

READING TECHNIQUES TO MOTIVATE STUDENTS TO READ IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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Abstract. The article explains what reading process is and reveals techniques which can be used during lessons in turn they will help to raise their interest to read.

Keywords: reading, children, encourage, to read, literature, process.

ПРИЕМЫ МОТИВАЦИИ СТУДЕНТОВ К ЧТЕНИЮ НА ИНОСТРАННОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

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Аннотация. Статья объясняет что такое процесс чтения и раскрывает техники, которыми можно воспользоваться во время уроков и они в свою очередь помогут повысить интерес к чтению.

Ключевые слова: чтение, дети, поощрять, читать, литература, процесс.

Reading is getting information via written material it can be books, magazines, journals, advertisements, newspapers and etc. «Reading is a complex cognitive process of decoding symbols in order to construct or derive meaning (reading comprehension)» [1]. Reading comprehension is an intentional, (is the act of understanding what you are reading) active, interactive process that occurs before, during and after a person reads a particular piece of writing. Reading comprehension is one of the pillars of the act of reading. When a person reads a text he engages in a complex array of cognitive processes. He is simultaneously using his awareness and understanding of phonemes (individual sound «pieces» in language), phonics (connection between letters and sounds and the relationship between sounds, letters and words) and ability to comprehend or construct meaning from the text. This last component of the act of reading is reading comprehension [2].

Reading is a means of language acquisition, of communication, and of sharing information and idea. Language acquisition is the process by which humans acquire the capacity to perceive and comprehend language, as well as to produce and use words and sentences to communicate [1].

Like all languages, reading is a complex interaction between the text and the reader which is shaped by the reader's prior knowledge, experiences, attitude, and language community which is culturally and socially situated. The reading process requires continuous practice, development, and refinement. In addition, reading requires creativity and critical analysis. Consumers of literature make ventures with each piece, innately deviating from literal words to create images that make sense to them in the unfamiliar places the texts describe. Because reading is such a complex process, it cannot be controlled or restricted to one or two interpretations. There are no concrete laws in reading, but rather allows readers an escape to produce their own products introspectively. This promotes deep exploration of texts during interpretation [1].

As you see it is very important to promote reading among young people. That's why teachers should include reading in learning process. But the big

challenge for teachers is not simply getting students to read – it's getting them to enjoy it too. It's one thing for students to trudge through set texts in a lesson, but will they open another book when they get home at the end of the day? The National Literacy Trust has noted that becoming a lifetime reader is based on developing a deep love of reading. «Research has repeatedly shown that motivation to read decreases with age, especially if pupils' attitudes towards reading become less positive», it said. «If children do not enjoy reading when they are young, then they are unlikely to do so when they get older». For younger readers in particular, their home environment is critically important. «Home is a massive influence», says Eleanor Webster, a primary school teacher in Nottinghamshire. Supportive and understanding parents are key to developing their child's reading. But if a pupil doesn't see people reading at home, it may be harder to instill the idea of reading for pleasure. So what can teachers do to encourage it? Here are some of the best ideas, initiatives and projects that teachers have developed to motivate children and help them develop a love for reading» [3].

Reading competitions come in many shapes and sizes, with the aim of spicing up literature and giving children an incentive to open a book. One of the examples is the 100 Word Challenge , created by Julia Skinner, asks children to write regular posts online and read other students' work. «When you tell kids, 'We're going to do some reading,' it can immediately turn them off», says Skinner. «But with this you say: 'We're going to support someone who has done some writing. What do you think of it?' It gives them a purpose to read». While reading challenges can give a sense of purpose, escaping the challenges of school is a crucial part of encouraging reading for pleasure. «Children won't find reading pleasurable if there is too much pressure on them», says Webster, «so a relaxed atmosphere and a positive ethos around reading is really important» [3].

«Having a print-rich environment is important», says John Murphy, who is an English and history teacher in Ireland and blogs at Web of Notes. «The

surroundings should encourage reading in all its forms and support their choices of reading material. I don't simply mean putting up a poster which tries to promote reading because it's 'cool' – I think they're totally ineffective. Instead, students and teachers could share the name of the book that they're reading at the moment, and offer a sentence about it. It's a great way to share recommendations».

Encouraging children to read for pleasure is about more than getting them to pick up a book; it's equally important for children to appreciate a good story. And it's very important when a teacher reads to the students and students read for themselves or other students, it should be in a safe environment. It is very essential to keep in mind what the students want to read. Give them an opportunity to choose what to read, they will be more attentive because it is their choice. «Introduce students to a wide variety of texts, mediums and genres – they may surprise themselves once they have faced preconceived ideas about what they consider enjoyable and embrace a diversity in what they read. Comics, e-books, short stories, online articles and magazines shouldn't be ignored» [3].

Talk about books to awaken the interest to read them. You can talk about books which they have already read or a new book. When you are talking about new book you can refer every time to raise students' interest but not telling the end. You can ask them to read it and next time talk about the end of the a new book. And every time the teacher can do the same varying talking about known book and a new one. The benefits of reading to children don't have to stop after you have closed the book. After sharing a story together, bring it up in conversation at another lesson. Comparing a real life event to something that happened in the book, or ask how they think a certain character would handle a specific situation. You can introduce new vocabulary before reading to make easier understanding of the book. Incorporate key vocabulary that was presented in the book, so your children get an idea

of how the words fit into different contexts. With the help of this you are encouraging your students to read more [4].

The more you read, the more words you gain exposure to, and they'll inevitably make their way into your everyday vocabulary. Being articulate and well-spoken is of great help in any profession, and knowing that you can speak to higher-ups with self-confidence can be an enormous boost to your self-esteem. It could even aid in your career, as those who are well-read, well-spoken, and knowledgeable on a variety of topics tend to get promotions more quickly (and more often) than those with smaller vocabularies and lack of awareness of literature, scientific breakthroughs, and global events [4]. Even if it's been decades since you had to worry about the SATs, you can still use books to expand your mental dictionary. In fact, researchers estimate that we learn five to 15 percent of all the words we know through reading, according to a Scholastic report. This is particularly important for children, whose vocabulary size is directly and dramatically related to the books they read [5].

In conclusion when planning up reading lessons for students you need set up a purpose what you want to achieve via reading lesson. As you see reading is crucial especially for students who are learning a foreign language. Additionally reading is not only for study purposes but also reading sometimes can help in stressful situation at work, in personal relationships, or countless other issues faced in daily life, it all just slips away when you lose yourself in a great story. A well-written novel can transport you to other realms, while an engaging article will distract you and keep you in the present moment, letting tensions drain away and allowing you to relax.

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