# The Pedagogy of Love Among Single Lady Teachers in the Academe: An Inquiry in Hermeneutics Phenomenology

Florence R. Hordista

<sup>Abstract-</sup> This hermeneutics study attempted to bridge the gap and issues on pedagogy of love among single lady teachers in the academe. I believed that this study provides unique solutions in order to minimize the differences between things to be closer and no further distinctions among the single lady teachers. Methods of data collection used was in-depth interview. These 10 single lady teachers will allow for in-depth data collection with repetition of interviews, and will provide the possibility for *saturation* to be achieved. Hermeneutic phenomenology was utilized as research design in the study. It is noted by several authors that in hermeneutic approach, I involved myself as a researcher in the study and consider myself as one of the informants of the study to share my experiences. All of my participants are elementary teachers from Davao City. The study unveiled that the single lady teachers in the academe practiced their pedagogy of love by teaching with love and compassion through teaching their students proficiently in instilling values and life skills, and responding to the call for teaching vocation. Anent to this, they treated their learners in the classroom by setting discipline and firm hand, resourcefulness and flexibility, going extra mile, and strengthening partnership with family in the course of collaboration. In like manner, single lady teachers shared their insights out from their experiences that they have joys and rewards in teaching, lessons and realizations, call of the profession, thoughts on being single, thoughts in marriage, anxieties and fears, and needs, hopes and aspirations.

Keywords: Single Lady, Teacher, Hermeneutics, Phenomenology, Pedagogy of Love, Academe, Philippines

#### 1 Introduction

Being single by choice clearly squashed the theory that a Prince Charming is required for a fulfilled life (Epstein, 2011). In like manner, Williams (2010) stressed out that dedicating oneself to the single life doesn't mean that rejects her innate femininity. The research study of Firth (2010) singled out that women today are more capable and independent. She added that if there is a gap in their life, they don't want to fill it with a relationship. They fill it with other things, such as exciting hobbies, teaching jobs, business or spending time with friends. In the context of teaching career, Da Silva (2012) found out that most of the single lady teachers built an emotional support system and they know who to identify for different issues. She interpreted further that having this kind of emotional scaffolding in place frees growing numbers of women from compromising personal goals for the sake of a relationship, giving them the freedom to focus on other ambitions.

As I ventured on scanning previous researches, insights and principles from various scholars which demonstrate differences in reactions to negative and positive emotions affecting teaching provided me with scholarly avenue to conduct a hermeneutics phenomenological study on pedagogy of love among single lady teachers in the academe.

The purpose of eliciting experiences from single lady teachers generated new body of knowledge that in my

mind caught striking attention in the educational institutions due to its great importance to consider in the policy making process. Being caring teachers in order to fulfill the pedagogy of love, teacher must dare, in the full sense of the word, to speak of love without the fear of being called ridiculous, mawkish, or unscientific. In other words, teacher should embrace the educational story as a story centered in emotion by naming the central aspect of teaching as "love".

The educational conception of teacher is a provider of environment where love grows to overcome societal injustices. He contended that the vocation of teaching requires profound emotional resources in order to teach students well. But in the case of single lady teachers, some of them failed to realize the ideals of teaching and their pedagogy of love is fading as they travel with age in the academe. Most of them fall short to change their students into individuals who will live fuller and richer lives individually and collectively.

As a single lady teacher, I involved myself as one of the participants for it is my ardent desire to share my life experiences and I also want to know the experiences of other single lady teachers of what are the differences or spaces between issues in our status in the academe. I believed that by conducting this study will provide unique solutions in order to solve any problem produced, or to minimize as much as possible differences between things to be closer and no further distinctions among the single lady teachers. Furthermore, I am hoping that the results of my study will declare and fill the gap of the addressed research questions and will fulfill its purpose. The following are the research questions to consider as my lens in the construction of the interview guide:

1. How is the pedagogy of love practiced by single lady teachers in the academe?

2. How do single lady teachers treat their learners in the classroom setting?

3. What important insights can be drawn from the single lady teachers in the academe?

### 2. Themes and Core Ideas on the Pedagogy Love as Practiced by Single Lady Teachers in the Academe

This is confirmed with the emerging themes during the analysis of data.

