

FAN, TA'LIM, TEXNOLOGIYA VA ISHLAB CHIQRARISH  
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MOST ESSENTIAL READING SKILLS YOUR STUDENT NEED

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### **Annotatsiya**

Ushbu maqola talabalarda samarali o'qish faoliyatini shakllantirish uchun zarur bo'lgan eng muhim o'qish ko'nikmalarini yoritib beradi. Tadqiqotda o'qish jarayonining asosiy tarkibiy qismlari, jumladan, dekodlash, ravonlik, lug'at boyligi, matnni tushunish, strategik va tanqidiy o'qish masalalari tahlil qilinadi. Ilmiy adabiyotlar sharhi asosida o'qish ko'nikmalarining o'zaro bog'liqligi va ularning ta'lim jarayonidagi ahamiyati ochib beriladi. Maqola natijalari o'qituvchilar va tadqiqotchilar uchun o'qish savodxonligini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan samarali metodik yondashuvlarni ishlab chiqishda foydali bo'lishi mumkin.

**Kalit so'zlar:** o'qish ko'nikmalari, matnni tushunish, dekodlash, ravon o'qish, lug'at boyligi, tanqidiy o'qish, strategik o'qish, savodxonlikni rivojlantirish.

### **Abstract**

This article examines the most essential reading skills that students need for effective learning and academic success. The study analyzes key components of the reading process, including decoding, fluency, vocabulary development, reading comprehension, strategic reading, and critical reading skills. Based on a review of relevant literature, the article highlights the interrelated nature of these skills and their significance in the educational process. The findings may be useful for teachers and researchers in developing effective instructional approaches aimed at improving students' reading proficiency and overall literacy development.

**Key words:** reading skills, reading comprehension, decoding, fluency, vocabulary development, critical reading, strategic reading, literacy development.

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INTRODUCTION**

One of the most basic talents necessary for learning is reading, which lays the groundwork for academic achievement and lifelong learning. Students become able to comprehend information, think critically, and interact with texts in a meaningful way across a variety of topics as they improve their reading abilities. Reading is an essential skill that includes a complicated range of linguistic and cognitive skills that enables students to comprehend, evaluate, and react to written language. It is not just about recognizing words on a page. Deciphering is one of the most crucial reading abilities since it helps kids understand the relationship between the written word and its spoken counterpart. Learning to decode words increases reading precision and helps students progress past conjecture. Students read more fluently and pay attention to comprehending meaning rather than battling with individual words when they can confidently decode words. Phonemic awareness, which includes identifying and manipulating sounds in spoken language, is closely related to decoding. This talent is essential for assisting children in comprehending the connection between letters and sounds in written material.

A crucial skill that aids comprehension is reading fluency. Readers with fluency can read well, at the right pace, with accuracy, and with expression. Students with fluency can process text automatically, which helps them focus on the concepts and messages rather than the mechanics of reading. Reading becomes slow and laborious when students lack fluency, which can lower motivation and impair comprehension. Knowing vocabulary is crucial for reading well. Students with a large vocabulary can comprehend a diverse array of texts and articulate their ideas effectively. Students learn new words in meaningful contexts by reading, which fosters the organic development of their vocabulary. However, a restricted vocabulary might hinder comprehension since students could have trouble understanding the concepts and concepts in sentences. Giving pupils word-learning strategies, like utilizing context cues and word analysis, improves their reading skills as a whole.

The main objective of reading instruction is reading comprehension. It entails comprehending, analyzing, and drawing conclusions from a text. Reading expertly entails actively interacting with the text by posing questions, drawing conclusions, and relating new material to what the reader already knows. They are able to distinguish between main ideas, identify supporting facts, and make inferences based on textual evidence. Understanding involves the capacity to assess the author's goal, tone, and

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message, which promotes more thoughtful and analytical reading. The ability to utilize reading tactics successfully is another important reading skill. Strategic readers are able to adapt their reading strategies to the kind of material they are reading. When reading a text, they may read it thoroughly to comprehend complex arguments, skim it to get a broad overview, or look for particular facts. This ability also includes monitoring comprehension, as students must be able to identify when they don't understand something and use strategies to clarify meaning.

In today's information-rich environment, critical reading skills are more crucial than ever. Students need to develop the ability to assess texts, differentiate facts from opinions, and spot bias or persuasive strategies. Critical readers assess the validity of sources and the cogency of arguments rather than just accepting information at face value. With this ability, students are able to think for themselves and make wise decisions. Additionally, reading motivation and engagement are important factors in the development of fundamental reading abilities. Students who are engaged with what they read are more inclined to practice frequently and develop their skills. Promoting a lifelong passion for reading is aided by providing access to a wide range of significant materials and creating positive reading experiences. To sum up, students' academic and social growth depends on having strong reading skills. A skilled and self-assured reader can be produced by decoding, fluency, vocabulary, comprehension, strategic reading, and critical thinking. By fostering these abilities, educators enable pupils to succeed in school as well as acquire the capacity to think for themselves and interact critically with the outside world.

