

Critical Literacy & Critically Reflective Writing: Navigating Gender & Sexual Diversity

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Abstract

In this article, I draw on Janks' territory beyond reason as well as literature on (critically) reflective writing to explore how a space for personal, affective writing in the classroom might enable teachers, students and learners to 1) come to terms with gender as a social practice, 2) locate themselves in the relations of power, marginalisation and subversion being explored, and 3) negotiate the internal contradictions that come with personal and social transformation. The author presents and unpacks how 2nd-year undergraduate Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.) students at a prominent university in Johannesburg, South Africa, unpacked issues of gender and sexual diversity in a critical literacy course. This article focuses on students' completion of a reflective writing task but is situated in a broader study on critical literacy and gender and sexual diversity. The findings suggest the need for sustained critically reflective writing in the classroom and continued research in critical literacy as both a rationalist and affective project. Furthermore, the findings suggest ways in which critically reflective writing was used to create a space where students could place themselves into the content and relations of power being studied and identify and unpack the ways in which discourses of power have informed their own identities over time, with the intent to develop the capacity to position themselves in more socially conscious ways. This study therefore illustrates only a fraction of how students might use reflective writing to come to terms with controversial topics, place themselves in the systems of power, marginalisation or subversion being explored, and negotiate the internal contradictions of transformation. However, the data also suggests that there is potential for this practice to have a greater role in classroom practice, a deeper effect on learners' understanding of self and society, and further research on the impact of critical reflection in the classroom.

Key words:

Critical literacy, reflective writing, gender and sexual diversity

Introduction

Where identification promises the fulfilment of desire, reason cannot compete. (Janks, 2002, 10).

Janks' (2002) words in the article *Critical Literacy: Beyond Reason* serves as the basis for the argument I make here: that the role of self (in relation to identity, place, politics and desire) is, for its part, a vital component for critical literacy practice. While Janks (2002) explores this in relation to textual analysis and students' investment in particular social issues, I aim to consider how space for students' personal reflections might enable them to make the critical turn of placing themselves in, around or outside the relations of power explored in critical literacy classrooms.

This is particularly important if the people in critical literacy classrooms are to address controversial relations of power and identity such as those related to gender and sexual diversity. For example, in South Africa the belief that homosexuality is unAfrican still persists in everyday discourses (Bhana, 2013; Jagessar & Msibi, 2015) and affects how both hegemonic and marginalised ways of doing gender and sexuality are policed. How, then, when issues are naturalised in ways of speaking, thinking, doing and believing (Gee, 2008) do teachers and students explore them in constructive and critical ways? This is particularly pertinent where gender performance and sexual identity are conventionally conflated (Butler, 1993 and 2006) and used to justify heterosexism, bullying, and violence (from the symbolic to the physical). Therefore, I propose the need for critical literacy classrooms to explore power in relation to self: how does one position oneself in relation to privilege and subordination in the process of reimagining society and social justice?

In this study and the course that it investigates, I draw on conceptions of gender as a social practice, the performance of which is socio-culturally situated (Butler, 2006), as well as notions of sexual identity as an invisible difference that is intrinsically connected to issues of personal and social power (Butler, 2006). Reading and writing identity, then, serve as critical literacy practices where identity construction and performance can be interrogated through critical reflection.

To explore this, I present and unpack how 2nd-year undergraduate Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.) students at a prominent university in Johannesburg, South Africa, reflected on their own experiences with gender and sexual diversity in writing. The students discussed here attended a module on critical literacy as part of their English (sub)major. The module was the site of a broader research project that explored critical literacy as a means to engage with gender and sexual diversity in South African English classrooms (Govender, 2017, 2018

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3 & 2019). The reflective writing activity constituted one small part of that pedagogy where
4 students constructed short, autobiographical vignettes. An analysis of these vignettes offers
5 possibilities for critically reflective writing to be used as a space where students identify and
6 unpack how discourses of power have positioned their own identities and develop the
7 capacity to position themselves in more socially conscious ways.
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13 **Reason, Desire & Reflective Writing in the Critical Literacy Classroom**

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15 Despite critical literacy's socially transformative agenda, it is entirely possible that "students
16 could produce the required deconstructive reading of the text... without any change in either
17 their aspirations or their practices" (Janks, 2002, 10). As such, there is always the risk that
18 power can be addressed in only superficial ways in the classroom, despite the intentions of
19 the teacher. Janks (2002) found that it was not easy to predict which texts for analysis
20 students would react to and in what ways, because of the "territory beyond reason" (Janks,
21 2002, 9).
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27 This 'territory' includes the politics of desire and identification where a purely
28 rationalist approach to teaching about and through social issues must consider students'
29 emotional connections to the social issue itself. That is, it is perhaps easier for students who
30 identify with positions of resistance if they themselves have been marginalised in some way.
31 On the other hand, students who identify with normativity may struggle – or find it
32 impossible – to see how that norm marginalises others, or how they have been positioned by
33 that norm. Zembylas (2008, 65) recognises this ability to see one's own privilege as
34 necessary for critically reflexive work that is considerate of emotional attachment and so
35 consists in the ability to question emotionally charged, cherished beliefs
36 exposing how privileged positions and comfort zones inform the ways in
37 which one recognises what and how he or she has been taught to see or act
38 (or not see/act), and empowering different ways of being with or for the
39 other.
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50 Perhaps it is also more complex than this: students who occupy a marginalised position in
51 relation to socio-economic circumstance may see their plight as being more significant over
52 those who suffer discrimination and subordination due to their gender and/or sexual
53 identities. At any given point, one may occupy a position of privilege, marginality, or
54 invisibility depending on the identity category or social issue being highlighted.
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58 In situations where issues of gender and sexual diversity are concerned, emotional
59 responses and attachments to ideologies can enable or inhibit productive ways of imagining
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3 more socially just futures. Ellsworth (discussed in McKinney, 2008) suggests that, in such
4 cases and perhaps for all critical literacy practice, an assumption that students will
5 automatically be taken up by critical practice and transform themselves and society “ignores
6 the way in which people have investments in particular social positions and discourses, and
7 that these kinds of investments are not lightly given up” (McKinney, 2008, 100). Perhaps,
8 then, both positions of privilege and marginalisation, across a spectrum of identities and
9 social issues, needs to be interrogated.

15 As one option, reflective writing may provide a space for students to explore a social
16 issue in relation to their own histories, geographies, religions/traditions, ideologies, and life
17 experiences. In this sense, reflection is “active, persistent, and careful consideration of any
18 belief or supposed form of knowledge in the light of the grounds that support it and the
19 further conclusions to which it tends” (Dewey, 1933, 9), in conjunction with a Freirean
20 understanding that “Liberation is a praxis: the action and reflection of men and women upon
21 their world in order to transform it” (Freire, 1970, 52). Here, according to Freire (1970),
22 humility in recognising one’s own place in the socio-political orders of oppression is
23 fundamental to transformation. By looking at critical incidents and experiences (as texts) in
24 relation to issues of power, teachers and students might interrogate the ways in which social
25 and political power influence the everyday construction of individual identities, how
26 individuals take up or resist hegemonic orders and the ways in which individuals occupy
27 positions of privilege and subordination at different times and in different spaces.

38 In the classroom, ‘authentic reflection’ trusts that students and teachers, over time,
39 can make connections between systems of power and themselves before endeavouring to
40 dismantle those hegemonies, de/reconstruct their own subject positions, and explore ways to
41 realise imagined change (Vittoria, 2018; Ryan & Ryan, 2013; Janks, Rogers & O’Daniels,
42 2017). By asking students to engage with personal critical incidents from everyday
43 experiences, they might tap into the ways in which they have been positioned willingly and
44 unwillingly, knowingly or unknowingly, by the dominant discourses of their time.

50 Confronting one’s own privilege and subordination, as well as the privileging or
51 subordination of others, is not an easy task. Ryan and Ryan (2018) propose a useful way of
52 thinking about how to collate the various approaches of reflectivity into a model for doing
53 and measuring critical reflection. It therefore becomes useful to quote at length their
54 explanation:

58 Such reflection is underpinned by a transformative approach to learning that
59 sees the pedagogical process as one of knowledge transformation rather than
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3 knowledge transmission (Kalantzis & Cope, 2008; Leonardo, 2004). The
4 learner is an active participant in improving learning and professional
5 practice. Critical social theory underpins this transformative approach to
6 reflection [and is] concerned with emancipation; however it also engages in a
7 language of transcendence, whereby critique serves to cultivate students'
8 abilities to question, deconstruct and reconstruct their own practices and
9 imagine an alternative reality (Giroux, 1988; Kincheloe, 2003). When
10 students are provided with opportunities to examine and reflect upon their
11 beliefs, philosophies and practices, they are more likely to see themselves as
12 active change agents and lifelong learners within their professions (Mezirow,
13 2006) (original parenthesis: Ryan & Ryan, 2018, 246)

14 Writing, interspersed throughout other classroom practices, might help to create a continuous
15 safe space for students to tackle issues of power and society in a personal way. Emotion, in
16 this space, would be a resource rather than a hinderance to criticality. Furthermore, ongoing
17 reflective writing can be challenged: 1) using Kalantzis and Cope's (2008) taxonomy of
18 experiencing, conceptualising, analysing and applying to measure critical engagement, and 2)
19 moving from simulated to real scenarios to measure development in reflective practice (Ryan
20 & Ryan, 2018).