Table 1: Responses of Single Lady teachers in the Academe during the In-depth Interview to the question: "How is the Pedagogy of Love Practiced by Single Lady Teachers in the Academe"

Root Code	Branch Codes
Teaching with love	Loving my students despite their
and compassion	attitude;
	loving them even if unlovable; not
	taking them
	for granted
	Showing concern as second mother;
	treating students as my own children
	Touching their lives; teaching with the
	heart
	Sharing my life experiences to the
38%	learners for them to learn from;
	willingness to share wisdom with
	them
	Being patient with them
	Giving them advise; showing them
	the reality of life
	Respecting them as persons
	Making them comfortable; not afraid
	of me
	Encouraging them to come to school
	every day;
	Spending time with the students
	Being generous with them
	Being firm with them
Instilling values	Taught them patience and
and life skills	perseverance
	Told them not to take studies for
	granted;
	Instilled the values of education

26%	Taught them the "never say die spirit",
	not to get discouraged so easily
	Taught them respect
	Taught them commitment
	Taught them how to pray
Teaching	Being child-centered, using varied
proficiently	teaching strategies
and	Contextualizing the lessons, showing
	that lessons are important in daily life
	investing time, effort and money in
	my teaching job;
	knowing my students
	Seeing to it that learning target is
20%	achieved
20 /0	Through communication; get them to
	express their concerns with the lesson;
	Being a good role model to them
	Following them up always
Responding to the	I love teaching; it is my calling; my
call for teaching	vocation
vocation	I stayed long in the profession even if
	it is not easy
	I continued learning (taking further
	studies)
16%	
	I chose to teach Special Education
	{SPED}

Teaching with Love and Compassion- showing concern to students mean a lot because our presence alone is very important in the classroom. Students may not understand the lesson but the activities that happened inside the classroom is a learning experience already. Teaching Proficiently

A child is the center of teaching and teacher must develop the young minds. Be a child centered, not promotion oriented. Work without thinking of any reward. These lines echoed in my heart as I conducted the interview of these single lady teachers.

Instilling Values and Life Skills. Instilling the values of education; and teach them the "never say die spirit", not to get discouraged so easily are the values a teacher must inculcate to the minds of the students. In like manner, core idea classified as typical on the ground that single lady teachers teach the students with respect.

As I opened my mind and heart recalling on the duties and responsibilities of teaching profession in the transformation of the child cognitive, psychomotor and affective skills. It came into my knowledge that being a teacher is the hardest among the professions to carry on. Responding to the Call for Teaching Vocation appeared in the scene for the reason that core ideas classified as general pointing out to single lady teachers that they love teaching as their calling and vocation; they stayed long in this profession even it is not easy. Nonetheless, core ideas classified as variant came out because single lady teachers continued to learn and choose to teach Special Education

3. Themes and Core Ideas on Single Lady Teachers Manage their Learners in the Classroom Setting Table 3: Responses of Single Lady teachers in the Academe during the In-depth Interview: "How do Single Lady Teachers Manage their Learners in the Classroom Setting"

