

# *Challenges in Teaching English to Young Learners: Global Perspectives and Local Realities*

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Drawing on data from a recent research international research project, this article focuses on the challenges faced by teachers of English to young learners against the backdrop of the global rise of English. A mixed-methods approach was used to obtain the data, including a survey, which was completed by 4,459 teachers worldwide, and case studies, including observations and interviews with teachers, in five different primary schools in five different countries. A number of challenges emerged as affecting large numbers of teachers in different educational contexts, namely, teaching speaking, motivation, differentiating learning, teaching large classes, discipline, teaching writing, and teaching grammar. Importantly, some of these challenges have not been highlighted in the literature on young learner teaching to date. Other challenges are more localised, such as developing teachers' English competence. The article argues that teacher education should focus less on introducing teachers to general approaches to English language teaching and more on supporting teachers to meet the challenges that they have identified.

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The widespread introduction of languages in primary schools has been described by Johnstone (2009) as “possibly the world’s biggest policy development in education” (p. 33), with English being the language most commonly introduced. There are several reasons for this trend. First, it is often assumed that it is better to begin learning languages early (Y. Hu, 2007; Nunan, 2003). Second, economic globalisation has resulted in the widespread use of English and many governments believe it is essential to have an English-speaking workforce in order to compete (Enever & Moon, 2009; Gimenez, 2009; Y. Hu, 2007). Third, parents want their children to develop English skills to benefit from new world orders and put

pressure on governments to introduce English to younger children (Enever & Moon, 2009; Gimenez, 2009).

In parallel with this expansion, there has been increasing criticism of the growth of English as a global lingua franca, in particular the political and social implications. Publications by Block, Gray, and Holborow (2012), Coleman (2011), Edge (2006), and Kumaravadivelu (2011) have all challenged understandings of the place of English, how it has reached its current level of popularity, whose interests the rise of English serves, and the status of different world Englishes. Such discussions call into question the underlying premises on which the introduction of learning English at an early age are predicated (see also Pillar & Cho, 2013). Edge (2006) and Kumaravadivelu (2011) in particular are also highly critical of wholesale adoption of Western approaches to language teaching which support the spread of English while ensuring Western countries continue to benefit from it. Against this background, teachers of young learners around the world must daily fulfil the tasks of instructing their students, often being required to use a pedagogic approach which is alien to many, and having to persuade their students of the value of learning English.

The research reported here is part of a larger study, which investigated global practices in teaching young learners. The ensuing report (Garton, Copland, & Burns, 2011) focused on how policy affects young learner classrooms, the pedagogic approaches used by teachers globally, and how teachers understand their roles and responsibilities in the young learner classroom, amongst other things. This article draws on further data from the study to identify the challenges faced by teachers of primary English both globally, across the total number of countries involved in the study, and more locally in five of these countries located in different continents. Our aim is to portray overall trends but also to explore local variations and possible reasons for these variations. Specifically, this research responds to two research questions:

1. What are teachers' perceptions of the challenges they face in teaching English to young learners?
2. What challenges are experienced globally and locally?

## **CHALLENGES IN TEACHING ENGLISH TO YOUNG LEARNERS**

The literature on teaching English to young learners has identified a number of pressing challenges. One is that English is often introduced as a compulsory subject at primary school without due

consideration of who will teach it. In some countries a severe shortage of trained primary school teachers of English is reported (G. Hu, 2005; Y. Hu, 2007; Nunan, 2003; Nur, 2003). Teachers may therefore find themselves teaching English either without adequate training in teaching young learners in general or in teaching English to young learners in particular. The situation is especially acute in poor or rural areas.

One of the most complex of the policy decisions affecting young learner classrooms concerns pedagogy. The spread of English as a *lingua franca* has given rise to the belief that learners need to acquire communication skills rather than knowledge about English. As a result, recent young learner curricula have emphasised communicative competence. In East Asia, this has often led to the introduction of some form of communicative language teaching (CLT) or task-based learning and teaching (TBLT), for example, in Korea (Ahn, 2011; Li, 1998; Mitchell & Lee, 2003), Hong Kong (Carless, 2004; Tinker Sachs, 2009), China (G. Hu, 2002), and Thailand (Prapaisit de Segovia & Hardison, 2008). However, teachers may find it challenging to introduce these new approaches for several reasons. As Enever and Moon (2009) point out, CLT is a pedagogical approach developed in Western countries to teach adults in small, well-equipped classrooms. It may not, therefore, be appropriate for teaching large groups of children in classrooms where resources are limited. Furthermore, as teachers may receive only basic training in the underpinning theory and practical applications, they may struggle to implement it effectively (Butler, 2005; Littlewood, 2007). The introduction of TBLT has been beset with similar problems (Carless, 2004; Littlewood, 2007). These imported approaches can conflict with educational traditions, or what Jin and Cortazzi (2003, p. 132) call “cultures of learning” (see, e.g., Baker, 2008; Littlewood, 2007).

Linked to policies about pedagogy is the issue of resources. In some countries such as South Korea (Butler, 2004) and Malaysia (Pandian, 2003) textbooks are prescribed. In other countries, teachers can choose from government-approved books, for example, in Singapore (Mee, 2003) and in China (G. Hu, 2005). Given the global prevalence of early English learning, it is a matter of concern that in many countries appropriate books are either not available (Hoque, 2009; Y. Hu, 2007; Mathew & Pani, 2009) or are not used in the classroom (İnal, 2009; Nunan, 2003).

