The Science of Language Laboratory in the Art of English Language Teaching

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Abstract

This study illuminates the optimization of language laboratory for English language teaching. The synthesis of language laboratory with English language teaching is indispensable to demonstrate the functional aspects of the language. It is not a theoretical concept. Language laboratory can work as beacon light in order to implement the rules of physics of the human speech sounds. Adaptation of laboratory in teaching and learning is essential to recognize, which feature of it can be applied to obtain the maximum benefit. The goal of learning is different for every learner. The attainment level of every learner is also different. Classrooms are often diverse in terms of socioeconomic and geography vice versa. Language teacher /instructor must not adopt general study technique for every student because every student is distinctive. It is necessary to be acquainted which teaching methodology is suitable for the students. The significance of linguistics is indispensable to evaluate the role of language lab for English language teaching. Hence, teacher can diagnose and suggest the remedial recommendations for errors in learning by the use of language laboratory.

Keywords: English language teaching, Physics of human speech sounds, English language laboratory, English as second language, language learning.

Language Laboratory: Quintessential

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The concept of 'laboratory' emerged in the early 16th century. It denoted to a special structured space for chemicals experiments and medicine composition by the experts of science. Scientists follow the lab manual to do their practical for research purposes. With the advancement the science field, the sophisticated electronic tools were added in the laboratory. The transcendent advancement of computer technology extraordinarily exceeds its reach to the public. The beginning era of computer science was dedicated to the science and engineering purposes, later it introduced to the teaching and learning process, contributing to the significant changes to revolutionize the education scenario.

The language laboratory is a place to teach and learn the language skills especially speaking and listening. Lab contains the audio and visual software used as an ad on feature. Nowadays, Labs is intrinsic part of technical education institution, schools, universities etc. Computer-assisted language learning emerged in the 1980s as a potential tool for teaching English as a second/foreign language as well as for other languages (Hanson-Smith, 1997).

The use of language laboratory was proposed by Stack, as the most effective and feasible way for practising the structure and pronunciation of the foreign language (Stack, 1964).

The first known language laboratory was established at the University of Grenoble. (Roby,W.B. 2004). The during the period between of 1950 to 1990, the tape-based system or cassette was in use. Now modern PCs of the labs are installed with the sophisticated software and gadgets. The early language labs are no longer in use because teacher used to listen and deal with audio connected with wired analogue tape-based system with computer in a set location. The progress for the training and development with the modern facilities was introduced gradually. Students can improve his/her knowledge in the guided atmosphere.

The innovations made in the technology in late 50s, the phonograph, records players, kymograph, oscillograph etc. offered new views to the language teacher and thus the audiovisual method was proposed, which was juxtaposition to, but in co-ordination with and an improvement of the audio-lingual method. It was argued that seeing, believing and understanding the learning becomes familiar with the language. The best results are obtained if the spoken and visual aspects are combined. Thus, films, filmstrips, and tape recording and

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usual picture and models are the best means to demonstrate and explicate a passage. The learners are required to see, listen memorize and practice the language features.

The wide range of software imparts the training from simple to advance level courses for the students. Lab enhances the efficiency of speaking as well as reading. The foreign universities requires scores in the IELTS, TOEFL examinations for the admissions, so students feels feasible to adapt the language lab for accent learning.

The role of language lab is more considerable for ELT in common and communication skills in particular. The advancement in technology promoting the European models of teaching and learning, consequently the need of language laboratories in the education institutions is unavoidable. The components of the English language critical analyze the adjustment of language labs in the multilingual country such as India and strive hard to get maximum output for the betterment of the student. Language skills like speaking and listening are the basic skills for the learning of the English as second language.

Learner grasps the knowledge through these skills. Science suggests listening is the only skill, which human being initiate to develop before birth. Listening practice promotes the competence on other skills. The classroom teaching, students are often paid less attention because the lack of facility. It is also observed while designing the syllabus much emphasis is not given to language skill. Even teachers are unable to satisfy the necessities of students due to insufficient technical knowledge. These limitations can be succeeding over by the use of language laboratory.The last two decades have seen phenomenal progress in software to revolve the sphere of language learning through the dynamism of sophisticated technologies.

