**Possible Research Topics in ELT**

| Language Use in the Classroom | Psychological Factors in Language Teaching | Blended Learning and Use of Technology | Literature and Language Teaching | Teaching Skills, Grammar and Pronunciation | Social, Cultural Issues and Identities in the Classroom | Assessment and Evaluation | Errors in Language Learning |
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| Use of L1 in the classroom | Motivation and its effects on language teaching/learning | Social media and its effect on language learning | Use of literary texts in language learning | Effectiveness of Feedback in Speaking/Writing | Teacher's roles in the classroom | Student participation in assessing language learning | Analysis of spoken errors |
| Teacher talk | Multiple Intelligences in teaching and learning | Using the Internet in language learning | Methods of analysing literary texts | Effectiveness of teaching integrated skills | Impact of L1 on learning of L2 | Analysis of the effectiveness of standardised tests in language learning | Analysis of written errors |
| Questioning techniques | Learning styles and language learning | Use of blogs to improve writing | | | World Englishes | | Error correction methods |
| Ways of providing instructions | Anxiety and oral language production | Use of mobile phones to learn languages | | | | | |
| | Test anxiety | | | | | | |
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1. Once you select your main area of interest, you will need to narrow your topic down to a researchable focus. While doing this, consider the following:
    a. You can choose to focus on different participants (e.g. only teachers or only students) and their attitudes, beliefs, views and perceptions. For example, you may decide to focus on ELT students' views on the effectiveness of the Multiple Intelligences Theory in language classrooms. You can also do a comparative study by collecting data from other departments and comparing the views of students on the same issue. The important point here is to choose what you are interested in as well as from whose perspective.

    b. You can also choose to focus on a specific age/level/group of participants, such as university students, young learners, private schools, public schools, and so on. This will also narrow your research down to a specific context.

    c. Find research studies that were done in the area of your interest and check out their conclusions. Research articles usually include "suggestions for further research," which tells you what has not been done before in this area.