

Building up the Writing aptitudes of Semi-Urban and Rural Engineering Students through Reading Skills

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Abstract: Effective consummation of school training for the most part empowers understudies to land great positions. Notwithstanding, employability of graduates relies upon their capability in English as well. Disregarding procuring information about their zones of study, Semi-urban and rustic understudies think that it's hard to finish with understudies who communicate in English fluidly. This paper accentuation the importance of enhancing the perusing aptitudes of Low English Proficiency (LEP) understudies and closer views the way that broad perusing inside and outside the class will enable them to enhance their written work abilities. The understudies with low perusing capacity need to focus on factors like Vocabulary, collocation, lexical lumping and sentence arrangement while perusing any material. Keeping in mind the end goal to enable these understudies to create composing abilities through perusing aptitudes, the daily paper can be considered as a perfect educating material. The conceivable methods for utilizing daily paper in the classroom to draw the consideration of these understudies to these elements are examined in this paper.

Keywords: Low English Proficiency, voracious readers, vocabulary, different writing styles, Synonym.

1. INTRODUCTION

“Although not all voracious readers are good writers, most good writers are serious readers.”

Reading English usually involves two things, comprehension of the subject matter, and the memory to retain the material read, both of which are components of the learning process. In fact, a lot of studies have even suggested that writing skills improve from reading as a whole, rather than the separate learning of language and grammar. These days even a small bit of writing, like making a business presentation, often requires research skills that involve a lot of reading.

To improve our writing skills, we should read everything that comes our way. From newspapers to books (both fiction and non-fiction), and from magazines and pamphlets, to the labels of bottles and boxes, we need to read everything. And every once in a while, read-up on a topic that will take us out of our comfort levels of understanding, and which is a new genre all together.

Voracious reading benefits in better writing skills. Such intensive reading improves comprehension for a subject, while it is always easy to comprehend a subject we are already aware of, reading various subjects and topics which otherwise wouldn't have been interesting to us goes a long way in improving our understanding of newer and more difficult subjects. Over time, this ability sharpens so much that it is possible for a reader to read a variety of topics under the sun and comprehend the basic essences of the topics even quicker each time.

So, if we have a management background, try reading a history or a science article in our spare time; or read a financial magazine, if we had been a student of art.

Reading improves vocabulary

While it's not essential to search for a meaning every time we tumble over a difficult word, every new word we read adds to our comprehensive abilities, as the mind tries to connect the words with each other and generate a full picture. Most often, our vocabulary of difficult words increases on repeat exposure to those words in various contexts of reading.

When we were in college we used to pick up a difficult word from the books we were currently reading and use it regularly in sentences with friends, a habit which has helped me tremendously in recalling +

those words as I write today.

Reading more improves concentration

It's always difficult to concentrate at the start of a writing project. This is more so when our writing requires a whole lot of research. Regular reading hours in a day help improve this concentration ability. Increasing concentration, as all yoga gurus will tell us, is a matter of practice. Reading allows us to practice on our concentration every day and aids us in concentrating on our writing project as well.

Reading exposes us to different writing styles

Whether we are a professional writer, or we write for our work and business requirements, our level of reading will determine our personal writing style.

Shakespeare never wrote like Jane Austen, and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle never wrote like Sidney Sheldon, for each have developed their own special writing styles, which still enthrall the readers of today.

Writing for, say, an art magazine is, again, vastly different from writing for medical journals. It's only when we have gone through various genres of reading, that a writer develops his or her own style, a style which often becomes a signature of the writer.

A lot of people want to improve their writing skills, both professionally and personally. In order to achieve that, a key ingredient is often ignored: Reading.

Even if we are not a "writer" per se, writing can be highly beneficial. It can be helpful for a number of things:

- working through feelings
- staying positive
- expressing your thoughts more clearly
- marketing your product

Generally, there are two things that writers recommend to others who want to improve: more writing and reading. More writing is an obvious one since practice makes perfect. But writing in a vacuum won't do us much good. Reading exposes us to other styles, other voices, other forms, and other genres of writing. Importantly, it exposes us to writing that's better than our own and helps us to improve.