Other resources may also be unavailable in primary schools. In Li’s (1998) study South Korean teachers complained that there was insufficient funding for the equipment and facilities needed for learner-centred teaching, a point also made by İnal (2009) for Turkish teachers. While technology to support English teaching has clearly

developed greatly in recent years, teachers have not always been able to access its benefits.

Another potential challenge for teachers concerns the level of English they require. Teachers' low proficiency levels, or their lack of confidence in their ability, is consistently identified in the literature (see, e.g., Ahn, 2011; Ghatage, 2009; Kuchah, 2009; Littlewood, 2007). Many teachers believe that CLT demands particular classroom procedures, such as teaching in the target language, which causes anxiety and leads to teachers' questioning their competence, particularly their speaking and listening skills (Kuchah, 2009).

In many parts of the world, large classes are a common challenge (Ho, 2003; Shamim, 2012; Wedgwood, 2007), causing teachers to believe it is difficult or impossible to introduce learner-centred teaching because, for example, they cannot closely monitor students' language use (Li, 1998) or introduce pairwork and groupwork (Hoque, 2009). A related issue is the problem of control and discipline (Butler, 2005; Littlewood, 2007); Carless (2004) argues that the noise produced during speaking activities can be problematic when the local preference is for quiet and orderly classrooms.

It can also be difficult to motivate learners. In many EFL contexts, particularly in rural areas, children may struggle to understand the relevance of learning English as they have little contact with speakers of the language (Ho, 2003; Li, 1998).

Government policies and curricula that typically advocate teaching communicatively are often incompatible with the demands of national examinations (Li, 1998; Littlewood, 2007) which often focus on grammar and vocabulary. Commentators such as Kunnan (2005) have noted the tendency to "teach to the test"... with less time devoted to activities that are not part of the test" (p. 786). This backwash/wash-back effect may have more impact at secondary level (Gorsuch, 2000), although it has been identified at primary level too (e.g., İnal, 2009).

Having highlighted the key challenges identified in the literature, the research methodology and procedures of the current study are now presented.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

A mixed-methods approach was adopted for the study (see, e.g., Richards, Ross, & Seedhouse, 2012). Johnson, Onwuegbuzie, and Turner (2007) argue that mixed-methods research "combines elements of qualitative and quantitative research approaches (e.g., use of qualitative and quantitative viewpoints, data collection, analysis, inference techniques) for the broad purpose of breadth and depth of

understanding and corroboration” (p. 123). In line with Morse (2010), a QUAN-*qual* design was adopted, where QUAN represents quantitative methods and comprises the core component, in this instance a survey. The *qual* component is the supplementary approach and comprises data from an open question on the survey filtered by country, and observations of and interviews with five teachers of young learners in five international locations.

The mixed-methods approach allows for a framework of reference that acknowledges both the global and the local. The survey provides global results across 142 countries and uncovers the major challenges in teaching young learners as reported by the 4,459 teachers who responded. The qualitative data illustrate the variation in challenges that can occur at the local level, which can be compared to the global.

The cross-sectional survey drew on nonprobability “convenience” sampling.<sup>1</sup> The survey was provided both electronically through Survey Monkey, and via hard copy to accommodate teachers who had limited or no access to the Internet (the data on the hard copy questionnaires were later transferred to electronic format). This approach allowed for large and geographically diverse samples of data to be collected in an efficient, economic, and standardised manner (de Vaus, 2002; Dörnyei, 2009).

In relation to this study, the disadvantages of opportunistic sampling need to be recognised. The survey reflects reported practices only and cannot claim to be representative because of the unevenness of responses across countries. This type of sampling also does not provide a standard ratio of respondents to the number of employed primary school teachers in a country. However, increasingly, opportunistic sampling is acknowledged as common in studies of this kind (see, e.g., Williams, Burden, & Lanvers, 2002) as it is intended to fit the purpose of providing illustrative and nongeneralizable portrayals of respondents’ viewpoints (Reis & Judd, 2000).

Here, we focus on two sections of the survey. The first is a ranking question in which teachers were asked to order interventions which would “most improve learning and teaching” in their own context. This question aimed to uncover areas that teachers might consider problematic and therefore locally challenging. The content for the ranked items was taken from the literature discussed above and comprised the following: better access to resources such as books and materials (Hoque, 2009; Mathew & Pani, 2009), fewer tests and exams (Littlewood, 2007), better access to new technologies such as DVDs or computers (Ghatage, 2009), training in new language teaching methodologies

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<sup>1</sup> The distribution of the survey was facilitated through local offices of the British Council, who funded the research, and the researchers’ professional contacts.

(Ahn, 2011; Prapaisit de Segovia & Hardison, 2008), improvement in own level of English (Butler, 2004; Kuchah, 2009), smaller classes (Shamim, 2012; Wedgwood, 2007), starting English at an earlier age (Enever & Moon, 2009), and more hours of English (Pinter, 2006). The responses were then analysed descriptively using a Survey Monkey tool.

