VOLUME 3 / ISSUE 1 / UIF:8.2 / MODERNSCIENCE.UZ

CREATING A SUPPORTIVE AND INCLUSIVE CLASSROOM ENVIRONMENT FOR ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS

Khalilova Kamola

Lecturer of "History and Philology Department" At The Asia International University

https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10498436

Abstract. Supporting English language learners in the classroom requires a multifaceted approach that addresses their linguistic, cultural, and social needs. This article discusses the importance of creating a supportive and inclusive classroom environment for ELLs and provides practical strategies for educators to implement. By implementing these strategies, educators can create a learning environment where ELLs feel valued, respected, and empowered to succeed academically and socially.

Key words: English language, challenges in the classroom, inclusive classroom.

СОЗДАНИЕ БЛАГОПРИЯТНОЙ И ИНКЛЮЗИВНОЙ СРЕДЫ В КЛАССЕ ДЛЯ ИЗУЧАЮЩИХ АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Аннотация. Поддержка изучающих английский язык в классе требует многогранного подхода, учитывающего их языковые, культурные и социальные потребности. В этой статье обсуждается важность создания благоприятной и инклюзивной классной среды для учащихся ELL и предлагаются практические стратегии, которые педагогам следует реализовать. Реализуя эти стратегии, преподаватели могут создать среду обучения, в которой ELL будут чувствовать себя ценными, уважаемыми и иметь возможность добиться успеха в учебе и обществе.

Ключевые слова: английский язык, проблемы на уроке, инклюзивный класс.

Introduction

Creating a supportive and inclusive classroom environment for English language learners (ELLs) is crucial for their academic and social success. ELLs often face unique challenges in the classroom, such as language barriers, cultural differences, and feelings of isolation. Therefore, it is essential for educators to foster an environment that promotes acceptance, understanding, and support for ELLs. In this article, we will explore strategies for creating a supportive and inclusive classroom environment for ELLs.

Creating a Supportive and Inclusive Classroom Environment for English Language Learners.

Stages of cultural accommodation

Chances are that your English language learners (ELLs) come from a culture with traditions and family values that differ from mainstream American culture. These young children not only have the challenge of learning a new language, but also of adjusting to an unfamiliar cultural setting and school system. Imagine what it would be like to step into a foreign classroom where you didn't understand the language, rules, routines, or expected behavior.

On a daily basis, ELLs are adjusting to new ways of saying and doing things. As their teacher, you are an important bridge to this unknown culture and school system.

VOLUME 3 / ISSUE 1 / UIF:8.2 / MODERNSCIENCE.UZ

In the same way that ELLs go through stages of English language learning, they may also pass through stages of cultural accommodation. These stages, however, may be less defined and more difficult to notice. Being aware of these stages may help you to better understand "unusual" actions and reactions that may just be part of adjusting to a new culture.

Euphoria: ELLs may experience an initial period of excitement about their new surroundings.

Culture shock: ELLs may then experience anger, hostility, frustration, homesickness, or resentment towards the new culture.

Acceptance: ELLs may gradually accept their different surroundings.

Assimilation/adaptation: ELLs may embrace and adapt to their surroundings and their "new" culture.

What is the silent period?

It is also common for students who are learning a new language to be 'silent' for a period of time, when they are listening to the language around them without speaking yet (much as a young child listens to language first before learning to talk). This is considered the first stage of language acquisition.

Patience and creating opportunities for small successes in speaking with you and peers can help build students' confidence. In addition, keep in mind that students' silence could also be a sign of respect for you as an authority — and not a sign of their inability or refusal to participate. Educators are having to retool their approach to teaching English as a second language, given the growing number of English language learners in the U.S.

"The percentage of public school students in the United States who were English language learners (ELLs) was higher in fall 2016 (9.6 percent, or 4.9 million students) than in fall 2000 (8.1 percent, or 3.8 million students)," notes the National Center for Education Statistics.

Teachers are faced with the challenge of creating a welcoming and inclusive environment for an increasingly diverse student population. An inclusive classroom environment is one that encourages active participation and facilitates learning for all students. While promoting sensitivity to cultural differences, one of the biggest hurdles to engaging all students is the language barrier that some students must overcome.

English teacher and education writer Rusul Alrubail writes, "Being an English Language Learner in the classroom can be a very overwhelming experience for students regardless of age. It's important for educators to build an atmosphere that fosters a safe and empathetic environment for ELL students." Recalling her days as an ELL student in the fifth grade, Alrubail shares that most of her challenges dealt with the social aspect of integrating into a new school and classroom, and with new classmates.

