

## Feel free to:

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- · ask questions and make comments as we go along
- use the chat
- · leave, stretch, turn cameras on and off
- get a cup of tea (etc)



#### 3 Outline

- · My background & why I started researching this
- · What is trauma?
- PTSD & its effects
- · Effects of PTSD on learning
- Trauma-informed learning principles



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## My background

- EFL & ESL teacher since 2004
- CELTA, MA in Applied Linguistics
- Developed PTSD from 2011 Fukushima disasters
- 2014 began teaching ss from Iraq, Afghanistan, DR Congo, Sudan...
- PhD in trauma-informed English language teaching to adults. 2016-2022
- Recent cancer survivor → more trauma to draw on!

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#### What is trauma?

- Clinical def'n changed from "outside the range of usual human experience"
   "Only the fortunate find trauma unusual"
  - Judith Herman
- Narrow definition in DSM-5 (American Psychiatric Association): traumatic event must be exposure to "death, threatened death, actual or threatened serious injury, or actual or threatened sexual violence"
- BUT trauma elsewhere accepted to include chronic poverty, racism, etc
- def'n broader cross-culturally →

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#### Trauma & Culture



Munch Museum Oslo

- What is considered traumatic may vary crossculturally (e.g. burial rites, family status)
- Post traumatic stress (PTS) can manifest differently cross-culturally

(e.g. somatic pain, seizures)

 But overall, PTSD valid concept crossculturally and historically

# 7 PTSD...more than 'mental' illness

- Injury/condition of the nervous system that affects whole body and mind
- PTSD & similar better understood as
   PTSI: an INJURY (external)
- Body in state of high tension & alert →
  - Chronic physical pain & high sensitivity to stress



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### Common post-traumatic stress responses



- Re-experiencing the trauma (flashbacks, nightmares)
- Avoidance
- Negative cognitions and mood (isolation, blame, shame, lack of interest)
- Arousal: irritability, risky behaviour, hypervigilance,

heightened startle response, trouble sleeping and concentrating

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#### Trauma...in Human Terms



#### **Trauma shatters:**

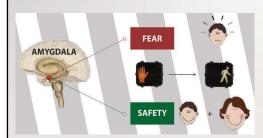
- Trust
- Worldview
- Sense of safety
- Sense of meaning
- Sense of connection

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## How does PTSD affect (language) learning?



#### Cognitive effects:

- speed of language acquisition & long-term symptom load of PTSD inversely related
- Deficit in verbal learning
- Concentration & memory problems

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#### Trauma & English Language Students

- Both international & domestic students could be suffering from PTS.
- Ss often wrongly assumed to be not interested (eg zoning out, sleeping, leaving classroom, distracting or distracted, arrogant)
- Often hidden/masked →
- Assume trauma exists
- Don't assume who is traumatised



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#### Silove's Adapt Model (2013): 5 Pillars

- 1. Safety & security
- 2. Bonds & networks
- 3. Justice
- 4. Roles & identities
- 5. Existential meaning



# Extending the Model: Trauma & Education: common themes (Wilson)

- Safety
- Belonging & connectedness
- Voice, choice, control
- Recognition of strengths
- Valuing identities
- Meaning



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#### Safety

Emotional and physical

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#### How ESL students conceptualise this

#### **Emotional:**

- Supportive, caring teachers & peers
- Learning support & advisors
- Not being shamed or humiliated Physical:
- Safe campus (night buses, security staff)

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#### Belonging & connection



- Connectedness a key human need
- Marginalisation exacerbates PTSD
- Social support protective factor against PTSD, depression, anxiety, et al.

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#### Belonging & connection (2) The Guardian, 2018, survey from a UK uni)

What do students want most? To be treated with respect

I was surprised to see students at my university ask for their lecturers to talk to them 'as though I'm a person'

"treat me and talk to me as though I'm a person"

"Some academics act with **contempt**and irritation for the people they should want to inspire, educate, and collaborate with."

"why don't academics have more humanity?"

"Students identified kindness, integrity and understanding as the most important things that would change their student experience."

