

ENGLISH IN THE 21ST CENTURY: PERSPECTIVES AND EFFECTIVE METHODS OF TEACHING

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English has become a global language connecting people from diverse backgrounds, creating a growing demand for effective teaching methods. Its role as a lingua franca requires regular updating approaches to learning/teaching this language in a globalised society. This paper reviews ten major approaches to language teaching, highlighting their historical roots and pedagogical value. Emphasizing creativity, learner engagement, and evidence-based practice, it argues that no single method is universally best. Instead, effective teaching requires adapting strategies to learners' needs and contexts. The aim is to inspire educators to refine and innovate their English language teaching practices. The status of English as a global lingua franca requires updating approaches to teaching. There are a lot of effective methods of teaching English. The paper specifies such methods as: Grammar-cum-Translation Method, The Direct Method, The Audio-Lingual Method, Suggestopedia, The Silent Way, Total Physical Response, Community Language Learning, The Natural approach, Task-based language teaching (TBLT), Communicative Language Teaching, Lexical Approach, Cooperative Language Learning (CLL).

The article discusses the key points of English teaching methods relevant for effective teaching practice, such as evaluating student requirements, interactive learning, responsive teaching, technology utilization, continuous assessment. The research also reveals such benefits of English learning as multinational communication, academic improvement and learning, work opportunities, availability of information and resources, cultural interaction and self-development.

The article concludes that teaching English in the 21st century should focus on learners' needs rather than rigid curricula. In today's digital age, educators must go beyond information delivery and foster deeper understanding through innovative methods. Approaches like CLT, TBLT, and CLIL work across languages, emphasizing real communication and context. Though each language has unique features, effective teaching principles remain universally adaptable.

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА У ХХІ СТОЛІТТІ: ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ ТА ЕФЕКТИВНІ МЕТОДИ ВИКЛАДАННЯ

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Ключові слова: англійська мова, лінгва франка, цільова мова, методи навчання, підходи до викладання мови, інноваційні стратегії викладання мови.

Англійська мова стала глобальною мовою, що об'єднує людей із різним досвідом, створюючи зростаючий попит на ефективні методи навчання. Її роль як лінгва франка вимагає постійного оновлення підходів до вивчення/викладання цієї мови в глобалізованому суспільстві. У статті розглядаються десять основних підходів до викладання мов, підкреслюючи їхнє історичне коріння та педагогічну цінність. Підкреслюючи креативність, залучення учнів та практику, засновану на доказах, стверджується, що жоден метод не є універсально найкращим. Натомість ефективне викладання вимагає адаптації стратегій до потреб та контексту учнів. Мета полягає у тому, щоб надихнути педагогів удосконалювати та впроваджувати інновації у своїй практиці викладання англійської мови. Статус англійської мови як глобальної лінгва франка вимагає оновлення підходів до викладання. Існує багато ефективних методів викладання англійської мови. У статті визначаються такі методи, як: граматико-перекладний, прямий, аудіолінгвальний, сугестопедія, тихий метод, повна фізична реакція, спільне вивчення мови, природний підхід, викладання мови на основі завдань (TBLT), комунікативне викладання мови, лексичний підхід, кооперативне навчання мови (CLL). Розглядаються ключові моменти методів викладання англійської мови, що стосуються ефективної педагогічної практики, такі як оцінювання потреб студентів, інтерактивне навчання, адаптивне викладання, використання технологій, безперервне оцінювання. Дослідження також виявляє такі переваги вивчення англійської мови, як багатонаціональне спілкування, академічний розвиток та навчання, можливості працевлаштування, доступність інформації та ресурсів, культурна взаємодія і саморозвиток. Зроблено висновок, що викладання англійської мови у ХХІ ст. має зосереджуватися на потребах учнів, а не на жорстких навчальних програмах. У сучасну цифрову епоху викладачі повинні виходити за рамки простого надання інформації та сприяти глибшому розумінню за допомогою інноваційних методів. Такі підходи, як CLT, TBLT та CLIL, працюють різними мовами, підкреслюючи реальну комунікацію та контекст. Хоча кожна мова має унікальні особливості, ефективні принципи викладання залишаються універсально адаптованими.

