TRAINING FUTURE TEACHERS IN LECTURING SKILLS IN CHINA AND UKRAINE

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Abstract: The training of teachers is on a special place between other problems of modern education. The question of training future teacher's in lecturing skills at higher educational establishments in China and Ukraine is not revealed in scientific literature on sufficient level. The article is devoted to the peculiarities of Chinese and Ukrainian future teacher's training in lecturing skills at pedagogical higher educational establishments of Chinese People's Republic and Ukraine. Lecture is one of the most common ways to impart knowledge and educational information in the Chinese educational establishments. The ways the lecture is being read influence the students' and can enhance their learning results. The importance of increasing Chinese and Ukrainian teachers lecturing skills are analyzed. The common and different facts in training teacher's lecturing skills are analyzed, the methods of increasing Chinese and Ukrainian teachers lecturing skills are covered.

Keywords: training of teachers, lecturing skills, problems of modern education, Chinese and Ukrainian teachers, educational information, Chinese educational establishments.

Introduction
A teacher selects the most important, significant facts from the large informational flow and directs students attention to the most important questions according there specialty. He analyzes new scientific issues which have not been displayed in textbooks and manuals; opens prospects for further development of a particular field of science. This is the basis for further self-independent work, which develops interests in science.

According to some outstanding Chinese and Ukrainian teachers, speaking skills are essential for students to learn the lecture's topics, so teaching future teachers to develop their speaker's skills is an important task of world pedagogic.

For Chinese educationalist lecturing isn't just standing in front of the audience and so teaching knowledge, it is a special form of communication where the voice, movements, gestures, facial expressions, eye contact can complete the training content which can affect the audience. No matter what the lecture topic is, the ways it is being read influence the students' and can enhance their learning results. There are a few rules of lecturing which are based on the interest of outstanding teachers; and can help a lecturer to stimulate and increase students' interest in lecture materials.

It's important to state that Chinese teachers advise to record your lectures on video, then after watching the video in a calm atmosphere, a teacher can analyze his successful and unsuccessful moments, and lecturer can correct errors and use the techniques, that have already had effective results in his future work. If the level of learning lecture topics is unsatisfactory watching the video can help teachers to analyze their own performance, and fix all the flaws in the presentation of lecture material. In our opinion nowadays it is an available way to every teacher to improve their lecturing skills.

Results
Ukrainian researchers insist that a lecture should be clearly organized; it must be partitioned into the introduction, the main part and the final part. It has to be brief, clear and logical, contain material that for students is difficult to find. Chinese lecturers advise to avoid a structured scenario of a lecture, preferably impromptu lecture is like a dialogue between a teacher and students where each student can express his own opinion, the atmosphere is more natural, the student feels important and as his interest in the lecture grows and he better digests the material. If you follow the structured scenario of the lecture, the atmosphere is becoming more formal, there will be a sense of distance between the teacher and the audience, which prevents students from focusing their attention on the material. Even if the teacher tends to vigorously follow, it will be emotionless, and some Chinese outstanding teachers think it will not be viable. Thus the most experienced lecturers advise to avoid any mechanical presentation.
Chinese educational is suppose that before a lecture a teacher should get emotional tuned, so some Chinese lecturers listen to energetic music for 10-15 minutes and others prefer to look through lecture materials in silence when some other teachers prefer to walk around in empty classroom and put their thoughts in order. Each lecturer chooses the way how he can calm down, can concentrate and gain self-confidence and then successfully deliver a lecture. Ukrainian teachers advise to come to the lecture hall a few minutes before, to conduct a survey of students background of the topic.

As for the beginning of the lecture the Chinese teachers advise to avoid “cold” greetings. For instance it is appropriate to begin a lecture with informal conversation with students; it can helps a lecturer to gain their attention. Anxiety is normal for a teacher, you just need to calm down, take a deep breath, and it is an informal communication at the beginning of classes that reduces the level of stress to a minimum. Ukrainian researchers also suggest to offer a lecture to write on the board a short lecture plan or use slides, or posters.

The beginning of the lecture should to attract listeners’ attention. It is necessary to stimulate mental activity of students, for example, you can draw unusual analogies which are related to the topic, some interesting examples, and funny situations. Sometimes it is appropriate to recall some famous quotes of great people, the latest news.

Chinese and Ukrainian teachers assert stating of lecture’s goal is a very important, lectures can also declare the tasks, or write them on the board. This can indicate the connection of the beginning remarks of the lecture with its content.

It is necessary to get into contact with the audience. Warm and harmonious relationship between teachers and students contribute to increasing their activity, help to reduce disturbances and make the material more understandable and interesting for them.

