REFERENCES

- Anderson et al. (2000). *Critical Inquiry in a Text-Based Environment: Computer Conferencing in Higher Education*. The Internet and Higher Education. 2(2-3): 87-105.
- Anderson, et al. (2001). A Taxonomy for Learning, Teaching, and Assessing. United States: Addison Wesley Longman, Inc.
- Arbaugh, J. B. (2007). An Empirical Verification Of The Community Of Inquiry Framework. Journal of Asynchronous Learning Network. 11 (1): 73-85.
- Ary, et al. (2010). *Introduction to Research in Education*. Wadsworth: Cengage Learning.
- Biriyai, et al. (2014). *Online Discussion Forum: A Tool for Effective Student-Instructor Interaction*. International Journal of Applied Science-Research and Review. 1 (3): 111-116.
- Buraphadeja, V. & Dawson, K. (2008). Content Analysis in Computer-Mediated Communication: Analyzing Models for Assessing Critical Thinking through the Lens of Social Constructivism. American Journal of Distance Education, 22 (3): 130-145.
- Cohen, et al. (2007). Research Methods in Education. New York: Routledge Falmer.
- Darabi, et al. (2011). Cognitive Presence In Asynchronous Online Learning: A Comparison of Four Discussion Strategies. Journal of Computer Assisted Learning. 27 (3): 216-227.
- Dewey, J. (1933). How We Think: A Restatement of the Relation of Reflective Thinking to the Educative Process. Boston, MA: D.C. Heath & Co Publishers.
- Garrison, et al. (2001). Critical Thinking, Cognitive Presence, and Computer Conferencing In Distance Education. American Journal of Distance Education. 15 (1): 7-23.
- Garrison, R. D. (2003). Cognitive Presence for Effective Asynchronous Online Learning: The Role of Reflective Inquiry, Self-Direction, and Metacognition. New York: Elements of Quality Online Education: Practice and Direction.
- Garrison, D. R., & Anderson, T. (2003). *E-Learning in the 21st century: A framework for research and practice*. London: Routledge/Falmer.
- Garrison, D. R. (2011). *E-Learning in the 21st century: A framework for research and practice (2nd ed.)*. London: Routledge/Taylor and Francis.
- Garrison, D.R. (2015). *Thinking Collaboratively: Learning in a Community of Inquiry*. New York: Routledge.
- Hosler, K.A. (2009). Examining the Effects of Teaching Presence on Student Satisfaction in Fully Online Learning Environment. The University of Northern Colorado.

- Hosler, K. A. & Arend, B. D. (2012). The Importance of Course Design, Feedback, and Facilitation: Student Perceptions of the Relationship between Teaching Presence and Cognitive Presence. Educational Media International. 49 (3): 217-229.
- Garrison, R., & Kanuka, H. (2004). *Blended Learning: Uncovering Its Transformative Potential in Higher Education*. The Internet and Higher Education. 7: 95-105.
- Ladyshewsky, R. K. (2013). *Instructor Presence in Online Courses and Student Satisfaction*. International Journal for Scholarship of Teaching and Learning. 7 (1): Article 13.
- Lehman, R. M. & Conceicao, S.C.O. (2010). Creating a Sense of Presence in Online Teaching: How to "Be There" for Distance Students. San Fransisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Lipman, M. (1991). (2003). *Thinking in Education*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Redmond, P. (2011). Exploring Teaching and Cognitive Presence in Blended Learning: Promoting Pre-Service Instructors' Critical Thinking. A dissertation.
- Rourke, L. & Kanuka, H. (2009). *Learning in Communities of Inquiry: A Review of the Literature*. The Journal of Distance Education. 23 (1): 19-48.
- Rodriguez, M. A. (2014). Content Analysis as a Method to Assess Online Discussions for Learning. SAGE Open. 4 (4): 1-13.
- Rubin, B. & Fernandes, R. (2013). *Measuring the Community in Online Classroomes*. Journal of Asynchronous Learning Networks. 17. (3): 115-136.
- Stein, et al. (2013). From 'Hello' to Higher-Order Thinking: The Effect of Coaching and Feedback on Online Chats. Internet and Higher Education. 16: 78-84.