The second section of the survey data of interest is an open question which asked teachers, "Which aspect or aspects of your job do you find the most challenging?" This question attracted 1,931 responses. Given the large number, a corpus tool was considered the most appropriate for analysis. First, the responses were collated and then spelling mistakes corrected using Word 2010. Through repeatedly reading the data, frequently used key words were identified, such as *discipline*, *motivation* and *grammar*. Wordsmith was used to search for these key words and to create the preliminary categories. Further categories were created through searching the remaining data and identifying further key words. If more than one challenge was included in the response, each challenge identified was categorised separately. All items were considered, although this resulted in some categories with very small numbers (for example, both *after school activities* and *appreciation* only featured twice in each case). The researchers carefully examined the resulting concordance lines and removed statements which appeared in more than one category. A chi-square test was then administered which found that the results were statistically significant and showed that informants preferred some categories over others and that the measures, therefore, did not occur by chance.

We observed and conducted interviews with five teachers, who had completed the survey, in five different countries: Colombia, Italy, South Korea, Tanzania, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). (The countries were chosen to include major continents so as to give illustrations from diverse perspectives across the world.) We then combined the findings from these qualitative data with the survey responses which had been filtered for each individual country to produce five separate accounts. For the purposes of this article, we regard these as localised exemplifications and use the term *case study* to refer to them.

We used a consistent methodology in all five locations. First, teachers were approached either because they had been suggested by local contacts or because they had indicated in the survey that they were willing to be observed. They were then asked in an initial interview for preliminary information about the class/students, the purpose and plans for the lesson, and for any other information relevant to the observation. They also provided relevant documents (policy and syllabus documents and classroom materials). Depending on the teacher's availability, at least one lesson was observed in each site and each observation was audiorecorded. The researcher made notes at

the site and later wrote them up as field notes. After the observations, further interviews were conducted. Transcripts were made of all the interviews.

In order to analyse the data, we first filtered the results from the closed question and from the open question by country to identify the local challenges. Then, we examined field notes and interview transcripts to identify the challenges faced by the five individual teachers.<sup>2</sup>

## FINDINGS

Before discussing the survey results, demographic information is warranted in order to understand in more detail the characteristics of the questionnaire respondents. The great majority were female (80.4%). Most worked in state schools (approximately 68%), with 27% working in the private sector and the rest choosing nonspecified “other.” Seventy-four percent of schools were located in urban areas. Regarding the teachers’ ages, approximately a third were in their 30s while just over a quarter were in their 20s and a quarter in their 40s. Over half had been teaching English for less than ten years and over two thirds had been teaching English to young learners for less than ten years. In terms of education, approximately 73% had at least a bachelor’s degree.

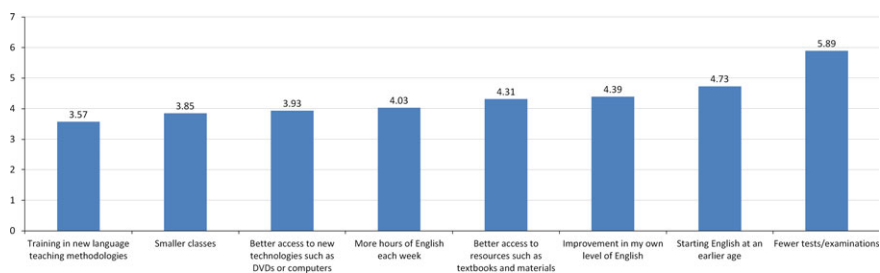
### Teachers’ Perceptions of the Challenges

The first research question asked: What are teachers’ perceptions of the challenges they face in teaching English to young learners? An initial indication of the challenges faced is shown in the results from the ranking question (see Figure 1).

It can be seen from Figure 1, where columns on the left represent the most important and those on the right the least important, that fewer tests and examinations is considered the least important factor in improving learning and teaching to a noticeable extent. Starting English at an earlier age is considered the second least important overall, while better access to paper-based resources and improvement in levels of English attract a similar number of responses but are still considered less important than other factors.

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<sup>2</sup> The researchers followed the ethical guidelines for research of the British Association for Applied Linguistics (2006), including informed participant consent, with participants being assured of anonymity and confidentiality. Full ethical approval was also secured from the Ethics Committee of the researchers’ institute. Full details of the research design can be found in Garton et al. (2011).



**FIGURE 1. Results from closed question: Ranking of factors that would improve learning and teaching**

Training in new language teaching methodologies is ranked as the most important globally, by a fairly sizeable margin. Smaller classes, better access to new technologies, and more hours of English attracted similar numbers of responses and were also considered important by teachers. These results will be discussed in further detail below.

More in-depth information about teachers' perceptions of the challenges they face was obtained from the open question, which asked "Which aspect or aspects of your job do you find the most challenging?" (see Figure 2). The category that attracted the most comments was *speaking problems*, with 254 comments. This category comprised teaching speaking in general (143) and teaching pronunciation in particular. This was followed by the general category of discipline problems (179), which included *discipline problems* (77), *behaviour problems* (55), and *classroom management* (47). Then came *motivation* (168) and next *differentiation* (166), in which was grouped *different/mixed levels/abilities/aptitudes/abilities* (65), *weak students* (33), *learners with problems/difficulties* (29), *meeting students' needs* (19), *individual differences*(12), and *special needs* (8). *Writing* was in fifth place with 141 comments divided between *teaching writing* (125) and *spelling* (16). *Grammar* and *class size* each attracted 109 comments.