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Critical reflection in this sense is about making the commonsense strange (Janks,
2010; Freire, 1970; Freire & Macedo, 1987): across personal, public and political spheres. By
doing so, students can attempt to re-evaluate self and society, imagining transformation as
both personal and Political (Janks, 2010).

Methodology

The data presented here was collected during the implementations of a critical literacy
module for second-year B.Ed. students at a university in Johannesburg, South Africa. This
course explored critical literacy by unpacking the relationship between language, literacy and
power for secondary school classrooms using gender and sexual diversity as the example
social issue.

The module

The module comprised of 9 seminars and worked from a workbook that I had designed which
included a range of topics and activities for engaging with gender and sexual diversity in
secondary English language and literacy classrooms. Namely, these topics included

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3 *Language, Policing & Subversion, (Re)Design, and Social Impact* (Govender, 2018): 1.
4 *Language*, involves students discussing how language can be used to name people and
5 activities in ways that (de)legitimise particular identities and practices across modes and
6 media. 2. *Policing & Subversion* explored a variety of texts that represented ‘alternative’
7 ways of being or doing sex, gender and sexuality, as well as an analysis of the kinds of
8 responses that these representations received. This section included navigating
9 representations of both hegemonic and subversive gender and sexual identities and practices
10 as a means to unpack how powerful discourses emerge and how resistance takes form. 3.
11 *(Re)Design* drew on New London Group’s (1996) concept of design as transformative
12 practice. Reflecting on the subversive texts that students had analysed, strategies for
13 reconstructing representations of gender and sexual diversity in classrooms were explored.
14 Finally, 4. *Social Impact* introduced students to ways of thinking about the social effects that
15 their pedagogical decisions in the classroom might have in maintaining, reproducing or
16 challenging social norms. A deeper analysis of the student teachers’ responses to the course
17 content and up-take of critical literacy practice can be read found in Lopez-Gopar’s (2019)
18 *International Perspectives on Critical Pedagogies in ELT*.

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31 In the broader study, a qualitative mixed methods approach was adopted for the
32 collection and analysis of data including field notes of the classes I taught, critically reflexive
33 accounts of the design process of the workbook and other materials or resources used for
34 teaching the module (see Govender, 2018), a ‘research journal’ in which I recorded my own
35 responses and reflections on interactions with students throughout the study (see Govender,
36 2017), notebooks wherein students who attended the module completed activities both in and
37 out of the lecture theatre, students’ evaluations of the module content and presentation, as
38 well as the final assessment task where students produced their own critical literacy materials
39 (see Govender, 2019).

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What sets this apart from other research in Initial Teacher Education (ITE) is the
compulsory nature of the module – all students registered for English II were required to
attend the critical literacy module as part of their degree. While participation in the research
was voluntary, the module itself was not an elective. This meant that the cohort of students
were diverse and the selection of participants in the research project included, along a
spectrum of investments (Darvin & Norton, 2015), students who were interested in gender
and sexual diversity and those students who were explicitly uncomfortable with the topic.

Data collection & analysis

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3 For this article, I draw on the data collected from only one section on *Language & Policing*
4 (see above). The data set from this section includes the reflective writing produced by 6
5 students, as a voluntary homework task. As this task was not formally assessed and the
6 module did not require any participants (lecturer/researcher or students) to claim their own
7 gendered or sexual identities in any form, students could choose to complete in the task or
8 not. Ethical approval was obtained for the study and participants consented to the use of the
9 data for research.

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12 In the lecture, Robert Hamblin's (in Morgan, Marais & Wellbeloved, 2009)
13 autobiographical poem about being a transgender man was analysed and discussed. Using
14 this as a springboard, students were asked to reflect on a moment when they think they were
15 socialised into a particular gender order.

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18 The vignettes were analysed using Fairclough's (2001) model of Critical Discourse
19 Analysis (CDA), firstly, to reveal patterns across the data set (themes 1 and 2), and secondly
20 to uncover how students reflected on their own identities in relation to diversity (theme 3).
21 The critical analysis spans Fairclough's (2001) domains of description, interpretation and
22 explanation in order to draw meaning from the written data and explore the socio-cultural
23 significance of those meanings.

24 25 26 **Data presentation & analysis**

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29 The data presented and analysed here reveals three major themes: (1) gender as a social
30 practice, (2) gender as intersectional, and (3) critical internal contradictions. The discussion
31 of themes 1 and 2 outline the patterned meanings and implications in students' writing, while
32 theme 3 presents an analysis of two particular examples of writing that engage with sexual
33 identity. In each case, I draw on the data to evidence the themes and use Fairclough's (2001)
34 model for critical discourse analysis to explore how students' reflective writing illustrates
35 their positions in relation to the course content (Ryan & Ryan, 2013) as well as consider what
36 their writing reveals about learning through a critical literacy approach.

37 38 39 *(1) Gender as a social practice*

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42 While students' written reflections on gender policing in their own lives varied in length and
43 content, they all presented a definite theme that gender is a social practice. This mirrors
44 Connell's (1995) work on hegemonic masculinities and other studies that see gender practice
45 and performance as socio-culturally situated and regulated (Francis, 2017; Paechter, 1998 &
46 2006; Butler, 1993 & 2006; Connell, 1995 & 2000; Gevisser & Cameron, 1994; Luyt, 2012;
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Rich, 1993; Tucker, 2009). Recognition of this is significant because it contradicts the commonsense sex-gender-sexuality relation as a necessary one (Butler, 2006).

The following extracts are quoted directly from each of the written reflections, and refer explicitly to gender being a process of socialisation:

“I grew up and was socialised to respond and maintain characteristics of a girl” (A12.5);

“I became socialised into a gender category through religion” (A01.5);

“I was raised to be a respectful young lady. I had to behave like a girl...” (A03.5);

“‘Proper’ gender is falling into a category of either male + masculine or female + feminine created by societies” (A02.6);

“When you grow up, you are also obliged to attend an initiation school for two months being taught on how to behave like a man” (B01.10); and

“In my religion Islam teaches us ladies to be modest + conservative in our dressing” (A14.4).

From the extracts above, it is easy to see how these students were able to locate some of the ways that they learnt, or acquired, particular gender performances. From the role of religion and initiation schools to families, the extracts exemplify a kind of positioning of oneself in the theory. Students began to engage not only with memory as meaning, but also as situated in particular socio-cultural conditions (Fairclough, 2001). Not only does this suggest that identification (locating oneself in the content of the classroom) takes place but also application (using the content of the classroom to reconsider one’s own experiences) as part of the (re)learning process in a transformative pedagogy. Students located the course content, themselves, and the embedded ideologies that inform their experiences as “real, socially operative [sites] of institutional and societal processes of struggle” (Fairclough, 2001, 117) and this is evident in the way they position their experiences with gender in processes of being “taught”, as well as being “socialised” and “raised” into gender roles. In these utterances alone is the notion of gender order as systemic, and individual agency as minimal.

Both the processes and sites of struggle also matter. For example, the differences between how a particular kind of masculinity was learnt by the participant who wrote about attending a Southern African initiation school may resonate and differ in many ways from the participant whose affiliation with Islam created a space for learning ‘proper’ femininities. The particular experiences and conditions of gender identity construction (that is, how the rules for doing gender were learnt) suggest that the personal spaces of participants’ lives could be highlighted as significant sites of critical reflection. Over time, it is suggested that such critical reflection must become more rigorous (Ryan & Ryan, 2013) in order to be, one,

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3 more cognitively challenging for these students as future teachers and reflective practitioners,
4 and two, to enable a deeper sense of consciousness of the relationship between self, word,
5 action and social effect (Vittoria, 2018). For instance, evaluating how students seem to place
6 themselves in object-position (as in Halliday's, 1985, done-tos) in their own writing might
7 reveal more about how they perceive their own agency.
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11 The application, negotiation and exploration of the content in relation to one's own
12 lived experiences "brings high level academic understandings together with students' lived
13 experience and provides them with the intellectual means for complex analyses" (Comber,
14 2015, 365). The reflective writing space is a fluid one and so the meanings that students
15 produce here is not yet fixed, but perhaps allows students to anchor conceptual knowledge in
16 their known realities in the process of making meaning (Smagorinsky, 2001).
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22 This is particularly significant when handling content that is sensitive or controversial
23 to so many. In trying to conceptualise gender as a social practice, established understandings
24 of gender conflated with biological sex need to be deconstructed, unlearned and renegotiated
25 with nondominant perspectives (Govender, 2019). This is not an easy task. Merely
26 introducing texts with same-sex couples or nonconforming gender and sexual identities does
27 not automatically ensure that students, teachers and school curriculums are transformed
28 (Kumashiro, 2000). In contexts where hegemonic gender order is still heterosexist and
29 cisnormative, finding ways for students to negotiate *meaning* and come to terms with diverse
30 perspectives is necessary to foster a constructive turn toward socially just pedagogies.
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38 But, gender does not exist on its own. As illustrated in students' vignettes, what it
39 means to learn, acquire and become a gender identity is deeply connected with the place,
40 time, culture, language, age, among others, that situate each individual and their actual or
41 imagined communities.
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46 (2) *Gender as intersectional*

