

TIL O'RGANISHDA O'QISHNING O'RNI

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Ingliz tili tarixi va grammatikasi kafedrasи

Annotation. Til o'rganish - bu fidoyilik, amaliyot va sabr-toqatni talab qiladigan jarayon. Til ko'nikmalarini yaxshilashning turli usullari mavjud va o'qish buning eng samarali usullaridan biridir. O'qish o'quvchilarga so'z boyligini kengaytirish, grammatikasini yaxshilash va tushunish ko'nikmalarini oshirish imkoniyatini beradi. Ushbu maqola til o'rganishda o'qishning rolini o'rganadi va o'quvchilarga o'qish tajribasini maksimal darajada oshirishga yordam beradigan maslahatlar va usullarni beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Tilni rivojlantirish, so'z boyligi, tushunish qobiliyatları, kontekstli maslahatlar, matnning xilma-xilligi

THE ROLE OF READING IN LANGUAGE LEARNING

Abstract. Language learning is a process that requires dedication, practice, and patience. There are various methods to improve one's language skills, and reading is one of the most effective ways to do so. Reading provides learners with the opportunity to expand their vocabulary, improve their grammar, and enhance their comprehension skills. This article will explore the role of reading in language learning, and provide tips and techniques to help learners maximize their reading experience.

Key words: Language development, vocabulary, comprehension skills, context clues, text variety

Reading is an essential skill that can significantly contribute to language development. Through reading, learners are exposed to a variety of vocabulary,

sentence structures, and writing styles. This exposure to different language patterns can help learners to develop their comprehension skills and improve their ability to understand new words and phrases.

Moreover, reading can help learners to improve their grammar and sentence structure. By reading well-written texts, learners can observe how sentences are structured, how paragraphs are organized, and how ideas are conveyed. This observation can help learners to develop their writing skills and enhance their ability to express themselves accurately and coherently.

Reading also provides learners with the opportunity to learn about different cultures and perspectives. By reading books, articles, and other written materials from different countries and cultures, learners can gain a deeper understanding of the world around them. This exposure to different perspectives can help learners to become more empathetic, open-minded, and culturally aware. Reading is truly a gateway in language learning, opening up a world of words, ideas, and insights that enrich every part of a learner's journey. When we read in a new language, we're not just taking in vocabulary or practicing grammar rules; we're immersing ourselves in the rhythm, flow, and texture of how the language *lives* on the page. Each sentence we read brings us closer to understanding how the language expresses ideas, emotions, and connections - just as native speakers do [4; 43 p].

There are some tips and techniques for reading in language learning to help learners maximize their reading experience: Select reading materials carefully. One of the most important factors in reading for language learning is choosing the right reading materials. Learners should select reading materials that are appropriate for their level of proficiency. They should start with simple texts and gradually move on to more complex materials as they improve their skills.

Moreover, learners should choose reading materials that are interesting to them. When learners are engaged and interested in what they are reading, they are more likely to retain information and learn new words and phrases.

Read Regularly. Another important tip for reading in language learning is to read regularly. Learners should set aside time each day to read in their target language. This regular practice can help learners to improve their reading skills and build their vocabulary. Moreover, learners should aim to read a variety of materials, including books, newspapers, magazines, and online articles. This exposure to different types of texts can help learners to develop their comprehension skills and improve their ability to understand different writing styles.

Use Context Clues. When reading in a foreign language, learners may encounter unfamiliar words and phrases. However, they can use context clues to help them understand the meaning of these words. Context clues are the words and phrases surrounding an unfamiliar word that can provide hints about its meaning. For example, if a learner comes across the word “ubiquitous” in a sentence, they may not know its meaning. However, they can use the context of the sentence to figure out that “ubiquitous” means “existing or being everywhere at the same time.”

Take Notes. Taking notes while reading can help learners to retain information and learn new words and phrases. Learners can write down unfamiliar words and look up their meanings later. They can also jot down key ideas and concepts to help them remember what they have read.

Moreover, learners can use their notes to review what they have read and reinforce their understanding of the material. This review can help learners to retain information and improve their comprehension skills.

One of the most immediate benefits of reading is how it naturally builds vocabulary. Rather than simply memorizing words, we encounter them in context, within real stories, conversations, and descriptions. Seeing a new word in action makes it feel more meaningful and helps us understand how and when to use it. Over time, these words and phrases become familiar, like old friends we know we can rely on when we need to express ourselves [2; 67 p].

Reading also strengthens our grasp of grammar in an organic way. As we follow along with the flow of sentences, we're unconsciously absorbing how structures work—how verbs and nouns come together, how ideas are linked, how details are layered to create vivid descriptions. Little by little, we start to internalize these patterns, gaining a natural feel for what sounds right and how to put our thoughts into words with ease.

But reading is about more than just language mechanics. It challenges us to think, question, and reflect. With each page, we engage our minds, whether we're piecing together a story or understanding an argument. This active engagement boosts our comprehension skills and prepares us to listen, understand, and respond thoughtfully when we communicate with others.

Another aspect of reading is that it connects us with cultures and perspectives we might never encounter otherwise. Through stories and articles from different parts of the world, we step into other lives, experiencing the world through a different lens. This broadens our understanding of diverse cultures and makes us more empathetic, helping us appreciate the richness of the human experience in all its forms [1; 229 – 232 pp].

In summary, reading is not just about decoding words and sentences but about immersing oneself in the richness of language and culture. By choosing appropriate materials, maintaining a consistent practice, using context clues, taking notes, and engaging actively with the text, learners can maximize their reading experience. Over time, this practice will build a strong foundation for other language skills such as speaking, writing, and listening, ultimately leading to well-rounded language proficiency.

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