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## **INNOVATIVE STRATEGIES FOR TEACHING ENGLISH TO NON-NATIVE SPEAKERS**

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### **Abstract**

This article discusses innovative approaches for teaching English to non-native speakers, emphasizing contemporary, student-centered techniques that improve language learning. Finding successful strategies that go beyond conventional teaching with the goal of enhancing students' engagement, communication abilities, and cultural integration is the goal of the study. The study made clear how important digital technologies, task-based learning, gamification, and content and language integrated learning (CLIL) are to fostering inclusive and dynamic learning environments in the classroom.

The study also investigates the ways in which mindfulness exercises, storytelling, and peer cooperation might lessen language anxiety and increase learner confidence. In order to address the various demands of English language learners, the paper highlights the need of fusing pedagogical innovation with technology. Results indicate that a flexible, integrated approach helps non-native speakers improve socially and emotionally in addition to linguistically.

**Key words:** Non-Native English speaking students, education, best practices, dialects.

## **ANA DİLİ İNGİLİS DİLİ OLMAYANLARA İNGİLİS DİLİNİN ÖYRƏDİLMƏSİNDƏ İNNOVATİV STRATEGİYALAR**

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### **Xülasə**

Məqalədə ana dili ingilis dili olmayanlara ingilis dilini öyrətmək üçün innovativ yanaşmalardan bəhs edilir, dil öyrənməni təkmilləşdirən müasir, tələbəmərkəzli üsullar vurğulanır. Tədqiqatın məqsədi tələbələrin əlaqəsini, ünsiyyət bacarıqlarını və mədəni integrasiyanı artırmaq məqsədi ilə ənənəvi tədrisdən kənara çıxan uğurlu strategiyaların tapılmasıdır. Tədqiqat sinifdə inklüziv və dinamik öyrənmə mühitlərini inkişaf etdirmək üçün rəqəmsal texnologiyaların, tapşırıqlara əsaslanan öyrənmə, oyunlaşdırma və

məzmun və dil integrasiya olunmuş öyrənmənin (CLIL) nə qədər vacib olduğunu aydınlaşdırdı.

Tədqiqat həmçinin zəhinlilik məşqlərinin, hekayələrin izah edilməsinin və həmyaşıdların əməkdaşlığının dil narahatlığını azaltmaq və şagirdin özünə inamını artırmaq yollarını araşdırır. İngilis dili öyrənmələrin müxtəlif tələblərinə cavab vermək üçün məqalə pedaqoji innovasiyaların texnologiya ilə birləşməsinin zəruriliyini vurğulayır. Nəticələr göstərir ki, çevik, integrasiya olunmuş yanaşma ana dili olmayanlara linqvistik cəhətdən əlavə olaraq sosial və emosional cəhətdən də inkişaf etməyə kömək edir.

**Açar sözlər:** ana dili, ingilis dili, təhsil, ən yaxşı təcrübələr, dialektlər.

## **ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ СТРАТЕГИИ ОБУЧЕНИЯ АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ ДЛЯ НЕНОСИТЕЛЕЙ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА**

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### **Резюме**

В статье обсуждаются инновационные подходы к преподаванию английского языка для не носителей языка, при этом особое внимание уделяется современным, ориентированным на учащихся методам, которые улучшают изучение языка. Целью исследования является поиск успешных стратегий, выходящих за рамки обычного обучения, с целью повышения вовлеченности учащихся, коммуникативных способностей и культурной интеграции. Исследование показало, насколько важны цифровые технологии, обучение на основе задач, геймификация, а также интегрированное обучение по содержанию и языку (CLIL) для создания инклюзивной и динамичной среды обучения в классе.

В исследовании также изучаются способы, с помощью которых упражнения на осознанность, рассказывание историй и сотрудничество со сверстниками могут уменьшить языковую тревогу и повысить уверенность учащихся. Чтобы удовлетворить различные потребности изучающих английский язык, в документе подчеркивается необходимость объединения педагогических инноваций с технологиями. Результаты показывают, что гибкий интегрированный подход помогает не носителям языка улучшить социальное и эмоциональное, а также лингвистическое развитие.

**Ключевые слова:** студенты, не являющиеся носителями английского языка, образование, лучшие практики, диалекты.

### **Introduction**

To guarantee that students not only acquire the language but also have the self-assurance to use it successfully in everyday contexts, teaching English to non-native

speakers calls for imagination, perseverance, and a variety of teaching techniques. The dynamic requirements of today's learners cannot be satisfied by traditional approaches like rote memorizing of vocabulary lists or grammatical rules. Giving kids the ability to communicate across cultures and settings is crucial as the globe grows more linked. In order to make English learning interesting, dynamic, and applicable to students' daily lives, innovative teaching techniques are essential. Teachers may foster an atmosphere where students feel inspired, empowered, and secure in their language skills by combining technology, task-based learning, cultural immersion, and cooperative activities.

