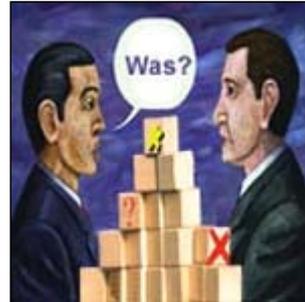




### Making adult language learning child's play

*A sophisticated new language learning method that uses technology to implement findings from neuroscience aims to be simplicity itself for adult learners.*

Mobility within the European Union offers great prospects for both individuals and companies – but doing business in another country only makes sense if you can speak (or quickly learn) the local language. Unfortunately, recent statistics have shown that 51 per cent of EU citizens cannot speak a European language other than their mother tongue – a surprisingly low number given that over 90 per cent of Europeans learn a second language at school.



"The problem is that today's typical approach to language learning is too intellectual," explains Ralph Warnke, the coordinator of the IST programme-funded [FLIC](#) project behind the courses. Slavishly learning the grammar of a language along 'la plume de ma tante' lines does not enable us to speak it, as all too many of us can testify. "Based on our observation of how bilingual children learn languages, we decided to find an easier way for adults to pick up a second tongue," says Warnke.

Warnke is Managing Director and President of MediTECH, a German company that devised Brain-Boy®, a kind of portable game computer that is a highly effective, technology-enabled way of improving the language abilities of dyslexic children, by training them in eight basic language functions such as pitch discrimination and spatial hearing. "For dyslexics, their own language is like a foreign language," explains Warnke. "So that got me thinking, why shouldn't the same approach work with adult language learners?"

### Direct feedback to improve learning

FLIC uses a feedback system, equipping learners with a headset (earphones) and microphone, plus a black box (or programme, in the case of the home version), which mixes the sound. When learners begin a FLIC course, they start by reading text while listening to it being pronounced by a model voice in the earphones. Next, they mouth the text while listening to the words ("The brain is working although the voice is silent," explains Warnke). Step three is actually speaking the words out loud.

Then – and this is the clever part – the system plays back the learner's efforts in one ear, and the model voice in the other ear. "And it doesn't stay in the same ear, but moves from ear to ear, so that inter-hemispheric contact is enhanced," explains Warnke. "Both hemispheres are very important for language learning. The left hemisphere is involved in word recognition, it's the word processor of the brain; but the right hemisphere rules prosody – a vital decoding process that uncovers non-explicit shades of meaning."

Using the learner's own voice aids learning, because research shows that we pay most attention to voices like our own. So, in the next stage, FLIC uses this fact by modifying the model voice, blending it with the learner's voice, which has been divided into bands and analysed for speed, pitch, and so on using software developed by Stockholm's KTH, one of the FLIC project's partners. The resulting voice mimics the learner's own, yet has the superior pronunciation of the model voice. "When learners hear this, they experience themselves speaking a foreign language much better than they expected," says Warnke. "They are then happy to keep practising and speaking."

### Helping build and maintain vocabulary

An innovative use of voice techniques is also used to improve vocabulary retention. Learners hear a word in the target language in one ear, and its meaning in their own language in the other ear, simultaneously. "Again, the words and translations switch between the ears, and so the hemispheres," says Warnke.



Learners listen and participate in dialogues, picking up the

structure of the language by example, without ever having to endure a grammar lesson. "They absorb the rules naturally, which is exactly how small children learn languages," says Warnke. "FLIC gives people an internal pattern of a language that they don't get with other systems."

He believes that FLIC is exploiting the hidden capacity of the brain: "Japanese babies can distinguish different subtypes of R and L sounds at two months, yet by eight months they can no longer do so, because Japanese has no R sound," he explains. "But clearly, the ability to hear the R sound is inherent, and it indicates that we have an inbuilt ability to recognise and make every language sound, regardless of our mother tongue. I believe this ability can be forgotten, but never gets completely lost. So we provide language learning in a way that gives the learner an inner imprint in the brain, and so teaches the brain to relearn to recognise sounds that have disappeared from the map created by the mother tongue."

After three years in development and testing, the FLIC trials are currently being evaluated by the University of Sheffield, UK, and full results are expected in May.

"The testing phase took place in five different sites in three countries: France, Germany and Italy," explains Warnke. "Beginners, intermediate and advanced groups took courses of between 24 and 48 total hours, while control groups took conventional courses. Preliminary findings indicate that FLIC cuts language learning time by 50 per cent." Acceptance of the method was high, among both students and teachers. So far, FLIC offers courses in English, German, and Italian, but other languages can easily be added.

Warnke hopes to commercialise the product in the near future, pointing out that its availability as both software and hardware make it suitable for individuals (home users) as well as groups (language schools).

"There are some technological barriers that we want to overcome in the near future," he adds. "For example, we tried to use dummyhead stereophony, which gives the impression of 3D sound. But the limitations of the computation meant the 3D effect was lost. We want to solve this problem and enrich the effect, since the illusion of a real-life environment would be very helpful for learners."

While a certain amount of fine-tuning remains to be done, the data so far available from the trials indicates that FLIC is a resounding success. "After all," says Warnke, "it's the first system that lets you learn a language without even realising you're doing so."

**Contact:**

*Ralph Warnke*  
 MediTECH Electronic GmbH  
 Langer Acker 7  
 D-30900 Wedemark  
 Germany  
 Tel: +49-5130-97778-0  
 Fax: +49-5130-97778-22  
 Email: [ralph.warnke@meditech.de](mailto:ralph.warnke@meditech.de)

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