following people.

My supervisors, Professor Laurie Brady and Professor Bruce Hayllar who provided me the opportunity to complete this thesis, and who gave me their valuable assistance, encouragement and warm support over the last two and half years. I particularly thank Professor Brady, who went beyond the call of duty for a doctoral student and thesis that came with a mixed past, from cross faculty within the university.

The Principal of the school where the research data was collected, who perceived the potential for some value from the research. The school staff who provided me with information about the school.

Gai McMurtrie for the opportunity to reorient myself in the primary classroom. Belinda Walker for her assistance with the initial transcriptions of the tapes.

My heartfelt thanks to the authors and scholars of the books and papers I have read and referred to in this dissertation. Particularly to Mihalyi Csikszentmihalyi who writes so broadly about the question of enjoyment in life and lifestyle. It has been an interesting journey, and I value what I have learned from them all.

My thanks to friends like Heather Sydee and Bev Simmons, who talked with interest about my research. To family, son David, and his wife Stephanie, who provided me a place to stay in Sydney, daughter Alison, her husband Bob, all who listened while I talked anyway, and daughter Cathy who kept contact with me throughout it all. To Dr. Alf Colvin, who inspires by 'thinking outside the box'.

My very special and heartfelt thanks go to my friends Patricia and David Crapp who never once said, 'Why are you doing that doctorate?' and who also happily provided me a base to stay in Sydney when I visited the university, while giving me loving support and understanding. To my dog walking friends, especially Aunt Maree Simpson, who cares about me and looks after my dog when I go away.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	CERTIFICATE	ii
	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
	LIST OF FIGURES	xiii
	ABSTRACT	xiv
Chapte	er	
1.	INTRODUCTION TO RESEARCH.	1
1.1	The importance of deep enjoyment or flow in learning	1
1.2	The research problem.	3
	1.2.1 The aims of the dissertation.	5
1.3	The study: How it emerged	5
1.4	Rationale for the study	7
	1.4.1 Sources of enjoyment: Conceptual issues	7
1.5	The experience of enjoyment.	10
1.6	Context of the study	14
1.7	Methodology	15
1.8	Significance of research for practice.	16
1.9	Definition of terms.	16
1.10	Assumptions and limitations	18
1.11	Organization of the dissertation.	19
2	SUMMARY	20

2	REVIEW	OF LITERATURE: FLOW 22
2.	Introduction	on
2.1	Flow: The	psychology of happiness
		The elements of flow
		The nine components of flow
	2.1.1	We confront tasks we have a chance of completing 28
	2.1.2	We must be able to concentrate on the task 29
	2.1.3	The task undertaken has clear goals
	2.1.4	The task provides immediate feedback
	2.1.5	There is effortless involvement:
		no awareness of worries 30
	2.1.6	People exercise a sense of control over their actions 31
	2.1.7	Concern for self disappears:
		sense of self emerges stronger. 31
	2.1.8	The sense of the duration of time is altered
	2.1.9	The experience becomes autotelic:
		it is self motivating 32
	2.1.10	Model of the structure of flow
	2.1.11	Microflow and flow deprivation
2.2	Flow in re	lationship to learning theory
	2.2.1	There must be time to complete the task
	2.2.2	We must be able to concentrate on the task
	2.2.3	The task has clear goals
	2.2.4	The task provides immediate feedback

	2.2.5	There is effortless involvement:	
		no awareness of worries	46
	2.2.6	People exercise a sense of control over their actions	49
	2.2.7	Concern for self disappears:	
		sense of self emerges stronger	53
	2.2.8	The sense of the duration of time is altered	55
	2.2.9	The experience becomes autotelic:	
		it is self motivating	56
2.3	Flow in th	ne Classroom	61
	2.3.1	Armstrong (1998)	61
	2.3.2	Csikszentmihalyi (1997a)	61
	2.3.3	Larson (1988)	62
	2.3.4	Nakamura (1988)	62
	2.3.5	Csikszentmihalyi (1975)	63
2.4	SUMMAI	RY	63
3	RESEAR	CH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY	64
3.	Introduction	on	64
3.1	Research	design and methodology	64
	3.1.1	An interpretive case study	65
	3.1.2	Case study: Sampling and interviews	67
		The interview process	70
		Children – Whole class interviews	71
		Case Study: Selection and interviews	72
		Children's interviews	72