Modern Language Laboratory Synchronizes:
- Digital Disks, audio/video tapes, program softwares install in the PC booth.
- Computers connected to the server are set up to store the information.
- Software organizes with the local area network (LAN).
- Audio- Visual facility to be proficient in language.
- Teachers and Students are provided headphones for listening and speaking.
- Screener and Projector

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English language lab is systematic arrangement of computers and machines that are facilitated with software. Each computer functions as booth, which helps to learn the communication in order to carry and receive the information. Software programme are created to learn language skills in systematic method.

Salaberry (2001) argues, "Videos expose students to authentic materials and voices, dialects and registers other than the teacher's and provide cultural context".

English Language laboratory focuses on the methodology of LSRW skills that are listening, speaking, reading and writing. laboratories endow with the rich resources to the learning of the students. Teacher carefully examines and evaluates the practical knowledge of the students. It is essential to have making aware about the software to make the optimum use. Language laboratory provided the outcome base learning so that the learning process grooms the holistic approach. The language laboratory can also use for the soft skill training and development at advance level. The program software comprises a wide range of courses like art of speaking, interview skill, nuances of speech delivery, problem solving vice versa. that develop the psychological attributes of the students. These modules will help the students to deal with the situation at the workplace. Program software develops the language proficiency with the use of technology to makes learning more enthusiastic as well as interactive. The sense of behaviour of students is creative when they learn in a different atmosphere. LSRW skills are developed in the students through a systematic process, first of all, teacher emphasize to pay more attention on listening aspect, and students are expected to listen the interactive audio/videos tapes and then practice speaking skills. Remaining other skills i.e. reading and writing are later task of the learning process. Teacher may assign self-assessment for the evaluation of student's comprehension of the English language.

Why Do We Need Laboratory for English Language Teaching?

There is acute need of language laboratory for the teaching and training of the students in the functional aspects of English. For instance, "We have not been taught the majority of words which we know…" (Carter & Nunan, 2001, p. 46).

The necessity scale for language lab is growing day by day due to much emphasis on the practical aspects of English. It endows with a significant platform to learn the skills and other

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accents accessible through the software. Students can solve their queries online without any uncertainty. Lab manuals rectify genuine training to the students to learn the English as second language. Students search out for more interactive learning than normal classroom learning. Therefore, the optimization of lab for the teaching is made interesting and it depicts more consideration to the students.

"Teachers are more beneficial by lab in terms of writing skill. It is a tedious and time-consuming task. Computer checks every small error perfectly and give correction instantly. It is also possible to mark any learners repeated mistakes and can give remedial teaching" (Shukla 83)

"The three reasons that the knowledge base is so limited and scattered are each related to a different piece of the puzzle: inputs, process, and outcomes. The first reason is an overemphasis on access as a key objective of technology policies in education. The second reason derives from the methodological challenges that the investigation of the teaching and learning processes poses, in particular in relation to the role that technology plays in the improvement of student outcomes. The final reason is the poor understanding of what the issue about the effects of technology in education really is and how to address it." (Dutta pp. 136 - 137)

Noam Chomsky (1957) put forward the idea that humans are in nature predisposed to create and use language. Chomsky christens this hypothesis by the term "language acquisition device" (LAD). Chomsky further discussed; humans have the naturally born ability to acquire the language. The ability to learn the language and actual use of it is the matter of competence and performance. The laboratory is well equipped with the linguistic significance software. Linguistic competence is basic elements of language (phonology, lexicon, sentence patterns, and morphological inflections (Celce-Murcia & Olshtain, 2001, p. 16).

The influence of Chomsky in contemporary second language teaching is notable especially to develop the mentalist approach. Natural approach is evident enough to describe the teaching methodology.

