



Reflection on EFL/ESL Teachers' Emotional Creativity and Students L2 Engagement

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Emotions are one of the pillars of all human beings which can play a vital role in providing education. Emotions can affect all aspects of education. The feeling of creativity is one of the subsets of emotions. This feeling strongly affects the performance of education and the level of involvement of students. Student involvement has different aspects: social aspect; individual aspect, and emotional aspect. The present review shows that the emotional aspect of L2 engagement plays a pivotal role in the process of learning the language in English as a foreign language (EFL) and English as a second language (ESL) context. In dealing with the emotional aspect of teachers, the personal, social, and environmental aspects of the individual should be considered. The paper concludes with some pedagogical implications and provides some suggestions for future research.

Keywords: emotion, L2 engagement, EFL/ESL, emotional creativity, emotion aspect

INTRODUCTION

In the last two decades, second and foreign language researchers have focused on factors that increase or decrease learners' engagement (Aubrey et al., 2020; Zhang, 2020). Teachers in different educational environments around the world have mentioned that student engagement and lack of focus on learning are the biggest problems of most educational environments. Many of them believe that action and attention are the most important factors in creating active engagement and the existence of various distracters is the prominent hindrance in its creation (Mercer and Dörnyei, 2020). Research has shown that language learners' high engagement has many positive results such as high levels of perseverance (Dao, 2020), remarkable academic achievements (Dörnyei and Al-Hoorie, 2017; Phung, 2017), increased mental health (Dewaele et al., 2019; Ellis, 2019), reduced dropout rates (Martin et al., 2017), reduced amount of boredom (Derakhshan et al., 2021), and reduced risky behaviors in the language teaching process (Christenson et al., 2012).

Many definitions have been offered for learners' engagements (Hiver et al., 2021). However, the common features of this notion are as follow: it needs the active involvement of language learners' in pedagogical tasks (Lambert and Zhang, 2019); it is context and culture-dependent (Martin et al., 2017), intrinsically situated (Mercer and Dörnyei, 2020), and dynamic and malleable (Greenier et al., 2021; Wang and Derakhshan, 2021). Regarding Svalberg, 2017 work, engagement can be evaluated from three different processes that are cognitive, affective, and social processes. Among them, the affective dimension plays a central role in teaching and learning a new language and can affect two other dimensions (Henry, 2019). It is directly related to the psychology of language teaching (Pishghadam et al., 2021a).

One of the areas that have received special attention in the last decade is Positive Psychology (PosPsy). Contrary to the traditional psychological view, which focuses only on the existing shortcomings and the ways to reduce or eliminate them, by focusing on an ideal life, positive psychology tries to help people develop their abilities and lead them to their potential (MacIntyre and Mercer, 2014; MacIntyre et al., 2016; Dewaele et al., 2019; Wang et al., 2021). For instance, instead of focusing on Foreign Language Anxiety (FLA), language researchers in positive psychology looked at positive emotions or learners' pleasure and motivation (Fathi and Derakhshan, 2019). However, the emotions of teachers and students can be facilitating or limiting, motivating or demotivating, positive or negative. Researchers claim that teachers have the ability to control students' positive and negative emotions by using strategies such as boosting students' imaginations and relaxing practice in language classes (Talbot and Mercer, 2018). PosPsy as a scientific study seeks to help better understand the important conditions and processes in the flourishing or optimal performance of students and all people in language teaching environments. However, few researchers have examined positive psychology in language teaching field of study and its sub-disciplines (Jiang et al., 2016).

CREATIVITY AND EMOTIONAL CREATIVITY IN ELT

Before introducing some theories and exercises about creativity in English language classes, it is worth mentioning the importance of creativity in this process. Using language is a creative act; strategies that are used to avoid language deficiencies in different situations mainly use imaginative and creative methods; and creative activities increase students' self-esteem, which has a great impact on their moods and emotions (Dewaele et al., 2019). In addition, learning a foreign language usually occurs to improve the quality of human life. Research in this area has shown that there is a direct relationship between lifelong learning and the general well-being of language learners. Learning a foreign language improves learners' social engagement. Therefore, learning a language can increase learners' positive emotions about themselves (Al-Hoorie, 2016).