Fair Instructional Strategies for Non-Native English Speakers Speaking many languages is a fantastic advantage for students since it makes it possible to communicate with more people worldwide. It is evident, therefore, that the educational system is designed with fully fluent English speakers in mind. One of the most important aspects of building intercultural competency via communication is teaching a foreign language. Developing intercultural communication skills is the goal of teaching English as a foreign language (EFL) in non-English speaking countries (NESC). EFL is taught at universities to help students succeed academically and professionally as well as to facilitate sociocultural contacts and mobility. However, research suggests that students studying EFL at NESC could struggle with issues related to syntax, grammar. Nonetheless, research has indicated that EFL students in NESC could struggle with grammatical, syntactic, and diction issues; therefore, the growth of their cognitive abilities is essential to comprehending and gaining proficiency in foreign languages.

**Challenges Non-Native English Speakers Face.** There are still a lot of inequalities in the educational system for non-native English speakers, even with the continuous reform movement. Each non-native English speaker need individualized and customized education from their teachers. Teachers must also keep in mind that they should create a classroom environment where students feel comfortable making errors. “Early acquisition can be hindered in settings where the language user is frequently corrected or reprimanded for incorrect speech; it is enhanced by adults’ eager attention to and acceptance of the child’s language use”. Language anxiety is another issue that non-native English speakers encounter when using their new language.

There are special possibilities and problems when teaching English to non-native speakers. It's critical to use creative teaching techniques in order to properly engage pupils and support their fluency development. Here are some innovative methods that can improve your teaching.

**1. Task-Based Learning (TBL).** Task-Based Learning (TBL) is a dynamic teaching approach that emphasizes using language in real-world contexts through activities. Students participate in activities that demand the usage of English in real-world situations rather than only memorizing grammatical principles. Tasks could include, for instance, surveying people, organizing a vacation, or resolving an issue. This approach

promotes dialogue and assists students in realizing the value of language in everyday situations.

**2. Gamification.** One excellent method to make learning English enjoyable and interesting is to include games in your classes. Gamified components are used in tools like Kahoot, Quizlet, and Duolingo to promote competition, teamwork, and immediate feedback. By making learning enjoyable, students are more likely to engage and remember vocabulary, grammatical rules, and pronunciation. Gamification is particularly effective in fostering a laid-back environment where kids are at ease making errors and growing from them.

**3. Interactive Digital Resources.** When it comes to teaching languages, technology may be revolutionary. Students may practice English in a range of settings including interactive applications, online classes, and language exchange sites. Immersion language experiences are made possible by new technologies like virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR). Students can practice language skills in situational scenarios by using virtual reality (VR) to take them to English-speaking surroundings, such virtual tours of museums or cultural events.

**4. Flipped Classroom.** The flipped classroom concept changes the conventional paradigm by assigning readings or films for students to watch at home while class time is devoted to interactive exercises, debates, and activities. Students may practice speaking and listening in class using this method, which also provides them greater influence over their education. Instead of wasting time on simple explanations, teachers may concentrate on fixing problems and responding to inquiries.

**5. Blended Learning.** With blended learning, students may study at their own speed by combining conventional in-person education with online learning. It accommodates a variety of learning styles and offers flexibility. Online discussion boards, individualized assignments, and progress tracking are all available to teachers. This method works especially well for students with different skill levels or those who want more practice.

**6. Cultural Immersion Activities.** Culture and language acquisition are inextricably linked. Students are better able to engage with the language when cultural immersion chances are provided in the classroom. You may provide culinary instruction, music, movies, and even virtual tours to English-speaking nations in English. Students' comprehension of the richness and context of the language is improved by these exercises, which expose them to a variety of dialects, idioms, and slang.

**7. Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL).** CLIL blends language learning with English-language topic learning. By teaching science, history, and math in English, this approach enables pupils to acquire the language and the material at the same time. For older pupils or those getting ready for academic pursuits in English, CLIL is very helpful. This method encourages students to use English in a range of circumstances and aids in reinforcing terminology unique to the subject.

**8. Peer Teaching and Collaborative Learning.** Students can effectively reinforce their knowledge while assisting others through peer teaching. Students with varying language proficiency levels can work together and learn from one another. Students reinforce their own comprehension by elucidating ideas to their friends. Discussions, role-playing, and group projects all serve to strengthen this dynamic. This method boosts self-esteem and motivates pupils to take charge of their education.

**9. Storytelling and Creative Writing.** Students' creativity and language skills are enhanced when they are encouraged to create tales, autobiographies, or even cartoons in English. By stimulating the imagination, storytelling improves the enjoyment and memorability of language acquisition. Additionally, it gives pupils the opportunity to try out vocabulary and grammar in context. Writing assignments that are shared with classmates at the end of the process provide interest and focus.