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#### How ESL students conceptualise this

- Teacher attention, presence, listening, patience
- T care for ss' lives outside the classroom.
- T understanding of/respect for students' cultures
- · Not just transactional r'ship & mechanical teaching
- Build community in classroom: treat equally; collaborative activities between ss, especially sharing cultures!
- Extra-curricular activities

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#### Voice, choice & control

- Mentally healthy practices not just about protection and "being nice"
- They are about POWER
- Must be "truly heard and seen" (van der Kolk, 2014, p 79)
- Student success predicted by

"sense of ownership bc they feel heard by university leaders" (Schreiner, 2017, p 16)

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## Voice, choice & control (2)

- Listen! Student voices, trauma survivors, refugees often silenced or disbelieved
- Real autonomy vs fake autonomy
  - (go away and figure it out yourself)
- · Real empowerment (Nelson, Lord & Ochocka, 2001)
  - Choice & control
  - Access to valuable resources
  - Community integration



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#### Voice, choice & control (2)

#### REAL AUTONOMY **FAKE AUTONOMY** - "Figure it out yourself" - Ask questions; do not assume - "Google it" preferences, triggers, and "what's best" - "The best teacher I ever had sat Give choices in learning in the corner and did nothing. I Provide scaffolding to assist learned that students only learn future self-sufficiency when they are forced to teach themselves" (A REAL QUOTE from a teacher!!)

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#### How ESL students conceptualise this: (1)

- · Don't treat like children
- · Be fair and equitable
- Give them a say in big matters (e.g. changing class or level; future career!)
- Do not overwhelm with choices re small matters (seating, etc)
- Give choices in assessment questions (e.g. essay question or presentation topic)

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#### How ESL students conceptualise this: (2)

- Teachers can build ss' English language autonomy through:
  - Low teacher talk time! High student talk time!
  - Teach English through content familiar to ss
  - Give encouraging & constructive feedback



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#### Recognition of strengths: Trauma-informed DOES NOT mean low expectations

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- Have high expectations AND give them the tools to achieve these
- · Focus on strengths they bring, e.g.
  - · Language learning competence
  - · Strength in adversity
  - Intercultural knowledge
- Share expert status: what do ss already know?
   (this also reduces TTT)



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#### How ESL students conceptualise this

- Treat all students equally
- · Recognise as adults
- Encourage, encourage, encourage!



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## Valuing & remaking identities

- Trauma & immigration disrupt identity
- Lower self-worth → higher PTSD
- For some ss, ethnic/religious identity has been life or death
   → acceptance is therefore paramount

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## How ESL students conceptualise this

- 1. Value & respect cultural/religious/ethnic identities
- · 2. English language learner as identity:
  - Scaffold language
  - Be patient
  - Don't expect native speaker standards
  - Treat mistakes with solutions, not impatience



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## Meaning

- Trauma and migration disrupt meaning
- Existential meaning required for recovery



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#### How ESL students conceptualise this

- Meaningful curriculum essential for learning & engagement
  - · Can they relate to it?
  - Is it interesting?
  - Does it go beyond just learning the language?
  - Cultural exchange, environment, health



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#### One more thing...

- · Look familiar???
- Trauma-informed = human informed



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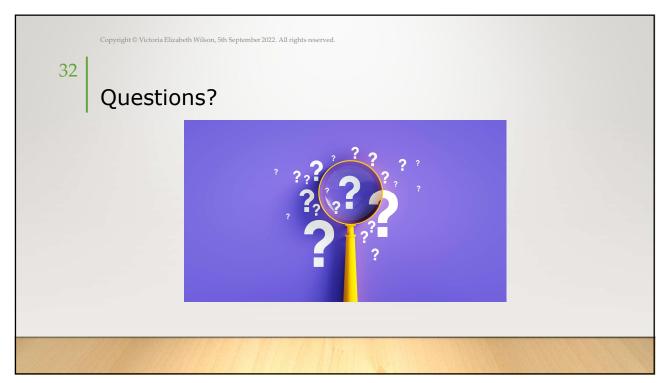
## All this adds up to

Transformative English language teaching!

#### Major takeaways:

- Culture in the syllabus. Cultural pride + curiosity about others → motivation to communicate → enhanced learning of English + broadening of mind
- Interactive, collaborative learning → synergistic knowledge & social support + more opportunities to use English
- Egalitarianism: hierarchical, authoritarian teaching has no place.

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#### Thank you!

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Trauma-informed
TESOL = Humaninformed TESOL

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