Positive emotions are used as one of the main pillars of positive psychology (Henry and Thorsen, 2020; Wang et al., 2021). They are also used as a tool for achieving mental growth, educational growth, intellectual development, and improving learners' engagement. Proponents of this view consider individual creativity as a structure related to emotions and focus on a concept called emotional creativity. According to their definition, emotional creativity (EC) is a voluntary trait that encompasses all of one's emotional experiences. They believe that the environment and social norms can have a remarkable impact on the performance of individuals' emotional creativity. Considering a cognitive root for this concept, they also believe that the formation and development of this concept starts from the childhood. This new trend influences various fields of study, and second/foreign language teaching was not an exception (Lambert and Zhang, 2019).

One of the most important characteristics of emotional creativity is the ability of language learners to recognize, understand and express, organize, and use their own emotions and those of others (Mystkowska-Wiertelak, 2020). Dörnyei and Al-Hoorie (2017) stated that emotional creativity has four dimensions: novelty, effectiveness, authenticity, and preparedness. Researchers believe that emotional creativity can be employed as a predictor of learners' language creativity and language achievements. Different types of emotions affect learning processes. Different people such as teachers, learners, parents, and principals in an educational environment have or experience different emotions. Emotions in language classes can affect students' academic performance as well as their interest, commitment, and personality development. These emotions can also affect the social atmosphere of classrooms and learning environments. When pedagogical tasks evoke pleasure, joy, or hope, language learners become more motivated and more attentive before doing work (Amini Faskhodi and Siyyari, 2018). This motivation and attention will increase their engagement in classroom activities. Conversely, experiencing negative emotions may lead to poor academic achievements. Those learners who possess emotional creativity can control positive and negative emotions and lead them to deep and effective learning. Thus, the emotions that language learners experienced in their classrooms can predict the language learners' engagement level. It shows that emotions are the most prominent of every language teaching context. Thus, emotional engagement is extremely important in language classes (Derakhshan et al., 2020).

As mentioned before, in foreign language learning environments, emotional engagement occurs when learners participate in classroom activities and are influenced by the emotional reactions associated with that activity. Studies have shown that language learners have emotional engagement and a positive and purposeful attitude toward classroom activities (Skaalvik and Skaalvik, 2014). Positive emotions are expressed more in the form of pleasure, passion, and expectation. On the other hand, language learners who have not experienced the desired level of emotional engagement involve in negative emotions such as anxiety, boredom, frustration, and anger (Derakhshan et al., 2021; Wang and Derakhshan, 2021). These studies also showed that emotional engagement as one of the most important elements of class engagement has a significant impact on other dimensions of interaction.

Social engagement as another aspect of students' engagement in learning a foreign language has a special place. The social aspect of engagement is divided according to class interactions and how they are (Azkarai and Kopinska, 2020). The main purpose of this dimension after the engagement of language learners is to interact with and support other components of the learning environment (Chen and Kent, 2020). Social engagement is the foundation of connecting learners in the classroom. Research findings show that negative and positive emotions are not exclusive and often exist in the language learning process and may have a positive or negative effect on language learning in interaction with cognitive and contextual factors (Runhaar et al., 2013).

CONCLUSION

Because emotions are somewhat controllable, researchers believe that teachers have the potential to influence and help students' emotions and help them reach their full potential. To this end, teachers must create a safe environment in which the impact of negative emotions is even reduced (Benesch, 2018). They can use different techniques to encourage students to use their imagination and reduce negative emotions. Teachers can encourage students to substitute soothing responses when faced with such situations to reduce the intensity of emotional responses (Bielak and Mystkowska-Wiertelak, 2020). For instance, when those freshers just enter the universities, they may suffer various anxiety in learning in the institutes of higher learning. Obviously, teaching approaches may be totally different from those adopted in the senior high schools, so they would feel anxious when they have difficulty in learning. Under such circumstances, teachers in the universities have the responsibility of helping them get rid of their anxiety and teachers should give some learning guidance whenever necessary. By doing so, teachers, for one thing, can be able to help their own students to better their learning efficacy; and teachers, for another, can establish the harmonious and rapport relationship with their students. As the theory of loving pedagogy has put it, teachers' confirmation as well as teacher-student rapport relationship can facilitate the students' learning efficacy in the long run (Wang et al., 2021).

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