



English Language Teaching (ELT): Obstacles and Solutions

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Abstract

English, a widely spoken global language, is used as a second language worldwide due to its diverse ethnic and linguistic diversity. In India, English serves as a communication tool and a link language for coordination between states. Despite the increasing use of technology in language instruction, it remains ineffective. Students who fail to understand or appreciate the language's utility often pass tests. This article emphasizes the importance of using English as a tool to meet the demands of the business world. It examines the challenges faced by modern ELT teachers and suggests that students should meet their practical needs to become proficient in the language.

Keywords: ELT; Linguistics; Obstacles; Proficiency; Solutions.

1. Introduction

English has gained popularity in India over the past 30 years, particularly among students. However, with the growth of corporate industry and business, there is a rise in insanity in English Language Teaching Institutes, often private, which are merely attempting to embezzle money from the public. Schools and universities often host conferences and seminars, but nothing significant has emerged. Spoken English is the primary language of instruction at these colleges, with little focus on written English. Books are available to improve English pronunciation, accent, rhythm, and intonation. English Language Teaching (ELT) in India has historically been overlooked in curricula, with studying linguistics being considered a distant prospect. Instead, lectures were given on the evolution of the English language through borrowings from Greek, Latin, Scandinavian, French, and Italian. English could be learned as a language through literature, and even senior school students without linguistics classes could write and speak the language correctly and professionally. Language is considered a patterned human behavior, and a scientific study of it is necessary for effective communication in social settings. When a performer's language conduct is externalized or expressed through physical action, it is assumed that there is at

least one other human participant involved. The English language, originally intended to be Received Standard English, is spoken in various forms, with spoken versions being more common. Scottish English is spoken in Great Britain, while Irish and Cockney English are popular in Wales and Cornwall. Queen's English, also known as Standard English, is primarily spoken in London universities. In India, American English is the predominant language, differing from British English in spelling, accent, and thoughts or decisions. The transition from linguistic imperialism to linguistic globalisation has been ongoing for some time [1-5].



Figure 1 Solutions for Learning English



2. Components and Method

The English Language Teaching (ELT) in India, particularly in the Vindhya region, has experienced a decline due to academic issues and the Hindi-English problem. About fifty years ago, the north sought to eliminate English from college and high school curricula, while the south initiated pro-English campaigns. The Indian constitution states that education is a concurrent topic, but persistent agitation led to English language instruction being discontinued in several north Indian states. This has left thousands of competent people in their late 50s and early 60s feeling disadvantaged and powerless. Despite efforts to change the situation, many Indians still view English language instruction as a remnant of colonialism and imperialism, and few understand that English is a universal language. The Indian educational system has been influenced by commissions and committees established after Independence to implement new policies and reform existing ones. The government receives reports from these bodies, which are then implemented to bring about changes, including ELT. However, the curriculum has sometimes undergone abrupt changes, leading to adhocism and improvisation. The proper kind of education is needed for teaching and language acquisition, requiring thorough planning executed with regularity, continuity, consistency, and stability. Education is a discipline that should be respected and not handled carelessly for experimentation. The English Language Teaching (ELT) system in India is sensitive as it incorporates all three human components: child, adolescent, and adult. However, there is no coordination between higher education, primary and secondary education, and elementary and secondary education. This lack of coordination results in a lack of thorough assessment of pupils based on age, ability, motivation, and other factors affecting language learning or acquisition. This system negatively impacts ELT in India. The complexity of governing bodies in the educational system makes understanding and valuing this issue difficult. Organizations like the State Councils of Education and Research Training (SCERT), University Academic Councils (UAC), University Grants Commission (UGC), state department of

education, and the ministry of human resource development are constantly working to update and improve curricula across all subject areas, while also enhancing and rationalizing English Language Teaching (ELT). The study of English literature and language has been hindered by an unhealthy rivalry between those who support literature and language users and language users themselves. This skillfully maintained split harms the study of English literature and language, highlighting the need for better communication and understanding are shown in (Figure 1 & Figure 2).

