

## USEFUL LEXICON KNOWLEDGE OF ESL BEGINNER

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### **ABSTRACT**

The paper tries to research the degree of useful information on ESL students, the composing quality and the connection between the jargon information and the composing quality. 150 last year understudies of English language in a college in Nigeria were haphazardly chosen as respondents. The respondents were approached to compose an exposition of 300 words inside 60 minutes. The articles were composed into Vocab Profiler of Cobb (2002) and broke down the Lexical Frequency Profile of the respondents. The articles were additionally surveyed by autonomous inspectors utilizing a standard rubric. The discoveries uncover that the degree of useful jargon knowledge of the respondents is restricted. The composing nature of most of the respondent is reasonable and there is a critical connection among's jargon and the witting nature of the subjects. The analysts set that useful jargon is the indicator of composing quality and suggest different methods through which instructing and learning of jargon can be improved.

**KEYWORDS:-** Lexicon, Writing, ESL Beginner, Vocab Profile.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Lexicon information involves the capacity to comprehend jargon in both responsive and useful measurements. It is a spine of language capability, subsequently it is considered as critical to the achievement of scholastic pursuit. 70,000 words are considered as benchmark of jargon information on an informed local speaker while second language clients are relied upon to comprehend a fourth of the jargon size of the principal language clients. Concentrates likewise show that a decent control of 20,000 word families is accepted to be the degree of lexical capability of a local speaker college graduate. Accordingly ESL/EFL students are needed to obtain 1,000 word families every year to achieve certain level of local speaker like. In accordance with this, jargon assumes a urgent part in language class.

The examination has a solid hypothetical base in online vocal profile which was planned dependent on Lexical Frequency Profile of Lauer and Nation to evaluate the degree of useful jargon information and the part of composing quality utilized by analysts in surveying composing quality. The analysts haphazardly chose 150 level 4 understudies of English language in a college in Nigeria. The number addresses 40% of the number of inhabitants in 375 understudies. In such manner, composing task was used to get the information where the respondents were given one hour inside which to compose an exposition of 300 – 400 words. The composed papers created by the respondents were composed into the marry based program accessible at a few alterations. Incorrect spellings that don't modify the word are adjusted to be perceived by the PC, formal

people, places or things are deleted in light of the fact that they are not named among the dictionaries of a given language and words with wrong significance and affiliation were likewise eradicated in light of the fact that they can't be named as useful utilization of jargon by the students. The vocal profiler prepared and dissected the papers dependent on the accompanying frequencies or levels: initial 1,000 expressions of high recurrence of General Service List, second 1,000 words rundown of low recurrence, the Academic word List and Off list – words that don't have a place with any of the three levels like abbreviations and particular register. These classifications of four levels signify that when a huge extent of a composed arrangement is overwhelmed by low recurrence words, it demonstrates the undeniable degree of useful utilization of jargon, especially the AWL as a indicator of useful jargon information.

The investigation gives the degrees of useful jargon information on the respondents as examined by the vocab profiler. The part likewise presents the degrees of composing nature of the respondents. The connections among jargon and composing nature of the respondents are examined.

All in all, Effective composed correspondence is instrumental in making scholarly progress. It seems, by all accounts, to be more difficult among the language abilities, especially in second language climate where students depend vigorously on homeroom climate. To address the circumstance, jargon information and composing quality ought to be estimated consistently. Obviously, this is the thing that the current examination has tended to. The review infers that jargon information assumes a significant part in deciding the composing nature of composing despite the fact that there are different parts. Yet, the essential is jargon if the ideal target of composing a compelling article is to

be accomplished. Future review might be directed according to the point of view of specific jargon.

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