

TYPES OF READING

Denov tadbirkorlik va pedagogika instituti talabalari

Xolto'rayeva Gulnoza

Xudoyqulova Gulnoza

Xushvaqtova Rohila

Annotation: *Reading is an essential skill that plays a crucial role in both academic and everyday life. Understanding the different types of reading can help individuals improve their reading abilities and make the most out of their learning experiences. The four primary types of reading—perceptive, selective, interactive, and extensive—each serve different purposes, and the topics they cover vary depending on the reader's needs and goals. This article aims to explore these four types of reading, highlighting the topics they address and their significance in the context of reading comprehension and development.*

Keywords: *essential skills, crucial role, reading abilities, reader's needs and goals, reading comprehension and Development.*

Annotatsiya: *O'qish akademik va kundalik hayotda hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydigan muhim mahoratdir. O'qishning turli turlarini tushunish odamlarga o'qish qobiliyatini yaxshilashga va o'rganish tajribasidan maksimal darajada foydalanishga yordam beradi. O'qishning to'rtta asosiy turi - idrok etish, tanlab olish, interaktiv va keng qamrovli - har biri turli maqsadlarga xizmat qiladi va ular qamrab oladigan mavzular o'quvchining ehtiyojlari va maqsadlariga qarab farqlanadi. Ushbu maqola o'qishning ushbu to'rt turini o'rganishga qaratilgan bo'lib, ular ko'rib chiqiladigan mavzularni va ularning o'qishni tushunish va rivojlantirish kontekstidagi ahamiyatini ta'kidlaydi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *asosiy ko'nikmalar, hal qiluvchi rol, o'qish qobiliyatlari, o'quvchining ehtiyojlari va maqsadlari, o'qishni tushunish va rivojlantirish.*

1. Perceptive Reading

Definition and Characteristics

Perceptive reading is the most fundamental form of reading. It involves decoding words, understanding their meanings, and grasping the basic content of the text. This type of reading is primarily concerned with the recognition and comprehension of individual words, phrases, and simple sentences. It is most commonly seen in early stages of language acquisition and is used to build basic literacy skills.

Topics Covered in Perceptive Reading

Perceptive reading typically covers elementary and straightforward topics, such as:

Phonetics and Phonology: Understanding sounds, pronunciation, and word stress.

Vocabulary Building: Learning new words and their meanings.

Grammar and Syntax: Developing an understanding of sentence structure and the rules of language.

Basic Text Comprehension: Grasping the primary meaning and straightforward information presented in the text.

This type of reading often occurs with materials such as children's books, beginner-level texts, and language learning exercises.

Significance of Perceptive Reading

Perceptive reading is crucial for beginners who are learning to read. It lays the foundation for more complex forms of reading and helps to build literacy skills. By recognizing words and understanding their basic meanings, readers can gradually improve their comprehension and move on to more advanced types of reading.

2. Selective Reading

Definition and Characteristics

Selective reading refers to the process of reading with a specific goal or purpose in mind. In selective reading, the reader actively chooses to focus on particular sections of a text that are relevant to their needs, while ignoring less relevant information. This type of reading is common in situations where a person

is looking for specific details, such as when studying for an exam or conducting research.

Topics Covered in Selective Reading

Selective reading typically involves reading for specific purposes, such as:

Skimming and Scanning: Quickly looking through a text to gather key information or specific details.

Research and Information Retrieval: Finding specific facts, statistics, or concepts in academic papers or other texts.

Critical Reading: Analyzing a text in order to assess its validity, accuracy, and relevance.

Note-taking: Extracting important points for summarization or future reference.

Selective reading is often used in academic settings, such as when preparing for exams, reading scholarly articles, or looking for specific data in reports. The topics covered depend on the subject of study and the reader's research needs.

Significance of Selective Reading

Selective reading helps readers focus on the most relevant information and is an efficient way to gather knowledge quickly. It is essential for individuals who need to extract specific information from large volumes of text without getting bogged down by irrelevant details. This form of reading promotes efficiency and is especially valuable in academic and professional contexts.

3. Interactive Reading

Definition and Characteristics

Interactive reading is a dynamic process where the reader engages with the text in a more active and critical way. In this type of reading, the reader questions, interprets, and reflects on the text, making connections to their own experiences, knowledge, and beliefs. Interactive reading is common in academic and literary analysis, where the reader is encouraged to engage deeply with the content.

Topics Covered in Interactive Reading

Interactive reading involves topics that require deeper analysis and engagement, such as:

Text Interpretation: Analyzing the meaning of texts, especially complex or abstract ones.

Critical Thinking: Evaluating arguments, identifying biases, and questioning assumptions.

Contextual Analysis: Understanding the historical, cultural, or social context in which a text was produced.

Reader Response Theory: Exploring how a reader's personal experiences and emotions influence their interpretation of the text.

Interactive reading is commonly seen in literature studies, philosophy, and social sciences, where readers must actively engage with texts to extract deeper meanings. **Significance of Interactive Reading**

Interactive reading encourages critical thinking and reflection. It allows readers to gain a deeper understanding of complex texts and to form their own interpretations. This type of reading is important for developing analytical skills, promoting independent thought, and enhancing academic performance in higher education.

4. Extensive Reading

Definition and Characteristics

Extensive reading refers to reading large volumes of text for general understanding, enjoyment, and exposure to different writing styles. It is characterized by reading a wide variety of texts without the pressure of immediate comprehension or analysis. The goal of extensive reading is to improve fluency, broaden vocabulary, and increase reading speed through regular practice.

Topics Covered in Extensive Reading

Extensive reading covers a wide range of topics, including:

Literature: Reading novels, short stories, and poetry for enjoyment.

Non-fiction: Exploring general knowledge books, biographies, and essays on various subjects.

News and Magazines: Reading newspapers and magazines to stay informed about current events.

Popular Culture: Engaging with texts related to movies, music, and other aspects of contemporary culture.

Extensive reading materials can vary widely, from fiction to non-fiction, and may be chosen based on the reader's interests or the desire to improve reading skills in a particular area.

Significance of Extensive Reading

Extensive reading plays a key role in improving overall reading proficiency. By exposing readers to different writing styles and vocabulary, it enhances reading fluency and comprehension. Additionally, extensive reading fosters a love for reading, making it a lifelong habit that contributes to personal growth and intellectual development.

Conclusion

Understanding the different types of reading—perceptive, selective, interactive, and extensive—can significantly enhance a reader's ability to engage with texts and extract meaning in various contexts. Each type serves a unique purpose and addresses different topics, ranging from basic word recognition to in-depth analysis of complex ideas. By developing proficiency in these various forms of reading, individuals can improve their literacy skills, critical thinking abilities, and overall comprehension. Whether for academic purposes, professional development, or personal enjoyment, mastering these reading types is an essential part of becoming a well-rounded reader.

REFERENCES

1. Grabe, W., & Stoller, F. L. (2011). Teaching and Researching Reading. Pearson Education.
2. Nuttall, C. (1996). Teaching Reading Skills in a Foreign Language. Heinemann.

3. Anderson, N. J. (2008). Practical English Language Teaching: Reading. McGraw-Hill.
4. Day, R. R., & Bamford, J. (1998). Extensive Reading in the Second Language Classroom. Cambridge University Press.
5. Snow, C. E. (2002). Academic Literacy and the Challenge of Reading for Learning About Science. *Science*, 298(5602), 788-791.