



FORMING EXPRESSIVE READING SKILLS IN LANGUAGE TEACHING

N.M. Mullasadigova

International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan,
Al-Azhar Department of Arabic Language and Literature,
Doctor of philosophy (PhD) in philological sciences, senior teacher

Article history:		Abstract:
Received:	20 th January 2023	The formation of reading skills is recognized as one of the most important stages of language teaching. Reading is a skill that is distinguished by the achievement of students according to their mastery. It is one of the most complex mental activities and involves thinking and understanding more problems by anticipating the symbolic meanings of words and analyzing and checking conclusions. In this process, it is observed that learners think differently based on their thinking.
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Special attention should be paid to 4 competencies of the language in perfect teaching of a foreign language. At the initial stage of language learning, to form a pronunciation that is not typical for the learner, various words and phrases are presented, and it is considered necessary to listen and understand them and repeat them. In this way, the language learner will have a reserve of certain words and phrases. Then it is necessary to compose simple sentences, questions, and answers, which are used in everyday life, and it is required to use the new words and expressions learned in such sentences. At this stage, sounds with different pronunciations are strengthened during the work on words and phrases. After the requirements are mastered to a certain extent, it is appropriate to move to the stage of working on the record. Writing is usually followed by listening comprehension and reading. At this stage, the learner needs to practice the sentences he knows in writing, spelling rules are strengthened through various exercises. There are usually certain obstacles for students learning oriental languages at the writing stage. In particular, it is possible to distinguish the written expression of sounds that are close to each other (for example, ط, ذ, ع, ص, س, ث) only by listening and understanding. A learner who has mastered writing skills is required to read and understand a text at the next stage.

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is observed that learners think differently based on their thinking.

In the formation of reading skills, education is provided step by step, from simple to complex, according to the student's level of knowledge. In the beginning, it is required to read words and phrases representing different pictures, and at the next stage, large and small texts related to the topics are presented. It is not advisable to have many unfamiliar words in the text.

The following two methods are considered important in the formation and development of reading skills:

1. Read aloud
2. Silent reading

Reading aloud helps the student to form sounds in the denominator, to correctly emphasize the words, to understand the meaning by ensuring the integrity of the phrases, and to convey his thoughts to the listener correctly by controlling his voice. At the same time, through the expressive reading of the texts, the symbols in the writing are seen through the eyes, and their expression through the voice is heard by the ear, thus, the signal coming through sight and hearing is immediately analyzed and perceived in the brain as it is communicated to the mind through oral speech. It also allows the student to overcome emotions such as fear and hesitation, and identify and eliminate various defects that hinder language learning.

Reading aloud is used for the following purposes:

1. To give the learner literary refreshment and to develop the ability to speak in public
2. To increase the student's pleasure by reading the material, and to develop auditory and visual competence.



3. Teaching students the ability to pronounce correctly

4. To motivate learners

The conditions for reading aloud are defined as follows:

1. Work on speech, and pronunciation through expressive reading

2. Show meaning on stage

3. Also read punctuation

4. Choosing an appropriate pace for understanding and explanation

5. Obey syntax requirements

Reading aloud benefits in the following areas:

1. Determining pronunciation defects, correcting them in time, and correct reading;

2. Improving pronunciation, creating an opportunity to engage in bold communication;

3. In developing the spirit of competition through expressive reading aloud of poems, songs, and games;

4. In realizing the joy of expressive reading;

5. In distinguishing the speed necessary to understand the meaning;

6. In building character and preparing future leaders.

Advantages of reading aloud:

Ability to express meaning and make speech intelligible

Determining the pronunciation defect

Development of artistic taste

Ensure that interlocutors enjoy the message they are listening to

Preparing individuals for different situations

Building confidence

Limits reading too fast to understand the meaning

Helping the listener to engage and focus by controlling the volume at the right tempo, lowering or raising it where necessary

Teaching reading in a beautiful, personable voice that encourages the listener to read

Reading aloud encourages the reader to speak and provides opportunities to become eloquent.

Due to the number of students and class time, reading aloud cannot be done regularly in the auditoriums. If there is a large number of students in the auditorium, it is expected that the teacher will not be able to work equally with each student. Therefore, it is appropriate to require reading aloud as audio or video material in the course of independent education.

These are ways to teach reading:

1. The teacher's reading for a sample helps mastery by the correct denominator of sounds, the correct reading of words, the correct display of words, and sentence stress in the text.

2. Mimicking: the teacher should mimic their reading and take into account the level of the whole group

3. Reading through the explanation

4. Pupils read, and the teacher explains the incomprehensible place. Demonstrate actions or feelings when explaining, use synonyms and antonyms in sentences, use words in their original form, and explain unclear words

5. Reading training: students read the material, the teacher corrects their errors and omissions, and evaluates their mastery based on their re-reading.

6. Practiced reading: in which the teacher creates natural situations for reading aloud, such as reading material about an idea or a specific issue, role-playing, or using first- or third-person language, changing numbers or genders, and answering questions about the team's understanding of the text they have read. can check.

In the final stage: the students analyze the content and details of the lesson from all sides, and the achievement of the intended goal is analyzed.

Reading aloud also has many definitions and explanations, including the following definitions:

Silent reading is the student's reading of the material represented as a symbol in the writing only with his eyes, without using the means of articulation, without any sound, tongue and lip movements, and without whispering. In this case, the sense of sight is important, and the eye acts as the main tool that moves over words and conveys information to the mind about what it sees through nerve fibers. The message conveyed in the brain is rapidly analyzed, organized, and reflected in material or moral meaning. In this type, the correct understanding of the material read with the eyes, giving feedback, as well as speed control are taught.

Its main basis is the speed of understanding and assimilation of the primary and secondary meanings of the read text. What is important is that they are effective in achieving the intended goal.

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