English has acquired the status of universal language as it is spoken worldwide. Both personally and professionally, people from diverse backgrounds – religion, educational, location and qualification – communicate in the English language. It is considered as mandatory as well as a status symbol in the society to talk in English language. To master command and fluency, one needs to improve and practice daily of speaking English which enhance the speaking skills of a person. Besides, one can go for

and pursue some courses from any language academy or any Language Education Institutes. A vast majority of people from different cultures is eager to learn the English language to acquire speaking English skills.

The very best language educators can often be identified by their commitment to creative and innovative language teaching strategies. They're constantly trying new language teaching approaches to engage their students and experimenting with new language learning activities and teaching tools

to improve learning outcomes. This paper therefore summarises ten of the most notable approaches to language teaching. We hope that these methods will support language educators who are looking for some inspiration to improve their teaching practice.

Great language teachers understand that there's no quick fix that they can deploy to help students quickly become fluent in their target language. Instead there are some common, evidence-based language teaching methods which can help make a difference. As our language teaching software tools here designed to allow teachers to use which ever pedagogical method they wish, we thought it would be valuable to have a good overview of different language teaching approaches.

It's worth noting that none of these teaching strategies should be considered "the best" since every language classroom, educator and student is different. In this blog post, we are looking at these teaching approaches mainly from the perspective of traditional face-to-face classroom teaching instead of including also all of the aspects and characteristics of online language teaching.

The main **objective** of this article is to analyze the English language in the 21st century and summarize ten significant approaches to English language teaching, highlighting their principles, advantages, and applicability in modern classrooms. It aims to provide language educators with a clear understanding of diverse teaching methods and to encourage the use of creative, evidence-based strategies to enhance learners' communicative competence and engagement.

Hence, the main **tasks** of the research are:

1. To review the historical development and theoretical background of major language teaching approaches.
2. To describe the core features and pedagogical principles of ten notable English teaching methods.
3. To compare the effectiveness and classroom applicability of these approaches.
4. To identify how innovative and creative practices can improve language learning outcomes.
5. To provide practical insights for educators on adapting these methods to different learning contexts and learner needs.

The **object** of the research is the English language and its teaching methods

The **subject** of the article comprises the most effective approaches, strategies and methods of teaching English in the 21st century.

In the history of teaching languages, there are many teaching approaches and techniques, with some being more well-known and successful than others. Language teaching methods are reliant on and affected by various hypotheses of language learning. The historical backdrop of language teaching advances in multiple ways.

There are a lot of methods of teaching English and we've listed a few that are very famous and active.

1. Grammar-cum-Translation Method

The name itself explains the functionality of the grammar-cum-translation method. This is one of the popular methods of teaching English in grammar orientation. However, it depends on a ton of interpretation. The technique is the conventional or 'old style' language learning method. A few nations approach this teaching style. The fundamental thought behind this strategy is that the students become familiar with all grammar rules to translate various sentences easily.

Yet, many teachers recognise this technique as incapable since it does not include the spoken form of the language and communication skills are ignored. Furthermore, it does not allow the learners to think directly in the target language.

Thus, it hinders the creation of a direct link between thoughts and expression. Consequently, this technique doesn't improve the student's communicative ability in the language but builds strong language writing skills.

The Grammar-cum-Translation Method is a very traditional teaching approach which prioritises translation from the students' mother tongue into the target language and vice versa. To succeed in this approach, students need to memorize long lists of vocabulary and detailed grammar formats and rules.

The approach favours accuracy over fluency and tends to favour the development of reading and writing skills instead of communicative or speaking skills. The downside of this approach is that it does not prepare students with spontaneous communication skills. Classroom activities therefore usually include grammar drills, vocab tests and encouraging students to incorporate new grammar concepts in standardised writing tasks.

2. The Direct Method

The audio method is also known as the direct method, which involves thinking and speaking in English. Here the communication between the teacher and the student is strictly in English, and the student is barred from using their native language. When using the Direct method of language teaching all teaching happens in the target language, forcing the learner to think and speak in that language. The learner does not use their native language in the classroom at all!

