

## **REDUNDANCY AND SELECTION IN THE READING PROGRAMME**

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### **Reading skill**

The role of reading skill is evident and provides a means by which the mind is provoked to think about, analyse, store and retrieve information. In the reading programme, redundancy and selection are two important aspects.

### **Redundancy**

Redundancy means the multiple communication of information. Nothing remains in the memory of a person unless it is repeated and digested. To understand a problem, repetition is necessary in a successive way.

While teaching the scientific methods, the teacher uses the words and phrases. The terms inductive method and deductive method do not convey a full view of the meanings to the learner. The term is defined and simplified and presented to the learner repeatedly; that inductive refers from general to particular and similarly deductive refers from particular to general. While teaching such lessons some examples are given in the books. Even these examples are repeated in different ways so that, if the students do not follow one written example, they may understand the other example. Likewise, just to teach mathematical sums, the author gives many types of questions alongwith the examples. The exercise of factorization, multiplication, addition, subtraction - all carry repetitional matter -

just to make practice for understanding a particular type of formula.

### **Selection**

The reading, however perfect, requires selection. The reader cannot digest all the material which he has read in a book, magazine, or an article in a newspaper. Because whatever we read, we forget just after a few minutes. In the reading process, we have to omit something out of a junk of information. This omission is compulsory. The remanant material is called selection.

Selection and redundancy are interdependent. Reading a novel indicates that it is full of superficial explanation. A few of the characters are unnecessary and may be avoided. The plot of the novel is full of such incidents without which the novel could move on. So the reader makes a gist or summary of the novel and digests it in the core of his mind where it moves from visual information to immediate memory and then is preserved in the memory.

The redundancy may be activated through figures, illustrations, tables, audio-visual aids, examples and concrete things. But selection is also a critical aspect which is as useful and vital as redundancy is.

Selection not only gives a much shorter material of the whole junk but sometimes it may also give only one

sentence of a voluminous book. An English novel "Tess" by Thomas Hardy may have a single-line theme i.e. "Man's predicament in the universe." The very theme of the book may indicate what the book contains, and an outline may give a broader outlook of the original text. Such selection is necessary to have a purview of a reading material.

### **Prediction**

The third important factor among these factors is prediction which is the natural result of redundancy and selection. A careful reader may foretell all that is going to happen in the next pages and he would be able to connect meanings.

His imagination leads him forward. He recognizes the text easily and printed symbols speedily.

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