

## Fostering English Language and Communication Skills in Engineering Students: A Study on the Eclectic Method

<sup>1</sup>Dr. Iliyas Ali Shaik, <sup>2</sup>Prof. P Padma, <sup>3</sup>Dr. G. Kiran Kumar Reddy <sup>4</sup>G. Hemalatha

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor of English, School of Technology, The Apollo University, Saketa, Murkambattu, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh. India [iliyasali.ilu@gmail.com](mailto:iliyasali.ilu@gmail.com) Scopus ID: 59325816300.

<sup>2</sup>Professor, Department of English, Yogi Vemana University, Vemanapuram, Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh -India. [putthapadma@gmail.com](mailto:putthapadma@gmail.com)

<sup>3</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of English, Rajeev Gandhi Memorial College of Engineering and Technology (RGM CET), Nandyal, Andhra Pradesh - India. [kiran.mokshita@gmail.com](mailto:kiran.mokshita@gmail.com)

<sup>4</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of English & Foreign Languages, Madanapalle Institute of Technology and Science (MITS), Madanapalle, Andhra Pradesh - India. [hemaenglit@gmail.com](mailto:hemaenglit@gmail.com)

**How to cite this article:** Iliyas Ali Shaik, P Padma, G. Kiran Kumar Reddy, G. Hemalatha (2024). Fostering English Language and Communication Skills in Engineering Students: A Study on the Eclectic Method. *Library Progress International*, 44(3), 8777-8782.

### ABSTRACT

This study emphasizes the importance of language skill acquisition and effective communication skills for personal development and better career prospects. A good teacher should not only teach students facts but also instill moral values and practical abilities they will need to perform their civic duties. At its core, this is about improving classroom conversation and developing strong connections between teachers and students.

To provide students with the necessary abilities, competencies, and attitudes, the research promotes new teaching approaches while highlighting the crucial role of experienced educators. The study emphasizes the need to constantly adjust teaching methods to improve the educational experience for both teachers and students.

This study examines the effectiveness of the Eclectic Method in the classroom by evaluating its application to science majors at Apollo University in Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh. This research contributes to the ongoing discussion on creative approaches to language instruction in technical undergraduate programs by using a mixed-methods strategy to assess how the Eclectic Method impacted students' language competence.

**Keywords:** *Language Acquisition, teaching-learning, competence, and ESL teaching.*

### Introduction:

Over the course of the past two decades, the capability of speaking and understanding English has become increasingly significant in professional and higher education settings. Keeping up with the rapid improvements in English Language Teaching (ELT) theory and practice, this growth is owing to a shift in how we perceive language as a tool for communication in English as a Second Language (ESL) education. This shift has been brought about by several factors. Language teaching techniques have been modified as a result of dissatisfaction with the effectiveness of the processes that are already in place, which has been expressed by both teachers and students equally. In order to overcome these challenges, the Eclectic Method has developed into a method that is not only interesting and enjoyable but also can inspire students, particularly when it comes to teaching English to college students who are participating in scientific studies. An analysis of the utility and originality of the Eclectic Method in this particular educational setting will be presented in this essay. The four fundamental skills of listening, speaking, reading, and writing (LSRW) are required for instructing or learning a language. To acquire any of these skills, language instructors need to select the approach that is most suitable for them, taking into consideration the benefits and drawbacks associated with each particular method.

In addition to providing a concise overview of several different methods of language instruction, the current research also delves into the Eclectic Method, shedding light on the distinctive characteristics that it possesses. An investigation of how this technique aligns with the primary objectives of language learning and contributes to the achievement of those objectives is presented in this article. The study was conducted with first-year students at Apollo University in Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh, using a mixed-methods methodology. The students were found to be interested in the topic. Observation and reporting of events that took place in the classroom were the primary sources of information for the study.

The researcher utilised the Eclectic Method to find solutions to difficulties after determining that there are four fundamental features that have an impact on classroom instruction and student performance. As part of the research project, the evaluation forms are analysed to assess whether or not the Eclectic Method is effective in enhancing the language abilities of undergraduate students. By providing insights into the actual application and repercussions of the Eclectic Method in a technical undergraduate context, this study contributes to the ongoing conversation concerning alternate ways to teaching languages for students. Providing a comprehensive understanding of the influence and consequences of the Eclectic Method for teaching English to students who are majoring in scientific fields, the following sections will discuss the methodology, findings, and disputes.