Root Codes	Branch Codes
Resourcefulness	Employ varied strategies; adjust
and Flexibility	strategies based on students' need
	Consider individual differences and
	multiple intelligences; adjust to their
	diversity; respect their diversity
	I use reverse psychology
37%	Evaluate students' engagement;
	change strategy if not engaged
	enough
	Go along with the children; but
	discipline at certain point
	Deal with them not too loosely nor
	too tightly
	Involve the students in class
	activities
	Adopt a style suited to students'
	learning styles
	Give feedback
Going the extra mile	Extending time to do counseling; do
	remedial instruction;
	Pay more attention to the slow
	learners;
27%	try to be student-centered
	Giving some considerations and
	making compromises
	Being sensitive to their
	reaction/needs
	Allow students to see me after office
	1 1
	hours
	Talk to them heart to heart
	Talk to them heart to heart Treat them as own children
	Talk to them heart to heart Treat them as own children Patience, holding my temper
	Talk to them heart to heartTreat them as own childrenPatience, holding my temperEstablish friendship/rapport with
	Talk to them heart to heart Treat them as own children Patience, holding my temper

Discipline and Firm	Stick to the rules i gave them; I draw
Hand	the line; strict but compassionate
	I impose discipline, i set dos and
	don'ts
	Being focused in my teaching job
	I try to be consistent and fair
24%	I instill respect for rules/law;
	emphasize need to follow
	instructions
	Give them a warning
	I just stop and become quiet
	Tough love; strict in class but tender
	I give each of them a responsibility
Partnership and	Involve the parents in the discipline
family collaboration	of their children; dialogue with their
	parents
	Get to know their family
	background in order to understand
	them better
	There is open communications,
12%	I listen to my students' suggestions
	and opinions
	Conduct home visitation
	Work with students as partners

The single lady teachers manage their learners in the classroom environment with discipline and firm hand, resourcefulness and flexibility, going the extra mile and partnership and collaboration, Apparently, the theme **Discipline and Firm Hand** came out with core ideas classified as general that single lady teachers are stick to the rules; draw the line; strict but compassionate; impose discipline, set dos and don'ts; focus in teaching job; and try to be consistent and fair to their students. In addition, core ideas classified as variant are: instilling respect for rules/law; emphasize need to follow instructions; give warning to students; stop for a while in the midst of lecture and become quiet; tough love; strict in class but tender; and give each of the students a learning responsibility.

**Resourcefulness and Flexibility** of single lady teachers with core ideas classified as general call attention to them for they are employing varied strategies; adjusting strategies based on students' need; considering individual differences and multiple intelligences; adjusting to their diversity; being respectful to students' diversity. In the same way, core ideas classified as typical are: single lady teachers use reverse psychology; evaluate students' engagement; and change strategy if not engaged enough. Nevertheless, core ideas classified as variant are: single lady teachers go along with the children; but discipline at certain point; deal with them not too loosely nor too tightly; involve the students in class activities; adopt a style suited to students' learning styles; and give feedback. Going the Extra Mile made the single lady teachers different the rest of the teachers in the academe may be because they have ample of time to spend to their students. Partnership and Family Collaboration viewed by single lady teachers as important in carrying the objectives of teaching-learning process of the students.

## 4. Themes and Core Ideas on Insights that can be drawn from the experiences of Single Lady Teachers

Single lady teachers are satisfied with their teaching job. As of today, teaching profession is financially sound.

Table 3: Responses of Single Lady teachers in the Academe during the In-depth Interview: "What Insights that can be drawn from the Experiences of Single Lady Teachers"

Root Codes	Branch Codes
Thoughts on	I am happy being single, it is my
being Single	choice; my decision; I may be single
	but not lonely; no regrets
	I find joy in my social life
	Being single is not a hindrance to have
	a happy and fulfilling life.
	I have accepted God's plan for me
	Who cares if I am single?
	we are still part of society
28%	Single ladies should not be the center
	of ridicule
	Single teachers are more productive
	because they have more time
	I enjoy being free; I have unlimited
	time for myself
	I don't mind what people say about
	single lady teachers.
	Sometimes I get affected with the
	teasing
	I am uncomfortable with green jokes or
	jokes
	about couple's intimacy
Joys and	Teaching is now financially rewarding
Rewards of	It's not the materials things students
Teaching	give you
	that matter; it is how you are
	remembered
200/	Every single day with students is a
20%	learning
	experience; everyday is memorable
	Students never forget their teachers
	whether they were good to them or not
	Teachers serve as the students' guiding

