

GET OCEAN OF VOCABULARY, GET COMMAND OVER THE LANGUAGE

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Abstract:

This paper is to enlighten the importance of Vocabulary in language learning. Learning is a continuous process; it needs a full time effort to learn anything. When it comes to vocabulary learning, it needs curiosity, interest, hard work and consistency. Learning 1st language or native language learning is easy and fast compare to new language learning depend on personal interest or need of the particular language learning.

To make oneself good and fluency speaker; vocabulary plays a vital role. This vocabulary building can do via reading listening and speaking. The more she/he practice and research the more she/he will get command over the language. Various techniques are useful for vocabulary building it plays the 'key role' for getting command on new language or foreign language.

I. INTRODUCTION:

Human being's learning starts soon after their birth, 1st they will learn gesture, speaking tone, love with affection and facial expression. Gradually they learn to respond and show their feel or needs, even though they can't talk but by their cry smile and laugh they will make others understand what and how they feel and about their needs.

This learning leads to learn vocabulary building, as they have the ability of hearing and talking but don't know how to talk or how to response for what they heard—they slowly start making noise slimier to their speaker, and imitate the words, and the learning process

starts. At beginning they can learn 50 to 60 words. It increases by time passes. Vocabulary learning is a continuous process, and follows the same rule for all languages, and needs extra efforts to learn other language than 1st language. Importance of vocabulary in all language, learning& utilizing the words correctly, suggestions to learn

What is Vocabulary?

- Vocabulary is the bank of words in different languages.
- Vocabulary is the necessary word bank; which need to memorise with meaning and usage in new language learning.
- Vocabulary is the bridge between the learning and language.

Types of Vocabulary:

There are four types of vocabularies, they are Listening, Writing, Reading and Speaking.

• Listening Vocabulary:

This skill getting developed before the birth of human, babies inside the womb can listen the words. After the birth babies listen every words, gradually they start responding for 20% to 40% words they listen, this process is a continuous process an adult can comprehend 80% to 90% words what she/he listen.

When it comes to dumb kid; sign language is the only option to learn new language here ratio is very low.

• Writing Vocabulary:

Writing vocabulary is the words which human and writes by knowing its meaning and context. Here we use punctuation marks to express

ISSN (PRINT): 2393-8374, (ONLINE): 2394-0697, VOLUME-5, ISSUE-2, 2018 DOI:10.21276/jjcsr.2018.5.2.5 emotion or to give signal to the reader, as in writing we don't have an opportunity to express ourselves through facial expression or modulation of voice/tone. It has 3 levels.

Level-1: here we start learning letter and joining them together. In this level easy spelling given to the learner which he/she can remember easily. Eh. Can, will, cat, bat, girl, brother etc also learn basic expressive words such as happy, sad, fast, help, slow etc. Class one to 7th students.

Level-2: here learners will learn words with high frequency such as, empathy, condolence, etc. Class 8th to 12th students.

Level-3: here learners will learn words from specific category such as Science, Maths, Geography and Medicine etc, class 12th to UG and PG students.

• Reading Vocabulary:

It is second largest vocabulary bank, it is related to the text we read, we can read enumerable words but it is not necessary that we understand all, this skill is related to our comprehension that what we read we understand it. Very often we don't use the words, we read in our daily life limitation of this vocabulary is varying person to person and their need.

In the beginning human can read and understand basic language, gradually they get the command over the language in result can read and comprehend complex text.

• Speaking Vocabulary:

Speaking Vocabulary refers to the words we speak. Our speaking vocabulary is restricted. Most of the adults use almost 5000 to 10000 words for communication (for conversation and giving instructions). The number of words used in this case is far less than listening vocabulary, the reason being the level of comfort in usage.

At early age we can speak few words slowly it increases and development t takes place at the age of adult and it get finer with experience and usage.

Category of Vocabulary:

a. Receptive Vocabulary

Receptive vocabulary is words that learners recognize and understand when they are used in context, but which they cannot produce. It is vocabulary that learners recognize when they see

or meet in reading text but do not use it in speaking and writing

b. Productive Vocabulary

Productive vocabulary is the words that the learners understand and can pronounce correctly and uses constructively in speaking and writing. It involves what is needed for receptive vocabulary plus the ability to speak or write at the appropriate time. Therefore, productive vocabulary can be addressed as an active process, because the learners can produce the words to express their thoughts to others (ALQAHTANI, 2015)

II. TECHNIQUES TO DEVELOP VOCABULARY:

Learn and use New Words Every Day:-

To improve your vocabulary quickly, make an effort to learn at least one new word every singleday. 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. Once you learn a new word try to use those words in our daily life. Use the new words in your daily conversations, journal entry, an assignment or an email to a friend in this way you can have a common over the language.

Look up Words You Don't Know

we often come across new words that are unfamiliar to us. Don't just gloss over them but taketime to look them up, and if you don't have the time right then, write them down and look them up later in this way we learn new words.

III. AVOID THE TEMPTATION TO TRANSLATE WORDS INTO YOUR NATIVE LANGUAGE.

Instead, write a few synonyms or a sentence that makes the meaning of the word obvious. This will force you to think about the concepts and the meanings of the words instead of their translations in your native language.

Learn in a peaceful setting.

Block out any distractions: close your door, wear earplugs, or switch your phone to airplane mode. Set a timer for your session. It will help you to learn the new vocabulary very easily.

Make Your Own Vocabulary Tests

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

Practice with Word Games

Playing word games is another simple tactic for improving the vocabulary. Start with a quick game that requires no tools other than your friends and your brain. For variety, players can take a slightly different route and suggest a synonym to the word. Players can also challenge the answer if they think someone is incorrect or bluffing. Referring to the Dictionary is great way to check answers and learn new words along the way. The point of the game is to bring an element of novelty and fun to learning and recalling a variety of words (how to increase your vocabulary, 2018)

Conclusion: - English vocabulary is complex, when learning vocabulary it needs lot of curiosity and personal interest . vocabulary plays a vital role in every person's life. Vocabulary learning is a continuous process and follows the same rules for all the languages. There are different types of vocabularies they are listening, writing, speaking and reading, vocabulary is words that learners recognize and understand when they are used in contextand uses constructively in speaking and Vocabulary can be built by learning new words every day and by using them in daily conversations and get command over the language by using the proper vocabulary.

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