

EDITORIAL

Dear Readers

The audio-visual impact of modern technological tools has made language learning easier than ever before. Now, online platforms such as LMS, Edmodo, Zoom, Webinarjam, and Google Meet are in huge demand. Computer-mediated instruction has come to stay. Language transfer or cross-linguistic influence are becoming inseparable trends that have revolutionized human culture. A variety of new opportunities for technology-based teaching have emerged as a result of the widespread use of ICT. English teachers need to change the culture and goals of teaching English. Multiliteracies, Embodied Learning, and TransLanguaging are concepts that teachers can use to help students learn English effectively and easily.

It's time to start thinking about how to educate and learn in strategic ways. Many new changes in teaching methods, such as inquiry-based learning, summarizing and evaluating, teaching language through humour, literature, games, the inductive approach, and even mobile apps, are required. In terms of flexibility, knowledge access has changed. EBooks can also aid in the teaching of ESL. Teachers should approach education from a teaching-learning perspective rather than from an exam point of view since learning is student-centred.

Now, let us ponder how we can combine tradition and technology in 2022 to create the ideal learning and self-discovery environment for students. Our Annual Conference in November 2021 in a virtual mode on the topic 'ELT in India: New Needs, New Demands, New Trends' will address this. Several articles in this issue of JELT look at some of the most important developments in English language instruction.

Multiple learning places, such as the playground/lawn, cafeteria, and library, can be used by students for the same class at the same time, post Covid19, according to Ruchi Kaushik and Anju Sahgal Gupta. The authors make a case for alternative institutional spaces in this study and provide some sample flexible English language resources they have created for the purpose. This article is followed by a gender analysis of secondary school students' anxiety in learning English as a second language by Vinodh Kumar and Suresh.

According to Pratheeba Bose, in the Indian context, academic listening skills have emerged as very important in a context where students are more inclined to e-devices such as android mobile phones, computers, palmtops, tablets, and i-pads via online classrooms. She also discusses the dimensions of academic listening skills in the article. Then, there is Professor Saraswathi's regular column 'Grammar Guru' in which she discusses the use of the present perfect tense form in an engaging way.

The conclusions from the practical experience of implementing a flipped classroom strategy to improve professional students' communicative competence in the language classroom are discussed by Krishna Chaitanya and Meenakshi Sirigiri in their article. Sudip Sinha's article on intonation in English outlines the types of intonation and highlights its importance in learning English. Professor Elango's piece on reverse reading in his regular feature 'Reading Activity' proposes that it will help students become fluent readers by making them move their eyes in a different (i.e., opposite) direction while they read a text from right to left instead of the normal practice of reading from left to right, allowing them to use strategies such as skimming and scanning.

Let's not forget Albert Einstein's words: "It is the supreme art of the teacher to awaken joy in creative expression and knowledge." Welcome to the future of ELT in India!

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