Benefits to Inclusiveness in the Classroom

Students will take their cues from the teacher when it comes to interacting with ELL students. Teachers must be genuine and non-judgmental when dealing with students. ELL students may quickly withdraw if they are treated differently, and learning outcomes will suffer. A positive learning environment is one in which students learn acceptance of differences in culture, religion, economic status and language so that all students feel respected and supported.

VOLUME 3 / ISSUE 1 / UIF:8.2 / MODERNSCIENCE.UZ

Whether ELL students have a separate specialized class for English or are mainstreamed with a fluent English classroom, the goals of inclusiveness and achieving English fluency are the same.

Tips for Teachers

In an article on strategies for promoting a multicultural environment in the classroom, Bright Hub Education shares some tips for teachers. Teachers can help all students understand one another by creating a word wall in the classroom which shows common vocabulary words in both English and the ELL students' native language(s). Another way to foster inclusion is to have a multicultural library in the classroom. This helps expose children to different cultures without pressure. Celebrating cultural differences by having food fairs, making posters highlighting different cultures, and holding question-and-answer time about culture or homeland are ways to include all students.

Dr. Kelly S. Meier has worked in education for more than 30 years, and has authored many books on educational leadership. She encourages teachers to pay attention to their classroom environment. "When a student walks into your classroom, the environment should convey inclusion. What pictures do you have on your walls? How is the room arranged?" Her recommendation is to intentionally weave diversity into the fabric of the educational experience.

From her experiences as both a student and a teacher, Rusul Alrubail has some recommendations for teachers looking to create an inclusive classroom. One simple suggestion that shows personal respect for all students is to learn how to properly pronounce their names and, when necessary, correct students who mispronounce their classmates' names.

Understanding that in some cultures it is not socially acceptable to ask questions, it is crucial for teachers to make sure that ELL students are given information about daily routines that might seem obvious. Explaining use of the restroom, eating and drinking, what to do when feeling ill, how lineups work, what the start- and end-of-school day procedures are, how recess and lunch breaks work — these are basics that all students need to understand.

Teachers can integrate culture into the curriculum by including artists, inventors, creators and prominent figures from other cultures and countries, and by advocating for diversity and equality in school displays.

Alrubail reminds teachers that it's okay for students to speak their first language. She notes, "If you 'enforce' an English only rule in the classroom it will create a divide and a form of resistance from struggling ELL students. Instead, allow them to speak a language of their choice. Go over to them and find out if they have any questions or need clarification on instructions. Instantly, this builds a conversation and a connection between you and the student."

Specializing in Bilingual Education

Education professionals who want to gain expertise in developing inclusive educational strategies for teaching diverse student populations can do so by pursuing a Master of Science in Curriculum and Instruction with a Specialization in Bilingual Education degree. Texas A&M International University (TAMIU) has a fully online program designed for working professionals.

The TAMIU online degree program consists of 33 credit hours and can be completed in as few as 12 months. The flexibility of multiple start dates offered throughout the year combined with the fully online format make this an ideal option for those who don't want to quit working to attend

VOLUME 3 / ISSUE 1 / UIF:8.2 / MODERNSCIENCE.UZ

in-person classes on campus. Creating an inclusive classroom allows all students to feel respected, happy and safe in their learning environment. These feelings help them learn and develop better than they would in an unsupportive environment. Inclusive environments help students learn about diverse backgrounds and perspectives, communicate with their peers and practice empathy.

To create inclusive classrooms, teachers should educate themselves, set clear behavior standards for students, model respect and provide space for students to practice empathy. Various inclusive classroom strategies can help teachers accomplish these goals and support their students.

What Is an Inclusive Classroom?

An inclusive classroom is a learning environment that supports all students, no matter what their individual needs or learning barriers are. Creating an inclusive learning environment means teachers and other school staff provide students with equal achievement opportunities and learning access. A student may find learning and achievement more difficult if they:

- 1. Speak English as a second language.
- 2. Come from a low-income family.
- 3. Are part of a minority community.
- 4. Identify as a different gender or sexuality.
- 5. Have a disability or different mental abilities.

Creating an inclusive classroom also means providing a respectful, welcoming environment that makes students feel comfortable. Teachers can implement many strategies to create inclusive, happy, safe and purposeful learning environments.

Who Benefits From Inclusive Education?