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The acquiring of language skills is vital for the learning of English as second language. Due to clarity of speech transmitted through the software, students can able to grasp it easily. Teachers paid much attention on speaking or oral drilling of the words. For the further study, they can read and practice these words at home. The last and important step of learning is writing skills, which will students acquire gradually. Most of the world population is bilingual. English fills the created vacuum whether as second or foreign language of most of the countries of the world. English is expanded across the globe. The most common language of the world. The learning of English is to obtain a new vision to make a glance at the world with a fresh outline. English is a global language hence it applies different form in different country; the prominent difference is between American English and British English; the structure of some words are different for same meaning in both the countries. For good wishes and general communication, 'Hello' is popular in British English and 'Hi' in American English. Some words are also deviate in spellings in both the countries as 'programme' in British English and 'program' in American English. Language lab can be a helping hand for all practical aspects of teaching and learning but most effectively, we can use in teaching of Interpersonal and Organizational communication. Computerized guidance and human guidance can make you conscious about communicative aspects. Sentence making, vocabulary building, pronunciation and grammar help in speaking and writing. While acquired an excellent language skill it is very important to present the message in a formal and meaningful way. Communication is all about how learner asserts it.

If a person cannot communicate the message with the significance of syntax and semantics, the decoder will be unable to respond thus the process of communication will remain incomplete. These instructions of communication can be simply taught by various activities in language lab like dialogues and conversation. English language lab is also opens up resources to learn the technical writing skill. Technical writing in English is used for the business purposes. The nature of technical writing is concise, simple and lucid. However, the recent industrial and technological progress unblocks the new path of human capabilities to explore the conscious development of technical skills. These types of communication is dynamic and requires theoretical and applied knowledge of the interdisciplinary subjects such as Psychology, Sociology, Computer science, Business Management etc. The need and application of technical communication can be bring the light in a multi-lingual country, it is hoped that the students will use the lab utility in full measure to get benefit in practical life.

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English language can uplift the career of the students whether it used in academic or business purposes. The learners shall focus on the aspect of English language skills with the help of laboratory software. It will not merely develop their knowledge but also enhance their confidence while concern for the jobs. The advanced institution feels the importance of the cutting-edge technology in Education. The teaching and training of English by using lab prepare the students to all walks of life.

Facilitates Teacher to Prepare the Student for the Interview:
- Develop the Course contents are virtually.
- Orientation of the students to the nuances of speech sounds, intonation, pronunciation
- Software credentials and other technical certification.
- Training programs for the communicative skill.
- To make aware the students for competitive examinations, quiz.
- E- content development
- Refresher courses are developed.
- Assessing the speaking and listening
- To bring confidence among students to develop language skill.
- To make efficient in spoken English and neutralize interference of mother tongue

Teaching Interview Skills

Interview is the oral examination. Interviewer asks relevant questions to the interviewee and the interviewee is expected to provide the answer. Time duration for the Interview length is often not pre-defined. An intelligent learner who is good at speaking can put his place in this competitive procedure. Candidate has to pass interview to get the job. After the completion, of course the main aim of a candidate to perform well at workplace. The use of language is to transmit the information successfully and to convince the audience. This interview presentation includes 'Facial Expressions' as it is the mirror of the knowledge and confidence of the person. A smile locates the responsiveness, raised eyebrows stand for scepticism; tighten jaw associated with antagonism, and so on. The face transmits information that may show low confidence, nervousness, recognition, hesitation, and satisfaction in immediate progression. Therefore, it is important to organize them. The teaching of interview basics

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through the language lab enhances and grooms the personality and subjective knowledge of the candidate as well.

> *"Many Indian students also suffer from low confidence in their use*
> *of English because it is not the language, they are most comfortable in.*
> *This feedback is evident from the written responses consistently given by*
> *companies like Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd., Essar Group, Jindal Steel*
> *Ltd. and Tata Refractories Ltd. to the Training and Placement Centre of*
> *our institute during the recruiting process which takes place every year."*
>
> *(Mohanty 66).*

**Physics of Human Speech Sound**

The physics of human speech sounds imply matter and form. This notion is speech sound is objective and autonomous. Phonetics is the science of speech, which demonstrates the physiological actions to produce the speech signals. These signals are quickly flow from the vocal cavity inside the throat, mouth, and nasal route. The rational analysis is that learning to speak a language entail simply managing the muscles that move the lips, jaw, and tongue. These anatomical formations are feasible to observe in the speech sound production. However, the process of speech production is far more intricate than it may seem. It involves the coordinated activity of nearly a hundred muscles, which exert precise and continuous control to generate the sound waves that convey speech (Lenneberg, 1967). These sound waves are produced through a complex interaction of three factors: (1) the outward flow of air from the lungs, (2) modifications of this airflow at the larynx (commonly known as the Adam's apple or voice box), and (3) further adjustments caused by the movement and positioning of the tongue and other structures within the vocal tract.