47 In the same way that Gevisser and Cameron (1994) emphasise that there is no one gay
48 identity in South Africa, there is also no single, essentialised identity for gender, race,
49 culture/tradition, religion, and so on, (Connell, 1995; Milani, 2013; Ritchie, 2010). The
50 students in this study draw on a myriad of experiences that inform and are informed by their
51 own gendered identities. The following table briefly outlines these intersections in students'
52 writing:
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Table 1: *Intersections with Gender*

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3 From home to broader society, to the recognition that gender and sexuality are issues around
4 the “real world” (A14.4), it is their everyday spaces and interactions that these students come
5 to know and live gendered identities. That is, whether these students consciously recognise it
6 or not “[s]pace can be filled with all kinds of social, cultural, epistemic, and affective
7 attributes. [That] then becomes ‘place’, a particular space in which senses of belonging,
8 property rights, and authority can be projected” (Blommaert, 2005, 222 in Milani, 2013, 206-
9 207). Here, belonging, or not belonging, and the relations of power that exist within these
10 spaces seemingly inform how students have considered gender and sexuality.

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12 From the figures in Table 1, the local and lived spaces of daily life are the ones most
13 prominent for being socialised into hegemonic gender order. It is the life-long, cumulative
14 engagement with these interactions, in everyday spaces, that ways of being, acting, speaking,
15 and understanding are subjected to relationships of power and attached to ideas about
16 morality. It is also within many of these spaces that gender intersects with the other attributes
17 of identity, like race, religion, language, or sexuality.

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19 In this particular data set, only one reference is made to ethnicity, “I am an Indian”,
20 with a corresponding declaration of religious identity: “I am a Muslim. I am an Indian”. After
21 these statements, this student focuses on religious identity, social spaces and gender
22 construction. This can be seen in the way that the student has written about their
23 understanding of the male-female binary and its associated gender roles:

24
25 “...in our culture men are given the status of superiority... Breadwinners,
26 Money makers. Women are looked at as housewives + mommies. It’s
27 questioned when mom’s rake in the money” (extract from A14.4).

28
29 It is uncertain whether ‘culture’ here is used to refer to Islamic culture, the Islamic religion or
30 an Indian culture, however it is through all of these social institutions that the sexes and their
31 ‘appropriate’ gender roles and performances are constructed. Heteronormative cisgender
32 roles are rationalised as intrinsic to ‘culture’. Religion and culture/tradition are regularly
33 foregrounded as institutions that regulate gender construction and performance in this data
34 set. In each of the vignettes, there is some reference to at least one of these social institutions.
35 Each reference to religion, culture or tradition, however, is still compounded by an
36 intersection with age and gendered social roles:

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38 “Kneeling was expected of a girl in my culture especially when serving adults” (A12.5);
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40 “Due to my culture and religion, once you’ve become matured, there are certain things
41 that become compulsory to do on a daily basis and the manner in which it is done is
42 different for males and females” (A01.5).

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3 Or it was compounded by an intersection with language, where language reinforces sexed,
4 gendered or sexualised difference as intrinsic to identity:
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6 “[I]n my culture there are many words that have separate words for male & female. e.g. in
7 the Arabic language the “Hu” at the end of an object is for males and the letter “Haa” is
8 for females” (parenthesis added: A01.5);
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10 “Because you are a girl’. One phrase I have heard and hated my entire life” (A02.6).
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12 And, in some cases it is even compounded by painful intersections with the conflict between
13 family expectations and personal aspiration:
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15 After my mother died, my step dad expected me to cook and clean whilst my
16 studies were sidelined. I will never hate anything as much as I hate this period
17 of my life where I have to cook, clean and be subservient to a man because I
18 am a young woman (extract from A02.6).
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24 These institutionalised normative gender roles seem to bind almost all intersections of gender
25 with other identity categories and suggests that these students’ experiences resonate with
26 research on gender and sexual diversity in South Africa (Lock Swarr, 2009; Bhana, 2013
27 Mayeza, 2017; Francis, 2017; Francis & Reygan, 2016; and so on). If such normativity
28 persists in the lives of student teachers, surely it becomes necessary for (teacher) education at
29 large to intervene? Critical reflective writing, as one practice in a broader critical literacy
30 approach, may provide a way for teachers and learners to navigate identity, power and
31 diversity in meaningful and constructive ways, where “processes of self-reflection in teacher
32 education require teachers to interrogate their experiences of marginalisation and privilege”
33 (Reygan, 2019) by asking critical questions (Janks, 2010) of themselves.
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41 In each case, these students have engaged with a critical reflection of their own lives
42 and the social structures that have come to influence their identities. Perhaps, then, part of
43 taking the critical turn means consciously exploring how one has been positioned by their
44 sociocultural context (Fairclough, 2001), making texts of themselves. Only then can one
45 begin to resist or choose to take up the positions available in that context, using literacy “to
46 raise consciousness (conscientizacao) regarding the actual reality of oppression” (Vittoria,
47 2018, 38).
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54 (3) *Reflecting on Sexuality & Sexual Diversity*

55 Work on the pedagogies that enable students and teachers to explore, understand and
56 negotiate issues of self and power through language has become especially important for
57 understanding how education can work in relation to issues of sexuality. This is where
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nondominant sexualities are still avoided because they seem too controversial to discuss with school-going students or where teachers feel ill-equipped to engage with such topics (Francis & Reygan, 2016; Reygan, 2019; Francis, 2012).

In this section, I discuss two examples: students A and B. While student A identifies as ‘unsure’ about their sexual identity, student B implies a heterosexual identity. By discussing these two examples, it becomes evident that a wide spectrum of viewpoints and experiences can occupy a single learning space, reinforcing critically reflective writing as a way for individuals to process their relationship with curricular content and diversity.

For student A, a queer understanding of sexuality is taken: Being ‘unsure’ about sexual identity suggests that sexuality itself is recognised as fluid. Furthermore, this student states that their sexuality is assumed to be heterosexual, recognising the heteronormative context they find themselves in. Their expression can be read as a resistance to such heteronormativity where the student was able to name their experience without conflict (Pennell, 2019). This practice of naming and renaming oneself and the world signifies a potential for increased agency (Freire, 1970) where learners and teachers who occupy gender and sexual diversity can claim their experiences and critically reflect on them in a move toward personal and social transformation.

However, this was not always the case. While critical literacy may open spaces for resistance, it may also be a space for contradiction. Student B who implicitly self-identifies as a heterosexual also positions themselves as both conservative, because of their Islamic and Indian identities, and liberal by aligning themselves to the idea of freedom. In this sense, critical literacy helped reveal the internal conflicts and contradictions that come with transformation.

Initially, an inclusive, liberal discourse, was used to validate sexual diversity:

“In the real world there is a variety of sexuality – Gays, lesbians, bisexuals”

(extract from A14.4).

However, this was followed by their personal feelings toward sexual diversity::

“Do I believe in all? Maybe not... Actually no!” (A14.4).

There is recognition that sexual diversity exists, while there is disagreement that non-heterosexual identities are ‘right’. This may be an example of hyperinclusivity that masks internal resistance to types of diversity (Govender, 2019). However, this student thereafter reverts to the liberal discourses of freedom which is only problematic because their use of ‘freedom’ is expressed as ‘freedom of choice’:

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3 “The world is changing so is society. People are free & open to choose his/her sexuality”

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5 (A14.4); and

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7 “The world is free. Sexuality is your choice!” (A14.4).