How can one become a best Writer?

Here are few tips which all of us can follow to nourish and master the skill of Writing

A great vocabulary is just one essential tool in a writer's toolbox, along with punctuation, grammar, and many others. Vocabulary can make our writing more powerful and more effective and help us say exactly what we mean. This indispensable tool will help us choose the best word for every job and avoid vague words that do not give our readers a good sense of our meaning.

Building our vocabulary is one of the easiest ways to improve the power of our writing and make any writing task that much easier, as we will have several synonyms in our repertoire to pull from every time. Developing our vocabulary need not be difficult or painful. Here are few ways to improve our writing vocabulary every day.

Use New Words

Use a word immediately after learning it. Try to make a game out of using a new word as soon as we learn it. Every day, try to slip in a new word into the conversation, a journal entry, an assignment or an email to a friend. Do this as often as possible and repeat the word to our self.

Read Every Day

Once we're out of school, word drills and assigned reading become things of the past. While these were tools for building our vocabulary repertoire while we were young, it doesn't mean we should abandon reading. Try to read a well-written and edited essay, magazine article, book or news article every day. Nonfiction and technical books will quickly teach us new ways to think and speak with words which may be unfamiliar with, but any type of reading will help us along.

Learn Roots

Learn the roots of words. Most words in the English language are built from a common root, prefix, and suffix, usually with an origin in the Greek or Latin language. Once we learn a root, we'll begin to understand more words that use the same root. For example, -duc- (Latin root word) means to lead or to make, such as in the words produce or deduce.

Use a Thesaurus

Keep a thesaurus handy. As we write, keep a thesaurus handy and use it when we find ourself using a word too often, or using a word that we know doesn't quite convey the right meaning. This will help us better express our self, and we'll also learn a new word in the process.

Develop Practical Vocabulary

This means we should start by learning words that express what's important to us for the task at hand. A good example of this is learning trade language or words we use often in a hobby or vocation. Rather than immediately turning to clichés or jargon that's tossed around, look for clearer words to express to peers what we're writing about.

Learn New Words Every Day

To improve our vocabulary quickly, make an effort to learn at least one new word every single day. There are plenty of ways to do this, such as a Word of the Day calendar or email list, or simply picking a word from a thesaurus or dictionary.

Look up Words You Don't Know

How often do we come across words that are unfamiliar as we read? Don't just gloss over them; take the time to look them up, and if we don't have the time right then, write them down and look them up later.

Keep a Journal

Journaling won't just help us to develop our writing style, it will also help us improve our vocabulary. Try to use new or interesting words we've learned recently into a journal entry for the day or the week.

Identify Empty Words

We're probably familiar with empty words in our speech (such as "uh" or "um"), but our writing probably has empty words as well. Look for these empty words in our writing that do not offer any substance to our reader and replace them with something more appropriate. The same principle applies to phrases and sentences, so make sure that we haven't used six or seven phrases to say something that could be better communicated in one sentence filled with carefully-chosen words.

Diversify Your Reading List

If we tend to read the same sort of things day in and day out, we may not be exposing ourself to a wide enough range of vocabulary. Diversify the topics we read to include natural science, Shakespeare, contemporary literature, politics, history, philosophy or any other topics which we you may enjoy.

Do Word Puzzles

Word puzzles in the newspaper or a magazine aren't just a fun way to fill time, they're also perfect for boosting your working vocabulary. Crossword puzzles are a challenge that get your brain working hard to search your memory for words you do know but don't use, and this can help you move words from your memory banks into your working set of vocabulary which will come across in your writing.

Try Word Board Games

There are plenty of word games on the market designed to improve vocabulary and language skills without being a bore. Some of these games we may have played as a child, so it's time to break them out again and get to "work." If we have a friend who could also use some help — or someone with a great vocabulary we think will challenge us — invite them over for a game night.

Practice New Words in Divergent Ways

It takes between 10 and 20 repetitions to make a new word a part of our vocabulary. To help the word settle into our mind and memory, write it down (both the definition and a sentence we make up using the word), use it in conversation, and include it in an email or any other way we can think of.