Phonetics focuses on analyzing the speech sounds found in languages worldwide. It seeks to understand what these sounds are, how they form patterns, and how they vary in different contexts. The primary task of a phonetician is to observe and identify what happens when people speak and listen to speech. (Ladefoged, 1982)

Phonetics, the scientific study of speech production, encompasses both the structure and patterns of sound waves (Acoustic Phonetics) and the mechanisms by which they are

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generated in the human vocal tract (Articulatory Phonetics). Physiological Phonetics, sometimes considered distinct from Articulatory Phonetics, specifically examines the nervous and muscular processes involved in speech. General Phonetics refers to the universal principles and methods for analyzing speech across all languages, distinguishing it from a more specialized branch focused on the phonetic characteristics of a particular language.
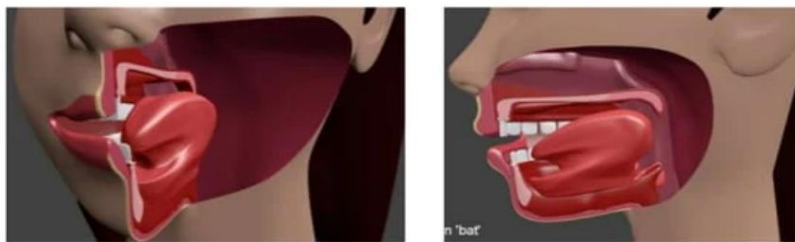
Courtesy: Words Worth English language Lab

The era of late 20th century notable linguists would have agreed phonetics is an actual discipline of science. Today great deal of phonetic research applied to the computer-related work. Same as the biological sciences, phonetics as an area of study is phenomenal. This phenomenon may be categorized into the various segments of the language. People's need of expression is only possible by means of communication. The applied perspective of language lab and the use of phonetic rules for the teaching is need of hour.

At its core, the speech signal consists of a rapidly changing sequence of sounds generated within the throat, mouth, and nasal passages, which then project outward through the mouth and, at times, the nose. A common assumption is that mastering spoken language simply involves controlling a few muscles responsible for moving the lips, jaw, and tongue, as these are the most visible. However, the process is far more intricate. In reality, over 100 muscles work in coordinated and continuous motion to produce the sound waves that form speech (Lenneberg, 1967).

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a. Voice modulation is the art of using our voice in different way. It is the part of paralinguistic features of the language. We utter the words in unique style of and that our trademark. Paralinguistic characteristics of the language are non-verbal sign that help you to give an importance to your voice.

b. Quality of tone is a distinctive attribute of our voice, which is the gift of a vibrate mechanism. It may be affluent and resonating, soft, thin and nasal, or harsh and irritating. Students can listen the voice quality of the speeches and lectures of experts to make a conscious attempt to develop their quality of voice.

c. Volume is the softness or loudness of the voice. Learner's voice must always prompt but need not to be loud for all time. Person can adjust his/her voice according to the need of task. Students are expected to rise and fall of the volume to make their voice lucid and audible.

d. Pace of speaking refers to the number of spoken words per minute. The pace of speaking is different from one person to another, and it ranges from 90 to 250 words per minute. The standard rate of word production is from 130 to 150 words per minute. How to increase pace and how to get slower in speaking, it is a matter of practice. Commentators fasten their pace when a player hits six or four. It influences the audience. To pass on a peaceful and important message we should take pauses. To make our talk effective we can practice on computer and can record our speech to monitor the change.

e. Pitch deals with vibrations as per second of voice in the vocal cord while producing the speech sound. The rise and fall of the voice can be seen on the display of the computer in the language lab. A balanced pitch outcome with an apparent and efficient tone.

f. Articulation of speech is associated with the sound articulation. It deals with the speaker's competence to produce and distinguish sounds as slop, slur, chop, truncate, or omit sounds between words or sentences. If the sounds are not produced properly, the flow of comprehension is interrupted and prevent the listener from grasping the sense of the message.