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9 Again, the stereotype that non-heterosexual identities are a ‘lifestyle choice’ is maintained.
10 This reproduces the discourses of heteronormativity despite its appearance of being inclusive
11 through the use of words such as “free”, “open”, or “choice” juxtaposed against the
12 illegitimizing declaration that not “believe[ing] in all” is still present. For the critical literacy
13 classroom, this way of speaking about difference and the kind of hedging used is a useful text
14 for deconstructing the nuances of power and language.
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19 Looking at the policing of gender in relation to the lives of students has thus been
20 helpful for considering students’ own positions in relation to gender and sexual diversity,
21 whether they themselves fit typically normative or nonconforming identities. A prolonged
22 practice of critical reflective writing is therefore recommended to further deepen both
23 personal and social consciousness; a fitting practice for the critical literacy classroom.
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29 **Conclusion**

30 If critical literacy is to equip teachers with the capacity to confront and transform discourses
31 in and out of schools, then practices that purposefully engage with uncomfortable positions is
32 needed. As such education beyond rationality or formulaic reasoning is necessary when using
33 the classroom as a medium for addressing social issues that are often bound to emotive
34 responses. Issues related to gender and sexual diversity, for instance, can tug at often
35 hegemonic lines of reasoning that are informed by faith, heterosexist normativity, patriarchal
36 traditions, a history of symbolic and real violence, as well as the very systems of government
37 or social order under which people live. Even in the seemingly small declarations of “no!” or
38 the positioning of oneself as a victim of systemic gender order through word-order and
39 sentence structure, space for taking up and resisting power can be realised. In situations such
40 as these, it is very easy for social justice work to be read as a threat to normativity rather than
41 a move toward equity.
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51 Existing resources on critically reflective writing are vital for imagining what this
52 prolonged practice might look like in classrooms. As discussed, Ryan and Ryan (2013)
53 provide a framework for considering how critical reflectivity can be practised and measured
54 in higher education. For teacher education that seeks to equip new and developing teachers
55 with the capacity to confront issues of diversity, especially through a critical literacy project,
56 this criteria-based and developmental framework could prove useful. Numerous other sources
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3 are cited in this work as well (including Barney & Mackinlay, 2010; Carrington & Selva,
4 2010; and Ovens & Tinning, 2009). Similarly, Liu (2015) recommends that not only should
5 the *what* of reflective practice be considered, but also the *how* and the *why*. By doing so,
6 student teachers might begin to ask questions about how their reflections become critical or
7 limiting, as well as why their reflections may or may not have an impact on their own
8 teaching and learning. While Liu (2015) does not deal with any specific social issue, the
9 framework serves as a useful base from which to consider ways of doing critical reflection
10 and how this might be implemented through continuous writing practice. Furthermore,
11 Pennell's (2019) extended metaphor of kayaking for thinking about literacy and numeracy
12 teaching/learning is another example of anti-oppressive pedagogies. Pennell (2019) reiterates,
13 as eddies in a river, the need for measured and continued practices of reflection which could
14 be anchored in practices of writing.

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24 Specific research in gender and sexual diversity in South Africa also suggests the
25 need to include the affective when addressing issues that are deemed contentious for students
26 and teachers (Reygan, 2019; Francis, 2017). Similarly, Banegas, Jacovkis and Romiti (2019)
27 find a place for reflective practice in arguing for the relevance of gender and sexual diversity
28 in TESOL initial English language teacher education in Argentina. Perhaps there is scope for
29 further, long-term research in the role of critically reflective writing, critical literacy
30 classrooms and the territory beyond reason across social issues and educational contexts.

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36 Throughout this article, I have used critically reflective writing to argue for the
37 inclusion of personal, emotive and authentic engagement with social issues as part of
38 everyday classroom practice for critical literacy teachers and learners. The data presented
39 here is limited and illustrates only a fraction of how students might use reflective writing to
40 come to terms with controversial topics, place themselves in and out of systems of power,
41 marginalisation, or subversion, and negotiate the internal contradictions of transformation.
42 However, this data also suggests that there is potential for this practice to have a greater role
43 in classroom practice, a deeper effect on learners' understanding of self and society, and
44 further research on the impact of critically reflective writing in the classroom. Perhaps a
45 sustained practice of critically reflective writing is what is needed, as well as processes of self
46 and peer evaluations that put that writing up for critical analysis.
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Critical Literacy & Critically Reflective Writing: Navigating Gender & Sexual Diversity

Summary of minor revisions

The following table outlines the general responses to the reviewers' comments. Detailed changes to the article have been tracked throughout in red.

Revision Two: Minor revisions	
Reviewer comment/change item	Revised wording
Presentation of data: revise use of bullet points	<p>Bullet points were removed for a more fluid structure and reading path. Furthermore, the data was used where relevant in the existing discussions to increase its impact on the reader. For example:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Under heading (1) <i>Gender as a social practice</i> Students located the course content, themselves, and the embedded ideologies that inform their experiences as “real, socially operative [sites] of institutional and societal processes of struggle” (Fairclough, 2001, 117) and this is evident in the way they position their experiences with gender in processes of being “taught”, as well as being “socialised” and “raised” into gender roles. In these utterances alone is the notion of gender order as systemic, and individual agency as minimal. For instance, evaluating how students seem to place themselves in object-position (as in Halliday’s, 1985, done-tos) in their own writing might reveal more about how they perceive their own agency. Under heading (3) <i>Reflecting on sexuality and sexual diversity</i> This reproduces the discourses of heteronormativity despite its appearance of being inclusive through the use of words such as “free”, “open”, or “choice” juxtaposed against the illegitimizing declaration that not “believe[ing] in all” is still present. Under heading <i>Conclusion</i> Issues related to gender and sexual diversity, for instance, can tug at often hegemonic lines of reasoning that are informed by faith, heterosexist normativity, patriarchal traditions, a history of symbolic and real violence, as well as the very systems of government or social order under which people live. Even in the seemingly small declarations of “no!” or the positioning of oneself as a victim of systemic gender order through word-order and sentence structure, space for taking up and resisting power can be realised.
A clear definition of gender and sexuality, and their differences,	This is particularly important if the people in critical literacy classrooms are to address controversial relations of power and identity such as those related to gender and sexual diversity. For example, in South Africa the

<p>to appear early on in the article</p>	<p>belief that homosexuality is unAfrican still persists in everyday discourses (Bhana, 2013; Jagessar & Msibi, 2015) and affects how both hegemonic and marginalised ways of doing gender and sexuality are policed. How, then, when issues are naturalised in ways of speaking, thinking, doing and believing (Gee, 2008) do teachers and students explore them in constructive and critical ways? This is particularly pertinent where gender performance and sexual identity are conventionally conflated (Butler, 1993 and 2006) and used to justify heterosexism, bullying, and violence (from the symbolic to the physical). Therefore, I propose the need for critical literacy classrooms to explore power in relation to self: how does one position oneself in relation to privilege and subordination in the process of reimagining society and social justice?</p> <p>In this study and the course that it investigates, I draw on conceptions of gender as a social practice, the performance of which is socio-culturally situated (Butler, 2006), as well as notions of sexual identity as an invisible difference that is intrinsically connected to issues of personal and social power (Butler, 2006). Reading and writing identity, then, serve as critical literacy practices where identity construction and performance can be interrogated through critical reflection.</p>
<p>Addition of author's identity in methods section</p>	<p>While I am very interested in this comment and understand where it might come from, I chose to leave this information about myself out of this particular article. In a previous publication [Govender, N. N. (2017). The Pedagogy of 'Coming Out': Teacher Identity in a Critical Literacy Course. <i>South African Review of Sociology</i>, 48(1), 19-41.] I engaged with my own identity in relation to the course and the broader project.</p> <p>I would be happy to take guidance from the editor regarding this.</p>
<p>Table 1 to be revised or removed.</p>	<p>I have opted to keep the table for two main reasons: One, revising the table into prose format would compromise my word count which is already quite high. Two, I agree that the table is not, on its own, highly valuable to the article and the overall discussion. However, it does contribute toward providing the reader a fuller picture of the data collected and the themes that emerged. Therefore, in relation to the analytical discussion, I believe the table is necessary for the reader to develop a better understanding of how my analysis sits within the wider data set.</p>
<p>Ritchie (2010) in-text citation – add full-stop.</p>	<p>Full-stop has been added.</p>
<p>Revision One: Major revisions</p>	
<p>Reviewer comment/change item</p>	<p>Revised wording</p>
<p>Revise title to suit aim</p>	<p>Critical Literacy & Critically Reflective Writing: Navigating Gender & Sexual Diversity</p>

Literature review to include

- recent sources,
- sources relevant to reflective writing, teacher education and gender and sexual diversity

The following sources have been integrated into the article. These sources aim to 1) increase relevance to the fields of critical literacy, reflective writing, and research on gender and sexual diversity in education more specifically. It also aims to make this article's context of study, South Africa, more explicit by referring to more contextually relevant literature.

Banegas, D. L., Jacovkis, L. G. & Romiti, A. (2019). A Gender Perspective in Initial English Language Teacher Education: An Argentinian Experience. *Sexuality & Culture*. Springer. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12119-019-09604-8>

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Carrington, S., & Selva, G. (2010). Critical social theory and transformative learning: Evidence in pre-service teachers' service-learning reflection logs. *Higher Education Research & Development*, 29(1), 45–57.