Make up Associations

Start by saying the new word aloud, then relate it to a word we already know. A good example of this is gargantuan, which means "very large" or "gigantic." Say a sequence aloud: small, medium, large, very large, and gargantuan. Then list things we think are gargantuan.

Use Mnemonics

Mnemonic techniques are memory tricks we can use to remember new words. We may remember a word by sounding it out and thinking of a funny sentence that matches the meaning, such as turning egregious (extremely bad) into "Don't let that smelly rotten egg reach us!"

Visualize New Words

Research shows that visualization is a great way to remember new words and their meanings. A good example of this is the word stratovolcano, which is a high, pointed mountain with a violent explosion. One way to remember this meaning is the fact that the prefix "strato" sounds like "straight-oh," which may make we think of a straight ruler or a "straight-o-volcano," which describes the word's definition.

Make Your Own Vocabulary Tests

Keep a list of the new words we learn each week and incorporate into writing and conversation. At the end of each week, make our self a quiz using the words to cement them in your memory.

Make Synonym Word Lists

Do we find our self-turning to the same word again and again in our writing? Grab a piece of paper and write it at the top. Next, brainstorm or use a thesaurus to generate a list of ten to twenty new words we can use instead. We can keep these lists in a vocabulary notebook and add to them whenever we learn a new synonym.

Take a Writing Course

There are plenty of online courses as well as in-person classes we can attend to boost our writing vocabulary and learn how to use new words correctly. Try to find a self-paced course that uses assignments and quizzes to help us increase fluency and brush up on our writing skills. Some classes are aimed at essay writing or creative writing, so we can find a class that will help us improve the style we need the most help with.

Edit Your Own Writing

After we finish writing, be our own editor and go through the piece with a fine-toothed comb to identify overused and nondescript words with something more precise or colourful. Editing is an important process for spotting writing errors, but it's also great for improving the tone, style, and clarity of our writing. It might help to read the sentences aloud, then note any lack of precision. Search through our memory for more descriptive words or consult a thesaurus if we need to.

As we replace words, remember that using a large number of complex words won't necessarily clarify the meaning, and it may just make our writing more pompous. Ask our self, "Do I know a better word to use instead?" we may replace "use" with "acquire" or "obtain," or "do" with "perform."

Move Words from Comprehensive to Expressive Vocabulary

We actually have two types of vocabulary: one is a much larger set of words we understand, even if only vaguely, and the other is a smaller set of words we actually use to express our self. Moving words from our comprehensive, but passive vocabulary, to our active, expressive vocabulary is easier than we think. To do this, we'll need to know how to define, pronounce and spell the words. Say them out loud and use them at every opportunity to move them into our active set.

Ask for Feedback

Do you think our writing could use some help? If we're struggling with our written vocabulary, try asking someone else for help. A second set of eyes can offer a great deal of insight and spot problems we may not notice ourself, including poor word choice. Don't be afraid to ask a friend, teacher, co-worker or someone online to review our writing for feedback on our vocabulary.

Carry a Dictionary and Thesaurus with Us

How often do we find our self with free time and nothing to do? Carry a pocket thesaurus or dictionary with us and we'll find time to beef up our vocabulary while we're waiting for an appointment, commuting to work or waiting for a bus. Whenever we have a few minutes to spare, read a page or two and learn a new word to add to our writing. It's also a great idea to look up obscure words we don't quite grasp that come to us on the fly as we go about our day. We can also use the dictionary or thesaurus to look up unfamiliar words we come across in our daily life.

2. CONCLUSION

If we take into consideration that authors write to be read, we come to the conclusion that our students – future engineers – should be trained to do everything possible to ease their potential readers the task of finding relevant information. Reading puts the learner in touch with other minds so that he can experience the ways in which writers have organized information, selected words and structured arguments. Teaching writing through reading becomes an important pedagogical instrument which may be the basis for successful academic writing courses.

In the end, it's most important to remember, do not get stressed over reading. Read for the fun of reading, for when the mind is free, we can retain the maximum of what has been read.

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