



THE BENEFITS OF READING IN A LANGUAGE ACQUISITION AND THE WAYS TO REACH MORE EFFECTIVENESS FROM READING

Uyg'un Shodmonov

English teacher at the Department of "Humanitarian and foreign
languages"

at Fiscal Institute under the Tax Committee

shodmonovuygun06@gmail.com

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7989185>

Annotatsiya: Ikkinchiligi tilni o'rganish hayajonli va foydali tajriba bo'lishi mumkin, lekin u ham qiyin vazifa bo'lishi mumkin. Til ko'nikmalarini yaxshilashning eng samarali usullaridan biri o'qishdir. O'qish ikkinchi tilni o'zlashtirish uchun muhim vositadir, chunki u o'quvchilarga lug'at, grammatika va tushunish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi. Ushbu maqolada biz ikkinchi tilni o'zlashtirishda o'qishning roli va til o'rganuvchilarga qanday foyda keltirishi mumkinligini o'rganamiz.

Kalit so'zlar: tilni o'zlashtirish, o'qishni tushunish, kognitiv qobiliyatlar, xulosa chiqarish, tanqidiy fikrlash, diqqatni jamlash, ma'lumot olish, maqsadli madaniyatni tushunish, lug'at bilimini shakllantirish, tushunish, ma'no xulosa qilish, samarali muloqot qilish, o'quvchi malakasi, zavq uchun o'qish, bir tilli lug'at.

Абстракт: Изучение второго языка может быть захватывающим и полезным опытом, но также может быть сложной задачей. Одним из наиболее эффективных способов улучшить языковые навыки является чтение. Чтение является важным инструментом для овладения вторым языком, потому что оно помогает учащимся развивать свой словарный запас, грамматику и навыки понимания. В этой статье мы рассмотрим роль чтения в овладении вторым языком и то, как оно может помочь изучающим язык.

Ключевые слова: : овладение языком, понимание прочитанного, когнитивные способности, логические рассуждения, критическое мышление, концентрация внимания, получение информации, понимание целевой культуры, накопление словарного запаса, понимание, вывод значения, эффективное общение, умение читать, чтение для удовольствия, одноязычный словарь.

Abstract: Learning a second language can be an exciting and rewarding experience, but it can also be a challenging task. One of the most effective ways to improve language skills is through reading. Reading is an essential tool for second language acquisition because it helps learners to develop their vocabulary, grammar, and comprehension skills. In this article, we will explore the role of reading in second language acquisition and how it can benefit language learners.

Key words: language acquisition, reading comprehension, cognitive abilities, inferential reasoning, critical thinking, attention span, obtain information, target culture understanding, build vocabulary knowledge, comprehension, infer meaning, effective communication, reader proficiency, reading for pleasure, monolingual dictionary.

Reading is a complex skill that requires a number of cognitive abilities, including:

- Attention
- Memory

- Language comprehension
- Inferential reasoning
- Critical thinking

These abilities are all essential for second language acquisition (SLA), and reading can provide a rich and stimulating environment for developing these skills. When learning a language learners need to be focused on what they are reading or listening to. Thus, improved attention span is an essential part of language learning process. Memory on the other hand serves us the ability to retain newly obtained information and connect it with the existing. Moreover, critical thinking is another skill which learners need to obtain to succeed in language learning as well as in personal and career growth.

In addition to the cognitive benefits, reading can also provide a number of social and emotional benefits for language learners. Reading can help learners to:

- Develop a better understanding of the target culture
- Learn about new topics and ideas
- Expand their vocabulary
- Improve their writing skills
- Increase their self-confidence

For all of these reasons, reading is an essential part of any second language learning program including English.

Numerous other benefits of a reading can be brought to the light when it comes to a second language acquisition. Here are some of them.

Firstly, reading helps learners to develop their vocabulary. When reading, learners encounter new words and phrases, and they can learn their meaning and how to use them in context. This is especially important because vocabulary is a key component of language learning. A strong vocabulary enables learners to communicate more effectively and understand the language better. Moreover, reading helps learners to learn new words in context, which makes it easier to remember and apply them in their speaking and writing.

Secondly, reading helps learners to improve their grammar and sentence structure. When reading, learners can see how sentences are structured and how words are used to convey meaning. They can observe different sentence structures and learn how to use them in their writing and speaking. Additionally, by reading, learners can learn how to use grammar rules correctly and how to avoid common mistakes. This can help learners to communicate more effectively and improve their language proficiency. It is not a secret that the grammar of a language is tough to learn theoretically. However, with the practice (by seeing the grammar features in a context and in use), the process of grammar learning becomes way easier.

What's more, reading assists learners to improve their comprehension skills without which the acquisition seems to be impossible. Reading helps learners to understand the meaning of the text and to develop critical thinking skills. By reading, learners can learn how to infer meaning from context, make predictions, and draw conclusions. This at the same time will engage learners in the active and conscious way of learning a language. In turn, learners may obtain more confidence in themselves and be aware that as they are studying, the cognitive energy and dedication they are putting into learning are getting payed off.

This can help learners to become more proficient in their reading and understanding of the language.

Finally, reading can offer an assistance to learners to develop their cultural knowledge. When reading, learners can learn about different cultures and traditions, which can help them to understand the language better. This is especially important when learning a language for travel or work purposes. By understanding the culture of the language, learners can communicate more effectively and avoid cultural misunderstandings.

As we have discussed some of the ways the reading benefits learners in language acquisition, it is worth mentioning the strategies or techniques which can be utilized to maximize the reading comprehension and get the most out of reading in a second language.

To get the most out of reading in a second language, there are a few things which can be done:

- Choosing materials that are appropriate the level reader's proficiency. If the level is a beginner, then the reading material should also be in accordance to that level. By the improvement, one can move on to more challenging materials.
- Reading for pleasure. The more one enjoys reading, the more likely they are to stick with it. Thus, as the time goes, steady improvement in reading comprehension and language acquisition should follow.
- Looking up the dictionary for unknown words can be beneficial too. Monolingual dictionaries are indispensable tool for learners wanting to embrace the challenge and develop faster. It is important to build vocabulary knowledge, and the best way to do this is to learn new words as when encountering them.
- Reading with a dictionary or thesaurus handy is another strategy to help learn better. This will help to understand the meaning of new words and to find synonyms and antonyms which will eventually be useful in further learning and reading.
- Read aloud will help to improve the pronunciation and fluency.
- Talking about what was read with other people. This will help to solidify understanding of the text and to get different perspectives on the material.

In conclusion, reading is an essential tool for second language acquisition. It helps learners to develop their vocabulary, grammar, comprehension skills, and cultural knowledge. Moreover, reading is a flexible and enjoyable way to learn a language because learners can choose what they want to read and at their own pace. Therefore, reading should be an integral part of any language learning program, and learners should be encouraged to read as much as possible to improve their language skills.

References:

Birch, Barbara M. (2002). English L2 Reading: Getting to the Bottom. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

E. Hinkel (2005). Handbook of research in second language teaching and learning. N Y, Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781410612700>.