

若手教員の課題非従事行動への対処方法に関する質 問紙調査:

統制行動を考える新たな視点「フォーカス」に着目 して

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## 若手教員の課題非従事行動への対処方法に関する質問紙調査

―― 統制行動を考える新たな視点「フォーカス」に着目して ――

A Questionnaire Elucidating Strategies Used by Novice Teachers to Control Off-task Behaviors from the Perspective of "Focus"

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## **Abstract**

Controlling off-task behaviors has become an important educational issue in Japan. In the present article, we attempt to demonstrate a correlation between the self-efficiency of novice teachers and strategies used by teachers to control students' off-task behaviors.

Referring to the notion of "Focus" (object of attention) in improvisational theater, we characterize off-task behavior as the result of a "multi-focus" situation between teachers and students in which the object of students' attention shifts to something out of the teacher's control. We categorize strategies used by teachers into three categories: (1) "taking focus", or directly ordering students to stop off-task behavior and pay attention to the subject matter; (2) "sharing students' focus", or shifting the teacher's attention to the students' object of attention (e.g., watching what the student is watching or listening to students' conversations); and (3) "cutting in on students' focus", or engaging with students more actively than merely "sharing" in order to shift attention back to the teacher (e.g., standing between the student and what he or she is watching or joining a conversation between students). It seems that while many experienced teachers use the "sharing" and "cutting in" strategies to control off-task behaviors (often without knowing why they are effective), novice teachers tend to be unaware of the effectiveness of these methods. This suggests that the skills and strategies used by teachers to control off-task behaviors differ between experienced and novice teachers. In the present article, we attempt to elucidate the strategies employed by novice teachers through statistical analysis of the results of a questionnaire administered to 74 novice elementary and junior high school teachers in Japan.

The analysis revealed that novice teachers with high self efficacy tend to depend solely on "taking focus" to control off-task behaviors. Therefore, they may repeatedly shout "Stop it and look at me!" or "Quiet please!" in response to off-task behaviors in the classroom.

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Key words: Off-task behavior, Focus, Self-Efficiency, Disorder in Classroom, Questionnaire

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要旨:本論文の課題は、若手教員の自己効力感と彼らの課題非従事行動への対処方法との相関関係を、質問紙調査によって追究することである。本論文では、即興劇の分野で用いられる「フォーカス(注目の対象)」という概念を援用して、課題非従事行動を「フォーカスが割れる」事態と見なし、それを収束させる統制行動を、「割れたフォーカスを一つに戻す試み」と見なした。そして、フォーカスへの対処方法として即興劇の分野で挙げられている三つの手法に対応させて、統制行動を「フォーカスを取る:課題非従事行動の中止と教師(教材)への注目を直接求める」「フォーカスを共有する:課題非従事行動を一時的に容認する」「フォーカスに入る:課題非従事行動に一時的に積極的に参加する」の三つに分けて調査、考察を行った。結果を端的に述べるなら、若手教員においては、自己効力感の高い(有能だと自負している)教員ほど、課題非従事行動を直接制止して教材内容等への注目を求める(フォーカスを取る)傾向が強いことが示唆された。若手教員は総じて、それを駆使しうる者の間では経験的に有効性が知られている「課題非従事行動を一時的に容認し、時には積極的に参加しさえする」ことでかえって迅速・円満に課題非従事行動を収束させる手法(フォーカスを共有する・フォーカスに入る)をとらない傾向も示唆されたため、自己効力感の高い若手教員ほど、課題非従事行動に対して「注意してばかり」「叱ってばかり」になる可能性が示唆された。

キーワード: 課題非従事行動、フォーカス、自己効力感、学級崩壊、質問紙調査