	light
	It's worth sharing to realize that
	students value you and the experiences
	you had with them
	Despite being single, students consider
	me as their second mother
Lassana and	
Lessons and Realizations	In dealing with students, a teacher's
Realizations	age and
	status does not matter; it's the attitude
	towards work
	Efficiency of married or single teachers
	does not vary
	as long as they do their job; all teachers
	are equal
	A teacher also learns from her students
100/	Never be carried by your emotions and
19%	hold your temper
	One should be happy and content with
	what one has
	Happiness is not just finding a partner
	Think twice before doing anything you
	would regret later
	Follow your heart
Call of the	Love your work/profession
Profession	Spend time with students; establish
	friendship with them
	Always treat students like your own
	children
	Have bonding activities with them;
12%	small things mean a lot to the students
	It breaks my heart to fail someone but I
	have to
Anxieties and	I worry of sickness
Fears	I am afraid of growing old alone
	hopeless and helpless, I fear no one
	will take care of me
11%	I don't want to be a burden to my
	family, I want to rest in peace quietly
	Old age will come; but I am sure family
	will not leave me
	I fear losing the person I love
Thoughts on	Marriage is not an assurance;
Marriage	not a guarantee to a happy life
munuec	Marriage is not a contest; not
6%	something to be envious of
0.70	
Node Hars-	I did not give marriage a chance.
Needs , Hopes	Need regular bonding with friends and
and Aspirations	colleagues
40/	I am longing for someone to share my
4%	life with

Lessons and Realizations came into being because single lady teachers are having some comparisons with regard to age, status, fair and equality in their teaching job dispositions. Thoughts on being Single transpired into view for they believed that being single is a preference to live on without disappointment. Thoughts on Marriage came into light during the analysis, this theme consisted of core ideas classified as typical are single lady teachers considered marriage not an assurance; not a guarantee to a happy life; marriage for them is not a contest; and not something to be envious about. Marriage is the most awaited part of the single ladies life in most cases. But on the small portion of the population choose to stay single for a definite reason. Marriage for them is a gift that only God only knows the process and lovers can prowess it. Anxieties and Fears took place in the thoughts of single lady teachers for they are concerned of their health as they grow with age in consideration of the core idea of being worried of sickness, wanting not to be the burden of the family. Feeling alone and being left behind are some of our fears. It cannot be denied that all of us are bothering with anxieties and fears as we continue to struggle the games of life. Needs, Hopes and Aspirations- Single lady teachers need regular bonding with friends and colleagues. Single lady teachers are also longing for someone to share their life with. Everybody has its own way of expressing emotions but in the case of single lady teachers I found that they are still longing for hopes, needs and aspirations aside from being alone, free, and happy.

### **5. CONCLUSION**

The narratives of the single lady teachers concerning their practices on the pedagogy of love, management of learning and learners, and their experiences in all aspects of their personal and professional undertakings are summarized hereunder for clarity of the results and findings.

Most of the single lady teachers believed that they are demonstrating love in teaching and learning pedagogy to their classroom practices. This is supported by the emerging themes they are teaching with love and compassion, teaching proficiently in their field of expertise, instilling values and life skills to students, and positively responding to the call of teaching vocation. Moreover, most of the single lady teachers manage their learners in the classroom environment with discipline and firm hand to implement rules and regulations, resourcefulness and flexibility in delivering instructions, going the extra mile by extending time and help to their students and building partnership and collaboration with the parents. On the other hand, some of the single lady teachers conceived that there is joys and rewards in teaching; personal and professional lessons and realizations help them form to become an effective teacher; thoughts on being single shows happiness and contentment; thoughts on marriage is not a guarantee of happy life; anxieties and fears on death and sickness they lifted them up to God; needs, hopes and aspirations they need regular bonding and longing for someone to share the rest of their lives.