Below we discuss the specific challenges which were perceived by teachers as most important. We include comments from responding teachers, which are quoted verbatim.

**Speaking.** The challenge most frequently identified was teaching speaking. Previous research has identified teachers' level of English (see, for example, Ahn, 2011; Ghatage, 2009; Kuchah, 2009) and language teaching methodologies (for example, Ahn, 2011; Carless, 2004; Ho, 2003; Tinker Sachs, 2009) as being problematic. However, the challenges of teaching speaking as a skill until now have not been identified.



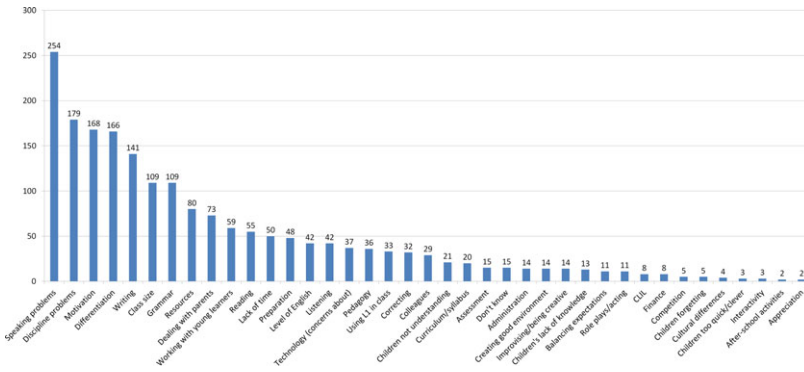


FIGURE 2. Challenges identified by teachers in response to open question.

The most common comments were about getting children to speak; for example, “making them speak and persuade them that speaking English is something they are able to do.” It could be that many children are reluctant to speak in front of their classmates, particularly in a foreign language, as it can be extremely face-threatening.

There were also several comments which focused on creating an English-only classroom: “Make them communicate only in English in the classroom with me and their peers.” This theme was picked up in *using L1 in class*, where 13 of 33 comments complained about students translating from one language to another or using their first language (L1) in class, and in *pronunciation*, where teachers stated it was difficult to teach “good,” “correct,” and “perfect” pronunciation. Recent research is critical of the target language-only approach, suggesting it does not represent the multilingual realities of many children (see, e.g., Creese & Blackledge, 2010; García, 2009) and that the students’ first language can play a strong pedagogic role in teaching the target language (e.g., Butzkamm, 2003; Macaro, 2005). There is also much criticism of the view that learners should aim for *native-speaker-like* production (see, e.g., Jenkins, 2000). Nevertheless, both positions seem to be prevalent among a number of survey respondents and in the five classes we observed, where very little first language was used, even when the teacher’s English was not strong.

**Discipline.** Discipline attracted the second-largest group of comments. Discipline problems were linked to the age and sex of the students, differentiation, parental attitudes, inexperience, not sharing the learners’ first language, and keeping the students motivated. For example, one teacher commented, “Discipline, as I am teaching in a boys school,” and another stated, “Unruly children who lack discipline

from home is a major challenge.” The teachers we observed also raised the issue of discipline and used various strategies for maintaining it.

**Motivation.** Both the number and type of comments about motivation tended to contradict many lay (and indeed informed) ideas that young learners of English are intrinsically motivated and keen to learn. This comment expressed common concerns: “How to motivate students and make them love English.” In line with previous research (Ho, 2003; Li, 1998) some teachers believe that young learners do not understand the purpose of learning English, an attitude which may be exacerbated by their parents (“Parents’ motivation, respect and importance given to learning English”). The teachers seem to feel a strong sense of responsibility to motivate students, which can mean they expend a good deal of energy, both in planning a range of activities and in classroom teaching. Certainly in the classes we observed teachers worked very hard both before and during class to ensure the lesson was well-organised, involving, and focused.

**Differentiation.** The fourth-largest category is differentiation, meaning that many teachers are dealing with students who are at different stages of learning and have different individual needs. Specifically, students are often perceived as not being strong at learning languages, or having a special educational need of some description. In the *weak students* category, teachers often conflated weakness with motivation, as in the comment “Teaching weak students who don’t want to learn English.” In the *learners with problems/difficulties* category, some teachers mentioned particular learning problems such as dyslexia and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), although in general problems were not specified. These comments reveal a complex picture of teachers’ attitudes to young children learning English. Sometimes the child is labelled as the problem (for example, a “weak” student) whereas for others it is responding to children that is considered problematic (for example, “preparing for different levels of attainment”). A number of comments revealed that children’s knowledge of English may differ because some attend private English language classes outside school. Lamb (2011), Seargeant and Erling (2011), and Chakraborty and Kapur (2008) have recently argued that uneven access to English is widening the gap between rich and poor; this study develops understanding in this area by uncovering the effects of differentiation on state school classrooms and the challenges it poses to teachers.