Chinese researchers think that the beginning of the lecture should focus on the audience - students. Watching the reaction of different students’ groups to the lecturer’s words is also important in raising attention to educational material. Observing gestures, facial expressions of students can give an idea of their personalities, whether they are interested in considering this topic, whether teacher attracts their attention at the beginning of the lecture, whether students have enough time to make notes and whether they understand the material and whether the pace of reading is successful. The pace of reading is also very important. If the speaker talks very quickly, students will not have enough time to understand the contents of the lecture, if it is very slow the audience will be bored, the wrong place can lead to the situation when the lecturer loses students’ interest. Another common mistake is too much of material, listeners won’t have enough time to understand the basic information and may also lose interest.

It is important to make such plan of the lecture which will not allow audience to lose attention. Researchers in psychology have shown that after 10 minutes of passive listening, concentration of human attention decreases. Therefore it is important to communicate with the audience, to interview students on key facts, ask them to comment on some statements, to express their views on the key points of the topic. It is useful to use charts, pictures, diagrams, videos and movies.

Chinese and Ukrainian teachers insist on the fact that the clear structure of the lecture is required. Before starting the lecturer should write on the board the key points that will be discussed in class. Or he can use diagrams, drawings of the plan and the basic concepts of topic that will help students to focus on the material and greatly simplify their note-taking.

Chinese lecturers always point out the necessity of conveying the teacher’s enthusiasm to the listeners. The teacher can remember what points from the topic he was interested when he was a student. If the speaker is not very interested in this topic, he must consider it in a new way, to find some interesting facts. If students understand that the lecturer has not enough enthusiasm, they will lose interest.

Another important factor is simplicity of the language; a teacher must speak clearly, but use a rich vocabulary and read the material confidently.

It is possible to use different life stories and funny anecdotes which are related to the theme of the lecture, it helps to attract the audience’s attention. It is unnecessary to look into his notes constantly. It is better to use the card with capital letters. It is important to keep our head straight and distract only for a short time, because eye contact with the audience is important. If eye contact with a specific person will last for a long time, it will not be convenient, a teacher should pass his eyes over all rows of students. It is unnecessary to waste time on students who are not initially interested in the lecture topic, it is not necessarily to look only at the face, it is better to look at the distance between two people.
Chinese and Ukrainian teachers advice to use gestures and facial expressions to emphasize key points of the topic, it will help to attract students’ attention. If the lecturer expresses enthusiasm and a sincere desire to teach students, they will listen attentively.

If the lecturer makes a mistake, his skills of making fun of himself can help, he shouldn’t be frighten of it and it can relax the atmosphere in the audience.

It is also important to keep the track of time, it is necessary during the planning to chose between the main facts and unimportant facts which can be omitted if necessary, and chose the information which can be add if required.

Of course a teachers should observe the students, they need some time to understand new information and make notes, each should be able to hear the speaker’s words clearly, so if during the lecture you use some equipment, it should be tuned up well, sometimes it is possible to ask students “Can you hear well?” Before the lecture a teacher can train alone, and record his voice on video or audio, and then listen to it and if necessary change the tempo or tone of declamation.

It is also important to pause. It is one of the most important skills of any public speaking, and one of important methods to attract attention. Pauses are used to highlight important points and at the end of a statement and before another part of a topic. If a teacher pauses in his phrase, the audience will look away from their notes, because they will have an idea that something happened. Sometimes a short break helps to rest a little.

Sometimes a lecturer can pause and say that this fact is really very important and students should make notes. A teacher should also keep his body relaxed and keep breathing calm; the strained breath can affect the pitch of the voice and declamation quality.

It is necessary to make conclusions, show the audience that the goal of the lecture has been achieved. It is possible to give students some tasks on the topic to deepen their knowledge. A teacher should not weaken the strength of his own voice at the end of the lesson, conclusions must remain in memory of students, so it is necessary to avoid such words, as "Oh, I forgot to add ...". In conclusion of the lecture the teacher can raise problems which must be solved using the knowledge gained in the class, so students will understand the most important facts from the topic after the lecture. It is necessary to stay in the classroom for some time and to answer students’ questions.

Discussion

What is the most important in training teacher’s lecturing skills? It is also important to listen to all students’ questions carefully, take into consideration all their comments, if some mistakes are made next time they can be corrected. It is better to record lectures on tape, after classes to listen and analyze the progress in lecture’s declamation. The skills we have discussed above, and the pitch of his voice, the pace of the declamation and the style of his speech are very important. Recording the video will also help to analyze facial expressions, gestures and movements. After listening to the lecture’s audio, it is necessary to pay attention to the impression, whether the performance was effective.

The first time it is better just to listen or watch the record, the second time it is necessary to make notes what was effective and what should be changed next time. These rules help to become an outstanding lecturer.

Thus training future teachers’ lecturing skill is very important in China and Ukraine. Experts of both countries consider this issue in detail. We have considered three stages of a lecture and found that it is possible to improve your skills at each stage, following the advice from experienced Chinese and Ukrainian teachers.

References