### Acknowledgement

My greatest thanks to my adviser Dr. Gloria P. Gempes who really pushed me to work on this paper. The University of Mindanao that gave me the opportunity to publish my research internationally. To my superior Mr. Wenefredo L. Lozarita and to my friends who gave their all out support to make this research paper fruition. Above all, to Almighty God I bow down and offer this research paper to You.

### References

- {1} Biggs, J. (2005). Teaching for Quality Learning at University. Buckingham: SRHE and Open University Press.
- {2} Boice, R. (2006). The new faculty member. SanFrancisco: Jossey Bass.
- {3} Bullough, R. V. (2005). Emerging as a teacher. London: Routledge.
- {4} Cohen, J. (2006). Statistical Power Analysis for the Behavioral Sciences. Hillsdale: Lawrence Erlbaum.
- {5} Derryberry, D. (2003). Motivating the focus of attention. San Diego: Academic Press.
- {6} Diefendorff, J. M. (2005). The dimensionality and antecedents of emotional labor strategies. Journal of Vocational Behavior, 66, 339–357.
- {7} Ellis, R. A. (2006). How and what university students learn through online and face-to-face discussion: Conceptions, intentions and approaches. Journal of Computer Assisted Learning, 22(4), 244–256.
- {8} Emmer, E. T. (2003). Toward and understanding of the primacy of classroom management and discipline. Teacher Education, 6, 65–69.

- {9} Erb, C. S. (2008). The emotional whirlpool of beginning teachers' work. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Canadian Society of Studies in Education. Toronto, Canada.
- {10} Eysenck, M. (2006). Anxiety and performance: The processing efficiency theory. Cognition and Emotion, 6, 409–434.
- {11} Field, A. (2009). Discovering statistics using SPSS (3rd ed.). London: Sage.
- {12} Gates, G. S. (2007). The socialization of feelings in undergraduate education: A study of emotional management. College Student Journal, 34, 485–504.
- {13} Gibbs, G. (2008). The impact of training of university teachers on their teaching skills, their approach to teaching and the approach to learning of their students. Active Learning in Higher Education, 5(1), 87–100.
- {14} Godar, J. (2006). Teachers talk. Macomb: Glenbridge Publishing.
- {15} Golby, M. (2005). Teachers' emotions: An illustrated discussion. Cambridge Journal of Education, 26, 423–435.
- {16} Hanbury, A. (2008). The differential impact of UK accredited teaching development programmes on academics' approaches to teaching. Studies in Higher Education, 33(4), 449–483.
- {17} Hargreaves, A. (2008). The emotional politics of teaching and teacher development: With implications for educational leadership. International Journal of Leadership Education, 1, 315–336.
- {18} Hargreaves, A. (2007). Mixed emotions: Teachers' perceptions of their interactions with students. Teaching Teacher Education, 16, 811–826.
- {19} Hatch, J. A. (2003). Passing along teacher beliefs: A good day is education Horizons, 71, 109–112.
- {20} Ho, A. (2007). The conceptual change approach to improving teaching and learning: An evaluation of a Hong Kong staff development programme. Higher Education, 42, 143–169.

