

**LANGUAGE, ITS' NATURE, AND LANGUAGE ACQUISITIONS, SPEECH IS THE
VERBAL MEANS OF COMMUNICATING IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING
(E.L.T)**

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Abstract:-

“Language” the word plays very deep and extraordinary meaning since the birth of human being. Since human get notion and action he did not know they can speak and this feature is given by god that we believe in philosophy or in religious manner but, if we believe it as scientific manner also. Language played very great role since the born of homosapians on planet Earth. This feature or power only have human beings only on planet earth whether you look animals or mammals or other human revolutionary species they are not able to speak no doubt! They have voice but they don't talk like us like we talk. They have their own specific language but we don't understand it and they don't understand our language. They barking but we can't hear a chaste voice like we human speak during the conversation. That's why it is known as god gifted power, human physical ability or scientific process of air. Human beings are that's why different from the animals and due to this feature human and animals belongs to different categories.

Since, the time of human's intelligence, power and revolution of body they get their rules on each and every species of the earth whether it is dinosaurs, mammoth, or elephants. Human's these three abilities are concerned they still live long centuries to centuries.

If we talked about globally, glocally, or locally human beings are not become mum if you give them temptation they will not accept because not a single human can't live without speaking ; human's needs and their goals is concerned they have to intercourse with each other “Language” known as first and for most option for them.

Now,if we talk about globally, our planet Earth divided into 7 continentals. Where there are (Asia, Russia, Australia, North America, Latin America, Africa and Canada) these continental have their *National Languages* and *Sub National Languages*.

For Examples: -

- Hindi** —————> (First Indian National Language)
- English** —————> (Second Language)
- Gujarati** —————> (State Level National Language)
- Ahmadabadi** —————> (Sub Metro City State Level Language)
- Kathiyavadi** —————> (Sub City State Level Language)
- Talpadi** —————> (Sub Village Level Language)

So, since the time of incarnation of human being to eternity of Planet Earth *Language* is always remain immortal from the side of Human being (Homosapians).

What is Language? What speech is the verbal means of communicating:-

“Language is the Human capacity for acquiring and using complex systems of communication; a language is any particular example of such a system. The scientific study of language is called Linguistics. Language is the most important aspect in the life of all beings.”

We human use language to express our inner musings(thoughts) and emotions, make sense of complex and abstract thoughts, to learn to communicate with others, to fulfill our wants, needs even as well as to establish rules and maintain our culture and civilization. Language can be defined as following.....

BASIC FORM OF COMMUNICATION
<i>VERBAL FORM</i>
<i>PHYSICAL FORM</i>
<i>BIOLOGICALLY INNATE FROM</i>
<i>SYMBOLICAL FORM</i>

Every so often, they will refer to language as verbal behavior. It is language that includes gesture, posture (body movements) as well as spoken word. When we define language then we have to be careful not to exclude symbols, gesture or motions. This is for the reason that if, we exclude these from our definition, and we will be denying the language of the deaf community.

(All human languages share basic characteristics. Some of them are organizational rules and infinite generativity. Infinite Generativity is the ability to produce an infinite number of sentences using a limited set of rules and words.

**“Language is different form speech.
Language is made up of socially shared rules.”**

That include the following.....

1. What words mean **for examples:** - **“STAR”** can refer to a bright object in the night sky or a celebrity.
2. How to make new words **for example:-** **“Friend, Friendly or unfriendly”**
3. How to put words together **for example:-** let’s say **“Peg walked to the new store.”** Instead of **“Peg walk store new.”**

Speech is the verbal means of communicating. Speech consists of the following.....

1. Articulation:-

How speech sounds are made

For Example: - children must learn how to produce the **“r”** sound in order to say **“rabbit”** instead of **“wabbit”**.

2. Voice:-

Use of the vocal folds and breathing to produce sound

For examples: - the voice can be abused from overuse or misuse and can lead to hoarseness or loss of voice.

3. Fluency: -

The rhythm of speech

For example: - hesitations or stuttering can affect fluency.