**10. Focus on Communication, Not Perfection.** When there is a need to know, an opportunity to attempt, and the flexibility to make mistakes without facing consequences, acquisition happens most successfully [Nessel & Dixon, 2008; Gary, 1978:185-199]. Instead of pressuring kids to learn English, teachers should let them make errors and learn on their own. Children may find learning English intimidating, and educators should remind students that language development takes time. When students were asked about their classroom anxiety related to learning a new language, the researchers discovered that: "Teacher academic support was positively correlated with student comfort with English-language learning, and negatively correlated with speech anxiety and fear of negative evaluation as well as fear of failing the class" [Huang et al., 2010:35]. This statement comes to an understanding that in order to eradicate speech anxiety and provide children with a secure environment in which to practice, teacher assistance is crucial. Teachers must assist non-native English speakers in reducing their speech anxiety if they are to thrive in the classroom. A more secure and effective learning environment is produced in the classroom when non-native speakers' anxiety is reduced.

Addressing the difficulties caused by the differences between the target language (L1) and English is sometimes a need in teaching non-native English speakers. English poses significant challenges for learners, particularly for those whose native tongues have different structures, due to its complex syntax, inconsistent pronunciation patterns, and unpredictable grammatical rules. For example, the significant distinctions between the Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) sentence structure of English and other languages may cause misunderstandings regarding word order and syntax [Ellis, 2008:133]. Because English contains a wide variety of phonemes that are absent from other languages, pronunciation is another major problem for learners.

L1 interference is the term used when learners apply patterns and conventions from their native tongue to English, which typically results in chronic mistakes. For example, because English articles follow different grammatical rules, Spanish speakers could have trouble understanding them. These fossilized errors might hinder students' attempts to

become fluent speakers if they are not fixed. According to Gass and Selinker [2008:118], L1 interference is one of the most common reasons why second language learning errors occur, and as a result, specialized intervention is required to avoid and fix such errors.

Cultural differences also affect classroom dynamics. Children from several cultures are raised with the belief that they should only answer to their instructors when requested to. Western educational models, on the other hand, encourage active participation and group debates. Teachers must find ways to progressively introduce students to the more complex aspects of learning English since it can be challenging for non-native speakers to adapt to these new requirements. Hofstede's theory of cultural dimensions states that learners' approaches to learning are influenced by the power differential and individualism/collectivism of other cultures. Teachers must thus take cultural sensitivity into account while creating their lesson plans [Hofstede, 200:15-41].

Differentiated education is one of the most crucial tactics for satisfying the diverse needs of ESL students. It comprises modifying teaching methods, materials, and assessment protocols to accommodate the range of learning styles and ability levels found in the classroom. Differentiated teaching enables teachers to provide advanced students with tailored learning opportunities while simultaneously supporting those who may be struggling, claims Tomlinson [2014:63]. In the context of ESL, differentiation may take many different forms. For example, it might involve modifying assignments based on students' language level, providing additional support for less proficient students, or assigning extension tasks to more advanced learners.

**Teaching Communicative Languages (CLT).** Communicative Language Teaching (CLT), a student-centered approach, places a strong emphasis on using language for intentional communication. CLT emphasizes the useful use of language in real-world situations rather than only teaching vocabulary or grammatical rules. According to Richards (2006, 47), CLT helps students improve their accuracy and fluency by putting them through activities that replicate authentic communication scenarios. Using technology in ESL instruction has several benefits, particularly in terms of satisfying the diverse needs of non-native speakers. Digital technology, such as online collaboration platforms, multimedia resources, and language learning software, can enhance students' educational experiences by providing personalized and interactive practice opportunities. When students used technology in their language instruction, their linguistic proficiency and engagement increased dramatically, claim Warschauer and Healey [1998:57-71].

### **Conclusion**

Creative methods of teaching English to non-native speakers involve more than simply games or technology; they call for a mental adjustment. You may help your pupils connect with the language more deeply by utilizing collaborative learning strategies, embracing cultural diversity, integrating real-world problems, and making learning enjoyable. Making studying English engaging, fun, and meaningful is the aim in order to

enable students to speak with confidence in any situation. The current study provides light on the difficulties non-native English speakers encounter while instructing students in the language in classrooms. The study draws attention to the major obstacles that prevent pupils from receiving high-quality English language instruction. These obstacles include low student motivation for learning English, a lack of English-relevant teaching resources, poor school facilities, low academic literacy among non-native English teachers, inadequate training in English teaching and learning, and little exposure to English outside of the classroom. These ideas include (a) raising the standard of English language instruction, (b) helping non-native English teachers become more literate in both English and local-national languages, (c) encouraging their active involvement in academic settings, and (d) revamping the English curriculum by altering the position of English in the elementary school setting. These suggestions help guide future studies and guide policy choices aimed at raising the standard of English language instruction in classrooms.

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