# Communication and Language Arts

## University of Ibadan

**Lecture Note**

Course Code:  **CLA 301**

Course Title:  **Developmental Reading Skills**

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Lecture Date: **Tuesday, 28$^{th}$ February 2012**

Lecture No: **03**

Content:

## Types of Readers

### 1.  The Mature Reader

He is a competent reader, capable of reading effectively and to derive maximum comprehension from the text because he has the required linguistic competence and the required experiences applicable to the reading material. He is no longer learning to read, he now reads to learn.

### 2.  The Flexible Reader

He is competent, flexible. He is able to adjust his reading speed according to the complexity or simplicity of the reading text. A flexible reader has the ability of adjusting of reading to suit the material to be read.

### 3.  The  Reluctant Reader

He is mature, competent and also has the required skill and competence and experience to read effectively and understand but does not have a positive attitude to reading. The problem is therefore that of *'aliteracy'*

### 4.  The Adult New Reader

This is a reader who wants to learn to read at the late old age because he could not in the past due to some certain factors. There are examples in adult education.

# The Word

An online dictionary defines the word as "a sound or combination of sounds, or its representation, in writing or printing that symbolizes and communicates a meaning, and may consist of a single morpheme or a combination of morphemes"

Another definition is that "a word is a unit of language that native speakers can identify." Therefore, a word is an intelligible combination of letters or combination of speech sounds separated by spaces in a written text or demarcated by pause in a spoken language. They can also be described as blocks with which sentences are built.

**Types of Words**

The various types of words are classified according to two (2) criteria

1. Meaning

2. Structure


**According to Meaning we have;**

**1. Content or lexical words**

Nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs etc. they contribute to meaning of the context and they add to the lexicon.

**2. Grammatical Word**

In this category, we have words such as determiners, conjunctions, prepositions, pronouns unlike the lexical word, they are not close ended. They do not grow. They do not contribute to meaning, they only perform grammatical function.

**According to Structure we have;**

**1. Simple Words**

They are free morphemes that can stand alone and can express complete meaning.

**2. Compound Words**

They are words that combine two (2) simple words to form a word. Example is Head-master, ashtray, rubber-stamp, Inspector-General etc.

**3. Complex Word**

It is a word that has internal multiple morphemes these morphemes are difficult to separate because the word has undergone morphological mutation e.g. *'Go'* changes to *'went'*, *'feet'* changes to *'foot'*

Assignment: **None**

Submission Date: **None**