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Govender, N. N. (2019). Negotiating Gender & Sexual Diversity in English Language Teaching: 'Critical'-Orientated Educational Materials Designed by Pre-Service English Teachers at a South African University. In E. López-Gopar (ed.) *International Perspectives on Critical Pedagogies in English Language Teaching*. Palgrave Macmillan: Cham, Switzerland. P. 125-149.

	<p>Janks, H., Rogers, R. & O’Daniels, K. (2017). Language & Power in the Classroom. In T. L. McCarty & S. May (eds.) <i>Language Policy & Political Issues in Education</i>. Springer: New York. P. 185-197.</p> <p>Kalantzis, M., & Cope, B. (2008). <i>New learning: Elements of a science of education</i>. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Kumashiro, K. (2002). <i>Troubling Education: Queer Activism and Antioppressive Pedagogy</i>. Routledge Falmer: New York and London.</p> <p>Liu, K. (2015). Critical Reflection as a Framework for Transformative Learning in Teacher Education. <i>Educational Review</i>, 67(2), 135-157.</p> <p>Lock Swarr, A. (2009). “Stabane”, Intersexuality, & Same-Sex Relationships in South Africa. <i>Feminist Studies</i>, 35(3), 524-548.</p> <p>López-Gopar, E. (ed.) (2019). <i>International Perspectives on Critical Pedagogies in English Language Teaching</i>. Palgrave Macmillan: Cham, Switzerland.</p> <p>Mayeza, E. (2017). ‘Girls don’t play soccer’: Children Policing Gender on the Playground in a Township Primary School in South Africa. <i>Gender & Education</i>, 29(4), 476-494.</p> <p>Morgan, R., Marais, C. and Wellbeloved, J. R. (eds.) (2009). <i>Trans: Transgender Life Stories from South Africa</i>. GALA: South Africa.</p> <p>New London Group. (1996). A Pedagogy of Multiliteracies: Designing Social Futures. <i>Harvard Educational Review</i>, 66, 60-92.</p> <p>Ovens, A., & Tinning, R. (2009). Reflection as situated practice: A memory-work study of lived experience in teacher education. <i>Teaching and Teacher Education</i>, 25(8), 1125–1131.</p> <p>Pennell, S. M. (2019). Moments of Active Reflection: Eddies. In S. M. Pennell. <i>Queering Critical Literacy & Numeracy for Social Justice: Navigating the Course</i>. Palgrave Macmillan: Cham. P. 73-88.</p> <p>Reygan, F. (2019). Sexual & Gender Diversity in Schools: Belonging, In/Exclusion & the African Child. <i>Perspectives in Education</i>, 36(2), 90-102.</p> <p>Ritchie, J. (2010). How Do You Say “Come Out of the Closet” in Arabic? Queer Activism and the Politics of visibility in Israel-Palestine. In <i>GLQ</i>, 16(4), 557-575.</p> <p>Ryan, M. & Ryan, M. (2013). Theorising a Model for Teaching & Assessing Reflective Learning in Higher Education. <i>Higher Education Research & Development</i>, 32(2), 244-257.</p> <p>Vittoria, P. (2018). Critical Education in Paolo Freire: Educational Action for Social Transformation. <i>Journal of Phenomenology & Education</i>, 22(51), 37-44.</p>
Coding and analysis	The section of data analysis has been revised to help clarify how CDA was used to identify patterns in the data, interpret the patterns and then

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of Fairclough's model • Analysis process 	<p>place these meanings into socio-cultural context (i.e. exploring explanatory power of meaning).</p> <p>Furthermore, sources on CDA were also used throughout the data analysis to help pin my interpretations and explanations into the model more securely and explicitly.</p> <p>The methodology section was revised to increase clarity of purpose of the study, as well as the processes followed in the collection and analysis of the data set.</p> <hr/> <p>The data presented and analysed here reveals three major themes: (1) gender as a social practice, (2) gender as intersectional, and (3) critical internal contradictions. The discussion of themes 1 and 2 outline the patterned meanings and implications in students' writing, while theme 3 presents an analysis of two particular examples of writing that engage with sexual identity. In each case, I draw on the data to evidence the themes and use Fairclough's (2001) model for critical discourse analysis to explore how students' reflective writing illustrates their positions in relation to the course content (Ryan & Ryan, 2013) as well as consider what their writing reveals about learning through a critical literacy approach.</p>
<p>Discussion and conclusion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More detail required • Concrete implications for teaching and research • Contextualise findings 	<p>The literature review was streamlined to allow for increased discussion space in the discussion and conclusion of the article:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A more detailed account of the critical literacy course is provided in relation to structure and content covered. 2. Reference to recent literature on reflective writing, critical literacy and gender and sexual diversity in South Africa was used to pin the discussion to relevant fields and contexts. 3. The discussion attempted to engage more explicitly with the proposed implications for teaching and research. 4. References to Fairclough were made to create a clearer link between meaning and processes of analysis. 5. Recommendations are situated in recent literature on reflective writing for English language and (critical) literacy classrooms.

Critical Literacy & Critically Reflective Writing: Navigating Gender & Sexual Diversity

Abstract

In this article, I draw on Janks' territory beyond reason as well as literature on (critically) reflective writing to explore how a space for personal, affective writing in the classroom might enable teachers, students and learners to 1) come to terms with gender as a social practice, 2) locate themselves in the relations of power, marginalisation and subversion being explored, and 3) negotiate the internal contradictions that come with personal and social transformation. The author presents and unpacks how 2nd-year undergraduate Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.) students at a prominent university in Johannesburg, South Africa, unpacked issues of gender and sexual diversity in a critical literacy course. This article focuses on students' completion of a reflective writing task but is situated in a broader study on critical literacy and gender and sexual diversity. The findings suggest the need for sustained critically reflective writing in the classroom and continued research in critical literacy as both a rationalist and affective project. Furthermore, the findings suggest ways in which critically reflective writing was used to create a space where students could place themselves into the content and relations of power being studied and identify and unpack the ways in which discourses of power have informed their own identities over time, with the intent to develop the capacity to position themselves in more socially conscious ways. This study therefore illustrates only a fraction of how students might use reflective writing to come to terms with controversial topics, place themselves in the systems of power, marginalisation or subversion being explored, and negotiate the internal contradictions of transformation. However, the data also suggests that there is potential for this practice to have a greater role in classroom practice, a deeper effect on learners' understanding of self and society, and further research on the impact of critical reflection in the classroom.

Key words:

Critical literacy, reflective writing, gender and sexual diversity

Introduction

Where identification promises the fulfilment of desire, reason cannot compete. (Janks, 2002, 10).

Janks' (2002) words in the article *Critical Literacy: Beyond Reason* serves as the basis for the argument I make here: that the role of self (in relation to identity, place, politics and desire) is, for its part, a vital component for critical literacy practice. While Janks (2002) explores this in relation to textual analysis and students' investment in particular social issues, I aim to consider how space for students' personal reflections might enable them to make the critical turn of placing themselves in, around or outside the relations of power explored in critical literacy classrooms.

This is particularly important if the people in critical literacy classrooms are to address controversial relations of power and identity such as those related to gender and sexual diversity. For example, in South Africa the belief that homosexuality is unAfrican still persists in everyday discourses (Bhana, 2013; Jagessar & Msibi, 2015) and affects how both hegemonic and marginalised ways of doing gender and sexuality are policed. How, then, when issues are naturalised in ways of speaking, thinking, doing and believing (Gee, 2008) do teachers and students explore them in constructive and critical ways? This is particularly pertinent where gender performance and sexual identity are conventionally conflated (Butler, 1993 and 2006) and used to justify heterosexism, bullying, and violence (from the symbolic to the physical). Therefore, I propose the need for critical literacy classrooms to explore power in relation to self: how does one position oneself in relation to privilege and subordination in the process of reimagining society and social justice?

In this study and the course that it investigates, I draw on conceptions of gender as a social practice, the performance of which is socio-culturally situated (Butler, 2006), as well as notions of sexual identity as an invisible difference that is intrinsically connected to issues of personal and social power (Butler, 2006). Reading and writing identity, then, serve as critical literacy practices where identity construction and performance can be interrogated through critical reflection.