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g. The Pronunciation is inseparable part of phonetics. Pronunciation is the pre-defined rule of the language to reveals how a word should be pronounced correctly. The big issue for linguistically novice learner is to prevail over from the encounters with the different sound pattern of English. English has some exceptional sounds, which are not universal in other languages. The major problem appears before the Non-native teacher is to pronounce the sound properly. Hence, student does not obtain opportunity to listen the accurate sound so how will he be able to produce the same sound. Therefore, to overcome from this hindrance, the lab is pivotal to listen the actual sound to train the students.

Teaching of Language Skills

Linguistic theory primarily examines an ideal speaker-listener in a perfectly uniform speech community. This individual has complete mastery of the language and is not influenced by factors such as memory limitations, distractions, shifts in attention or interest, or errors—whether accidental or systematic—when using the language in actual communication (Chomsky, 1965: 3).

With the advent of phonetics and international co-operation the reform movement got started. Sweet magnum opus published his practical study of language in 1899, and Jasperson book how to teach foreign language in 1904. Victor also held a series of summer schools, which were also attended by then a young student Daniel Jones. All these scholars are associated to the reform movement and this movement has three basic principles: the primacy of speech, the core is text and the priority of an oral methodology in classroom. Methods based on the spoken language would reduce homework and thus relieve mental stress and provide a free environment to learn the students effectively. A method is the reflection of language teaching theory.
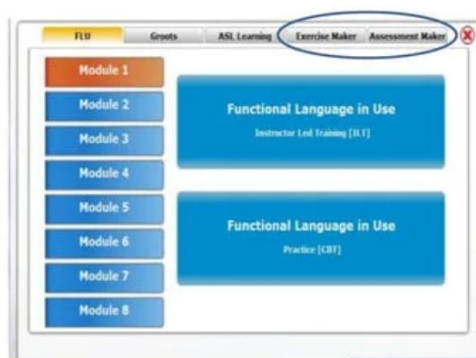
The reform movement is path-breaking school that argue phonetics is more than a system of transcription. A language teacher must know the sound system of the second/foreign language. He should also understand the physiology of sound and the proficiency. Thus, the spoken language is considered as the part of the linguistics. It is the structural organization of distinctive and significant sounds. It is science in its own right.

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A method is the thought of as plan to put the approach into effect or practice and a technique is the actual risk or action observed in the classroom. The method can adopt the combination of other methods such as mimic memorization or pattern practice. What a teacher does in the language laboratory is – use of digital resources, such as display of objects, use of software, audio-video tape and other gadgets for the rendering of the text and speech.

The prominent aspect of ESL teaching and learning is imparting the knowledge of all the four skills of English. While teaching the each skill the objective of student may be different. Many teachers may ignore this aspect or feel uncomfortable to control the sequence to teach the skills in true sense and in exact stability. The teaching of all skill must be done step by step. The first step is to teach listening followed by speaking, reading and writing respectively. The teacher, if changed the steps for teaching then the result-oriented outcome cannot be produced. The listening skill is not easy to teach in the multilingual country such as India. Most of the schools in India, more emphasis is given to the teaching and learning the writing so it is much reversed to acquire the communicative competence. The difficulty appears before the teacher is the lack of training to teach the resource of communicative competence for the students. The teacher felt that very rarely learner is exposed to speaking skills for plenty of time. Learner speaks wrong sentences, if the teacher pronounces incorrect words. Lab is foremost useful in teaching speaking and listening skill. Listening is the basic skills for language teaching and learning.

The speaking is a productive and listening is a receptive skill. Learner utters and receives the information through these skills respectively. The Science advocates this is listening is the sole skill, which a human being starts to develop before birth. Listening practices promotes to the excellent competence on remaining language skills. The conventional language course work focused merely on the listening skill. On the other side of the same coin, Speaking is dynamic skill. Teacher expresses to reveals its components to train the students by using the interaction in communication with the students while speaking. Language speaking is utmost needed the actual accent and its use in conversation.