This way, the student can get a stronghold on the accent and fluency, the frequency of grammatical errors in this would be less. This method is widely used as it helps the students learn the English language in a way a native English speaker would speak like and not the orthodox textbook way.

The following principles and procedures that guide the natural method are,

- Teachers and students both use the target language in the classroom.
- Students tend to have daily sessions on vocabulary and sentences.
- Grammar is instructed inductively.

As a result, students work out key grammar concepts by practicing the language and by building up their exposure to it. Standard classroom techniques for this approach include Q+As, conversation, reading aloud, writing and student self-correction.

3. The Audio-Lingual Method

This method was developed in response to some of the problems associated with Grammar-Translation. As a result, classes are usually held in the target language as this approach deliberately seeks to prioritise speaking and listening skills. The audio-lingual method is also recognized as the Army Method. During the First World War, the American Armed forces started escalating oral courses known as the 'Military Particular Training Program'. Instructive organisations later received it as an audio-lingual method.

It is among the common methods of teaching English. The striking highlights of the audio-lingual method are,

- Language teaching starts with communication; the material is educated before it is offered in composed structure.
- The objective language is the study hall's main language; the student's primary language isn't utilised.
- The teacher is the role model for the student; student-to-student interaction happens in chain drills.

The army method is identified with the natural method. The most significant difference between the audio-lingual method and the natural method is its focal point of teaching. The natural method focuses on the learning of vocabulary, while the audio-lingual practice focuses on communication.

Activities typically involve students repeating the teacher's words (either face-to-face or through headphones in a language lab) until they get the pronunciations and rhythm right. Good work is rewarded by the educator and mistakes are quickly corrected.

4. Suggestopedia

Suggestopedia is a behaviourist theory developed by Georgi Lozanov, the Bulgarian psychotherapist in the 1970s. It is listed in the methods of teaching English and uses the environment, music, decoratives, etc., for learning the language.

It depends a lot on the atmosphere and the physical environmental factors of the class. When teachers prepare to utilize the Suggestopedia method, there's a great deal of craftsmanship and music included. Each suggestopedia exercise is divided into three unique stages:

- Deciphering
- Concert Session
- Elaboration

5. The Silent Way

It's perhaps hard to imagine a language classroom where the teacher doesn't actually say much, but that's the principle at the heart of this approach. As with CLL above, this approach deliberately shifts the focus from the teacher's teaching to the student's learning. The silent way leans mainly on the student's self-sufficiency. The teacher demonstrates only as a facilitator attempting to urge students to be more efficient in their learning. It is one of the popular ways of methods of teaching English.

The fundamental of these lines of teaching is for the teacher to state practically nothing so that students can assume responsibility for their education. This learning method follows a basic schedule, grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation continually drilled and reused for support.

Further, the teacher assesses their students through their mistakes, and they may never set a conventional test as students are urged to address their language blunders.

Evidently, the silence way uses silence as a teaching tool. It encourages students to be more independent and to discover the target language for themselves. Teachers need to employ the widest possible range of gestures and facial expressions to communicate. Props might also be useful and of course, make sure that you explain the whole process to the class first!

6. Total Physical Response

It is a way of language teaching in which the teacher presents language objects as instructions and the students have to do exactly what the teacher tells them. Students might therefore be asked to sit down, stand up, point to the clock or walk to the front of the class.

As students improve, such instructions can become more detailed including additional elements for language comprehension, including adverbs (e.g. talk quickly), adjectives (e.g. put on your red jumper) and prepositions (e.g. stand in front of the teacher)

Total Physical Response, also called TPR, is a methodology that follows 'learning by doing'. For example, apprentices will learn English through a series of activities, «Close the door», «Stand up», «Open your book», and «Stroll to the window and open it». TPR is regarded as one of the best methods of teaching English.

Most of the class time in TPR lessons involves doing drills in which the teacher commands students using the imperative mood. In the beginning, students learn the meaning of the commands they listen to by direct observation. With TPR, the most significant aptitude is aural perception, and everything else will be regular.

7. Community Language Learning

Community language learning is one of the innovative methods of teaching English. It is a language-teaching approach in which students cooperate to create what parts of a language they might want to learn. It depends on the counselling approach.

