Explanation Skill

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What is Explanation

- Teaching is not primarily telling.
- It's helping other people learn.
- That means the focus is on the learners, not the teacher.
- People learn best through experiencing something themselves, so when you are striving to teach something, you are constantly trying to Get into the shoes of the learners so that you can better understand where they are and what they need from you to learn the subject understudy.

Explanation skill

- Explanation is a key skill.
- Generally, the skill of explanation is complex Explanation is to explain or to give understanding to another person.
- It leads from the known to the unknown, it bridges the gap between a person's knowledge or experience and new phenomena, and it may also aim to show the interdependence of phenomena in a general sable manner.
- It assists the learner to assimilate and accommodate new data or experience.

Why Explanation?

The explanation serves two purposes:

(1) to introduce the subject by giving some background about its usefulness and application; and

(2) to describe the subject in a simple, complete, and tantalizing way. The explanation should create a desire to become proficient in the subject under study.

The components of skill of explaining involved

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- Clarity
- Continuity
- Relevance to content using beginning and concluding statements
- Covering essential points
- Simple
- Relevant and interesting examples appropriate media
- Use of inducts, deductive approach, it can be functional, causal or sequential

Characteristics of effective explanation

- Coordination in Statements. Coordination in the statements used during the explanation is very essential; otherwise there will be all hotch-potch.
- Relevant Statements. While presenting the subject matter, the concerned statements should be relevant.
- Fluency in Language. The teacher should use fluent language so that the pupils may listen and understand his thoughts.

Characteristics of effective explanation

- Connecting Links. The use of words, idioms or connecting links such as 'therefore' as a result of etc. is essential to link the different thought or statements.
- Clear Beginning Statement. Before starting any explanation, the teacher should make the pupils aware of what he is to teach on that day through a clear beginning statement.
- Use of proper Words. The teacher should use proper words for explaining an object or an event otherwise he would be in a state of confusion

Practicing Skill of Explaining

- An effective explanation should be simple, clear, concise and interesting.
- In general it should not be rambling, long or dull. However, what is to be explained may be complex and abstract.
- Effective explanation requires careful and sensitive planning.
- It requires the recognition of a number of essential characteristics when putting it into operation :
- **(i)** Planning
- (ii) Operation

Suggestions for effective explanation

- **1.Probe First**.
- **2. Explain in Small Bites**
- 3. Don't Start too Far Back

Using Examples Inductive approach

- It starts with examples, and infers generalization from them. The major claims are:
- i. It helps students acquire skills for looking for order in an apparently pattern less set of data.
- ii. Encourages divergent and creative thinking.

Other Examples in explanation

- 1. Analogies. Compare the situation to something that is familiar to the students
- 2. Models. Use simple 3D models made of common objects. use pre-school toys, tissue boxes, wire left by the repairmen, , etc, .
- 3. Using the Blackboard . Prefer chalk to Power Point or overheads, especially in a small group setting such as a lab or discussion session.
- 4. Handouts. There are several different kinds of handouts

Components of Explanation

- Use of beginning statements
- Use of explaining links
- Use of mediators
- Use of concluding statement
- Questions to test pupils understandings

THANK YOU