To explore this, I present and unpack how 2nd-year undergraduate Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.) students at a prominent university in Johannesburg, South Africa, reflected on their own experiences with gender and sexual diversity in writing. The students discussed here attended a module on critical literacy as part of their English (sub)major. The module was the site of a broader research project that explored critical literacy as a means to engage with gender and sexual diversity in South African English classrooms (Govender, 2017, 2018

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3 & 2019). The reflective writing activity constituted one small part of that pedagogy where
4 students constructed short, autobiographical vignettes. An analysis of these vignettes offers
5 possibilities for critically reflective writing to be used as a space where students identify and
6 unpack how discourses of power have positioned their own identities and develop the
7 capacity to position themselves in more socially conscious ways.
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13 **Reason, Desire & Reflective Writing in the Critical Literacy Classroom**

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15 Despite critical literacy's socially transformative agenda, it is entirely possible that "students
16 could produce the required deconstructive reading of the text... without any change in either
17 their aspirations or their practices" (Janks, 2002, 10). As such, there is always the risk that
18 power can be addressed in only superficial ways in the classroom, despite the intentions of
19 the teacher. Janks (2002) found that it was not easy to predict which texts for analysis
20 students would react to and in what ways, because of the "territory beyond reason" (Janks,
21 2002, 9).
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27 This 'territory' includes the politics of desire and identification where a purely
28 rationalist approach to teaching about and through social issues must consider students'
29 emotional connections to the social issue itself. That is, it is perhaps easier for students who
30 identify with positions of resistance if they themselves have been marginalised in some way.
31 On the other hand, students who identify with normativity may struggle – or find it
32 impossible – to see how that norm marginalises others, or how they have been positioned by
33 that norm. Zembylas (2008, 65) recognises this ability to see one's own privilege as
34 necessary for critically reflexive work that is considerate of emotional attachment and so
35 consists in the ability to question emotionally charged, cherished beliefs
36 exposing how privileged positions and comfort zones inform the ways in
37 which one recognises what and how he or she has been taught to see or act
38 (or not see/act), and empowering different ways of being with or for the
39 other.
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50 Perhaps it is also more complex than this: students who occupy a marginalised position in
51 relation to socio-economic circumstance may see their plight as being more significant over
52 those who suffer discrimination and subordination due to their gender and/or sexual
53 identities. At any given point, one may occupy a position of privilege, marginality, or
54 invisibility depending on the identity category or social issue being highlighted.
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58 In situations where issues of gender and sexual diversity are concerned, emotional
59 responses and attachments to ideologies can enable or inhibit productive ways of imagining
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3 more socially just futures. Ellsworth (discussed in McKinney, 2008) suggests that, in such
4 cases and perhaps for all critical literacy practice, an assumption that students will
5 automatically be taken up by critical practice and transform themselves and society “ignores
6 the way in which people have investments in particular social positions and discourses, and
7 that these kinds of investments are not lightly given up” (McKinney, 2008, 100). Perhaps,
8 then, both positions of privilege and marginalisation, across a spectrum of identities and
9 social issues, needs to be interrogated.

15 As one option, reflective writing may provide a space for students to explore a social
16 issue in relation to their own histories, geographies, religions/traditions, ideologies, and life
17 experiences. In this sense, reflection is “active, persistent, and careful consideration of any
18 belief or supposed form of knowledge in the light of the grounds that support it and the
19 further conclusions to which it tends” (Dewey, 1933, 9), in conjunction with a Freirean
20 understanding that “Liberation is a praxis: the action and reflection of men and women upon
21 their world in order to transform it” (Freire, 1970, 52). Here, according to Freire (1970),
22 humility in recognising one’s own place in the socio-political orders of oppression is
23 fundamental to transformation. By looking at critical incidents and experiences (as texts) in
24 relation to issues of power, teachers and students might interrogate the ways in which social
25 and political power influence the everyday construction of individual identities, how
26 individuals take up or resist hegemonic orders and the ways in which individuals occupy
27 positions of privilege and subordination at different times and in different spaces.

38 In the classroom, ‘authentic reflection’ trusts that students and teachers, over time,
39 can make connections between systems of power and themselves before endeavouring to
40 dismantle those hegemonies, de/reconstruct their own subject positions, and explore ways to
41 realise imagined change (Vittoria, 2018; Ryan & Ryan, 2013; Janks, Rogers & O’Daniels,
42 2017). By asking students to engage with personal critical incidents from everyday
43 experiences, they might tap into the ways in which they have been positioned willingly and
44 unwillingly, knowingly or unknowingly, by the dominant discourses of their time.

50 Confronting one’s own privilege and subordination, as well as the privileging or
51 subordination of others, is not an easy task. Ryan and Ryan (2018) propose a useful way of
52 thinking about how to collate the various approaches of reflectivity into a model for doing
53 and measuring critical reflection. It therefore becomes useful to quote at length their
54 explanation:

58 Such reflection is underpinned by a transformative approach to learning that
59 sees the pedagogical process as one of knowledge transformation rather than
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3 knowledge transmission (Kalantzis & Cope, 2008; Leonardo, 2004). The
4 learner is an active participant in improving learning and professional
5 practice. Critical social theory underpins this transformative approach to
6 reflection [and is] concerned with emancipation; however it also engages in a
7 language of transcendence, whereby critique serves to cultivate students'
8 abilities to question, deconstruct and reconstruct their own practices and
9 imagine an alternative reality (Giroux, 1988; Kincheloe, 2003). When
10 students are provided with opportunities to examine and reflect upon their
11 beliefs, philosophies and practices, they are more likely to see themselves as
12 active change agents and lifelong learners within their professions (Mezirow,
13 2006) (original parenthesis: Ryan & Ryan, 2018, 246)

22 Writing, interspersed throughout other classroom practices, might help to create a continuous
23 safe space for students to tackle issues of power and society in a personal way. Emotion, in
24 this space, would be a resource rather than a hinderance to criticality. Furthermore, ongoing
25 reflective writing can be challenged: 1) using Kalantzis and Cope's (2008) taxonomy of
26 experiencing, conceptualising, analysing and applying to measure critical engagement, and 2)
27 moving from simulated to real scenarios to measure development in reflective practice (Ryan
28 & Ryan, 2018).

34 Critical reflection in this sense is about making the commonsense strange (Janks,
35 2010; Freire, 1970; Freire & Macedo, 1987): across personal, public and political spheres. By
36 doing so, students can attempt to re-evaluate self and society, imagining transformation as
37 both personal and Political (Janks, 2010).

43 **Methodology**

44 The data presented here was collected during the implementations of a critical literacy
45 module for second-year B.Ed. students at a university in Johannesburg, South Africa. This
46 course explored critical literacy by unpacking the relationship between language, literacy and
47 power for secondary school classrooms using gender and sexual diversity as the example
48 social issue.

55 *The module*

56 The module comprised of 9 seminars and worked from a workbook that I had designed which
57 included a range of topics and activities for engaging with gender and sexual diversity in
58 secondary English language and literacy classrooms. Namely, these topics included
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3 *Language, Policing & Subversion, (Re)Design, and Social Impact* (Govender, 2018): 1.
4 *Language*, involves students discussing how language can be used to name people and
5 activities in ways that (de)legitimise particular identities and practices across modes and
6 media. 2. *Policing & Subversion* explored a variety of texts that represented ‘alternative’
7 ways of being or doing sex, gender and sexuality, as well as an analysis of the kinds of
8 responses that these representations received. This section included navigating
9 representations of both hegemonic and subversive gender and sexual identities and practices
10 as a means to unpack how powerful discourses emerge and how resistance takes form. 3.
11 *(Re)Design* drew on New London Group’s (1996) concept of design as transformative
12 practice. Reflecting on the subversive texts that students had analysed, strategies for
13 reconstructing representations of gender and sexual diversity in classrooms were explored.
14 Finally, 4. *Social Impact* introduced students to ways of thinking about the social effects that
15 their pedagogical decisions in the classroom might have in maintaining, reproducing or
16 challenging social norms. A deeper analysis of the student teachers’ responses to the course
17 content and up-take of critical literacy practice can be read found in Lopez-Gopar’s (2019)
18 *International Perspectives on Critical Pedagogies in ELT*.

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31 In the broader study, a qualitative mixed methods approach was adopted for the
32 collection and analysis of data including field notes of the classes I taught, critically reflexive
33 accounts of the design process of the workbook and other materials or resources used for
34 teaching the module (see Govender, 2018), a ‘research journal’ in which I recorded my own
35 responses and reflections on interactions with students throughout the study (see Govender,
36 2017), notebooks wherein students who attended the module completed activities both in and
37 out of the lecture theatre, students’ evaluations of the module content and presentation, as
38 well as the final assessment task where students produced their own critical literacy materials
39 (see Govender, 2019).

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What sets this apart from other research in Initial Teacher Education (ITE) is the
compulsory nature of the module – all students registered for English II were required to
attend the critical literacy module as part of their degree. While participation in the research
was voluntary, the module itself was not an elective. This meant that the cohort of students
were diverse and the selection of participants in the research project included, along a
spectrum of investments (Darvin & Norton, 2015), students who were interested in gender
and sexual diversity and those students who were explicitly uncomfortable with the topic.

Data collection & analysis

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3 For this article, I draw on the data collected from only one section on *Language & Policing*
4 (see above). The data set from this section includes the reflective writing produced by 6
5 students, as a voluntary homework task. As this task was not formally assessed and the
6 module did not require any participants (lecturer/researcher or students) to claim their own
7 gendered or sexual identities in any form, students could choose to complete in the task or
8 not. Ethical approval was obtained for the study and participants consented to the use of the
9 data for research.