- {21} Isen, A. M. (2005). Positive affect and decision making. Handbook of emotions. New York: Guilford Press.
- {22} Kember, D. (2006). Lecturers' approaches to teaching and their relationship to conceptions of good teaching. Dordrecht: Kluwer.
- {23} Kristjansson, K. (2007). Aristotle, emotions, and education. Aldershot: Ashgate.
- {24} Lasky, S. (2007). The cultural and emotional politics of teacher-parent interactions. Teaching Teacher Education, 16, 843–860.
- {25} Ledoux, J. (2006). The emotional brain. New York: Simon & Schuster.
- [26] Ashwin, P. (2006). How approaches to teaching are affected by discipline and teaching context. Studies in Higher Education, 31(3), 285–298.
- {27} Maslach, C. (2003). Maslach Burnout inventory manual. Palo Alto: Consulting Psychologists Press.
- {28} Mayer, J. D. (2006). Models of emotional intelligence. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- {29} McKenzie, J. (2009). Variation and change in university teachers' ways of experiencing teaching. Unpublished PhD Thesis, University of Technology, Sydney.
- {30} McKenzie, J. (2005). Dissemination, adoption and adaptation of project innovations in higher education. Chicago Press.
- {31} Mesquita, B. (2007). Culture and emotion. Handbook of cross-cultural psychology: Vol 2. Basic processes and human development. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
- [32] Mogg, K. (2006). Selective attention and anxiety: A cognitive-motivational perspective. Handbook of cognition and emotion. New York: Wiley.
- {33} Nias, J. (2004). Primary teachers talking: A study of Teaching as Work. London: Routledge.
- {34} Plax, T. G. (2006). Communication control in the classroom and satisfaction with teaching and students. Communication Education, 35, 379–388.

International Journal of Scientific & Engineering Research, Volume 6, Issue 3, March-2015 ISSN 2229-5518

- {35} Postareff, L. (2007). The effect of pedagogical training on teaching in higher education. Teaching and Teacher Education, 23, 557–571.
- {36} Prosser, M. (2005). Understanding learning and teaching: The experience in higher education. Buckingham: SRHE and Open University Press.
- {37} Trigwell, K. (2006). Confirmatory factor analysis of the approaches to teaching inventory. British Journal of Educational Psychology, 76, 405–419.
- {38} Taylor, P. (2004). A phenomenographic study of academics' conceptions of science learning and teaching. Learning and Instruction, 4, 217–231.
- {39} Ramsden, P. (2007). University teachers' experiences of academic leadership and their approaches to teaching. Learning and Instruction, 17, 140–155.
- {40} Reyna, C. (2007). Justice and utility in the classroom: An attributional analysis of the goals of teachers' punishment and intervention strategies. Journal of Educational Psychology, 93, 309–319.
- {41} Ryan, R. M. (2006). Self-determination theory and the facilitation of intrinsic motivation, social development, and well-being. American Psychologist, 55, 68–78.
- {42} Samuelowicz, K. (2004). Conceptions of teaching held by academic teachers. Higher Education, 24, 93– 111.
- {43} Bain, J. D. (2009). Revisiting academics' beliefs about teaching and learning. Higher Education, 41, 299– 325.
- {44} Schutz, P. A. (2007). Inquiry on emotions in education. Educational Psychologist, 37, 125–134.
- {45} Seiffert, T. L. (2005). Characteristics of ego- and taskoriented students: A comparison of two methodologies. British Journal of Educational Psychology, 65, 125–138.
- {46} Southwell, D. (2005). Strategies for effective dissemination of project outcomes. New York Press.
- {47} Sutton, R. E. (2007). The emotional experiences of teachers. Paper presented at the annual meeting of

the American Educational Research Association. New Orleans.

- {48} Wheatley, K. F. (2008). Teachers' emotions and teaching: A review of the literature and directions for future research. Educational Psychology Review, 15, 327–358.
- {49} Trickle, L. (2005). New teachers and the emotions of learning teaching. Cambridge Journal of Education, 21, 319–329.
- {50} Trigwell, K. (2009). Relations between teachers' emotions in teaching and their approaches to teaching in higher education. Amsterdam, Netherlands.
- {51} Prosser, M. (2009). Development and use of the approaches to teaching inventory. Educational Psychology Review, 16(4), 409–424.
- {52} Waterhouse, F. (2009). Relations between teachers' approaches to teaching and students' approaches to learning. Higher Education, 37, 57–70.
- {53} Ramsden, P. (2005). University teachers' experiences of change in their understanding of the subject matter they have taught. Teaching in Higher Education, 10, 251–264.
- {53} Han, F. (2011). Relations between students' approaches to learning, experienced emotions and outcomes of learning. Studies in Higher Education. doi:10.1080/03075079. 2010.549220.
- {54} Winograd, K. (2005). Good Day, Bad Day: Teaching as a high-wire act. Lanham: Scarecrow Education.
- {55} Wong, C. A. (2008). Adolescent engagement in school and problem behaviours: The role of perceived teacher caring. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Educational Research Association. New Orleans, LA.
- {56} Zhang, Q. (2008). Exploring emotion in teaching: Emotional labor, burnout, and satisfaction in Chinese higher education. Communication Education, 57, 105–122.
- [57] Baumeister, R. (2007). Ego depletion: Is the active self a limited resource? Journal of Personality and Social Psychology,74, 12521265.