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Courtesy: Words Worth English Language Lab

Pronunciation is defined as "the production and recognition of meaningful sounds in a specific language to convey meaning within its context of use" (Seidlhofer, 2001, p. 56). While accurate pronunciation plays a crucial role in communication, excessive focus on pronunciation drills in language labs has shifted attention toward meaning-based approaches. The ability of clear pronunciation requires in depth knowledge of grammar, vocabulary and phonetics as well. The traditional classroom setting composed plenty of students, so it is difficult to motivate them for oral practice. The listening skill came before the speaking. If the students are not exposed carefully to the listening skill, then less proficiency develop in speaking skill. The useful method to teach speaking is to do the drilling exercise in which teacher speaks the word or sentence, the student will repeat it again. During the drill exercise, if the student makes the error, the teacher should diagnose and make the correction. The teacher can follow the some sample words for the teaching of pronunciation and word stress pattern by the use following exercises in the language lab.

Example - Look at the difference between two same words as below.

(1) Co<u>mmu</u>nicate   (2) Communi<u>ca</u>tion

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Underline letters as above are stress while speaking.

English language pronunciation is very significant. Teacher can diagnose the incorrect pronunciation commit by the students then it can improve by the proper use of language lab. Students may assign for the error-finding task. Instructions pertaining to the diphthongs, plosives, fricatives, nasals can be taught by demonstration on the screen of the computer. Lexicons can be divided into the small chunks. These chunks while producing with a single chest pulse is termed as syllable. Language learner practices syllables to be acquainted with stress patterns and classification of the syllables. The speech producing words in terms of syllable syllables are   monosyllabic, bi-syllabic, tri-syllabic and polysyllabic. To get mastery over this skill another next skill is reading. The reading is concern with the decoding of written symbols. This proficiency is a 'Graphic Motors' skill and a receptive skill as well. Reader uses visual and psychomotor organs. Reading is usually measured in Words per Minute. While starting the learning of English as second language WPM is very slow and can be developed by the practice. Students in language lab start reading practice with instruction. These instructions are essential to understand the sense, theme and meaning of the paragraph. Reader reads the written content then decodes it on by following cognition. Namita Roy elucidates reading in titled book English Language Teaching as:

"In reading, the major emphasis is on the identification of sound, symbol
correspondences so that students perceive in graphic form, the meanings
with which they have become familiar in oral form. Reading is an integrated
part of language study, not a specialized activity. Reading helps the student
to coordinate their eye movements, to link symbols they are accustomed to
hearing to those they see in print, to recognise grammatical units, to learn
the spelling of a statement through the signals and symbols used in it." (Roy 34)

Reading skill requires more attention to avoid the errors in order to teaching and learning the language. Reading techniques are associated with the reading of the lines and grasp the meaning and structure. Skimming method is peculiar to read the general observation of the text. This sort of reading shows a sketch of the text. The students read to get the theme of the text quickly. The scanning reading is different, in which the explicit details is requisite. The

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reader does not know the conclusion or summary of the text. The method of scanning reading done for the search of particular word or specific information. The critical reading process is related to get the detailed information. The critical reading is significant to interpret the explanation of the text. It is the extensive evaluation that is also consider as fact-based analysis of the text. Teaching the functional notation of the language skills is the pre-requisites for student's learning. Thus, the last step for the teaching is writing skill. It is an active skill and productive as well. Writing is aligning to the psychomotor proficiency.

Writing skill involves the words selection, and competence to construct the grammatical correct sentences. Writing is based on learner's cognitive process. Writing demands more attention on the vocabulary, idioms and grammar to represent the expressions in a simple and logical way. Writing is used for formal communication so it requires maximum care as minor inaccuracy can be a everlasting for the further study. The writing must be clear and precise in which the infinite use of finite means taken place. Analyzing the target audience is essential while writing. The initial exercise in language lab is to introduce about the punctuation marks. Lab can be instrumental to reduce the error in writing.

Non-verbal Communication

The teaching of nonverbal communication is very difficult task in a traditional class. There are different types of nonverbal sign and symbols, gestures or facial expression which teacher cannot easily illustrate. The appearance of non-verbal elements may differ according to situation and person. Non-verbal communication is very essential to teach as words may transform in every language but most of the languages have common nonverbal communication. This system of communication is natural and spontaneous which deals with the representation of language via sign and symbols. Kinesics is the study of visual aspects and their interpretation, proxemics is the space to convey the effective message during communication, paralinguistic features are the vocal feature are examples of body movements. The verbal medium of communication share approximately 45% of the socio-cultural meaning of any situation but 55% communication happens on the interpretation of non-verbal characteristics. Communication needs strong feedback from the encoder and decoder. Therefore, due to the visual facility, language lab is the most appropriate place to teach this subject matter. Kinesics is concern with the visual aspects of facial expressions so it can be taught through demonstration or videos in the language laboratory.

