

WAYS OF DEVELOPING READING SKILLS

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Annotation: This article explores effective methods for developing reading skills in learners across various age groups and proficiency levels. It outlines strategies such as phonemic awareness, extensive reading, guided reading, vocabulary enrichment, and the use of digital tools. Emphasis is placed on both cognitive and metacognitive strategies to foster independent, lifelong reading habits. The article is useful for educators, language learners, and curriculum developers.

Key Words: Reading skills, phonemic awareness, guided reading, vocabulary development, digital literacy, reading strategies, fluency, comprehension.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada turli yoshdagi va til bilish darajasidagi o'quvchilarda o'qish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishning samarali usullari yoritilgan. Unda fonemik xabardorlik, keng ko'lamli o'qish, yo'naltirilgan o'qish, lug'at boyligini oshirish va raqamli vositalardan foydalanish kabi strategiyalar bayon etilgan. Mustaqil va umrboqiy o'quv odatlarini shakllantirish uchun kognitiv va metakognitiv strategiyalarga alohida e'tibor qaratiladi. Ushbu maqola o'qituvchilar, til o'rganuvchilar va o'quv dasturini ishlab chiquvchilar uchun foydalidir.

Kalit so'zlar: O'qish ko'nikmalari, fonemik xabardorlik, yo'naltirilgan o'qish, lug'at boyligi, raqamli savodxonlik, o'qish strategiyalari, ravonlik, tushunish.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются эффективные методы развития навыков чтения у учащихся различных возрастов и уровней владения языком. Описаны стратегии, такие как фонематическое восприятие, обширное чтение, направленное чтение, обогащение словарного запаса и использование цифровых инструментов. Особое внимание уделяется когнитивным и метакогнитивным стратегиям, способствующим формированию независимых и

устойчивых навыков чтения. Статья будет полезна преподавателям, изучающим язык и разработчикам учебных программ.

Ключевые слова: Навыки чтения, фонематическое восприятие, направленное чтение, развитие словарного запаса, цифровая грамотность, стратегии чтения, беглость, понимание.

Reading is a fundamental skill that underpins academic achievement, professional development, and personal enrichment. Developing reading skills is not only essential for early learners but remains a lifelong process. It involves decoding, fluency, vocabulary knowledge, and comprehension. With the evolving educational landscape and the rise of digital media, educators and learners must adopt diverse and adaptive strategies to cultivate strong reading capabilities.

1. Phonemic Awareness and Phonics Instruction

For early readers, phonemic awareness—the ability to hear and manipulate sounds in words—is a critical first step. Phonics instruction builds on this by connecting sounds to written letters, forming the basis for decoding unfamiliar words. Techniques include sound blending, segmenting, and rhyming games, which help solidify the foundational skills needed for fluent reading.

2. Vocabulary Development

A robust vocabulary is directly linked to reading comprehension. Explicit vocabulary instruction, context-based learning, and word maps can expand learners' word knowledge. Encouraging reading across diverse genres also exposes learners to varied vocabulary, promoting natural acquisition of language.

3. Fluency Practice

Fluency involves reading with appropriate speed, accuracy, and expression. Repeated reading, paired reading, and the use of reading aloud are effective practices. Tools such as audio-assisted reading and performance-based reading (like Reader's Theater) can engage learners while improving fluency.

4. Comprehension Strategies

metacognitive strategies such as summarizing, predicting, questioning, and clarifying enables readers to interact meaningfully with texts. Graphic organizers and reciprocal teaching also provide structured support for understanding and analyzing content.

5. Guided and Shared Reading

Guided reading allows teachers to work with small groups at similar reading levels, offering tailored instruction and immediate feedback. Shared reading, often used with younger students, builds confidence and fluency by reading together as a class or group, with scaffolding provided by the teacher.

6. Extensive and Intensive Reading

Extensive reading involves reading large amounts of material for pleasure and general understanding. It fosters a love for reading and builds stamina. Intensive reading, on the other hand, focuses on close reading of shorter texts to build deep comprehension and analytical skills.

7. Digital Tools and Multimedia

Digital technology offers new avenues for developing reading skills. E-books with built-in dictionaries, reading apps, and interactive story platforms make reading engaging. Online forums and blogs also encourage discussion and critical thinking, extending the reading experience beyond the text.

Conclusion

Reading is a multifaceted skill that can be developed through a variety of interconnected approaches. From foundational skills like phonemic awareness to higher-order thinking through comprehension strategies and digital integration, the methods are diverse and adaptable. Effective reading instruction combines these elements to support learners at every stage, promoting both academic success and lifelong learning.

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