- {58} Twenge J. M. (2005). Attitudes and Social Cognition: Social Exclusion Impairs Self-Regulation. Florida State University and Florida Atlantic University.
- {59} Boekaerts, M. (2007). Toward a model that integrates motivation, affect and learning. Development and motivation: Joint perspectives. Leicester, England: British Psychological Society.
- {60} Carson, R.L. (2007). Emotion regulation and teacher burnout: Who says that the management of emotional expression doesn't matter? Paper presented at the American Education Research Association Annual Convention, Chicago.
- [61] Denham, S. (2008). Parental contributions to preschoolers' understanding of emotions. Marriage & Family Review, 34 (3/4), 311-343.
- {62} Eisenberg, N. (2008). Parental socialization of emotion. Psychological Inquiry, 9, 241-273.
- {63} Ekman, P. (2007). Emotions revealed: Recognizing faces and feelings to improve communication and emotional life. New York: Henry Holt and Company.
- {64} Fredrickson, B. L. (2009). The role of positive emotions in positive psychology: The broaden-and-build theory of positive emotions. American Psychologist, 56, 218-226.
- {65} Fried, L.J. (2010). Emotion and motivation regulation strategy use in the middle school classroom. Doctoral Dissertation, University of Western Australia.
- {66} Greenleaf, R. K. (2007). The adolescent brain: Still ready to learn. Principal Leadership, 2(8), 24-25.
- {67} Gross, J.J. (2011). Emotion regulation in adulthood: Timing is everything. Current Directions in Psychological Science, 10, 214-219.
- {68} Thompson, R.A. (2006). Emotion regulation: Conceptual foundations. Handbook of Emotion Regulation. New York: Guildford Press.
- {69} Gumora, G. (2007). Emotionality, emotion regulation and school performance in middle school children. Journal of School Psychology, 40, 395-413.

- {70} Hargreaves, A. (2009). Mixed emotions: Teachers' perceptions of their interactions with students. Teaching and Teacher Education, 16, 811–826.
- {71} Hoffman, D. (2009). Reflecting on social emotional learning: A critical perspective on trends in the United States. Review of Educational Research, 79(2), 533-557.
- {72} Damasio, A. R. (2007). We feel, therefore we learn: The relevance of affective and social neuroscience to education. Mind, Brain and Education, 1(1), 3-10.
- [73] Jarvela, S. (2007). Self-regulation and motivation in computer supported collaborative programs. EARLI series: Advances in Learning. Pergamon.
- {74} Jarvenoja, H. (2009). Emotion control in collaborative learning situations: Do students regulate emotions evoked by social challenges? British Journal of Educational Psychology, 79, 463-481.
- {75} Koole, S. (2009). The psychology of emotion regulation: An integrative view. Cognition and Emotion, 23, 4-41.
- {76} Langer, E. J. (2008) Mindful learning. Current Directions in Psychological Science, 9(6), 220-223.
- {77} Linnenbrink, R. (2007). Multiple pathways to learning and achievement: The role of goal orientation in fostering adaptive motivation, affect and cognition. San Diego, CA: Academic Press. .