

Q. What is LSRW? Explain in detail.

Or

Q. What are the four natural stages to acquire a language?

Answer:

Language is never learnt. It is acquired. In the beginning as a baby, we 'listen to' the language spoken around us for 3 years. At the second stage, we 'speak' in broken words and sentences for a couple of years. At the third stage, we 'read' some picture books. Even alphabets are remembered as pictures. It is only the last and fourth stage that we learn to 'write'. That's why there are four natural stages to acquire any language. They are Listening, Speaking, Reading, and Writing. In short we can say LSRW.

Listening:

Though 45% of our communication is listening but it's very hard to listening continue on any particular topic. It's needed a big practice. We should know the difference between Listening and Hearing. There is a big difference between both. *Listening is an active process*. We concentrate and retain the information during listening; while *hearing is a passive process* and listener doesn't want to retain any information. There are some barriers in listening like; external noise, personal distraction, inappropriate place and time, overload information and selective listening. To keep away these barriers we can do listening practice. Active listening has nonstop listening, concentration, asking questions and observing the non verbal indications and the capability to restate the message.

Speaking:

We should follow the following rules to be a valuable speaker:

- Use simple and suitable vocabulary
- Check the stress, rhythm and intonation accordingly.
- Use simple language, short sentences and avoid ostentation. (Pretension, display, self-importance)
- Avoid hanging thought, relate whatever you say.
- Know your listener / audience.
- Avoid slang and unparliamentary words.
- Synchronize (match) the body language and words.
- Be slow, if you doubt your pronunciation.

Reading:

Reading is the process of decoding the symbols and words whether print or electronic. It's an interaction between the text and the reader. Reading is normally an individual activity but occasionally we read loudly for the benefit of listeners. It's not always necessary that we understand every word that we read. Reading is effective only when;

- The reader can distinguish sounds of the language.
- The reader is fluent so as to remember what he has already read.
- The reader deduces the meaning of the vocabulary used in the text.

Reading is of four types:

1. Skimming

It is to collect the *most important information* by running the eyes over the text. One has a tendency to read only the title, sub titles and topic sentences. Skimmers will not look for details but Pictures, graphs and charts help him to understand the text.

2. Scanning

It is to find *any particular information* in text. The scanner scans the text until he finds what he was looking for. For example, fans of any cricket player would scan the sports column to know how many runs he scored in how many over. It is also like finding the phone number of any well known person from the directory. We also scan for the expiry date when we buy a product.

3. Reading for thorough comprehension

It is when the reader wants to gain the *full knowledge or information* in the text. The reader tries to understand the relationship between the ideas and the purpose of the author. Our vocabulary becomes extensive in this type of reading, naturally.

4. Critical reading

In critical reading reader tends to *make judgment* on any written work. The reader creates different questions and gives arguments whether in favor or against. It's done to understand the author's purpose of writing and language of the book.

Writing

We can put our thoughts or feelings on a paper or computer screen by writing. It's considered one of the most difficult skills and therefore is less preferred. The grammatical rules should be properly use in writing because it's more formal. If the writing is comprehensible and creative then the writer has achieved the purpose. One should use proper punctuation so that the reader can arrive at what the author is trying to convey.