15 In the lecture, Robert Hamblin's (in Morgan, Marais & Wellbeloved, 2009)
16 autobiographical poem about being a transgender man was analysed and discussed. Using
17 this as a springboard, students were asked to reflect on a moment when they think they were
18 socialised into a particular gender order.

22 The vignettes were analysed using Fairclough's (2001) model of Critical Discourse
23 Analysis (CDA), firstly, to reveal patterns across the data set (themes 1 and 2), and secondly
24 to uncover how students reflected on their own identities in relation to diversity (theme 3).
25 The critical analysis spans Fairclough's (2001) domains of description, interpretation and
26 explanation in order to draw meaning from the written data and explore the socio-cultural
27 significance of those meanings.

34 **Data presentation & analysis**

36 The data presented and analysed here reveals three major themes: (1) gender as a social
37 practice, (2) gender as intersectional, and (3) critical internal contradictions. The discussion
38 of themes 1 and 2 outline the patterned meanings and implications in students' writing, while
39 theme 3 presents an analysis of two particular examples of writing that engage with sexual
40 identity. In each case, I draw on the data to evidence the themes and use Fairclough's (2001)
41 model for critical discourse analysis to explore how students' reflective writing illustrates
42 their positions in relation to the course content (Ryan & Ryan, 2013) as well as consider what
43 their writing reveals about learning through a critical literacy approach.

51 *(1) Gender as a social practice*

53 While students' written reflections on gender policing in their own lives varied in length and
54 content, they all presented a definite theme that gender is a social practice. This mirrors
55 Connell's (1995) work on hegemonic masculinities and other studies that see gender practice
56 and performance as socio-culturally situated and regulated (Francis, 2017; Paechter, 1998 &
57 2006; Butler, 1993 & 2006; Connell, 1995 & 2000; Gevisser & Cameron, 1994; Luyt, 2012;

Rich, 1993; Tucker, 2009). Recognition of this is significant because it contradicts the commonsense sex-gender-sexuality relation as a necessary one (Butler, 2006).

The following extracts are quoted directly from each of the written reflections, and refer explicitly to gender being a process of socialisation:

“I grew up and was socialised to respond and maintain characteristics of a girl” (A12.5);

“I became socialised into a gender category through religion” (A01.5);

“I was raised to be a respectful young lady. I had to behave like a girl...” (A03.5);

“‘Proper’ gender is falling into a category of either male + masculine or female + feminine created by societies” (A02.6);

“When you grow up, you are also obliged to attend an initiation school for two months being taught on how to behave like a man” (B01.10); and

“In my religion Islam teaches us ladies to be modest + conservative in our dressing” (A14.4).

From the extracts above, it is easy to see how these students were able to locate some of the ways that they learnt, or acquired, particular gender performances. From the role of religion and initiation schools to families, the extracts exemplify a kind of positioning of oneself in the theory. Students began to engage not only with memory as meaning, but also as situated in particular socio-cultural conditions (Fairclough, 2001). Not only does this suggest that identification (locating oneself in the content of the classroom) takes place but also application (using the content of the classroom to reconsider one’s own experiences) as part of the (re)learning process in a transformative pedagogy. Students located the course content, themselves, and the embedded ideologies that inform their experiences as “real, socially operative [sites] of institutional and societal processes of struggle” (Fairclough, 2001, 117) and this is evident in the way they position their experiences with gender in processes of being “taught”, as well as being “socialised” and “raised” into gender roles. In these utterances alone is the notion of gender order as systemic, and individual agency as minimal.

Both the processes and sites of struggle also matter. For example, the differences between how a particular kind of masculinity was learnt by the participant who wrote about attending a Southern African initiation school may resonate and differ in many ways from the participant whose affiliation with Islam created a space for learning ‘proper’ femininities. The particular experiences and conditions of gender identity construction (that is, how the rules for doing gender were learnt) suggest that the personal spaces of participants’ lives could be highlighted as significant sites of critical reflection. Over time, it is suggested that such critical reflection must become more rigorous (Ryan & Ryan, 2013) in order to be, one,

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3 more cognitively challenging for these students as future teachers and reflective practitioners,
4 and two, to enable a deeper sense of consciousness of the relationship between self, word,
5 action and social effect (Vittoria, 2018). For instance, evaluating how students seem to place
6 themselves in object-position (as in Halliday's, 1985, done-tos) in their own writing might
7 reveal more about how they perceive their own agency.
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11 The application, negotiation and exploration of the content in relation to one's own
12 lived experiences "brings high level academic understandings together with students' lived
13 experience and provides them with the intellectual means for complex analyses" (Comber,
14 2015, 365). The reflective writing space is a fluid one and so the meanings that students
15 produce here is not yet fixed, but perhaps allows students to anchor conceptual knowledge in
16 their known realities in the process of making meaning (Smagorinsky, 2001).
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20 This is particularly significant when handling content that is sensitive or controversial
21 to so many. In trying to conceptualise gender as a social practice, established understandings
22 of gender conflated with biological sex need to be deconstructed, unlearned and renegotiated
23 with nondominant perspectives (Govender, 2019). This is not an easy task. Merely
24 introducing texts with same-sex couples or nonconforming gender and sexual identities does
25 not automatically ensure that students, teachers and school curriculums are transformed
26 (Kumashiro, 2000). In contexts where hegemonic gender order is still heterosexist and
27 cisnormative, finding ways for students to negotiate *meaning* and come to terms with diverse
28 perspectives is necessary to foster a constructive turn toward socially just pedagogies.
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32 But, gender does not exist on its own. As illustrated in students' vignettes, what it
33 means to learn, acquire and become a gender identity is deeply connected with the place,
34 time, culture, language, age, among others, that situate each individual and their actual or
35 imagined communities.
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38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 (2) *Gender as intersectional*

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48 In the same way that Gevisser and Cameron (1994) emphasise that there is no one gay
49 identity in South Africa, there is also no single, essentialised identity for gender, race,
50 culture/tradition, religion, and so on, (Connell, 1995; Milani, 2013; Ritchie, 2010). The
51 students in this study draw on a myriad of experiences that inform and are informed by their
52 own gendered identities. The following table briefly outlines these intersections in students'
53 writing:
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Table 1: *Intersections with Gender*

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3 From home to broader society, to the recognition that gender and sexuality are issues around
4 the “real world” (A14.4), it is their everyday spaces and interactions that these students come
5 to know and live gendered identities. That is, whether these students consciously recognise it
6 or not “[s]pace can be filled with all kinds of social, cultural, epistemic, and affective
7 attributes. [That] then becomes ‘place’, a particular space in which senses of belonging,
8 property rights, and authority can be projected” (Blommaert, 2005, 222 in Milani, 2013, 206-
9 207). Here, belonging, or not belonging, and the relations of power that exist within these
10 spaces seemingly inform how students have considered gender and sexuality.

11
12 From the figures in Table 1, the local and lived spaces of daily life are the ones most
13 prominent for being socialised into hegemonic gender order. It is the life-long, cumulative
14 engagement with these interactions, in everyday spaces, that ways of being, acting, speaking,
15 and understanding are subjected to relationships of power and attached to ideas about
16 morality. It is also within many of these spaces that gender intersects with the other attributes
17 of identity, like race, religion, language, or sexuality.

18
19 In this particular data set, only one reference is made to ethnicity, “I am an Indian”,
20 with a corresponding declaration of religious identity: “I am a Muslim. I am an Indian”. After
21 these statements, this student focuses on religious identity, social spaces and gender
22 construction. This can be seen in the way that the student has written about their
23 understanding of the male-female binary and its associated gender roles:

24
25 “...in our culture men are given the status of superiority... Breadwinners,
26 Money makers. Women are looked at as housewives + mommies. It’s
27 questioned when mom’s rake in the money” (extract from A14.4).

28
29 It is uncertain whether ‘culture’ here is used to refer to Islamic culture, the Islamic religion or
30 an Indian culture, however it is through all of these social institutions that the sexes and their
31 ‘appropriate’ gender roles and performances are constructed. Heteronormative cisgender
32 roles are rationalised as intrinsic to ‘culture’. Religion and culture/tradition are regularly
33 foregrounded as institutions that regulate gender construction and performance in this data
34 set. In each of the vignettes, there is some reference to at least one of these social institutions.
35 Each reference to religion, culture or tradition, however, is still compounded by an
36 intersection with age and gendered social roles:

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38 “Kneeling was expected of a girl in my culture especially when serving adults” (A12.5);
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40 “Due to my culture and religion, once you’ve become matured, there are certain things
41 that become compulsory to do on a daily basis and the manner in which it is done is
42 different for males and females” (A01.5).

Or it was compounded by an intersection with language, where language reinforces sexed, gendered or sexualised difference as intrinsic to identity:

“[I]n my culture there are many words that have separate words for male & female. e.g. in the Arabic language the “Hu” at the end of an object is for males and the letter “Haa” is for females” (parenthesis added: A01.5);

“Because you are a girl’. One phrase I have heard and hated my entire life” (A02.6).

