A teacher's journey

Anja Burkert, University of Graz, Austria The teacher's role in development of learner autonomy, Masaryk University Language Centre, Brno, Czech Republic. September 21-22, 2018

SOURCES OF INSPIRATION

When teaching is guided by principles of constructivism, the classroom will become a learning workshop in which learners will be researchers who are busy gathering, analysing and working on knowledge. (My translation) Wolff, Dieter (1994). "Der Konstruktivismus: Ein neues Paradigma in der Fremdsprachendidaktik?" Die Neueren Sprachen 93.5: 407-429.

For a **teacher** to commit himself to learner autonomy requires a lot of nerve, not least because it requires him to **abandon** any lingering **notion** that he can somehow **guarantee** the **success** of his learners **by his own effort**. Instead, he must dare to **trust** the **learners**.

Little, David (1991). *Definitions, Issues and Problems*. Dublin: Authentik.

"To learn is to develop relationships between (what the learner knows already and the new system being presented to him), and this **can only be done by the learner himself."** Barnes, Douglas (1976). From Communication to Curriculum. Harmondsworth: Penguin. Cited in: Little, David (1991). Definitions, Issues and Problems. Dublin: Authentik.

"Essentially, it (learner autonomy) is a matter of getting started, of taking the first small steps towards creating a learning environment where learners are encouraged to make decisions concerning their own learning, where the teacher dares to let go, where evaluation becomes an integral part of the course, where the learning process is made visible.

Dam, Leni (1995). From Theory to Classroom Practice. Dublin: Authentik.

MY "FIRST SMALL STEPS"

- Reflection, evaluation and goal-setting through learner diaries (adapted from Dam (1995))
 - What did we do and how/why did we do it?
 - What did I learn? What did I like/not like about today's class?
 - Areas in which I would need more explanation, support, practice
 - o Goals I would like to set myself for the next few weeks/months
- Seating arrangement in groups of 4
- · Peer-teaching of grammar points; peer-reviewing of homework texts
- Collaborative learning

EXPLORING MY OWN TEACHING PRACTICE

"Engaging with and **developing learner autonomy**, and taking control of one's own **professional development** as a teacher are **inseparable**." Smith, Richard. Talk at the Pre-Conference Event (PCE) of the LASIG, IATEFL, Brighton, UK. 15 April 2011.

"While in **autonomous language learning**, learners take charge of their own learning, in **action research**, teachers take charge of their own professional development." See, for example, Burns, Anne (1999). *Collaborative Action Research for English Language Teachers*. Cambridge: CUP.

"In autonomous learning, learners are involved in almost exactly the same **cyclical phases** of **planning**, **organizing**, **managing**, **and evaluating** their learning as in action research."

Dam, Leni. Talk at the 18th World Congress of Applied Linguisitics (AILA). *Learners as co-researchers of their own learning processes: An example from an autonomous learning environment*. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. 27 July 2017.

"This appreciation of the **cooperative character** of the autonomisation process is vital for the understanding why **autonomous learning environments** can be **especially conducive** to carrying out **action research** and how **action research** in return can be a **useful** tool for moving towards **more autonomy** in the classroom."

Ludwig, Christian (2018). "Action Research and Language Learner Autonomy: An Exploratory Journey". In: Christian Ludwig et al., eds. *Fostering Learner Autonomy: Learners, Teachers and Researchers in Action*. Candlin&Mynard ePublishing. 16-23.

"(...) both imply **agency** (...), are **bottom-up forms of self-development** (...). Both learner autonomy and AR presuppose **active participation** and **cycles** of decisions-actions-evaluations, (...)."

Gallo, Elena (2018). " 'Totally Áwesome'. Exploring Teachers' Scope of Action to Enable and Support Autonomous Learning." In: Christian Ludwig et al., eds. Fostering Learner Autonomy: Learners, Teachers and Researchers in Action. Candlin&Mynard ePublishing. 167-197.

MY SMALL-SCALE STUDIES

1. Interview study "Introducing aspects of learner autonomy at tertiary level" Burkert, Anja (2011). "Introducing aspects of learner autonomy at tertiary level". In: Turid Trebbi (Guest editor), Innovation in Language Learning and Teaching. Special issue: The 10th Nordic Conference on LLA in the FL Classroom. Abingdon, UK: Routledge/Taylor&Francis. 141-150. 2. "The joint construction of meaning and understanding", using Mercer's (1995) framework of *exploratory talk* Burkert, Ania (2015). "Collaborative Learning and the Joint Construction of Knowledge and Understanding." Language Learning in Higher Education. Online Journal 5.1: 197-222. 3. "The development of pragmatic literacy through collaboration with peers", using the concept of *linguistic politeness*. Together with Pia Resnik, University of Vienna, Austria. Talk at ELT Connect. English Department, KFU Graz, Austria. 11.11.2017. 4. "Learners' voices on collaborative learning and joint meaning-making in the language classroom" Burkert, Anja (2018). "Two heads are better than one: collaborative learning under scrutiny. " In: Christian Ludwig et al., eds. Fostering Learner Autonomy: Learners, Teachers and Researchers in Action. Candlin&Mynard ePublishing Limited. 197-216. 5. "Learners' needs, wishes, expectations and goal-setting practices" Poster presentation, IATEFL, Brighton. 9.4.2018.

WHERE AM I NOW AND WHAT IS NEXT?

"This autonomy puzzle will always have missing pieces as it is a never-ending process which forces us to continue to grow as we look for new insights." From the Conference Report on *The Canarian Conference of Developing Autonomy in the Classroom: Each Piece of the Puzzle Enriches us all.* La Laguna, Tenerife, 2003.