

41 DGHD Jahrestagung

Universitaet Mainz

„The scholarship of teaching and learning“:
Verschiedene Auffassungen und Ansaetze

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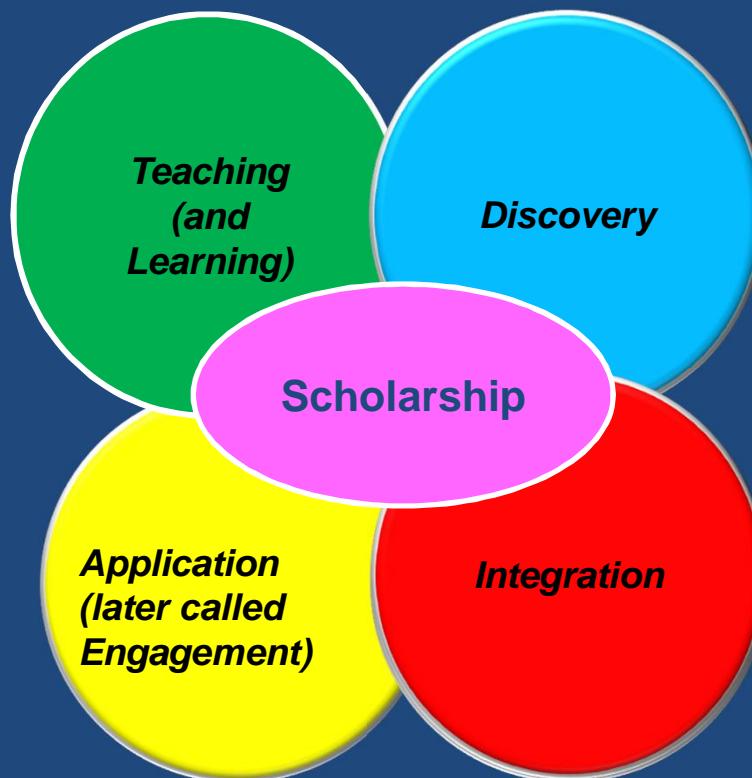
Internationale, soziale, kooperative “Bewegung”

Typische referierte SOTL Zeitschriften

- “Teaching and Learning Inquiry”
- “The International Journal for the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning”
- “The International Journal for Teaching and Learning in Higher Education”
- “Mountainrise”

*ISSOTL – The International Society for the
Scholarship of Teaching and Learning (seit 2004)*

Das Boyer Modell, 1990



Verschiedene Auffassungen

1) Maryellen Weimer und Robert Menges (1995)

Das "scholarship of teaching" kann man nachlesen (Produkt)

2) Ray Perry und John Smart (2007)

Das "scholarship of teaching" tut man

(Umsetzung von Forschungsergebnissen/
Mediation/Prozess)

Forschungsergebnisse (von allg. Untersuchungen von Lehr und Lernprozessen) sind die *Basis fuer die Lehre*

3) Laurie Richlin (1993)

Das "scholarship of teaching" ist ein Prozess aber:

Die eigene Lehre ist eine *Basis fuer die Forschung* (Stenhouse, action research)

Wikipedia Eintragung

- “The Scholarship of Teaching and Learning (SOTL or SoTL; pronounced *so'tl saw'tl* or *S O T L*) is a growing movement in post-secondary education. SOTL is scholarly inquiry into student learning which advances the practice of teaching by making research findings public”.

Durch was zeichnet sich dieses Handlungsfeld aus?

Was steht im Vordergrund?

- Inquiry (Untersuchung, kritische Hinterfragung)
- Disziplin/Fachrichtung (Shulman, pedagogical content knowledge)
- Veroeffentlichung

Quintessentielle Attribute des “scholarship” (nach Lee Andresen, 2000)

- Inquiry (Untersuchung/Hinterfragung)
- A deep knowledge base (Wissen/Expertise)
- Critical reflectivity (Reflexion und Kritikfaehigkeit)
- Sharing and making/going public (Veroeffentlichung)

Das studentische Lernen steht im Vordergrund

- Der sogenannte “shift from a Teaching to a Learning Paradigm” (Barr und Tagg, *Change Magazine*, November/December 1995)
- *Frage: Und das Lernen der Hochschullehrer?*

SOTL: eine Kritische Hinterfragung von Geltungsansprüchen in drei Bereichen

Eine kritische Hinterfragung

1. der Ziele der Hochschulbildung und der spezifischen Ziele der Hochschullehre in unserem eigenen Fach
2. der studentischen Lernprozesse und der Entwicklung, Bildung oder Veränderung der Studierenden
3. des Curriculums das dem Studiengang unterliegt und der konkreten Lehr und Evaluationsmethoden die wir einsetzen

Das Problem mit dem evidenz-basierten Ansatz

- “The need for reflection (on the part of teachers) is a direct consequence of the fact that professional work is contingent; if it were simply algorithmic and rule-governed we would not need to reflect on it at all” (Squires, 1999).

Schwand, T.A. (2005). A diagnostic reading of scientifically based research for education. *Educational Theory*, 55 (3), 285-305.