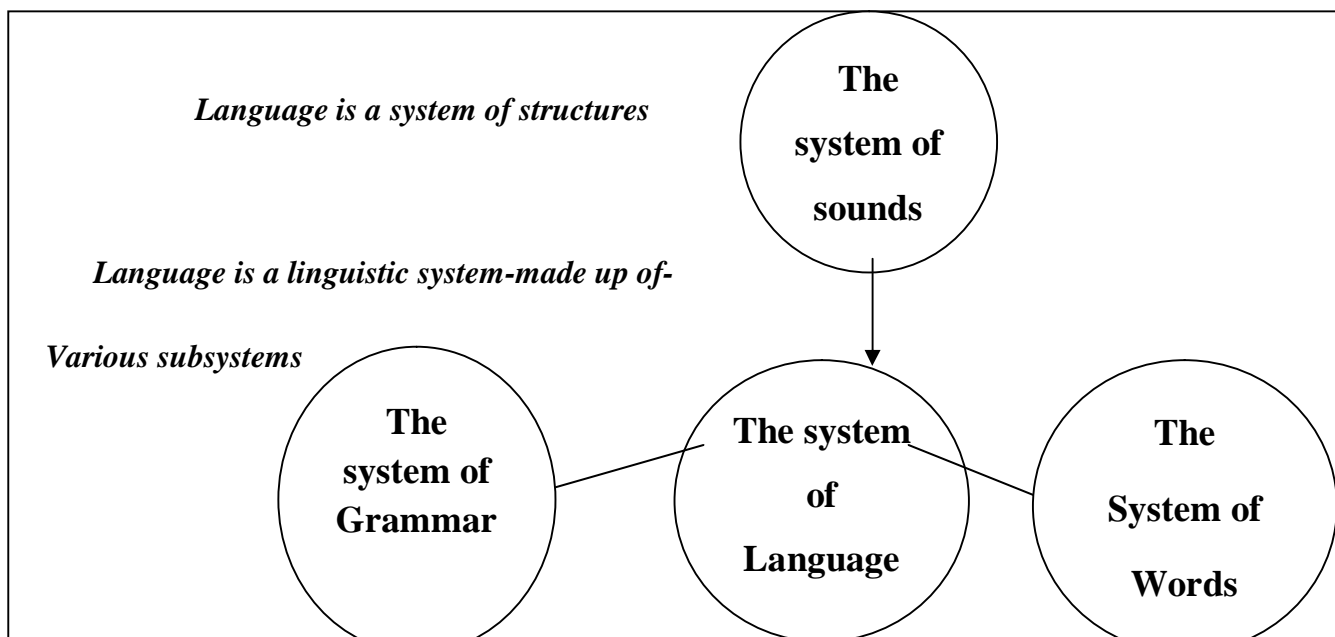
When a person has trouble to understanding others (receptive language) or sharing thoughts, ideas and feelings completely (expressive language) then he or she has a language disorder.)

When a person is unable to produce speech sounds correctly or fluently or has any disorders or problems with his or her voice then he or she has a speech disorder.

For example: - Leonard has a speech disorder that makes him hard to understand. If, her lips, tongue, and mouth are not moved perfectly at the right time or right place then what he says will not sound pure as well as rightly hearable. Children who stutter and denizens (folks) whose voice sounds rough or thick and muscular have speech problems.

Elaina has a receptive and expressive language disorder. She does not have a good understanding of the meaning of words and how and when to use them. Because of this, she has trouble including directions and speaking in long sentences. Large segment of adults suffer from (with) aphasia and children with learning disabilities have language problems.

Language and speech disorders can occur together or by themselves. The problem can be mild or severe. In any case, a comprehensive evaluation by a speech-language Pathologist (*S.L.P*) certified by the *American Speech- Language-Hearing Association (ASHA)* is the first step to improving language and speech problems.



The Swiss scholar Ferdinand De Saussure is an associationist. He believes and states that.....

“All language items are essentially interlinked.”

He argues that.....