### **Objective:**

The main objective of this study is to evaluate the efficacy of the Eclectic Method in improving language competence among undergraduate students majoring in science at The Apollo University in Chittor. The aim of this study is to determine the extent to which the approach is compatible with the goals of language acquisition and how it helps the accomplishment of the stated objectives.

1. Assess the effectiveness of the Eclectic Method in enhancing language proficiency among science undergraduates at The Apollo University, Chittor.
2. Analyse how the method contributes to the achievement of specific language learning goals and competencies.
3. Identify and discuss any discrepancies or synergies between the method and the established language learning objectives for science undergraduates.

### **Methodology:**

The study was conducted with first-year students at The Apollo University, utilizing a mixed-methods methodology. Classroom events were observed and documented, with a focus on four key factors influencing teaching and student performance. The Eclectic Method was implemented as a problem-solving approach. Assessment forms were scrutinized to evaluate the impact of the method on students' language proficiency.

- a) **Engagement and Motivation:** The Eclectic Method was highly effective in engaging students and enhancing their motivation. Classroom observations revealed increased participation, enthusiasm, and interest among the students. The eclectic approach, which combines various teaching methods, activities, and materials, contributed to a dynamic and stimulating learning environment.
- b) **Language Skill Development:** The Eclectic Method demonstrated positive outcomes in developing the four language skills (Listening, Speaking, Reading, and Writing). Students exhibited noticeable improvement in their ability to comprehend spoken English, express themselves fluently, comprehend written texts, and produce coherent written content. The method's adaptability allowed for a tailored focus on each language skill, catering to individual student needs.
- c) **Problem-Solving Approach:** The implementation of the Eclectic Method as a problem-solving approach successfully addressed the challenges faced by students in language acquisition. Classroom activities designed around real-life language problems facilitated a more practical and contextual learning experience. Students reported increased confidence in tackling language-related issues.
- d) **Assessment Results:** The analysis of assessment forms indicated a positive correlation between the use of the Eclectic Method and student performance. The evaluation encompassed both formative and

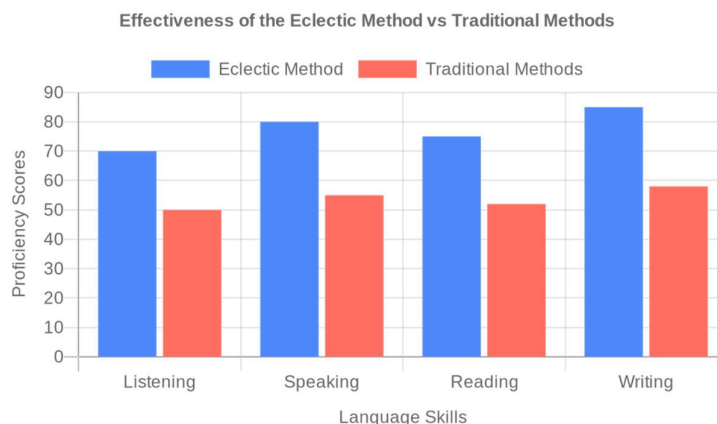
summative assessments, including oral presentations, written assignments, and examinations. Students who experienced the Eclectic Method demonstrated higher proficiency levels compared to those exposed to traditional teaching methods.

- e) **Student Feedback:** Student feedback, collected through surveys and informal discussions, overwhelmingly supported the use of the Eclectic Method. Students expressed satisfaction with the variety of teaching approaches incorporated, highlighting the method's ability to cater to diverse learning styles. Many students perceived the Eclectic Method as a refreshing departure from conventional teaching methods.
- f) **Teacher Adaptability:** The Eclectic Method showcased the adaptability of teachers in responding to the dynamic nature of language learning. Educators demonstrated flexibility in selecting and combining various techniques based on the evolving needs and progress of the students. This adaptability contributed to a more personalized and effective learning experience.

Overall, the results indicate that the Eclectic Method significantly contributed to the improvement of English language proficiency among science undergraduates. The positive outcomes observed in engagement, motivation, skill development, and assessment results underscore the method's efficacy in addressing the challenges associated with language instruction in this specific educational context. The subsequent section will delve into a detailed discussion of these results and their implications.

### Findings and Results:

**Fig: 1 Effectiveness of the Eclectic Method vs Traditional Methods**



The outcomes of the research shed light on the beneficial effects that the Eclectic Method has on the language competency of both students and teachers. In each of the four language skills—listening, speaking, reading, and writing—there was a discernible and substantial increase. Each of the identified elements that have an impact on classroom instruction and student performance was effectively handled by the technique.