Inclusive education can benefit all students. Inclusive classroom strategies directly benefit students with additional needs, but they can also benefit students who don't need special assistance. Inclusive education strategies have no impact or a positive impact on most students without additional needs. All students can benefit from additional support and a welcoming environment.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, creating a supportive and inclusive classroom environment for English language learners is essential for their academic and social well-being. Educators play a crucial role in fostering an environment that promotes acceptance, understanding, and support for ELLs. By implementing the strategies discussed in this article, educators can create a learning environment where ELLs feel valued, respected, and empowered to succeed. It is important for educators to continue to seek professional development and resources to better support ELLs in the classroom. Ultimately, by creating a supportive and inclusive classroom environment, educators can help ELLs thrive and reach their full potential.

REFERENCES

- 1. Kamola, K. (2023). How to Teach English to Adult Learners. *American Journal of Language, Literacy and Learning in STEM Education* (2993-2769), 1(9), 169–173.
- 2. Khalilova Kamola. (2023). The Role of Technology in Teaching English. *American Journal of Language, Literacy and Learning in STEM Education* (2993-2769), 1(10), 434–436.
- 3. Khalilova Kamola. (2023). Strategies for Teaching English to Non-Native Speakers. *American Journal of Language, Literacy and Learning in STEM Education* (2993-

- 2769), *I*(10), 451–453. Retrieved from https://grnjournal.us/index.php/STEM/article/view/2134
- 4. Khalilova, K. (2023). GROUPING ACTIVITIES FOR ENGLISH LESSONS: FOSTERING COLLABORATION AND LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT. Modern Science and Research, 2(10), 69–74.
- 5. Xalilova, K., & Atoyeva, D. (2023). THE USAGE OF IDIOMS IN SPEAKING. Modern Science and Research, 2(9), 362-364.
- 6. Khalilova, K. (2023). ACADEMIC VOCABULARY: HOW TO TEACH AND STUDY IT. Modern Science and Research, 2(9), 79-83.
- 7. Khalilova, K. (2023). MASTERING READING COMPREHENSION: A VITAL SKILL FOR ACADEMIC SUCCESS. Академические исследования в современной науке, 2(23), 83-89.
- 8. Karimova, G. (2023). SKIMMING AND SCANNING. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(9), 334-335.
- 9. Karimova Go'zal Ikhtiyorovna. (2023). MASTERING THE ART OF EFFECTIVE SPEAKING AND READING: STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING SPEAKING AND READING SKILLS. *International Journal Of Literature And Languages*, *3*(10), 32–38. https://doi.org/10.37547/ijll/Volume03Issue10-06
- 10.Qurbonova N.R., & Karimova Guzal Ikhtiyorovna. (2023). DEVELOPMENT OF FANTASY GENRE IN 20TH CENTURY. *Intent Research Scientific Journal*, 2(5), 1–5. Retrieved from https://intentresearch.org/index.php/irsj/article/view/68
- 11.Karimova, G. (2023). DEVELOPMENT OF FANTASY GENRE IN 20TH CENTURY. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(10), 67–71. Retrieved from https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/25307
- 12.Karimova, G. (2023). DEVELOPMENT OF LITERARY CRITICISM IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN 20TH CENTURY. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(10), 411–413. Retrieved from https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/25308
- 13.Karimova Go'zal Ikhtiyorovna. (2023). Valuable Teaching Methods for ESP Classes as a Key to Development of Students Knowledge. *American Journal of Language, Literacy and Learning in STEM Education* (2993-2769), *1*(9), 372–377. Retrieved from https://grnjournal.us/index.php/STEM/article/view/1515
- 14.Karimova Go'zal Ikhtiyorovna. (2023). Embracing Technological Changes for a Better Future. *American Journal of Language, Literacy and Learning in STEM Education* (2993-2769), 1(9), 339–344. Retrieved from https://grnjournal.us/index.php/STEM/article/view/1510
- 15.Karimova Go'zal Ikhtiyorovna. (2023). Fantasy as One of the Essential Genres of 21st Century. *American Journal of Language, Literacy and Learning in STEM Education* (2993-2769), 1(10), 544–551. Retrieved from https://grnjournal.us/index.php/STEM/article/view/2170
- 16.Karimova Go'zal Ikhtiyorovna. (2023). The 20th Century Saw a Significant Evolution and Expansion of the Fantasy Genre. *American Journal of Language, Literacy and Learning in*