**Writing.** Given that many children will be learning a new script when learning English, it is not surprising that writing also presents a challenge. Moreover, many children are learning to write both in Eng-

lish and in their first language, which means they are developing literacy in two languages simultaneously. Two aspects of writing concerned teachers in particular (apart from spelling, which taxes teachers of children learning English as a first language too): teaching children to write *correctly*, and teaching them to write *creatively*. Certainly, in our observations we witnessed both kinds of writing. The first, which generally involved copying from the board, filling in gaps, or writing controlled sentences, was generally successful, although often done quite slowly and with some effort. Creative writing, by which we mean activities in which children were required to draw on both their linguistic resources and their imaginations to write either stories or compose sentences around a topic area, tested children to a far greater extent. Many children seemed unable to complete these kinds of tasks and others were not even able to begin them. Creative writing of this kind is often highly prized in Western primary education as a means of helping students to express themselves and to enjoy writing. It could be that teachers are adopting this communicative pedagogy wholesale, but perhaps without much success.

**Grammar.** Another key issue was *teaching grammar* (109 comments). Although many teachers identified “grammar” as a challenge without further explanation, comments such as the following were not uncommon: “To explain difficult grammar categories (e.g., the difference between the present perfect and the past simple)”;

“In my personal opinion is grammar aspect because children become bored when teachers try to teach in this way.” The fact that young learners between 7 and 11 are being taught grammar is of particular interest. Given their age, the amount of English teaching they are receiving each week (usually less than two hours), and that they are often in large mixed-level classes, the value of explicit grammar teaching might be questioned; yet as several comments show, it is clearly an aspect of some teachers’ practice.

Of course, there may be good reasons for focusing on grammar. Cameron (2001) notes that some children benefit from “skilful grammar teaching” (p. 121). Similarly, Pinter (2011), reviewing a study by Harley (1998), which examined focus-on-form in a Grade 2 immersion class of L2 French in Canada, concluded that “children were able to focus on form and derive benefits from an approach that focuses on grammar” (p. 107).

**Class size.** In the ranking question, class size was identified as the second most important factor in improving teaching and learning in schools. While it is raised again in the open responses, it is not given the same prominence as other challenges, with only 109

comments (maybe because teachers felt it had already been addressed in the ranking question). Class size is clearly more salient in state schools than in private schools, where numbers are generally lower; and as suggested in this comment, class size might be indicative of other issues: “Big size class, poor teaching and learning conditions.” As mentioned above, class size is often linked to behaviour problems and also exacerbates issues arising from heterogeneous levels.

## Global and Local Challenges

The results so far provide a global snapshot of teachers’ views. However, the global level may or may not reflect local practices, which are likely to vary according to particular contextual influences. In this section, therefore, we examine similarities and differences among the five country locations in order to respond to the second question: What challenges are experienced by teachers of young learners globally and locally?

**Results from quantitative data.** Table 1 shows the results of the ranking question for each country. In line with global responses, teachers across all five countries indicated that fewer tests and examinations were least likely to improve learning and teaching and therefore were far less of a challenge than other factors. Also relatively compatible was the importance of training in language teaching methodologies. Italy, the UAE, Colombia, and South Korea all ranked this factor as first or second. For teachers in these four countries, better access to resources such as textbooks and materials was similarly ranked to the global response. The exception was Tanzania, where teachers ranked this factor second, probably because even basic resources are scarce in many primary classrooms.

More obvious variation can be seen in teachers’ attitudes to more hours of English. While Colombia, South Korea, and the UAE show similar results to the global survey, in Italy and Tanzania more hours is less important. Likewise, teachers in Italy, the UAE, and Colombia show similar attitudes to better access to new technologies, ranking it either second or third. Of note, South Korea and Tanzania both rank this factor sixth, presumably for very different reasons: in the former, classrooms are already well-resourced with new technology, but in Tanzania access to technology is extremely limited and therefore likely to be considered by teachers as a remote though desirable possibility.

Differences also characterise starting English earlier. South Korea, the UAE, Colombia, and Italy follow the global trend in ranking it as

TABLE 1

Results From Closed Question: Ranking of Factors That Would Improve Learning and Teaching, by Country

Factors (listed in global order; see Figure 1)	Italy N = 555	UAE N = 70	Tanzania N = 58	Colombia N = 182	South Korea N = 125
1. Training in new language teaching methodologies	2	2	4	1	2
2. Smaller classes	4	1	5	7	1
3. Better access to new technologies	3	3	6	2	6
4. More hours of English	6	5	7	4	4
5. Better access to resources	5	4	2	6	5
6. Improvement in level of English	1	7	3	3	3
7. Starting English at an earlier age	7	6	1	5	7
8. Fewer tests and examinations	8	8	8	8	8

relatively unimportant. The exception again is Tanzania, where it is ranked first, perhaps because of the tradition there of using English as the medium of instruction (Coleman, 2011) and the pressure teachers feel to complete the syllabus, but also because of changes in language education policy (Garton et al., 2011).

The *small classes* factor shows considerable variation against the global survey and among the five countries. In the UAE, where most classes are relatively small (20+), it was ranked first. In contrast, in Colombia, where classes are generally large (30+), and in Tanzania, where they are very large (40+), smaller classes are not judged as important as many other factors. This finding illustrates the complex interplay of local realities and educational norms where notions of acceptable classroom behaviour and classroom roles may vary.