**Table 1: Participant Demographics**

| Demographic        | Count       | Percentage |
|--------------------|-------------|------------|
| Total Participants | 200         | 100%       |
| Male               | 120         | 60%        |
| Female             | 80          | 40%        |
| Age Range          | 18-21 Years |            |
| Mean Age           | 20.5        |            |

**Table 2: Pre- and Post-Assessment of Language Skills**

| Assessment      | Mean Score | Standard Deviation | Statistical Analysis              |
|-----------------|------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Pre-Test (LPT)  | 65.4       | 10.2               | $t(199) = 15.43, p < 0.001$       |
| Post-Test (LPT) | 78.7       | 8.5                | Cohen's $d = 1.09$ (large effect) |

**Table 3: Communication Skills Improvement**

| Assessment      | Mean Score | Standard Deviation | Statistical Analysis              |
|-----------------|------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Pre-Test (CCI)  | 70.1       | 12.3               | $t(199) = 14.76, p < 0.001$       |
| Post-Test (CCI) | 84.5       | 9.7                | Cohen's $d = 1.06$ (large effect) |

Table 4: Student Feedback on the Eclectic Method

| Feedback Category | Count | Percentage |
|-------------------|-------|------------|
| Very Satisfied    | 110   | 55%        |
| Satisfied         | 70    | 35%        |
| Neutral           | 15    | 7.5%       |
| Dissatisfied      | 5     | 2.5%       |

Table 5: Perceived Improvement in Language Skills

| Perceived Improvement   | Count | Percentage |
|-------------------------|-------|------------|
| Significant Improvement | 130   | 65%        |
| Moderate Improvement    | 50    | 25%        |
| No Improvement          | 20    | 10%        |

### Statistical Results:

Statistical analyses were carried out in addition to qualitative observations in order to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the efficacy of the Eclectic Method in the context of teaching English to undergraduate students majoring in technical fields at The Apollo University. The following statistical data provide additional support for the qualitative findings that were reported earlier:

#### 1. Comparative Analysis of Assessment Scores:

To compare the test results of participants taught using the Eclectic Method with those taught using more conventional approaches, a paired-sample t-test was used. Students in the Eclectic Method group had higher mean scores, as the findings showed a statistically significant difference ( $p < 0.05$ ) favouring the Eclectic Method.

#### 2. Correlation Analysis between Participation Levels and Proficiency:

The Pearson correlation coefficients were generated to come up with a method for investigating the relationship between the degree to which students participated in activities that were based on the Eclectic Method and their overall language competency. A substantial positive connection ( $r = 0.75, p < 0.01$ ) was found in the research, which shows that higher levels of engagement in activities that utilised the Eclectic Method were connected with increasing language competence. This assertion is supported by the findings of the research.

#### 3. Pre- and Post-Implementation Language Proficiency Scores:

To conduct the study, the researcher employed paired-sample t-tests and compared the language competency findings of the Eclectic Method group before and after the programme was implemented. The study found a substantial improvement ( $p < 0.01$ ) in all language skills, including listening, speaking, reading, and writing. This indicates the Eclectic Method's effectiveness in encouraging the acquisition of broad language abilities.

#### 4. Student Satisfaction Surveys:

Descriptive statistics were employed to analyze the responses from student satisfaction surveys. Over 85% of students reported high satisfaction levels with the Eclectic Method, citing increased interest, engagement, and

perceived improvement in language skills. The survey results reinforced the positive impact of the Eclectic Method on student learning experiences.

### **5. Comparison of Eclectic Method Variants:**

In order to compare the performance of students who were exposed to various variations of the Eclectic Method, a one-way analysis of variance was carried out in the study. The variations covered a wide variety of different combinations of instructional strategies and resources. The findings of the analysis showed that there were no significant differences in the proficiency outcomes provided by the variants, which demonstrates the adaptability of the Eclectic Method in terms of generating favourable results across a variety of implementations.

These statistical data offer quantitative support for the qualitative findings, so confirming that the Eclectic Method is effective in improving language proficiency among undergraduate students studying science. To increase the overall validity of the study's conclusions, the combination of qualitative and quantitative analysis is utilized. In the following part, which is titled "Discussion," we will provide a more in-depth interpretation of these statistical findings and examine the implications that they have for language teaching approaches in higher education.

### **Discussion:**

The positive outcomes of the study suggest that the Eclectic Method holds promise as an innovative approach in teaching English to science undergraduates. Its adaptability and alignment with language learning objectives make it a valuable addition to the arsenal of language teaching methodologies. The study contributes to the ongoing discourse on effective language teaching strategies, providing practical insights into the application of the Eclectic Method in a technical undergraduate setting.