- Deciding whether one is doing the right thing and doing it well in educating a student requires more than an ability to implement evidence-based curricula for teaching knowledge and skills.... It requires decision-making methods that are inescapably characterized by simultaneous attention to the particulars of the situation ...and to a host of considerations having to do with values, interests, habits, beliefs, traditions, and so forth that make decisions about how best to educate (at least in a democracy) inveterately untidy, contested, corrigible, and case specific. This practical character of deliberating educational means and ends cannot be made to go away by increasing the rigor, pace, or reach of science-based thinking (p.296).
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Richard Peters, 1960s

- “A person is never educated in relation to any specific end, function or mode of thought.”
Die intrinsischen Ziele der Bildung
(‘education’) is
- *“the transformation of a person’s way of seeing the world in relation to him or herself”.*

Drei Formen der Reflexion

- *Erste Reflexionsebene* ('Wissen dient als 'Horizont')
-man beschreibt einen Zustand und gibt eine habituelle Antwort (man sagt/tut was man annimmt)

- *Zweite Reflexionsebene* ('Wissen wir hinterfragt')
- *Woher weiss ich dass das stimmt?*
 - a.) "Klappt es? Wie löse ich dieses Problem am effektivsten?"
 - b.) "Was sollte man tun? Was ist das richtige/moralisch sinnvolle/erstrebenswerte/wünschenswerte zu tun?"
- *Dritte Reflexionsebene* ('Wissen wird neu konstruiert')
- "Warum tun wir eigentlich Dinge so und nicht anders? Gibt es Alternativen?"

Drei Arten des Lernens (Geltungsansprüche werden verifiziert oder falsifiziert)

Reflektives Lernen I: Wissen wird hinterfragt

- *Instrumentelles Lernen* → Wahrheitsansprüche werden verifiziert oder erhoben durch testen von Hypothesen oder Erstellung kausaler Zusammenhänge, etc.
- *Kommunikatives Lernen* → Wahrheitsansprüche werden durch Dialog (Gespräch) verifiziert oder erhoben wobei eine gemeinsame Interpretation angestrebt wird.

Reflektives Lernen II: Wissen wird rekonstruiert

- *Emanzipatorisches Lernen* → Wahrheitsansprüche werden verifiziert, oder erhoben, in dem die Reflexion Grundannahmen hinsichtlich dessen wie wir unsere Tätigkeit traditionsgemäss verstehen und praktizieren kritisch in Frage stellt

The relationships between different kinds of reflection and kinds of learning

What kind of reflective activity are we engaged in?	What kind of learning is involved?	What is the nature of the knowledge?
Making (Poiesis) <i>Principally Content and Process reflection</i> ‘Objective Framing’	<u>Instrumental</u> What are the most effective means to achieve particular ends? <i>Doing things better</i>	Expertise Technical judgments Virtues: ‘techne’, ‘truthfulness’ (here objective truth/accuracy)
Acting, relating and communicating (Praxis) <i>Content and Process reflection</i> ‘Inter-subjective Understanding/Framing’ Reframing <i>Premise reflection</i> ‘Subjective Reframing’ and ‘Objective Reframing’	<u>Communicative</u> Which means and ends are worth pursuing? <i>Doing better things/ doing the right things</i> <u>Emancipatory</u> (<i>extends to both the Communicative and Instrumental domains</i>) How have norms and knowledge of what is considered true or right developed and how do they influence our practice and/or our consciousness? <i>Doing the right things better</i>	Practical knowledge/wisdom Moral judgments Virtues: ‘phronesis’, ‘justice’, ‘truthfulness’ (here ‘honesty’) Empowerment Emancipatory moral judgements Virtues: ‘critically inspired phronesis’, ‘courage’ ‘justice’ ‘truthfulness’ (here ‘authenticity’)

Und das Schlusswort zur Predikt

- Wenn das Ziel des „scholarship of teaching“ es ist die ‘Authentizitaet’ der Studierenden zu ermoeglichen (d.h., den Bildungsprozess zu foerdern) dann muessen wir uns ueberlegen was fuer Arten von Publikation dies ermoeglicht. Formale Studien und Publikationen sind manchmal sinnvoll, aber vielleicht brauchen wir weniger Publikation und mehr ‘Public Aktion’ im „scholarship of teaching“.

Vielen Dank.

Wissen dient als Horizont

- A: What are the aims, purposes and goals of my (our) teaching, in relation to this particular class or course or programme and in relation to higher education more generally?
- B: What do I (we) expect or demand of students in terms of the learning that they need to master? What are the challenges for different students? What are their present ways of knowing and being and what knowing and being do we find desirable?
- C: What curricula and pedagogies are needed to support students in their learning and development?

Wissen wird hinterfragt

- A: How do I (we) know that these are good aims, goals and purposes? How meaningful are these aims, goals and purposes?
- B: How do I (we) know that these ways of knowing and being are important? How well do I (we) support students in developing these ways of knowing and being? Who is doing well, who is not doing well?
- C: How do I (we) know that these curricula and pedagogies (and specific teaching and assessment strategies) we decided on are good ones? How good am I (are we) at implementing them?

Wissen wird rekonstruiert

- A: Why did I (we) decide on these aims, goals and purposes? Are they equally relevant for all learners? What might be other possibilities/alternatives?
- B: Why do I (we) believe these ways of knowing and being are important? Are they equally relevant for all learners? Do all learners have an equal chance to develop them? Why do I (we) expect learners to behave in these particular ways? What might be other possibilities/alternatives?
- C: Why did I (we) decide on these curricula and pedagogies? What considerations were driving these decisions? How inclusive are these curricula and pedagogies? Are they appropriate for all students? What might be other possibilities/alternatives?