In the global survey, *improvement to my own level of English* was ranked sixth, whereas three of the five countries (South Korea, Tanzania, and Colombia) ranked it third and Italy ranked it first. One explanation may be that when the policy to introduce English was introduced, many Italian teachers had limited English skills but were required to teach it. South Korea experienced a similar situation until recently, when policy dictated that all teachers of English must be qualified. In the UAE, however, this factor ranked seventh, possibly because of the reliance on expatriate teaching staff.

### Results from case studies

**Colombia.** Of 122 Colombian open responses, teachers highlighted developing speaking (18) as the greatest challenge. A number

focused on pronunciation, for example, “Help them to improve their pronunciation and avoid Colombian accents and intonation when speaking.” The second largest category was differentiation (14), which elicited comments about level as well as ability. One teacher wrote, “Helping students with learning disabilities. However, I try connecting with them and challenge myself to help them improve their results.” This was followed by inadequate resources (14) and teaching writing (10). Although, in line with global responses, motivation and discipline were also mentioned, Colombian teachers mainly appear concerned about developing productive skills and the lack of resources to assist them.

These concerns were echoed during a classroom observation conducted in an urban primary school in a low socioeconomic area on the outskirts of the capital. The Grade 4 class consisted of 32 children aged 8–9 years. The teacher moved from room to room, bringing materials or equipment with him. He lamented that students’ exposure to English was very limited: “Grade 4, have two sessions. The class is 55 minutes ... but in third grade and fifth grade and pre-school, only one a week, so they have very few chance.” The reasons were that the school operated a morning and afternoon shift, English staffing was restricted, and the school could not afford more teachers. He saw restricted hours as a major challenge to effective learning: “It would be wonderful to have more teachers and the best situation is that the children have every day the English class, because English is hard to learn.” Another challenge was access to materials, especially technology: “I would like to have more materials. For example, I asked the director to give me a computer ... but it is just expensive. We have materials, but they cannot write on the books so I give them photocopies.” Discipline was also sometimes a challenge: “The big challenge that I face in my class are when I find difficult students, that don’t obey.” Classroom observation showed that students were indeed noisy, with many wriggling in their seats and chatting as he taught. However, most also appeared reasonably focused on the tasks which centred on comparison of adjectives (bigger, smaller, fatter, thinner), probably because the teacher worked hard to vary activities: “I tried to do different activities, songs and dialogues and writing exercises and puzzles, and I pasted pictures on the blackboard for the students to learn comparatives.” He saw discipline as linked to challenges to motivate students, especially given some reluctance to learn English: “Teacher, I think I will never go abroad.” He also saw motivation as his responsibility to make classes appealing and purposeful.

*Italy.* Of the 333 comments from Italy, teaching speaking was reported as the greatest challenge, with 52 responses, reflecting the

global trend. The second major challenge, which did not figure in the global responses, was Italian teachers' concern about their own levels of English. Of 45 answers on this issue, 28 focus on their spoken English. The other responses referred to lack of knowledge about English (6) and a general need to improve their English (11). One teacher wrote: "In my opinion, it's very hard to speak English all the lesson." Motivation was the third most common challenge, with 41 responses, again following the global results. A contrast with the global data is that 45 teachers felt that the way they teach English is a challenge, with 30 comments on pedagogy and 15 on being creative. Comments illustrating this point include "Find new ways to teach English better" and "To teach the language playing." Two further results are noteworthy. Fifteen teachers saw teaching *content and language integrated learning* (CLIL), an approach to language teaching which is growing in popularity particularly in Europe, as challenging, and 14 teachers found the lack of time to teach English to be more challenging than the size of the classes, even though classes in Italy are often quite large.

The Italian case study teacher worked in a large primary school in a relatively affluent part of a small city in northern Italy. The classes observed were Grades 3 and 5, with 20 students in each class. In response to the direct question about her biggest challenge, she replied: "The biggest challenge is to get them to learn." However, a comment made in a subsequent interview revealed she faced similar challenges to teachers in other countries around the world: "And the most difficult thing is to get the children to talk, so you see all my efforts are to get them accustomed to talking a little bit." She went on to speak about the importance of treating each child as an individual. Her classes contained a number of children with learning difficulties or special educational needs. She spoke about the challenges of working with these children, indicating that differentiation is an issue. In the observation, she addressed this area in a number of ways; for example, children worked in groups and could earn points for good behaviour as well as using English (see also South Korea). In addition, she made sure that children moved and sat in different areas for short periods of time so that they changed their focus and did not get too restless. She also said: "But I think cooperation helps them a lot. So good children help the other one. So I'm quite encouraging them to do things together, because the good ones can do the work anyway, and the other ones learn from their peers more than from me." Nominating children to take different roles in the class such as library monitor and doing the lunch roll also encouraged participation and individual responsibility.