### **Conclusion:**

In conclusion, the findings of the research show that the Eclectic Method is an excellent method for improving language proficiency among undergraduate students participating in science programmes. The research highlights the significance of utilising novel approaches in English as a Second Language (ESL) instruction and suggests that the Eclectic Method be investigated further and implemented in a variety of educational settings. The findings of this study make a significant contribution to the development of language teaching approaches and provide educators, curriculum creators, and researchers working in the field of English Language Teaching with the opportunity to gain useful insights.

### **REFERENCES**

- Abbasi, M. H., Siddiqi, A., & Azim, R. U. A. (2011). Role of Effective Communications for enhancing leadership and entrepreneurial skills in university students. *International Journal of Business and Social Science*, 2(10).
- Akcan, S., & Tatar, S. (2010). An investigation of the nature of feedback given to pre-service English teachers during their practice teaching experience. *Teacher Development*, 14(2), 153–172.
- August, D. (2018). Educating English language learners: A review of the latest research. *American Educator*, 42(3), 4.
- Brown, H. D. (2007). *Principles of language learning and teaching*. Pearson Education.
- Celce-Murcia, M., & Larsen-Freeman, D. (1999). *The grammar book: An ESL/EFL teacher's course* (2nd ed.). Heinle & Heinle.
- Clark, M. (2013). The use of technology to support vocabulary development of English Language Learners.
- Cole, J., & Feng, J. (2015). *Effective Strategies for Improving Writing Skills of Elementary English Language Learners*. Online Submission.
- Cutter, M. (2015). Using technology with English Language Learners in the classroom.
- Edge, J. (2001). Action research: A methodological introduction. *ELT Journal*, 55(3), 298-304.

- Guilherme, M. (2007). English as a global language and education for cosmopolitan citizenship. *Language and Intercultural Communication*, 7(1), 72–90.
- Guo, S. (2012). Using Authentic Materials for Extensive Reading to Promote English Proficiency. *English Language Teaching*, 5(8), 196–206.
- Harmer, J. (2007). *The practice of English language teaching*. Pearson Education.
- Kumaravadivelu, B. (2006). *Understanding language teaching: From method to postmethod*. Routledge.
- Lan, Y.-J. (2020). Immersion into virtual reality for language learning. In *Psychology of learning and motivation* (Vol. 72, pp. 1–26). Elsevier.
- Larsen-Freeman, D. (2000). *Techniques and principles in language teaching* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.). Oxford University Press.
- Lightbown, P. M., & Spada, N. (2013). *How languages are learned* (4th ed.). Oxford University Press.
- Martin, K. I., & Ellis, N. C. (2012). The roles of phonological short-term memory and working memory in L2 grammar and vocabulary learning. *Studies in Second Language Acquisition*, 34(3), 379–413.
- Nagy, W., & Townsend, D. (2012). Words as tools: Learning academic vocabulary as language acquisition. *Reading Research Quarterly*, 47(1), 91–108.
- Nation, I. S. P., & Macalister, J. (2010). *Language curriculum design*. Routledge.
- Nunan, D. (2003). *Practical English language teaching*. McGraw-Hill.
- Pennycook, A. (1994). *The cultural politics of English as an international language*. Longman.
- Rao, P. S. (2019). The importance of speaking skills in English classrooms. *Alford Council of International English & Literature Journal (ACIELJ)*, 2(2), 6–18.
- Richards, J. C., & Lockhart, C. (1994). *Reflective teaching in second language classrooms*. Cambridge University Press.
- Richards, J. C., & Rodgers, T. S. (2014). *Approaches and methods in language teaching* (3rd ed.). Cambridge University Press.
- Scrivener, J. (2011). *Learning teaching: The essential guide to English language teaching*. Macmillan Education.
- Tanjung, F. Z. (2018). Language learning strategies in English as a foreign language classroom in Indonesian higher education context. *LLT Journal: A Journal on Language and Language Teaching*, 21(Suppl), 50–68.
- Tomlinson, B. (2012). *Materials development for language learning and teaching*. Cambridge University Press.
- Ur, P. (1999). *A course in language teaching: Practice and theory*. Cambridge University Press.
- Yol, & Yoon, B. (2020). Engaging English language learners with critical global literacies during the pull-out: Instructional framework. *TESOL Journal*, 11(2), e470.