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Difficulties in Establishing, Maintenance and Servicing of Language Lab in School and College

Establishing a language laboratory in schools and colleges is admirable initiative, but it also comes with many difficulties and challenges**.** To establish a modern language lab in schools and colleges are requires investment in hardware (computers, headsets, recording equipment), software, and furnishings. Especially in public or government-funded institutions, budget constraints may be the issue. Despite all these things the teachers often lack training in using language lab software or equipment effectively. Some faculty may prefer traditional teaching methods and resist integrating new technology and innovations. There is very challenging task before the teachers to integrate the Language lab with the curriculum to Ensuring that lab sessions align well with the syllabus and learning objectives. To establish the English language lab at school / college level, there must be specialised teachers recruited which should be well versed in scientific tools and their applications. In India, most of the colleges / schools are in the rural and semi urban areas so the accessibility of Electronics devices, internet connectivity; technical experts are the major issues. Maintenance is also the big issue due to the lack of reliable technology. The lack of availability of expert in the rural or remote areas disrupt the compatible software that aligns with the curriculum and securing proper functioning may obstruct the learning.

Some Observations on Using Language Lab in Schools / Colleges

In the school language lab, where teachers may entrust the assignments to assist students in order to groom their knowledge and fluency in the English language, students can do level based activities. In addition, keeping open to the requirements of the students can help to increase their interest in language study as well. Students can strengthen their language skills i.e. (LSRW), soft skills in English through the adaptation of English language lab software in college. English Language Labs improves the student's skills and practical knowledge of the English language so they can make themselves as par the pre- requisites of the employers.

The use of language labs in schools /college level

to enhance students' language learning skills has several advantages.

Some of them are displayed as below:

    a.   Students' cognitive abilities are enhanced by learning a new language.

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b.   Enhances students' ability to interact to develop the inter personal communication.

c.   Modify the learners

soft skills, vocabulary, phonetics, reading, writing, speaking, and listening.

d.   Introduces students to innovative activities and technologies.

e.   Enhances the student's self-control and ability to make decisions.

f.   Improves Students' Problem-Solving Skills as well as critical thinking.

g.   Increases the student's networks of communication.

h.   Stimulates students' creativity through the use of novel communication channels.

Conclusion

English language teaching in non-native country such as India is not an easy walk. The classrooms are diverse. India is such a multilingual and multicultural Nation. Language laboratory makes teaching method practical to get the observable data. Teachers can investigate the facts and rules of language for the teaching of English as second language in India. Language laboratory is acquiring refined technology to sustain and deliver more outcomes. The educationist may mull over the reports of University Grant Commission in which the experts recommended the use of technology in the teaching and learning. The hand on practices of technology is necessary for the teachers to make better use of it for the enhancement of the knowledge of the students.

Language lab works on the practical approach to dissect the language structure. Material and lessons produced once can be used many times in accordance to the need. Trainer can classified the learners in separate batches and conduct examination as per the defined schedule. After completing the exam, the results will be generated automatically, providing a fast, accurate, and efficient evaluation for both trainers and students. This ensures an error-free and timely assessment. Additionally, learners will receive individual scores for each section, allowing for a more detailed understanding of their performance. This method is also beneficial for remedial teaching, as trainers can identify areas where students struggle and provide targeted support. If the lab activities are well-structured and clearly understood by the trainer or teacher, learners can develop proficiency in all aspects of the language. By following, the manual given for hands-on practice of language lab, a person can achieve excellent result. Although, Language lab is an inseparable means for every English language teacher yet it has some limitation too. Lab paid much attention on listening and speaking. The

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other remaining skills and grammar part is less approached. The interaction between student and teacher lack the feedback so in this case role of the teacher should be responsive for the immediate remedy of the mistakes committed by the students.

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