CLL is most likely one of the English teaching methods where the student feels the most secure. There's an extraordinary accentuation on the relationship and bond between the student and teacher.

In contrast to a ton of different methods and ways to deal with teaching English as a Second Language, a great deal of the native language is utilized for translation purposes.

8. The Natural approach

Adherents of this approach characterize it as recognizing and highlighting the difference between learning and acquiring a language. For them, learning a language requires structure, textbooks, resources and memorizing grammar rules or vocabulary lists. Whereas acquiring a language only needs teachers to create an environment which immerses students in the repetition, correction and recall of their target language.

Primarily intended to be used with beginner learners, teachers emphasize interesting, comprehensible input (CI) and create low-anxiety situations. As such, lessons delivered using the natural approach focus on understanding messages in the foreign language, and place little or no importance on error correction, drilling or on conscious learning of grammar rules.

9. Task-based language teaching (TBLT)

The focus of TBLT Language Teaching is solely on the completion of a detailed task which interests and engages the learners. Learners use the language skills that they already have to complete the task and work through three distinct phases – a pre-task, the task itself and post-task review.

Students might, for example, be asked to deliver a presentation about an important environmental issue. In order to complete it, they will need to read / listen to source material, conduct internet research, as well as writing and delivering the presentation itself. Research suggests that students in TBLT classes are empowered and motivated because they 'own' the language and can control the nature of the task response

Task-based language teaching is also called task-based instruction is one of the popular methods of teaching English. The principal point of this way to deal with learning is task finishing.

Typically, the teacher sets relevant and exciting tasks. Then, students are required to draw on their information in English to finish the job with as few mistakes as could be expected under the circumstances. Such assignments can incorporate

visiting a specialist, directing a meeting, or calling customer care for help.

10. Communicative Language Teaching

The thought behind this methodology is to assist students with conveying all the more successfully and effectively in sensible circumstances that they may wind up. Therefore, this teaching includes concentrating on important capacities like thanking, complaining, suggesting, inviting, and requesting directions to give some examples.

This approach is probably now the most popular teaching model for English language teaching globally. In part because it aims to put students in a variety of real-life situations, so that they can learn how to use their language skills to communicate in the real world. Educators therefore tend to focus on fluency of communication rather than accuracy and lessons are more hands-on than theoretical.

Communicative Language Teaching which is the most famous methods of teaching English has the following qualities:

- The point is to make the student achieve communicative capability, for example, utilizing language precisely and appropriately.
- Communicative Language Teaching underscores the elements of a language rather than the principles.
- Utilize techniques to energize student cooperation in typical habitats- information gap exercises, role-play, group, and pair work.

Interactive and relevant classroom activities characterize this approach along with the use of authentic source materials. Teachers are encouraged to provide the students with as much opportunity to give and receive meaningful communication as possible. The use of personal experience is also common in CLT classrooms.

11. Lexical Approach

Another significant method of teaching English is the lexical approach. The lexical approach in language teaching looks to create a proposition for a schedule plan and language teaching established on a view of language in which lexis assumes a focal job.

The Lexical approach depends on computer studies that have recently distinguished the most customarily utilized words. This approach in teaching centres around vocabulary is securing and teaching lexical lumps arranged by their recurrence and use. Teachers of the Lexical Approach place an extraordinary accentuation on bona fide materials and practical situations for increasingly important learning.

12. Cooperative Language Learning (CLL)

Cooperative Language Learning or CLL forms part of a wider teaching approach known as Collaborative or Community Language Learning (CLL). CLL seeks to make the maximum use of cooperative activities involving pairs and small groups of learners in the

classroom. As such, it is a student-centered, rather than a teacher-centered, approach to language teaching.

In the CLL classroom, all of the language learning activities are deliberately designed to maximise opportunities for social interactions. Students should accomplish tasks by interacting between themselves and talking / working together. The teacher's role is to act as a facilitator of and a participant in the learning tasks.

Key points of English teaching methods:

1. Evaluating Student Requirements: Teachers must understand the children's backgrounds, interests, and learning styles. This allows them to effectively adjust their teaching approaches to the diverse needs of their students.