### **LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY**

The literature on the development of reading skills highlights the crucial role that reading plays in both academic success and intellectual development. Reading is a multifaceted activity that includes linguistic, cognitive, and metacognitive elements, according to academics in the fields of education and applied linguistics. According to research, proficient readers actively create meaning from texts by integrating their prior experience, linguistic proficiency, and strategic reasoning. Numerous studies emphasize that a deliberate and early development of reading proficiency has a long-term effect on students' academic self-assurance and overall learning results. Earlier research placed a strong emphasis on decoding and phonological awareness as the building blocks of reading. Researchers assert that students have difficulty advancing to higher levels of understanding without the capacity to correctly and effectively

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identify words. Research on reading fluency demonstrates a strong connection between fluency and improved understanding since it enables students to concentrate their cognitive resources on comprehending meaning rather than decoding each word. The literature emphasizes the importance of vocabulary development, stating that vocabulary knowledge directly impacts comprehension and the capacity to understand complicated texts.

Reading comprehension tactics are the subject of yet another important field of study. According to educational theorists, understanding is not a passive activity but rather an active engagement between the reader and the text. Researchers emphasize the value of techniques like predicting, questioning, summarizing, and establishing links in enhancing students' comprehension of texts. Research also highlights that explicit instruction in reading techniques supports students in becoming more independent and self-regulated readers. Due to the abundance of information accessible to students, critical reading has received more attention in recent research. The literature indicates that students need to be taught how to think critically about texts, identify the author's purpose, and evaluate the trustworthiness of their sources. This aspect of reading is seen as vital for fostering analytical thinking and getting students ready for the challenges of school and the real world. Additionally, the literature frequently discusses motivational factors, with researchers highlighting that reading development is greatly improved by a favorable mindset and access to interesting reading materials.

The current study uses a qualitative and descriptive methodology to examine the fundamental reading abilities that students require in order to learn effectively. A thorough analysis of theoretical and empirical literature in the fields of reading instruction, literacy development, and educational psychology serves as the foundation for the study. The main sources of information for this research include academic books, peer-reviewed journal papers, and pertinent instructional reports. The approach uses content analysis of chosen literature to highlight important reading skills and recurrent topics covered by academics. The research categorizes crucial reading skills such decoding, fluency, vocabulary expansion, comprehension, strategic reading, and critical thinking via systematic analysis. This method makes it possible to fully comprehend the relationships between these abilities and the reasons why they are seen as essential to the learning process. In general, the chosen methodology offers a strong theoretical basis for addressing the critical reading abilities and their significance in the growth of students. The study aims to provide a clear and consistent summary by

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combining current research that may be helpful to teachers, scholars, and curriculum designers looking to enhance literacy outcomes and reading instruction.

## **RESULTS**

The examined literature makes it clear that fundamental reading abilities are consistently seen as related elements of literacy development. According to the research, pupils who have a solid base in reading skills display higher levels of academic performance and more self-assurance in their ability to learn a variety of topics. Reading is demonstrated to be a cognitive instrument that promotes critical thinking, problem-solving, and independent learning in addition to being a language skill. The findings emphasize the continued importance of decoding and phonological awareness for young and emerging readers. Students who can accurately identify words and comprehend the connection between sound and letters have consistently been shown to have fewer reading comprehension issues. Learners can concentrate on making sense of texts rather than having trouble with word identification as decoding gets more automatic. This change greatly enhances reading comprehension and engagement. Reading fluency is another important outcome. The study's results support the notion that fluency is directly correlated with comprehension, since fluent readers can easily analyze material and concentrate on the ideas and arguments put forth in the text. Fluently reading students tend to exhibit more tenacity and enthusiasm for reading activities, while those with little fluency often demonstrate poorer comprehension and less desire to read.

Vocabulary development proves to be a critical factor in reading proficiency. The findings imply that a large and well-developed vocabulary helps students comprehend complicated texts and deduce meaning from context. Individuals with a larger vocabulary are better able to comprehend complex ideas and interpret subtle language. On the other hand, a restricted lexicon leads to misunderstandings and comprehension gaps. Additionally, the results highlight the value of reading comprehension techniques. Students who actively utilize techniques like predicting, questioning, and summarizing show greater comprehension and retention of knowledge. The findings imply that direct teaching of these methods enables students to become more self-sufficient readers who are able to monitor and control their own understanding. The ability to read critically is becoming recognized as one of the most crucial results of successful reading instruction. The study reveals that students who are taught to analyze texts, spot bias, and ascertain the author's intent acquire better analytical skills.

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With these skills, students are able to interact with texts critically and draw well-informed conclusions about the material they encounter. The findings, taken as a whole, support the idea that successful reading instruction must teach a variety of abilities at once. The development of fundamental reading skills results in enhanced understanding, better academic outcomes, and increased learner independence. According to these results, reading instruction should be all-encompassing, strategic, and focused on the linguistic and cognitive requirements of the students.

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