“Language was like a game of chess, a system in which each and every item is defined by Its relationship to all the others.....language is a carefully built and diagnosed structure of ivists believe that.....

“Everybody learns a language, not because they are subjected to a similar conditioning process but, because they possess an inborn capacity which permits them to acquire a language as a normal maturational process. This capacity is by definition universal..... the nature of postulating an innate mechanism of a fairly well-defined kind”.

According to *Noam Chomsky* is concerned.....

“A theory of the “initial state” of the language faculty, prior to any linguistics experience.”
The structuralist places emphasis on the surface structure/ (pattern...etc. the transformationalist lays emphasis on the processes of the deep structure and the stress in on learning to learn the development of a strategy of learning rather than the accumulation of information and rules. The structuralist tends to overemphasize the surface forms and the development of rules and to neglect the meanings.

Natural language learning principles are not “*invented*” by anyone but, since it imitates first language learning that had been done for centuries. It was first introduced in *France and Germany* and popularized by *Berlitz*. Proponents are *L.Sauveur*: used intensive oral interaction in target language and used Questions to present and elicit language.

According to *F.Franke*'s statement is concerned.....

“Language is taught best by using it actively, and teachers are encouraged to use direct and spontaneous teaching.”

Beliefs about knowledge of language are equal ability to speak it. *L2* learning must be an imitation of *L1 learning*. Keep away printed word as long as possible then followed by written word and avoid grammar/translation.

The key elements are:

- I. Class is conducted only in the target language.
- II. Oral teaching precedes reading/ writing activities
- III. Grammar is taught inductively
- IV. Concrete vocabulary taught using regalia
- V. Teach through modeling and practice
- VI. Small groups
- VII. Attention to pronunciation
- VIII. Known words used to teach new vocabulary using *mime*, *demonstration* and *pictures*.

The techniques were as follows.....

- I. Reading aloud
- II. Question/ answer exercise
- III. Self-correction
- IV. Conversation practice
- V. Fill-in-the-blank exercise
- VI. Paragraph writing

The commandments were as follows....

- I. Never translate: demonstration
- II. Never explain : act
- III. Never speak with single words: use sentences
- IV. Never use the book : follow your lesson plan
- V. Never go to fast: keep the pace of the student
- VI. Never be impatient : take it easy

Advantages:

- I. Teaches the language, not just about the language.
- II. Natural method-mimic first language acquisition
- III. Teaches vocabulary through real life.

Criticism:

- I. Second language should not be taught in the same way as the first language
- II. Too extreme-avoiding native tongue
- III. Does not meet needs of educational systems

Views	Language	Language Learning
<i>Structural</i>	Language is a linguistics system made up of structural rules and vocabulary	To learn structural items. (vocabulary and grammar (sentence patterns))
<i>Functional</i>	Language is a linguistic system as well as a means for doing things (to be used in real life)	To know how to combine the grammatical rules and the vocabulary to express notions that perform the functions, communicative categories communicative ability (to be able to communicate)
<i>Interactional</i>	Language is a communicative tool to maintain social relation	Not only to know the grammar and vocabulary of the language, but also to know the rules for using them in a whole range of communicative contexts. To communicate appropriately (communicative strategies, cultural awareness, etc.)

What is Nature? How it is different from nurture?

**“The role of nature is social experience
where as the role of nature is natural ability.”**

The character of natural ability:-

- Humans are born with a natural ability or innate capacity to learn any language.
- Naturally, it is the “given” capability. For the meantime, languages are complex and children can learn languages quickly. There is not any one way that can “learn” the language.
- Understanding children to be able to develop more abilities when they grow up as children mature they develop their language abilities.
- Individual variation may occur in learning. The rate of learning can differ but, then the stages are same for everyone which he/she has to go through
- If, the process does not happen at a young age then he/she will never learn the language later.
- The importance of social experience
- Children will never acquire language unless that language is used with them and around them. It does not matter which is their language.
- Immigrant children do not have interaction with their background. Therefore they will never learn the language.
- As long as children are experiencing input and social interaction, the rate and system of development doesn't change.
- The only thing that may change is their pronunciation, vocabulary and social function.
- L1 is Mother tongue and L2 is the Medium of instruction for language learning.
- Initial state children have knowledge about language structures and principles
- Intermediate state they have basic language development final state-outcome of language learning