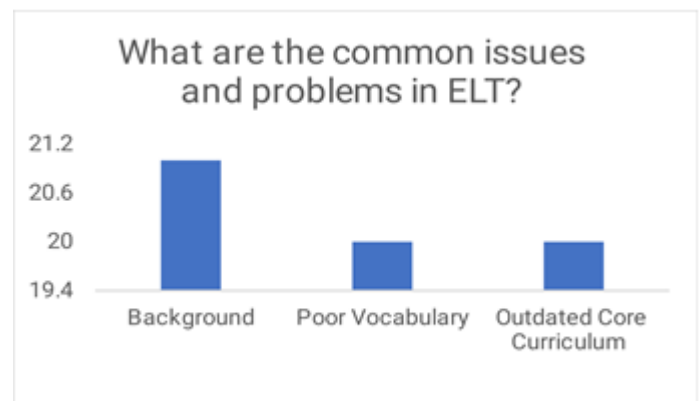


Figure 1 Solutions for Learning English

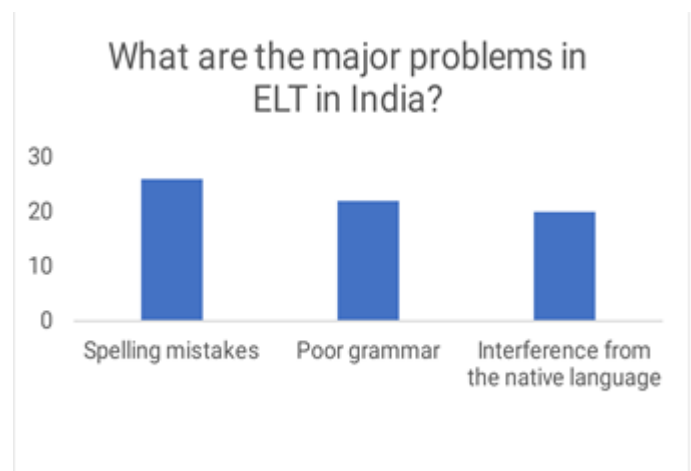


Figure 2 Major Problems in ELT in India

Different learners have varying levels of skill and aptitude, making their selection and choice based on their capacity and maturity. Based on the survey of



English Medium high school level students it is found that though many issues were identified including spelling mistakes, poor grammar, and interference from the native language the common problems faced by students are poor sentence structure understanding, spelling errors, grammatical problems, and lack of focus on writing skills. This instability threatens their ability to improve their language skills. The medium of teaching is irrelevant, but it is clear that students earning higher learning levels are not performing as well as they did during school. This shift in mindset could have major consequences if not addressed quickly [6-9].

3. Framework

Despite various teaching theories and strategies, English language proficiency remains challenging in multilingual and multicultural India. To address this, it is crucial to identify challenges and implement targeted measures for the benefit of current learners and future generations, ensuring effective language acquisition. The study explores the differences in teaching modalities among students and highlights the need for different learning standards. It also highlights that language acquisition varies during different phases due to educational, economic, and societal contexts, highlighting the need for tailored teaching methods to create an engaging experience for both teachers and students. Researchers and analysts must carefully consider the following matters relevant to the current challenging situation to effectively address the aforementioned fundamental difficulties.

1. Language and literature should not be in opposition to each other.
2. Education experts should conduct a comprehensive and objective assessment of the number and quality of students who are truly eager to learn English.
3. The actual situation regarding the number and quality of qualified English language instructors and their ratio must be presented.
4. Organizations should have advanced language labs equipped with advanced equipment and experiments.
5. The ELT is influenced by linguistic theories and concepts in morphology, phonology, phonetics,

syntax, and semantics, affecting both synchronic and diachronic approaches to language study.

6. English language learners in India often speak their local or regional dialects, making it challenging for them to integrate the information provided by their English language teachers, unlike their Western counterparts.
7. Socio-cultural and linguistic awareness are crucial for successful language learning and instruction, requiring direct involvement from parents, teachers, and students [10-13].

4. Tactics

The following strategies are crucial for resolving the current issues.

1. Translation is a demanding language activity that involves translating texts from the source language into the target language, regardless of their length. It requires continuous learning of at least two languages, efficient use of words, idioms, emotional nuances, coherence, and relevance of concepts. It is considered one of the most effective methods for teaching and learning a language.
2. It's crucial to acknowledge the significance of inventions and experiments in the sector, and to broaden our understanding of new ideas. Adopting a blind pursuit of novelty can be detrimental. While English is essential, written language should not be overlooked.
3. To develop a modern and conventional teaching and learning approach for languages, new tactics must be developed, while focusing on fundamental compositions and grammar rather than neglecting them when encouraging students to speak English in class.

Conclusion

Promoting level-appropriate, skill-based habits, such as group discussions and home language instruction, with active parental involvement, can enhance English language teaching and learning. Learners must understand the complexity of language learning and develop speaking and writing abilities independently. Language practice and self-education are independent endeavors, but it is essential not to be too picky or meticulous about language. Pronunciation should not be provided in the same



way as native speakers in terms of communication. The human element should be given the utmost importance in each unique experiment and initiative, as cutting-edge technology may arrive later.

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