**South Korea.** The results from South Korea largely reflect the global data, although differentiation attracted most comments (10 out of 52), which overwhelmingly focused on proficiency level (cf. UAE below). A typical comment was “There are too big gap between fast learners and slow learners caused by private education.” Speaking and motivation each received eight comments and discipline attracted six. Also attracting six comments was teachers’ level of English, which did not emerge in the global data but was also a problem in Italy. One teacher noted that “Korean students’ English proficiency is getting higher. I feel some burden about my own English proficiency.” The issue of level was also identified by the teacher in the interview, who in response to a question about the biggest challenge she faced said, “There is severe level gap among kids, so I should meet all their needs, the low-level kids, they should be involved in the class, and the best kids should not be bored. So I should make all activities consider all the levels.” She also raised an issue that was not otherwise identified in the open responses—the native English teacher scheme: “We have native English speakers as assistants, they don’t have certificate as a teacher, but some have. So even though they speak perfect English, they don’t know how to ... to manage the kids.... And coteaching system sounds very ideal but in reality there is a lot of problems.” In countries such as Japan, Taiwan, and Hong Kong native English teacher schemes are common, and similar issues have been reported by researchers in these contexts (e.g., Jeon, 2009).

The class observed was a mixed-grades (first and second) after-school class in Seoul. During the observation, the teacher employed a variety of strategies to maintain interest and motivation among the children. For example, she changed activities frequently and used technology, such as a smartboard, and teaching aids such as mini whiteboards for the children to draw on. Like the Italian teacher, the Korean teacher also grouped the children. This ensured that children of different levels worked together and developed a sense of responsibility to each other and the group. She awarded incentives such as points to the groups, as well as sweets for making contributions and answering questions.

**Tanzania.** Of the 89 open-question responses from Tanzania, speaking was again identified as the greatest challenge (18 comments), followed by lack of resources (15) and large classes (13). The latter two differ from global trends but are unsurprising in an environment where large class sizes are very common and resources are limited, especially in state and rural schools. One teacher commented on resources: “Lack of teaching aids and equipments.” Another focused on the effect of large classes: “High population of



students in the class reducing good, efficient teaching/learning of English.”

The observed classroom confirmed the significance of these challenges for Tanzanian teachers. Located in a rural environment, classroom facilities were basic, the main teaching tools being a blackboard and realia supplied by the teacher, such as a football, a clay pot, and a flower. The observed classes, Grades 1 and 4, were small by Tanzanian standards, with 45 children in each, but large by global standards where 93% of teachers reported classes of fewer than 40. The teacher, who was the school’s head, had 40 years of teaching experience, and had originally trained for 2 years. The syllabus was grammar-based, reflecting the approach in national examinations. The teacher explained that she followed it by drawing exercises from a textbook as the basis for her activities. Her focus, however, seemed to be mainly on encouraging students to speak: “I have just to prepare conversation, they can discuss about things.” She criticised some of the younger teachers for not encouraging speaking in class: “Maybe she takes just the book and writes on the blackboard. They don’t share with the pupils. That’s why the class is difficult to talk. If the pupil takes a lot of time just to copy from the blackboard ... sometimes she can understand what you say, but she can’t talk. She can just write, keeping silent.” The teacher identified teachers’ level of English as a problem and one of the reasons they did not encourage speaking in class: “They don’t understand English and it is very difficult to teach for them.” The teacher met the challenge of teaching a large class through lock-step instruction with choral repetition and drills. She maintained interest through constant elicitation and concept checking, a lively pace, and high energy. As well as using realia, the teacher also addressed the lack of resources by writing substitution tables, for example, on large pieces of paper, which were held up at the front of the class by two children.

*The UAE.* Of the 43 responses by UAE teachers to the open question, differentiation attracted most attention (7 comments), with five comments blaming the students for being “weak” and only two suggesting, as in the South Korea data, that difference in level was the problem. Lack of time was the second most common challenge (5 comments) with the focus being on the mismatch between time available and the amount of work required: “Trying to teach a full English course to students who are also learning Arabic and Islamic Studies each day, taking a big chunk of my teaching time out.” Motivation was also a problem, with four comments. Other issues included

discipline (3 comments), resources (3), large classes (2), speaking (2), grammar (2), writing (2), and parents (2).

The school visited was in a rural part of the Emirates and was a “model school,” defined by the teacher thus: “It’s a state school but the government, or our education council, is investing more in these schools, which means they are well equipped technology-wise, facilities-wise.” The school, then, was not typical of schools in the region: There were between 15 and 17 children in a class, teachers were qualified (and in some cases experienced), and the school was well-resourced. When asked what he liked least about teaching young learners, the teacher’s response chimed with other responses to the open question: “Motivation. It’s motivation. The worst thing that a teacher could experience is when he has no motivated students. This would kill him. ... And unfortunately this is the problem in the UAE schools.” In this teacher’s opinion, lack of motivation was due to Emirati children believing they did not need to learn English, an answer which was also given twice in response to the open question.

The teacher also discussed the importance of strong classroom management. His skills in this area were revealed in the observation. For example, in one class, when the students became excited in an activity that involved moving around the class, the teacher raised a STOP sign, which caused the children to sit down immediately and put their heads on their hands. He also had a number of strategies for setting up pair and group work activities. Although he did not mention differentiation explicitly, it was apparent in the observation that meeting individual students’ needs was a central tenet of his teaching approach. Children were given different tasks according to level.

Of particular interest was the way in which he involved children in the organisation of the lesson, from running the PowerPoint presentation to taking the register. As he said: “Students have small attention span and the more activities you do inside the classroom will make them more involved in their lesson. I do a lot of hands-on activities. I believe in multisensory activities.” While challenges in the UAE mirror the global picture to some extent, motivation and differentiation are particular local challenges which require teachers to be skilled in planning and classroom management.