		Leacher interviews	13
	3.1.3	Case Study: Observation	74
		Researcher: Participant as observer	76
		Research observation: Field notes	77
	3.1.4	Case study: Documents	77
	3.1.5	Implementation	78
		Triangulation	79
		Validity, reliability, values and assumptions	80
		Validity	80
		Reliability	81
		Values, assumptions and role of the researcher	82
		My role in research.	83
		Approval to conduct research	83
	3.1.6	Case study analysis	84
3.2	Summary		86
4	RESULTS: 7	THE STUDENTS	88
4.	Introduction.		88
4.1	Sources and c	omponents of enjoyable learning	93
	4.1.1	There must be time to complete the task	93
	4.1.2	Concentration on the task	95
	4.1.3	Enjoyable tasks have clear goals	107
	4.1.4	Provide immediate and comprehensible feedback	110

	4.1.5	Deep and effortless involvement:
		no awareness of worries 11
	4.1.6	There is a sense of control over the task
	4.1.7	Concern for self disappears:
		sense of self emerges stronger 124
	4.1.8	The sense of duration of time is altered
	4.1.9	The experience becomes autotelic:
		it is self motivating
4.2	Summary	
5	RESULTS:	THE TEACHER
5.	Introduction.	
5.1	The teacher,	teaching and nine components of flow 14
	5.1.1	There must be time to complete the task
	5.1.2	Concentration on the task
	5.1.3	Enjoyable tasks have clear goals
	5.1.4	Provide immediate and comprehensible feedback15
	5.1.5	Deep and effortless involvement:
		no awareness of worries15
	5.1.6	There is a sense of control over the task16
	5.1.7	Concern for self disappears:
		sense of self emerges stronger 173
	5.1.8	The sense of duration of time is altered

	5.1.9	The experience becomes autotelic:	
		it is self motivating	175
5.2	Summa	ry	179
6	RESUL	TS: THREE CASE STORIES	181
6.	Introduc	etion	181
6.1	Three to	opical examples: Matt, Elise and Peter	181
	6.1.1	Matt: Introduction	182
		Peers can disturb concentration	182
		Having well honed skills	183
		Feedback: extrinsic to intrinsic motivation	183
		Anxiety in learning	184
		Control in learning	185
		Autotelic behaviour	187
		Self-determination motivation theory	
		and Matt's enjoyment	188
		Matt: Summary	190
	6.1.2	Elise: Introduction	191
		Paying attention	191
		Initial anxiety	192
	(Control of task	193
		Degrees of enjoyment	195
		Autotelic experience	196
		Elise: Summary	197

	6.1.3 Peter: Introduction	198
	Skills and challenge	198
	Peter and concentration	199
	Relational impact on concentration	203
	Having clear goals for enjoying learning	203
	Enjoyment	205
	Control, challenge and enjoyment	205
	A stronger self	208
	Enjoyment and addiction	209
	Theories of motivation in Peter's learning	210
	Self-directed theory of motivation	210
	Goal theory of motivation	212
	Peter: Summary	213
6.2	Summary: Matt, Elise and Peter	213
7	DISCUSSION	215
7.	Introduction	215
7.1	Findings: Introduction	215
	7.1.1 Flow can happen in the classroom for children and teac	her216
	7.1.2 Brief summary of findings	217
7.2	Discussion of findings: Introduction	218
	7.2.1 Group deep concentration and a classroom culture of flo)W
	in learning	218
	7.2.2 Feedback and energy in the enjoyment of flow in learning	ng221

