KEPEMIMPINAN AKADEMIK UNTUK MEREALISASIKAN 'BERILMU BERBAKTI'

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The mediocre lecturer tells. The good lecturer explains. The superior lecturer demonstrates. The great lecturer inspires.

William Arthur Ward

- Being a good lecturer requires effective leadership skills.
- These skills can help us offer guidance and support to students to help them succeed.
- Learning more about what it means to be a good lecturer can help us assess our own skills and determine what areas we can improve.

Academic leadership...

- is when a lecturer, professor, or other members of faculty at an academic institution lead students to success.
- In the students develop the skills and knowledge they need in their future careers and provide challenging opportunities to test and improve this knowledge.
- help students set goals and create an action plan to achieve them.

"Leadership is your ability to hide your panic from others." — Laozi

Functions of academia

- Teaching
- Research
- Extension
- Student Development

Tasks

- teaching one class or multiple classes a semester
- developing curriculum for programs or individual courses
- writing detailed lesson plans
- assessing students' progress and creating detailed reports for faculty to evaluate

- choosing a teaching style or approach that meets students' learning needs
- following the academic institution's policies and encouraging students to do the same
- conducting research to stay up-to-date with industry trends and publish findings
- participating in extracurricular activities with students
- extending knowledge and innovations to the public

"The pessimist complains about the wind. The optimist expects it to change. The leader adjusts the sails."

-John Maxwell

"Innovation distinguishes between a leader and a follower." -Steve Jobs

What do we really teach our students?What have they learned?

Adakah apa yang kita ajar membolehkan pelajar kita 'Berilmu Berbakti'?

Teach students to think!

- Universiti sekarang melatih pelajar pintar menjadi 'describers', bukan menjadi 'creators'.
- Critical dan analytical thinking' tidak menghasilkan idea baharu.
- Critical thinkers' pandai membincangkan masalah tapi tidak menyelesaikan masalah.

Edward de Bono

Communication...

Sharing of... idea information opinion feelings intention and vision In order to share, must be COMMON COMMON MEANINGS

GENERASI

- Builders Sebelum 1946
- Baby boomers 1946-1964
- Generasi X 1965-1976
- Generasi Y 1977-1995
- Generasi Z 1996-2010
- Generasi Alpha 2010-kini

- 2121&P1P1
- 71
- Skunk
- MnX
- A10tion

Communication in TnL...

- Verbal
- Non-verbal Body language Attire
 Proxemics
 Paralanguage
 Visual
 CMC / ICT



Communication in TnL...

FORMAL (in class) lectures tutorials / practical discussions **INFORMAL** (off class) discussions / chat guidance demonstrate

Lecture...

"...a process by which the notes of the professor become the notes of the student, without passing through the minds of either..."

A good lecturer...

- 1. puts his/her heart into the task at hand.
- 2. comes to class prepared.
- 3. is open-minded.
- 4. commands respect.
- 5. makes every student feel special.
- 6. is approachable.

Research findings...

- 270 students from the College of Education, Univ. of Denver.
- students liked lecturers who were:
 - organized,
 - came to class prepared,
 - used technology and handouts,
 - invite guest speakers,
 - group activities to enhance their lectures,
 - thoroughly explained,
 - stuck to class expectations, and
 - kept their office hours.

The most irksome teachers: came to class unprepared, favored some students, and had condescending attitudes.

Camille Gonzalez, Jennifer Caspari, Amber Olson and Charity Walker, Psychology Dept., U of Denver.

So a good lecturer...

must communicate

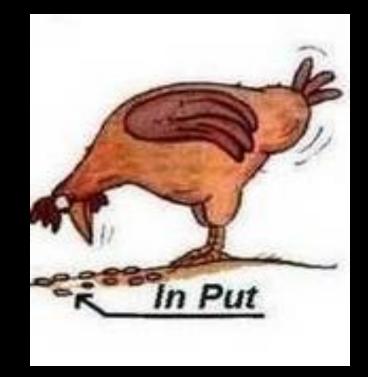
Communication Skills for effective teaching

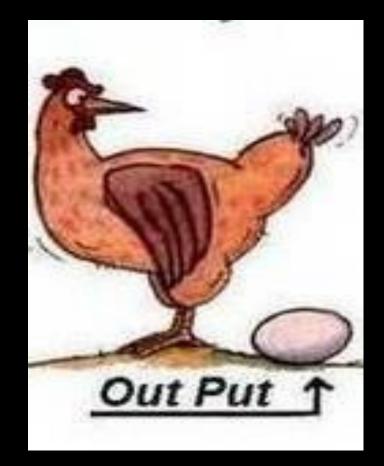
8 C's for effective communication are:

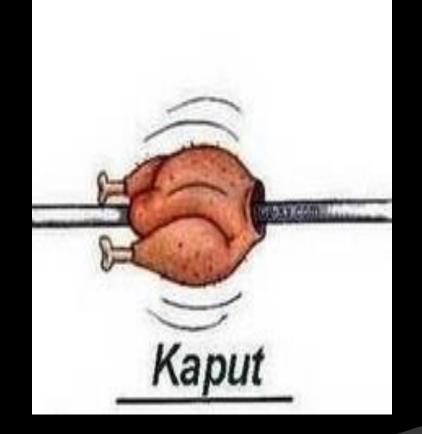
- 1. Contents of the Subject
- 2. Clarity in teaching or communication
- 3. Capability of the person who communicates
- 4. Credibility of a communicator
- 5. Channels of communication
- 6. Creativity in communication
- 7. Consistency in terms of teaching
- 8. Continuity (regularity)

Dimensions of effective communication

- 1. Clarity in mind (with proper plan)
- 2. Purpose of communication (objective)
- 3. Summarization
- 4. Be empathetic







 Show students you care about who they are as people not just as students. Allow time for general conversation about their lives.

 Find out what interests your students have. Consider how you can incorporate the interests of your students into the content areas you are teaching.

3. Allow student **opportunities** to share their work. Students and all people love to share what they have done. When students work on a project, allow them to share it with the rest of the class or even a special audience, e.g. the coordinator / HoD.

 Technology is critical. Students today love technology. To get them interested in content, try to find ways to include the internet, video cameras, and any other technology tools.

5. Students love to **socialize**. Allow students the opportunities to complete work in controlled groups.

How to Motivate and Inspire Your Students

6. Repeat Step One as much as possible. It is so important that students know you care. Have them share how their day is going or how they did on the last test. Let them know you care.

 Express passion about the subject matter you're teaching to students. Inject humor and excitement into even the most mundane of topics to jump-start your students' thought processes.

2. Provide detail as to why lessons are relevant. If students show interest in the subject matter and can apply what they're learning to their own lives, they're more likely to pay attention and think creatively.

3. Cultivate an **open relationship** with students. If you are approachable and positive, your students can then look to you for guidance and think of you as a **role model** and not simply a teacher.

4. Talk with students about their goals and inform them about any of your personal achievements that relate to these goals. Doing so can inspire your students to believe that they too can succeed-because they know that you have.

5. Incorporate technology wherever possible to grab students' attention. Children's lives are technology-driven. If you're able to incorporate a computer or other electronic device into your lesson, your students are more likely to respond.

 Understand students' chosen career paths. Once you can identify what students want to accomplish, work with them to find the correct training and develop the proper learning environment to achieve these goals.

 Be enthusiastic yourself, because motivation and enthusiasm are contagious. When a teacher is motivated and excited about the learning materials, students will be more interested.

2. Provide **positive and supportive feedback** to all students. Respond positively to questions from students, and help them develop the skills necessary to solve problems on their own.

3. Assign tasks that are at a level to challenge students but are not so difficult that they become discouraged. Assignments that are too easy will also have a negative impact on student motivation.

4. Set reasonable expectations for students in your classroom. **Expectations for student performance** should be high but realistic. Students will be motivated to succeed if they believe that they can achieve the goals you have set for them. Focus on learning while placing less emphasis on grades.

5. Use a variety of teaching methods that involve the students in learning. Role playing, games, excursions, discussions, group activities and guest speakers instead of lectures keep students interested and motivated to learn. A college class was told they had to write a short story in as few words as possible. The instructions were: The short story had to contain the following three things:

> (1) Religion (2) Sexuality (3) Mystery

"Good God, I'm pregnant; I wonder who did it."

Communication problems in classrooms

1. Language Barriers

Especially in multicultural classrooms. What about the foreign students?

2. Medical Issues & Disorders

Some students need help for speech or language disorders, e.g. problems in clarity, voice quality, and language fluency.

Communication problems in classrooms

3. Embarrassment

Emotional issues often have an effect on student learning. A student could be too embarrassed that she doesn't understand, and she may worry that none of the other students are having problems. Prevent issues of embarrassment by working to create a safe classroom environment.

Have students do a few exercises to get to know each other, or have them write questions down. Collect the questions to show that all students have their own obstacles to overcome.

Think...

So, many teachers impart knowledge to the students.

- Do we really impart knowledge?
- Or merely relays information?
- Where is the wisdom in teaching?
- Do we really teach?

Reality...

- Communication is not merely dissemination of information.
- Our problem is no longer of one access to information, but of the lack of our ability to process and make sense of that information.

Sadly...

Education has steadily been transformed into a commodity system, in which the "customers" (formerly students) are kept happy with personalized curricula while being prepared for the job market (rather than being prepared to be responsible human beings and citizens).

> Massimo Pigliucci, Professor of Philosophy, Graduate Center, CUNY.

So...

- Communicate with your students to educate them, not merely to tell.
- Communicate with your students to change them, not merely to fulfill your KPI.
- Communicate with your students to make them think, not merely to memorize things.
- Communicate with your students to see how much they've learned, not how much you've covered.

Then only our students subscribed to 'Berilmu Berbakti'

Thank you lah !!!