*Summary of results from case studies.* Overall these findings suggest that the challenges teachers face in teaching English to young learners are both myriad and common. In the next section, we discuss how these challenges might be met.

## IMPLICATIONS FOR TEACHER EDUCATORS

The global findings mirror, to some extent, themes highlighted in previous literature that have generally focused on specific contexts. However, the study reported in this article makes a significant contribution to our understanding of the challenges teachers face in two ways. First, it systematically documents and compares previously identified challenges across a range of global contexts. Second, it uncovers a number of areas that have either not been previously identified in the literature or have not attracted analytic attention.

One potentially significant finding is that most teachers seem less concerned about tests and examinations than current literature would suggest. Another is that teachers are keen to learn about language teaching methodologies. Perhaps linked to this area of concern is a third potentially significant finding that teaching speaking is considered extremely challenging by many teachers. These findings may reflect current government policies, which have introduced a focus on communicative approaches as a way of addressing the perceived need for an English-proficient workforce in the global economy. Learning and teaching in a communicative way may also represent a shift in educational culture from language learning as an intellectual discipline to language learning as a practical skill, which would account for why teachers seem less worried about examinations than they are about their children's ability to speak English. Whichever, teachers feel ill-equipped to deal with the changes, suggesting that the concerns of Edge (2006) and Kumaravadivelu (2011) about the inappropriateness of Western approaches for many language classrooms might be warranted, particularly if, as Butler (2005) and Ho and Wong (2003) argue, broad-based underlying concepts are not well understood.

Nevertheless, it is unlikely that government policies will change soon and so it is important that teachers are supported in developing skills and confidence in teaching parts of the curriculum they identify as problematic: the productive skills of speaking and writing. Teacher education programmes could therefore include basic classroom management skills in setting up, monitoring, and giving feedback on pair and group work; the kind of speaking and writing activities that are most effective with particular age groups and levels; and peer teaching that practises implementing speaking in the classroom. Noise and poor behaviour, which can result from interactive class work, particularly in large classes, could form part of the feedback discussions. Training in teaching writing skills should also consider the kind of writing young learners should do, particularly as they are simultaneously developing motor and cognitive skills, and whether creative writing is a tenable choice.

Teacher education should also focus on strategies for maintaining discipline, managing large classes, and developing motivation. The classroom observations yielded examples of effective practice, but survey responses suggest teachers globally are struggling with these areas, which might be particularly acute for teachers new to teaching young learners whose expertise is in language learning and teaching rather than in primary school pedagogy.

This study has also uncovered the challenge of differentiated learning and teaching in the state sector, which has gone unrecognised in previous studies. While rationales and practical approaches for differentiation have developed in recent years (e.g., Copland & Mann, 2012) this area remains underexplored. How to work with mixed-level students, with students with learning difficulties, and with learners who are from challenging backgrounds should be part of any primary teacher's training. Most children can learn a second language to some level, but there are many reasons why children will resist doing so. Teachers should be given the opportunity to discuss the sociocultural aspects of language learning (Johnstone, 2009) as well as appropriate strategies for teaching languages effectively to young learners with different needs.

Our data also drew attention to some teachers' concerns about their own levels of English. Survey responses reflected the assumption that classes should be conducted in English, something teachers consider a tenet of CLT (in most of the lessons observed, English was used almost exclusively). However, current research is challenging the hegemony of target language-only classrooms (Butzkamm, 2003; Creese & Blackledge, 2010). Using English taxes not only teachers, in terms of explaining grammar and keeping control, but also children, leading to boredom and misbehaviour. In teacher education programmes, teachers could be asked to consider the use of local languages in the classroom and the pedagogic rationale for using them.

The fact that policy changes in many countries have mandated the teaching of a second language (usually English), often without due consideration of adequate resourcing, means that research into how much language proficiency a teacher of young learners needs in order to be effective is vital (e.g., Enever, 2011). This research needs to take into account the amount of English children learn each week as well as the aims of the programme.

## CONCLUSION

This article has highlighted a number of issues in teaching English to young learners. It has been shown that teachers are challenged partly by lack of training, partly by lack of knowledge, and partly by

lack of resources. While government policy often results in time and energy being spent on introducing teachers to contemporary approaches advocated in the (mainly Western) literature, training of this kind does not necessarily serve teachers well. Globally, teachers identify teaching skills as a particular challenge to which teacher education needs to respond. Addressing differentiation is another challenge that could be met by a range of responses from training courses to course book materials and is certainly an issue which is both relevant and emergent.

Other challenges are more localised, as the case studies show. These include class size, teachers' own skills and confidence in English, and time pressures. Care needs to be taken to ensure that responses to local challenges are mediated by local educational conditions (Matsuda, 2006) and strategies and that solutions are found that build upon local teachers' "sense of plausibility" (Prabhu, 1990). Kumaravadivelu (2001) argues that teachers should be helped to "develop the knowledge and skill, attitude, and autonomy necessary to construct their own context-sensitive pedagogic knowledge" (p. 541) and this must surely be the aim of all young learner teacher education.

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