2. Interactive Learning: Engaging students in active learning encourages greater comprehension of the themes. Group discussions, hands-on experiments, role-playing, and problem-solving assignments let students actively participate in various learning experiences.

3. Responsive Teaching: Teachers should use unique teaching approaches to help students comprehend the material more quickly and thoroughly. This could include changing the pace of instruction, giving additional support or enrichment opportunities, and implementing different assessment methods.

4. Technology Utilization: Integrating technology into the classroom can improve learning outcomes and engage students in various ways. Educational apps, multimedia resources, interactive whiteboards, and online collaborative tools can enhance traditional teaching techniques and have a good impact on Digital Education Methodology.

5. Continuous Assessment: Regular assessments of student progress by quizzes, assignments, and classroom discussions provide useful feedback to both teachers and students. Formative assessment enables teachers to discover areas of improvement that students should focus on.

Benefits of English Learning:

As of now, you are aware of English teaching methods, we will look at the benefits. English is a crucial language for good communication among people globally. As the universal language, you may effortlessly converse and express yourself to others.

1. Multinational Communication

English is the modern world's common tongue, with millions of people speaking it as their primary or secondary language. Individuals with fluent English can effectively communicate with people from different languages and cultures.

English also makes it easier to converse with people from other countries, conduct business, and share cultures.

2. Academic Improvement and Learning

It counts for academic achievement because many educational institutions worldwide provide English-language courses, programs, and research possibilities. Students pursuing higher education, international study abroad programs, or academic research in various sectors benefit most from their proficiency in English.

3. Work Opportunities

In today's worldwide economy, English language skills are a crucial asset in the employment market. Many multinational corporations and organisations demand staff who can communicate effectively in English to interact with clients and customers and traverse foreign business environments. Proficiency in English opens the door to various job options in technology, finance, tourism, and international relations.

4. Availability of Information and Resources

English is the most common language used in many forms of media, such as books, journals, websites, social media, and other online platforms. Individuals with proficient English skills can access information, knowledge, and instructional materials written in English.

5. Cultural Interaction and Self-Development

The English language promotes cross-cultural communication and a greater knowledge and regard for various cultures, viewpoints, and ideas. Furthermore, learning English can increase confidence, self-esteem, and personal growth by allowing individuals to express themselves effectively and interact with others.

Conclusion. In conclusion we can state that instead of shaping teaching methods solely to fit the curriculum, the primary focus should shift towards tailoring them to meet the unique needs of students. The incorporation of innovative and potentially bold techniques within the classroom is paramount. Today's generation, growing up in the digital era, possesses an extraordinary ability to access vast amounts of information with a few simple clicks. This new reality suggests that students are increasingly capable of learning literature and grammar on their own. Therefore, educators should adapt their roles to become providers of knowledge that goes beyond what the internet can provide. By implementing the strategies outlined above, classroom teaching can realize its fullest potential, thereby enhancing the educational experience for both teachers and students.

While the core principles of effective language teaching apply to teaching any modern language, including English, Spanish, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Arabic or Mandarin, there may be some differences in emphasis or approach depending on the specific language being taught.

However, these differences are generally minor, and the most effective teaching methods can be adapted to suit any language. For example, Communicative Language Teaching (CLT), Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT), and Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) are all highly effective for teaching any language. These methods prioritize authentic communication, meaningful tasks, and contextual learning, which are essential for successful language acquisition regardless of the target language.

However, certain aspects of a language might require more specific attention or focus. For instance, English has a more complex phonology and a larger vocabulary compared to some other languages, which may require additional emphasis on pronunciation and vocabulary building. Spanish and French have grammatical gender and more verb conjugations than English, which may necessitate a more structured approach to teaching grammar.

Future research should focus on exploring how innovative teaching approaches can be effectively integrated into both traditional and digital learning environments. Comparative studies could examine the impact of different methods – such as CLT, TBLT, and CLIL – on learners' motivation, fluency, and intercultural competence. Further investigation is also needed into how technology-enhanced tools can support these methods and personalize language learning. Additionally, longitudinal studies could assess how adapting teaching strategies to students' individual needs influences long-term language proficiency and learner autonomy.

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