And, in some cases it is even compounded by painful intersections with the conflict between family expectations and personal aspiration:

After my mother died, my step dad expected me to cook and clean whilst my studies were sidelined. I will never hate anything as much as I hate this period of my life where I have to cook, clean and be subservient to a man because I am a young woman (extract from A02.6).

These institutionalised normative gender roles seem to bind almost all intersections of gender with other identity categories and suggests that these students’ experiences resonate with research on gender and sexual diversity in South Africa (Lock Swarr, 2009; Bhana, 2013; Mayeza, 2017; Francis, 2017; Francis & Reygan, 2016; and so on). If such normativity persists in the lives of student teachers, surely it becomes necessary for (teacher) education at large to intervene? Critical reflective writing, as one practice in a broader critical literacy approach, may provide a way for teachers and learners to navigate identity, power and diversity in meaningful and constructive ways, where “processes of self-reflection in teacher education require teachers to interrogate their experiences of marginalisation and privilege” (Reygan, 2019) by asking critical questions (Janks, 2010) of themselves.

In each case, these students have engaged with a critical reflection of their own lives and the social structures that have come to influence their identities. Perhaps, then, part of taking the critical turn means consciously exploring how one has been positioned by their sociocultural context (Fairclough, 2001), making texts of themselves. Only then can one begin to resist or choose to take up the positions available in that context, using literacy “to raise consciousness (conscientizacao) regarding the actual reality of oppression” (Vittoria, 2018, 38).

(3) Reflecting on Sexuality & Sexual Diversity

Work on the pedagogies that enable students and teachers to explore, understand and negotiate issues of self and power through language has become especially important for understanding how education can work in relation to issues of sexuality. This is where

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3 nondominant sexualities are still avoided because they seem too controversial to discuss with
4 school-going students or where teachers feel ill-equipped to engage with such topics (Francis
5 & Reygan, 2016; Reygan, 2019; Francis, 2012).
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8 In this section, I discuss two examples: students A and B. While student A identifies
9 as ‘unsure’ about their sexual identity, student B implies a heterosexual identity. By
10 discussing these two examples, it becomes evident that a wide spectrum of viewpoints and
11 experiences can occupy a single learning space, reinforcing critically reflective writing as a
12 way for individuals to process their relationship with curricular content and diversity.
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16 For student A, a queer understanding of sexuality is taken: Being ‘unsure’ about
17 sexual identity suggests that sexuality itself is recognised as fluid. Furthermore, this student
18 states that their sexuality is assumed to be heterosexual, recognising the heteronormative
19 context they find themselves in. Their expression can be read as a resistance to such
20 heteronormativity where the student was able to name their experience without conflict
21 (Pennell, 2019). This practice of naming and renaming oneself and the world signifies a
22 potential for increased agency (Freire, 1970) where learners and teachers who occupy gender
23 and sexual diversity can claim their experiences and critically reflect on them in a move
24 toward personal and social transformation.
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32 However, this was not always the case. While critical literacy may open spaces for
33 resistance, it may also be a space for contradiction. Student B who implicitly self-identifies as
34 a heterosexual also positions themselves as both conservative, because of their Islamic and
35 Indian identities, and liberal by aligning themselves to the idea of freedom. In this sense,
36 critical literacy helped reveal the internal conflicts and contradictions that come with
37 transformation.
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42 Initially, an inclusive, liberal discourse, was used to validate sexual diversity:

43 “In the real world there is a variety of sexuality – Gays, lesbians, bisexuals”

44 (extract from A14.4).
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48 However, this was followed by their personal feelings toward sexual diversity::

49 “Do I believe in all? Maybe not... Actually no!” (A14.4).
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52 There is recognition that sexual diversity exists, while there is disagreement that non-
53 heterosexual identities are ‘right’. This may be an example of hyperinclusivity that masks
54 internal resistance to types of diversity (Govender, 2019). However, this student thereafter
55 reverts to the liberal discourses of freedom which is only problematic because their use of
56 ‘freedom’ is expressed as ‘freedom of choice’:
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3 “The world is changing so is society. People are free & open to choose his/her sexuality”

4 (A14.4); and

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6 “The world is free. Sexuality is your choice!” (A14.4).

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8 Again, the stereotype that non-heterosexual identities are a ‘lifestyle choice’ is maintained.

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10 This reproduces the discourses of heteronormativity despite its appearance of being inclusive

11 through the use of words such as “free”, “open”, or “choice” juxtaposed against the

12 illegitimizing declaration that not “believe[ing] in all” is still present. For the critical literacy

13 classroom, this way of speaking about difference and the kind of hedging used is a useful text

14 for deconstructing the nuances of power and language.

15
16 Looking at the policing of gender in relation to the lives of students has thus been
17 helpful for considering students’ own positions in relation to gender and sexual diversity,
18 whether they themselves fit typically normative or nonconforming identities. A prolonged
19 practice of critical reflective writing is therefore recommended to further deepen both
20 personal and social consciousness; a fitting practice for the critical literacy classroom.

21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 **Conclusion**

30 If critical literacy is to equip teachers with the capacity to confront and transform discourses
31 in and out of schools, then practices that purposefully engage with uncomfortable positions is
32 needed. As such education beyond rationality or formulaic reasoning is necessary when using
33 the classroom as a medium for addressing social issues that are often bound to emotive
34 responses. Issues related to gender and sexual diversity, for instance, can tug at often
35 hegemonic lines of reasoning that are informed by faith, heterosexist normativity, patriarchal
36 traditions, a history of symbolic and real violence, as well as the very systems of government
37 or social order under which people live. Even in the seemingly small declarations of “no!” or
38 the positioning of oneself as a victim of systemic gender order through word-order and
39 sentence structure, space for taking up and resisting power can be realised. In situations such
40 as these, it is very easy for social justice work to be read as a threat to normativity rather than
41 a move toward equity.

42
43 Existing resources on critically reflective writing are vital for imagining what this
44 prolonged practice might look like in classrooms. As discussed, Ryan and Ryan (2013)
45 provide a framework for considering how critical reflectivity can be practised and measured
46 in higher education. For teacher education that seeks to equip new and developing teachers
47 with the capacity to confront issues of diversity, especially through a critical literacy project,
48 this criteria-based and developmental framework could prove useful. Numerous other sources
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3 are cited in this work as well (including Barney & Mackinlay, 2010; Carrington & Selva,
4 2010; and Ovens & Tinning, 2009). Similarly, Liu (2015) recommends that not only should
5 the *what* of reflective practice be considered, but also the *how* and the *why*. By doing so,
6 student teachers might begin to ask questions about how their reflections become critical or
7 limiting, as well as why their reflections may or may not have an impact on their own
8 teaching and learning. While Liu (2015) does not deal with any specific social issue, the
9 framework serves as a useful base from which to consider ways of doing critical reflection
10 and how this might be implemented through continuous writing practice. Furthermore,
11 Pennell's (2019) extended metaphor of kayaking for thinking about literacy and numeracy
12 teaching/learning is another example of anti-oppressive pedagogies. Pennell (2019) reiterates,
13 as eddies in a river, the need for measured and continued practices of reflection which could
14 be anchored in practices of writing.

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24 Specific research in gender and sexual diversity in South Africa also suggests the
25 need to include the affective when addressing issues that are deemed contentious for students
26 and teachers (Reygan, 2019; Francis, 2017). Similarly, Banegas, Jacovkis and Romiti (2019)
27 find a place for reflective practice in arguing for the relevance of gender and sexual diversity
28 in TESOL initial English language teacher education in Argentina. Perhaps there is scope for
29 further, long-term research in the role of critically reflective writing, critical literacy
30 classrooms and the territory beyond reason across social issues and educational contexts.

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36 Throughout this article, I have used critically reflective writing to argue for the
37 inclusion of personal, emotive and authentic engagement with social issues as part of
38 everyday classroom practice for critical literacy teachers and learners. The data presented
39 here is limited and illustrates only a fraction of how students might use reflective writing to
40 come to terms with controversial topics, place themselves in and out of systems of power,
41 marginalisation, or subversion, and negotiate the internal contradictions of transformation.
42 However, this data also suggests that there is potential for this practice to have a greater role
43 in classroom practice, a deeper effect on learners' understanding of self and society, and
44 further research on the impact of critically reflective writing in the classroom. Perhaps a
45 sustained practice of critically reflective writing is what is needed, as well as processes of self
46 and peer evaluations that put that writing up for critical analysis.

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Gender intersecting with...		No. of occurrences
Race		1
Sexuality		2
Religion		3
Culture or tradition		4
Age (5)	Childhood	4
	Coming of age	1
Class/ Socio-economic status		0
Place (15)	Home	4
	School	4
	Community	3
	“Society”	3
	World	1
Role models (6)	Family	4
	Community	1
Language (4)	Media	1
	Language use	3

Table 1: *Intersections with Gender*

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