

### Reasons for the research

- More NNS trainees entering the programme
- Native speaker preferred'
- Anecdotal evidence of NNS trainees' concerns

# Anecdotal evidence of NNS trainees' concerns

"Half students in our class are non-native speakers. Many of us including me want to be an English teacher. However, as non-English native speakers, are we able to become a good English teacher here? What are the advantages and disadvantages of it? What should we do to achieve this goal?"

## NNS teachers in ELT (NNESTs)

- More than 80% of ELT professionals internationally are non-native speakers
- The number of NNESTs has been larger than the number of NESTs for some time (Canagarajah, 1999)

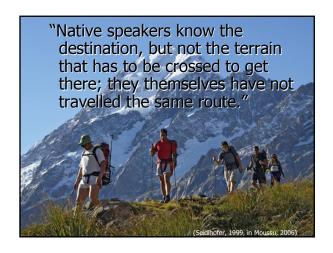


# Native and non-native speakers in ELT

- NNESTs have suffered from:
  - Inferiority complex
  - Schizophrenia (Medgyes, 1994; Canadaraih, 1999)
- Differences between, and status of, NESTS and NNESTS addressed in late 80s/early 90s
- The 'native speaker fallacy' (Phillipson, 1992)

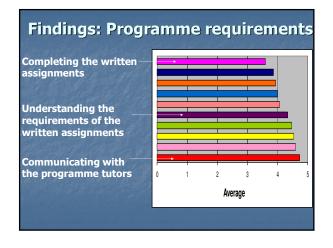
# **Unique strengths of NNESTs**

- Provide a good learner model for students
- Can teach language strategies more effectively
- Able to supply learners with more information about the English language to their students
- Can anticipate and prevent language difficulties of their students better
- Able to be more empathetic to the needs and problems of learners
- Can use students' L1 to their advantage, if they know it (Medgyes, 1999)



# Aims of the research NNS trainees' experience on the programme? Self-perception and confidence?





# Findings: Overcoming difficulties Most commonly mentioned difficulty: Completing the written assignments Strategies for dealing with difficulties Ask classmates for assistance Do more reading or research

# Findings: Improvements Improvements for NNS trainees Reasons for improvements related to NNS concerns Improvement: One-to-one tutorials Reason: "NESB trainees can have opportunities to clarify the course requirements."

# Findings: Advantages of being a NNS

- Having previous English language learning experience
- I have studied English grammar before/My knowledge of grammar is better than that of NSs 5

# Findings: Disadvantages of being a NNS

- Non-native speaker accent 5
- Sometimes I couldn't pronounce words correctly/ incorrect pronunciation
- Reading and writing assignments take longer than for NS/ reading and writing skills are not good enough

# Findings: Interaction with NS trainees

- Personal relationships
  - Very good/Good/positive 11
- Study relationships
  - Worked often with NS 9

# Findings: Comparisons with NS trainees

- Balanced:
  - "When I looked at other native speaker teachers on the programme they seem to have not many difficulties in producing language such as speaking and writing. However, I was good at identifying learners' difficulties and grammar because of previous learning experience."
- Neutral:
- "During discussions there were times when I found my point of view was very different to that of native speakers of English."

## **Comparisons with NS trainees**

- Negative:
  - "I sometimes felt that native speaker teacher trainees were better than me, especially in discussing time. I always felt that I didn't give much contribution to the group."
- Positive:
  - "I'd like to know what is the difference between us. I thought if I can speak fluency English I can be a better teacher than some of the native speaker teacher trainees. I knew grammar. I understand how to learn English better. I clever than some of the native teacher trainees."

# Comparisons with NS trainees

- Tried to learn from NS trainees
- "I watched how they explained a topic/subject, how they handled certain situations. I watched and listened for pronunciation, and behaviour in class. I compared their resources with mine and generally tried to learn from them."
- Want to learn more about the differences
  - "I want to know what are my advantages in learning this programme, and what are theirs (the natives). Then, we could help each other and make the learning process easier."

## **Summary of Findings**

- Key areas of concern to NNS trainees:
  - Writing assignments
  - Pronunciation
- NNS trainees have strategies for dealing with difficulties
- NNS trainees are aware of their strengths:
  - They have learned English themselves
  - They have learned about English grammar
- NNS and NS seem to work co-operatively
- NNS trainees compare themselves favourably to NS trainees

# Previous Findings about NNS TESOL trainees

- NNS trainees "constantly ask for additional classes in pronunciation and vocabulary" (Medgyes, 1999)
- Most NNS teacher trainees had higher language awareness than NS trainees (Llurda, 2005)
- NNS TESOL students did not necessarily think that NS teachers were superior to NNS – 58% said that both are successful in ESL teaching, 24% said nonnatives, and 12% natives (Samimy and Brutt-Gifler, 1999)

# Previous recommendations - training of NNS teachers

- Provide English language training for NNS trainees."...for NNS English teachers to be effective, self-confident, and satisfied professionals, first, we have to be nearnative speakers of English" (Medgyes, 1999)
- Integrate instruction on issues related to NNS across the whole teacher training curriculum, (Kamhi-Stein, 2004)
- Teach the value of collaboration between NS and NNS teachers (Matsuda & Matsuda , 2004)

### **Future directions – this project**

Interviews with participants to find out more about:

- Aspects of pronunciation that NNS trainees from different language backgrounds need assistance with
- Difficulties that NNS trainees experience with writing assignments

### **Conclusions**

- NNS trainees' experience on the programme?
- Self-perception and confidence?



### **Final word**

From a NNS colleague:

"The questions are very interesting and thorough and I think I would love to answer them if I was your student (something about feeling valued, belonging to a cohort of "non-native speaker teachers", etc)."



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