

## **THE BASIC TEACHING METHODS IN TEACHING AND IMPROVING READING COMPETENCE OF STUDENTS**

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### **Abstract**

This article is based on giving essential information about how to improve reading skill in order to get good comprehension while reading and learning as well. The most common problem for an English learner is the difficulty in understanding the articles they are reading. Therefore, how to improve reading skill in learners pays more and more attention. The paper has analyzed some common reading skills and put forwards some suggestions for the further improvement of English learners from personal experience, which may help to improve the learners' reading competence.

**Key words:** Reading skill, word-building patterns; critical thinking, good reading habits.

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

For most learners of foreign languages, reading is the skill that creates most difficulty. Many learners try to find effective methods to improve their reading ability, but are still unsatisfied. How do we improve reading comprehension in English language study? In my opinion, the first steps are to identify the definition of reading and the types of reading skills required, then based on this understanding, look for effective methods accordingly. Generally speaking, reading is about understanding written texts. But understanding is not simple looking. It is a complex

activity that involves both perception and thought. It consists of two related processes: word recognition and comprehension. Word recognition refers to the process of perceiving how written symbols correspond to the spoken language.

Comprehension is the process of making sense of words, sentences and connected text. One of the most obvious, but often unnoticed facts about reading is that there are different types of reading skills. They mainly include skimming, scanning, extensive and intensive reading. Skimming means reading rapidly for the main idea; Scanning is to read rapidly to find a specific piece of information; Extensive reading means reading a long text, often for pleasure with emphasis on its overall meaning; Intensive reading means reading a short text for details. In education, most learners studying English often feel that if they don't understand every word they are not completing the exercise. Obviously that's wrong; you can't make big improvements without the most appropriate reading style for the function.

Therefore, identifying the reading style required in a specific reading situation should be decided prior to commencing reading. We cannot talk about effective reading methods until we understand this point. Many teachers agree that vocabulary is the key to learning English well. The larger your vocabulary, the more effectively you can learn. This doesn't mean you should take a dictionary wherever you go. Enlarging vocabulary requires accumulating and using words on a daily basis. Easy methods to increase vocabulary as a part of daily life include reading everyday, using modern materials such as English language newspapers, for example, The Times, The Guardian or the New York Times.

Writing the new words and phrases in a notebook and creating new sentences with them ensures practice and creates understanding of usage. Review of new words is important for memory retention. When reviewing the new words, remember their usage in the context. There may be difficulties in the beginning, but persistence will increase understanding and reading pleasure.

***Improve comprehension by guess Guessing the meaning from the context.***

The context helps learners to guess the unknown vocabulary. Firstly, the reader can refer to the immediate context and then to the wider context in which a word is found. The immediate context is the sentence in which a word is found and sometimes the sentences immediately before and after this. The wider context can include other sentences and even other paragraphs in a text. Both forms of context can often provide important information which help in deciding the meaning of unfamiliar words. Context provides readers with numerous clues to deduce the unknown words. The main contextual clues include definition, synonym, antonym, and example and cause-effect relation. The signal words of definition include be, be called, be termed, mean, can be defined as, refer to, be known as, signify, denote, etc. The signal punctuations are: brackets, dash, comma, etc. Synonym signals include that is, that is to say, in other words. Antonym signals are although, while, whereas, however, but, yet, on the contrary, in contrast. The signal words of example are such as, unlike, for instance, a case in point, for example, etc. The signal words of cause and effect relation are because, because of, as, since, for.

***Improve your comprehension by recognizing patterns.***

Historically, humans have survived by identifying patterns. Scientists say that it is human nature to look for patterns in what we see. Our brains are always trying to make sense of the world around us, trying to fit everything into some kind of recognizable shape that has meaning for us. There are four common patterns in a text. The first pattern is a listing related ideas or examples. In this pattern, the writer's main idea is stated in the form of a generalization, followed by a list of supporting details. Signal words for this pattern include: such as a few, other(s), another, first, second, third, several, many, in addition, numerous. The second pattern is sequence. In this pattern, the writer's main ideas include a series events or steps that follow one after another. The third is comparison and contrast. In this pattern, the writer's main idea explains similarities or differences, with signaling words including; like,

both, similarly, however, but, unlike, while, and so on. The final pattern is cause-effect. When the main idea is developed by describing one event or action causing another, the cause-effect pattern is demonstrated. Causes and effects are part of daily life, therefore, this pattern is found very often in history books, science texts, and novels.

***Distinguishing facts from opinion.***

To make a distinction between facts and opinions will help achieve a deeper level of understanding in our reading. Facts can be used by a writer as a basis for persuading the readers that his idea is right, they are usually objective descriptions or statements; Opinions are often stated to express the author's attitudes or feeling about things, and so are subjective evaluations or predictions from both the character and the author. For example, "There are specific medical conditions that are known to benefit from certain vitamin supplementation" is a fact, while "Points to remember when selecting vitamin supplements: XYZ Vitamins are the best." Is an opinion. Another example, "Research indicates that most of the vitamins you get from the food you eat are better than those contained in the pills" is a fact, while "If you feel that you could be lacking in certain vitamins and minerals, it may be better to consider changing vitamin tablets to XYZ brand" is an opinion. In general, facts are directly related to the development of the plot in a novel while opinions provide the author's and character's reflections.

***Critical thinking.***

Experience demonstrates that to gain a better understanding of the text it is important to ask questions. Critical thinking is a good method to help gain better understanding of the text. Few writers ever directly tell you what to think, they try to give enough data to allow readers to reach reasoned conclusion. The purpose of critical thinking in reading is to involve the reader in the reading activity more thoroughly.

***Using the SQ3R strategy.***

SQ3R is a useful and important method in reading to absorb written information. It helps build a good construct of the subject, creating a framework for appropriate insertion of facts. In addition, SQ3R enables readers to set study goals and prompts the use of revision techniques. The acronym SQ3R stands for the five sequential techniques readers should use to read a book. Scan the “S” means a short survey, “Q” is question; the “3R” are read, recall and review. Survey means to scan the contents, introduction, and summaries to pick up a preliminary overview of the text. Question means note any questions on the subject that come to mind, or particularly interest you. The first “R” means read useful sections in detail, with attention to relevant points; the second R requires the reader to remember important sections once they are read, isolating the core facts or the essential processes behind the subject, and then assess how other information fits. The third R asks the reader to review the reading rev. This review can be done by re-reading the document, by expanding notes, or by discussing the material with other readers. A particularly effective method of reviewing information is to teach it to someone else.

By using SQ3R to actively read a document, the maximum benefit is gained from the reading time.

*Improve comprehension by forming good reading habits.*

Most people wish they read more, because it can help increase knowledge and be more successful in a variety of fields. The following suggestions can help strengthen your reading ability. Always have reading material close by - bathroom, briefcase and bed. Set a reading goal. Determine how much time can be spent on reading, or how many books to read over time. Reading groups and books clubs can support reading goals and provide discussion groups for deeper understanding. Reading involves specific skills sets knowledge and common sense. By analyzing and generalizing the skills in the process of reading, these skills and methods can be transferred easily to struggling readers.

In conclusion, most of the reading skills, such as how to deal with the unfamiliar words, how to find the main idea, how to critically read, and how to comprehend better by various kinds of resources can be developed by following the techniques mentioned above. In addition, nowadays majority of learners are interested in improving reading skill in order to stabilize their critical thinking, analytical thinking and productive skills.

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