- STEM Education (2993-2769), I(10), 287–292. Retrieved from https://grnjournal.us/index.php/STEM/article/view/1950
- 17. Shodiyeva, M. (2023). SOCIOLINGUISTICS AND IDENTIFICATION IN THE CLASSROOM. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(12), 494-498.
- 18. Adizovna, S. M. (2023). Code-Switching and Multilingualism: Exploring the Dynamics of Language use in Uzbekistan. *American Journal of Language*, *Literacy and Learning in STEM Education* (2993-2769), 1(9), 549-553.
- 19. Shodieva, M. (2023). UNDERSTANDING SOCIOLINGUISTIC APPROACH IN THE ENGLISH CLASSROOM. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(10), 64-68.
- 20.Maftunabonu, S. (2023). THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TRADITIONAL AND MODERN TEACHING METHODS. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(10), 829-831.
- 21. Shodieva, M. (2023). MASTERING ENGLISH IN A MONTH: EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES FOR RAPID PROGRESS. In *Academic International Conference on Multi-Disciplinary Studies and Education* (Vol. 1, No. 19, pp. 83-87).
- 22. Shodieva, M. (2023). DEVELOPING SUMMARY WRITING SKILL IN ACADEMIC WRITING. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(9), 140-144.
- 23.Ollomurodov Arjunbek Orifjonovich. (2023). Metaphoric Analysis of "The Kite Runner" by Khaled Hosseini. *American Journal of Language, Literacy and Learning in STEM Education* (2993-2769), *I*(10), 573–578. Retrieved from https://grnjournal.us/index.php/STEM/article/view/2175
- 24.Ollomurodov Arjunbek Orifjonovich. (2023). LANGUAGE AND SOCIETY IN CINEMATIC DISCOURSE. *International Journal Of Literature And Languages*, *3*(12), 44–50. https://doi.org/10.37547/ijll/Volume03Issue12-09
- 25.Ollomurodov, A. (2023). COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSLATION OF CONCEPTUAL METAPHORS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(12), 608-614.
- 26.Orifjonovich, O. A. (2023). The Main Features of Conceptual Metaphors in Modern Linguistics. *American Journal of Language, Literacy and Learning in STEM Education* (2993-2769), 1(9), 365-371.
- 27.Ollomurodov Arjunbek Orifjonovich. (2023). LANGUAGE AND SOCIETY IN CINEMATIC DISCOURSE. *International Journal Of Literature And Languages*, *3*(12), 44–50. https://doi.org/10.37547/ijll/Volume03Issue12-09.
- 28. Ollomurodov, A. (2023). CINEMA DISCOURSE ANALYSIS AND THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS IN LINGUISTICS. Modern Science and Research, 2(10), 500-505.
- 29. Sulaymonovna, Q. N., Tashpulatovna, K. M., & Orifjonovich, O. A. (2023). COGNITIVE AND LINGUOCULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF. VOLUME, 3, 30-35.
- 30.Sulaymonovna, Q. N., & Orifjonovich, O. A. (2023). XOLID HUSAYNIYNING ASARLARI TARJIMALARIDA KONSEPTUAL METAFORALAR TALQINI VA.
- 31.Ollomurodov, A. (2023). MULTIDISCIPLINARY AND INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDY OF METAPHOR. Modern Science and Research, 2(9), 136-139.
- 32.Orifjonovich, O. A. (2023). METAFORANING KO'P TARMOQLI VA FANLARARO O'RGANILISHI.

