

## Chapter One

### **The self-Developed Language Teacher**

What factors are central to teacher self-development?

**First**, development takes time.

It takes time to observe interaction in our own classrooms and to visit other teachers' classes. The teachers who are in the first few years of their teaching career, time is needed to work through stages in their development.

**Second**, development requires an ongoing commitment.

Development teaching is not something to do only in a teacher education program or at the beginning of teaching career. Even the most experienced teachers can learn new things about teaching, and Development is enhanced when the teacher makes a commitment to ongoing development.

**Third**, development is enhanced through problem solving.

When the teachers recognize problems and work at solving them, they can discover new ways to teach and discover more about their role as a teacher.

**Fourth**, development is also enhanced through exploration for exploration's sake. Teachers can indeed discover much by exploring simply to explore, not just to solve problems.

**Fifth**, development is enhanced by paying attention to and reviewing the basics of EFL/ESL.

**Sixth**, development is enhanced by searching out opportunities to develop.

**Seventh**, self-development of teaching beliefs and practices requires the cooperation of others.

## **Chapter Two**

### **Exploration of Teaching**

**Teaching** is a set of procedures which are followed by the teachers in the classroom to give a systematic information.

1. Read journal articles and books about teaching and learning.
2. Read teacher narratives.
3. Attend professional conferences.
4. Establish a mentoring relationship.
5. Put together a teaching portfolio.
6. learn another language.
7. Do action research. 8. Do self-observation.
9. Observe other teachers.
10. Talk with other teachers.
11. Keep a teacher journal

**First**, read journal articles and books about teaching and learning.

For example, reading this book, will help you gain knowledge about ESL and EFL teaching. There are many topics that you have to read them in order to explore teaching:

Lesson Planning

Classroom Management.

- Mixed Level teaching

Cooperative Learning

Project Work

- Teaching Pronunciation, Vocabulary and Grammar

**Second**, read teachers narratives.

Recently, a number of anthologies have been published on teachers' own teaching and learning. They offer other teachers, especially those new to teaching, glimpses into the realities of teaching. For example:

Teachers' narrative Inquiry as professional development, edited by Karen Johnson and Paula Golombek, includes a collection of highly personal narratives by teachers who inquired about their own experience in learning

**Third**, another way to work on development of our teaching and ourselves as teachers is to attend professional conferences.

The conferences are good opportunities to hear what teachers in your own area are doing in their classrooms, and good opportunities to present your own techniques or action research.

**Fourth**, another way to explore our teaching is through establishing a mentoring relationship with another teacher.

### Define Mentoring relationships?

Mentoring is an interpersonal, ongoing, situated, supportive and informative professional relationship between two or more individuals, one of whom (the mentor) has more experience in the profession, craft, or skill in question.

**Fifth**, A teaching portfolio is another additional way to explore and develop our teaching.

### What does portfolio mean?

It means gathering of your reports, files, or documents that you have made about your teaching and learning processes.

How putting together a portfolio helps teachers?

1. Putting together a portfolio helps teachers to make sense of what they have learned, provides chances for them to think about teaching and learning, demonstrates their competencies, and recognizes the complexities of learning to teach.
2. Papers written for courses.
3. Class presentations.
4. Professional conference presentations.
5. Original teaching materials.
6. Reflective journal entries.
7. Video or audiotapes of teaching.
8. Reflective observation reports.
9. Syllabi.
10. Letters of recommendation.
11. Reports on observations by others.
12. Evaluation reports.
13. Statement of teaching and learning philosophy.

**Sixth**, another way to explore our teaching as a language teachers is to learn another language.

