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Hybrid Learning in ELT: Motivation, Challenges and Opportunities Liz England, Ph. D.

Definitions: What these terms mean to teachers....

(alphabetical order)

Asynchronous Online teaching – Instructor and students all individually engage in the course at different times and from different locations.

Challenges -1. The obstacles (possibly disguised as benefits!) to teaching those who aren't in the room and 2. New and unknown policies, procedures and tools to teach in programs and institutions.

Communication-focused teaching -- An approach that addresses both the goals of the learner and the contexts in which the language is taught and learned. https://repository.library.georgetown.edu/bitstream/handle/10822/555483/GURT_1990.pdf?sequence=1#page=217

Communities of practice - England, L. (2018): Communities of Practice. In *The TESOL Encyclopedia of English Language Teaching. 8 Volume Set.* J. I. Liontas. (Editor) New York, NY: Wiley-Blackwell Publishers. doi.org/10.1002/9781118784235.eelt0396

Emergency remote teaching -- A temporary shift in the delivery of education to an alternative delivery model in which all teaching is conducted online (Hodges et al., 2020). Source: https://distance-educator.com/the-difference-between-emergency-remote-teaching-and-online-learning/

Face to face instruction – the **familiar** physical environment in which most all of us have learned and been taught.

Great Resignation - The **Great Resignation**, also known as the **Big Quit**^{[2][3]} and the **Great Reshuffle**, an ongoing economic trend in which employees have voluntarily <u>resigned</u> from their jobs *en masse*, beginning in early 2021. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great Resignation

Hybrid and/or "Hyflex" – Synchronous or asynchronous online requirements as well as inperson requirements; so, some students are in the classroom and some aren't Visual of a teacher trying to manage hybrid. HyFlex course allows instructors to draw on their in-person and online teaching experiences to create flexible, accessible, and equitable learning environments for in-person and remote students alike. (Beatty, 2020; Gannon, 2020; and Kelly, 2021). https://ctl.columbia.edu/resources-and-technology/teaching-with-technology/teaching-online/five-tips-hybrid/

Nowadays, <u>three distinct instructional models</u>: 1) Formalized synchronous online requirements, 2) Formalized asynchronous online requirements, and 3) Face-to-face instruction.

Institutional emergency plan -- An institutional readiness program for dealing with unexpected disasters or accidents. https://www.ready.gov/campus.

Motivation – That which sustains us to teach English; the source of work satisfaction and keeps us from burning out (Dornyei and Schmidt, 2001; Gardner and Lambert, 1959; and Pennington, 1991 and 1995)

Opportunity – The chance to turn a challenge into something better.

Pivoting online – COVID-related When thinking about the present opportunities in education, there is a need for educators to pivot. That is, **to turn from a central point**, **pin or shift**. That central point can be represented as, "the way we've always done things." Our world shifted the moment that COVID-19 school closures were announced.

Quiet quitting is basically another word for COVID-related burnout based on overwork, low pay, and/or poor management.

Technology-focused language teaching -- Constitutes teaching via electronic technology, including the Internet, intranets, satellite broadcasts, audio and video conferencing, bulletin boards, chat rooms, webcasts, and CD-ROM. Use of Learning Management System (LMS) required.

https://www.doleta.gov/reports/papers/tbl_paper_final.pdf and https://www.cae.net/5-benefits-using-new-technology-language-

 $\frac{learning/\#:\sim:text=Technology\%20in\%20language\%20learning\%20transforms, synchronize\%20even\%20without\%20the\%20internet.$