- 33.Orifjonovich, O. A. (2023). KINODISKURS LINGVISTIK SISTEMANING BIR QISMI SIFATIDA. O'ZBEKISTONDA FANLARARO INNOVATSIYALAR VA ILMIY TADQIQOTLAR JURNALI, 2(23), 208-211.
- 34.Orifjonovich, O. A. (2023). Cognitive-Discursive Approach to the Analysis Of Film Discourse. International Journal Of Literature And Languages, 3(10), 25-31.
- 35. Sulaymonovna, Q. N., Tashpulatovna, K. M., & Orifjonovich, O. A. (2023). COGNITIVE AND LINGUOCULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF METAPHORS. Finland International Scientific Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities, 11(3), 849-854.
- 36.Xasanova, S., & murodova, D. (2023). REPRESENTATION OF THE SYSTEMIC RELATIONS OF RUSSIAN VOCABULARY IN PROVERBS AND SAYINGS. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(10), 276–280. Retrieved from https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/24346
- 37.Xasanova, S. (2023). USING EXPRESSIVE VOCABULARY IN RUSSIAN PROVERBS. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(10), 403–408. Retrieved from https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/25248
- 38.Баходировна, Х. Ш. (2023). Гендерная Лексика В Русском Языке. International Journal of Formal Education, 2(11), 324–331. Retrieved from http://journals.academiczone.net/index.php/ijfe/article/view/1505
- 39.Hasanova, S. (2023). SYSTEM RELATIONS IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE VOCABULARY. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(9), 72–74. Retrieved from https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/23900
- 40. Bobojonova Dilnoza Okhunjonovna. (2023). Mahmud Kashgari's Work "Devonu Lug'otit Turk" is an Important Scientific Heritage. *American Journal of Language, Literacy and Learning in STEM Education* (2993-2769), *I*(10), 538–543. Retrieved from https://grnjournal.us/index.php/STEM/article/view/2169
- 41. Oxunjonovna, B. D. (2023). MAHMUD QOSHG'ARIYNING "DEVONU LUGOTIT TURK" DAGI SHAKLINI HAM, MAZMUNINI HAM SAQLAGAN IDIOMALAR TAHLILI.
- 42. Okhunjonovna, B. D. (2023). Mahmud Kashgari's Work" Devonu Lug'otit Turk" is an Important Scientific Heritage. *American Journal of Language, Literacy and Learning in STEM Education* (2993-2769), *I*(10), 538-543.
- 43.Zayniddinovna, T.N. (2021). The Image of the Eastern Ruler in the Works of Christopher Marlowe. *Central Asian Journal Of Social Sciences And History*, 2(10), 10-14.
- 44.Zayniddinovna, T. N. (2022). The Problem of "A Strong Personality" in Shakespeare'Dramas: Richard III and Macbeth. *Middle European Scientific Bulletin*, 20, 7-10.
- 45.Zaynitdinovna, T. N. (2022). Lyrical Dialogue in Shakespeare's Poems as a Reflection of Renaissance Anthropocentrism and a Strong Personality. *Middle European Scientific Bulletin*, 21, 120-125.
- 46.Ташева, Н. 3. (2022). КРИСТОФЕР МАРЛОУ (ЛИТЕРАТУРНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ): ТАМЕРЛЕН ВЕЛИКИЙ КАК ТИП ЛИЧНОСТИ ВОСТОЧНОГО ПРАВИТЕЛЯ. Eurasian Journal of Academic Research, 2(2), 234-239.

- 47.Zayniddinovna, T. N. (2022). THE CHARACTER OF STRONG PERSONALITY ACCORDINGLY WITH EASTERN THEMATICS IN CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE'S PLAY" TAMBURLAINE THE GREAT". *International Journal Of Literature And Languages*, 2(08), 9-14.
- 48.Zayniddinovna, T. N. (2022). STRONG PERSONALITY'S ARTISTIC AND POETIC REFLECTION IN THE RENAISS
- 49.Akmal, B., & Ismat, N. (2023). BAQTRIYANING BRONZA DAVRI ARXEOLOGIYA YODGORLIKLARINING JOYLASHUVI VA MODDIY MADANIYATI. *Innovations in Technology and Science Education*, 2(8), 73-80.
- 50.Bobohusenov Akmal. (2023). BUXORO VOHSINING ANTIK DAVRI SHISHA BUYUMLARI. *TADQIQOTLAR*, 25(2), 208–211. Retrieved from http://tadqiqotlar.uz/index.php/new/article/view/307
- 51.Bobohusenov Akmal Ashurovich. (2023). THE MATERIAL CULTURE OF THE TOMBS OF THE ANCIENT AND EARLY MEDIEVAL PERIOD. *International Journal Of History And Political Sciences*, *3*(11), 24–29. https://doi.org/10.37547/ijhps/Volume03Issue11-06
- 52. Ashurovich, B. A. (2023). VARAKHSHA MURAL GANCH AND CLAY PAINTINGS. *International Journal Of History And Political Sciences*, *3*(12), 48-53.
- 53.Akmal, B. (2023). ANTIK VA ILK O 'RTA ASRLAR DAVRI MOZOR-QO 'RG 'ONLARI MODDIY MADANIYATI. *ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ*, *35*(3), 65-70.
- 54.Bobohusenov, A. (2023). BUXORO VOHASINING ANTIK DAVRI YODGORLIKLARI. *SCHOLAR*, 1(28), 298-302.