Initial State:-

- L1** – innate capacity
- L2** – innate capacity
- L1** knowledge transfer
- World knowledge
- Interaction skills

Final State:-

- L1** = native competence (language fluency like a native speaker)
- L2** = Multilingual competence (never be a “native speaker” level of proficiency is variable
Still face interface of **L1** (“solidification))

Meaning of Language Acquisition:-

The term “*Acquisition*” was originally used to emphasize the subconscious nature of the learning process however in recent years; learning and acquisition have become largely synonymous. Language acquisition is the process by which humans acquire the capacity to observe and comprehend language in addition to produce and use words and sentence to communicate.

“Language acquisition is one of the classic human traits, because nonhumans do not communicate by using language.”

Language acquisition generally refers to first-language acquisition which studies infants’ acquisition of their native language. This is distinguished from second-language acquisition which deals with the acquisition in both children as well as in adults of additional languages.

The ability to successfully use language requires one to acquire a wide range of tools which includes phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and an extensive vocabulary. Language might be vocalized as speech or manual as in sign. The human language capacity is finite; one can say and understand an infinite number of sentences which is based on a syntactic principle called Recursion. Evidence suggests that every individual has three recursive mechanisms suggests that every sentences to go indeterminately. These three mechanisms are relativization, complementation and coordination.

The capacity to acquire and use language is a key aspect that distinguishes humans from other beings. Though it is difficult to pin down what aspects of language are uniquely human. There are a few design features that can be found in all known forms of human language however that are missing from forms of animal communication.

For example: - many animals are able to communicate with each other by singing or signaling to the things around them but then again this kind of communication lacks the arbitrariness of human vernaculars. There is nothing about the sound of the word “dog” that would hint at its meaning. Other forms of animal communication may utilize arbitrary sounds but are unable to combine those can at that time be automatically understood by another. *Mr. Hockett called this.....*

“Design feature of human language “productivity”.

It is important to the understanding of human language acquisition that we are not limited to a finite set of words but, somewhat must be able to understand and utilize a complex system that allows for an infinite number of possible messages. Therefore while many forms of animals’ communication exist but they differ from human languages and they have a limited range of non-syntactically structured vocabulary tokens that lack cross cultural variation between different groups.

Language acquisition capacities are picked up by infants from the linguistic input. Input in the linguistics context is well-defined that....

“All words, contexts, and other forms of language to which a learner is exposed, relative to acquired proficiency in first or second languages”.

Nativists find it difficult to believe by considering the tremendously complex nature of human languages. The relatively limited cognitive abilities of an infant those are able to acquire most aspects of language without being clearly taught. Children within a few years of both understand the grammatical rules of their native language without being openly taught, as one learns grammar in school. A range of theories of language acquisition have been proposed in order to explain this apparent problem. These theories in natism and psychological nativism, in which a child is born prepared in some manner with these capacities. As opposed to other theories in which language is simply learned as other cognitive skills including such ordinary motor skills as learning to ride a bike. The conflict between the theories assuming humans are born with syntactic knowledge. Those who claim all such knowledge is the product of learning from one's environment are often referred to as the "Nature vs. Nurture" debate. Some consider that there are some qualities of language acquisition that the human brain is automatically wired for a "nature" component and some think that are shaped by the specific language environment in which a person is raised "nurture" component. Others, specifically evolutionary biologists, strongly object to assume syntactic knowledge is genetically encoded and provided by automatic wiring of the brain.

Conclusion:-

In short, we come know that at how much level language is important in the world; but somehow it also give us the knowledge that how language is used and will be used in worldly manner also and this research paper also bring the reader to the world of English Language Teaching (E.L.T) where we can see some different charm and importance in different linguistic ways.

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