	7.2.5 Natural competencies and past success.	
	enabling flow in learning	. 224
	7.2.4 Success and confidence:	
	a possible relationship with Maslow	225
	7.2.5 Collaboration and the fun of flow in the classroom	. 227
	7.2.6 The need for conceptual change:	
	motivation and flow in learning	228
7.3	Recommendations	230
	7.3.1 Recommendations for teachers	230
	7.3.2 Recommendations for teacher educators	. 231
	7.3.3 Recommendations for curriculum writers	. 232
	7.3.4 Recommendations for policy makers	. 232
7.4	Suggestions for further research	233
7.5	Conclusion: final words.	236
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	238
	APPENDICES.	. 245
A	APPENDICES Data gathering instruments	245
A1	Question guide 15/6/99, for children's interviews	. 246
A2a	Teacher interview 10/5/99	247
A2b	Teacher interview 2/6/99.	248
A2c	Teacher interview 8/6/99.	249
A2d	Teacher interview 25/6/99	250
A 2e	Teacher interview 30/6/99	251

APPE	ENDICES B Permissions to conduc	t research	. 252
B1	Permission to conduct research: NS	SW Department of School	
	Educa	ation and Training, SYDNEY.	. 253
B2	Permission to conduct research: UT	S Sydney Ethics Committee	. 254
В3	Letter sent to parents of the school	children	. 256
B4	The teacher consent form		. 256
	APPENDICES C Analysis of inte	erview data	. 257
C1	List of NUD*IST codes developed	for this research	258
C2	List of all interviews transcribed an	nd coded for this research	. 259
C3	Example of NUD*IST search for d	ata coded (1 1)	265
C4	Example of NUD*IST search for d	ata coded (1 3 1)	266
C5	Example of NUD*IST search for d	ata coded (1 4 1)	267
C6	Example of NUD*IST search for d	ata about fun	. 268
C7	Example of NUD*IST search for d	ata	
	regar	ding working with friends	. 270
C8	Example of NUD*IST search for d	ata where children said	
	the w	ork is too hard	276
C9	Example of NUD*IST search for d	ata regarding respect in	
	the c	lassroom	. 278
APPE	ENDIX D1 SAMPLES FROM OBS	SERVATION DIARY	. 281
APPE	ENDIX D2 SAMPLES FROM PER	SONAL DIARY	. 282

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1.5	Conditions for flow experienced in work,	
	leisure, and learning	11
2.1	Model of flow and non-flow states	35
3.1	Chronological description of research format	78
4.1	Component characteristics of flow identified within the	
	learners conversations about their enjoyment of learning	92
7.1	A visual format for the cycle of continued growth and	
	development in learning	226

ABSTRACT

The primary purposes of this research were to identify if and how a selected teacher and her class experience deep enjoyment as flow in the classroom, and if they do have that experience, to investigate the teaching and learning factors that facilitate that deep enjoyment. In particular this research had the following three aims:

- 1. to explore the conditions and activities that are identifiable in learner's perceptions of their deep enjoyment or flow in learning.
- 2. to identify the component characteristics of flow articulated in the learners' stories about their enjoyable learning experiences.
- 3. to identify and examine perceptions of deep enjoyment or flow in learning in teacher practice and student learning through a teacher's stories of her teaching experience and through classroom observations.

The research involved a case study of a teacher in a state school Year 5/6 classroom, and seventeen of her students. Qualitative data were collected from interviews with the teacher, interviews with the students, and field observations recorded in the researcher's journal over a period of several months. These data, analysed by using the NUD*IST software, provide valuable insight into how the teacher and her students perceive their teaching and learning experiences.

The children and their teacher do experience enjoyment, often the deep enjoyment of flow in their classroom. A classroom culture was identified that includes teaching characteristics, environmental, and instructional variables, which help facilitate deeply enjoyable flow in meaningful learning.

This research concludes that the intellectual knowledge is available which will make flow facilitating classroom cultures achievable. Achieving such a classroom culture is possible when educators identify and value the enjoyment of flow, with its subsequent sense of learner control, confidence, success, well-being, energy and motivation to learn. To do this, educators need to identify and implement the teaching and learning strategies available that facilitate the experience, with the intention of ensuring recurrent learner success from the early years of school attendance. Such a change in the educational ethos would lead to successful, enjoyable and vibrant learning experiences for teacher and learner in the classroom.