

Teaching of Reading English

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Annotation: This article deals with the problem of teaching reading, its importance and types of it were analyzed. As reading is very relevant to be formed on pupils it is the main factor develops pupils' intelligence. Also some strategies to be taught to the pupils for enhancing their reading English capabilities in different contexts are given by the author in the article.

Key words: reading, reading strategies, learners, process, information, concepts.

Introduction

In the conditions of the Independent Republic, public education is experiencing a period of development. First of all, we have been lucky enough to nationalize the content of education, that is, to educate the future generation of our society on the basis of our very rich history, culture, science, language and national traditions with a very beautiful, high human and moral content. This, like all teachers, creates a sense of high pride in our hearts as teachers. In these circumstances, all of us with great enthusiasm demand that we educate the younger generation of our society in the spirit of high patriotism, patriotism and national pride. This requires a new approach to the educational process, as well as the use of new methods and content, forms and tools. New tasks cannot be performed with the old style.

Learning and disseminating best pedagogical practices is the most convenient form of training for teachers to improve their professional skills. Advanced pedagogical activity is a creative and innovative approach to finding new ways of educating and nurturing students. Recently, the concepts of "Advanced Teacher", "Advanced Teacher", "Innovative Teacher" have been widely discussed in the press, in conversations of teachers, methodological councils, seminars and conferences, but they are not new.

As reading is of great educational importance, reading English is a means "of communication, people get information they need from books, journals, magazines, newspapers, etc. Through reading in a foreign language the pupil enriches his knowledge, of the world around him. He gets acquainted with the countries where the target language is spoken.

Materials and methods

Reading English is one of the main skills that a pupil must acquire in the process of mastering a foreign language in school. According to the syllabus for foreign languages lists reading is one of the leading language activities to be developed. There are some methods for teaching reading. Here are some: "To read, without a dictionary, texts containing familiar grammar material and no more than 4--6 unfamiliar words per 100 words of the text the meaning of which, as a rule, should be clear from the context or familiar word-building elements. Pupils are to read, with the help of a dictionary books, easy texts containing familiar grammar material and 6--8 unfamiliar words per 100 words of the text." Therefore reading is one of the practical aims of teaching a foreign language at schools.

Reading English extensively inside and outside classrooms helps learners' reading skills to get improved. When preparing a lesson plan, English teachers need to think that learners want various skills at different ages and levels. English teachers should use learner-related contexts whenever possible, as this will help them motivate pupils to read. Some of learners have complained that reading English is boring and they do not want to read the texts you have given them - what should teacher do? In this way English teachers can choose the same types of texts that learners enjoy reading outside the classroom and design motivating pre-reading and post-reading tasks to go with them. They would probably enjoy doing the reading task as they are acquainted with it already.

Basically reading can be of two types: extensive and intensive, and the idea is to impart some skills needed for both. Teaching reading skills could be easy when taught with nuances and strategies with continuous practice. Reading skills become boring for many when they are not given the correct strategies. In a classroom structure, pupils use reading for different purposes; it may be instructions, to do lists, course books, blogs, websites, newspapers and magazines.

There are six strategies to be taught to the pupils for enhancing their reading English capabilities in different contexts. The below six techniques are step by step procedures essential for effective reading.

1) **Prediction:** Prediction is a preparation task by guessing the genre of the text before reading it. Use titles, subtitles and pictures to find out what the text is broadly about (using also previous knowledge and experience). The teacher could set up preparation tasks by setting up general questions to get acquainted with the lesson or passage to be worked with.

2) **Skimming:** Skimming is a fast reading process to get the general information of a passage. During skimming, ask your students to underline the nouns, starters and conjunctions in order to make it easy to pick out the general idea and concepts.

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3) **Scanning:** Scanning is done for grabbing the specific information of the passage. Here the students ought to be taught the nuances of picking up specific information to underline the text for picking up dates, years, names, important vocabulary etc. You read your marked highlights in the text to search for your answers. For example, If your learners are reading a museum website just in order to find out how much the entrance fee is, they could use this scanning strategy.

4) **Cohesive devices:** Look for connectors and starters like 'on the other hand', 'in spite' and 'even though', where the writer wants to take the text in a different direction.

5) **Guessing the meaning of vocabulary:** Having read an article, your intermediate-level learners have found some words that they don't understand. In this situation, ask learners to think about the linguistic context of each word. Ask them to use the words or vocabulary before and after the text to get clues about the meaning of new words.

6) **Intensive Reading:** You take time to read a text carefully to find out the authors perspective, to search for abstract concepts, to find out hidden answers, and to synthesize the text as a whole. This type of reading comes easily after constant practice of all the above strategies put together.

So, reading is not only an aim in itself; it is also a means of learning a foreign language. When reading a text the pupil reviews sounds and letters, vocabulary and grammar, memorizes the spelling of words, the meaning of words and word combinations, he also reviews grammar and, in this way, he perfects his command of the target language.

There are also some more strategies for developing reading skills. Strategies that can help pupils read more quickly and effectively include

- **Previewing :** reviewing titles, section headings, and photo captions to get a sense of the structure and content of a reading selection
- **Predicting:** using knowledge of the subject matter to make predictions about content and vocabulary and check comprehension ; using knowledge of the text type and purpose to make predictions about discourse structure ; using knowledge about the author to make predictions about writing , vocabulary and content.
- **Guessing from context:** using prior knowledge of the subject and the ideas in the text as clues to the meanings of unknown words , instead of stopping to look them up.
- **Paraphrasing :** stopping at the end of a section to check comprehension by restating the information and ideas in the text.

Result and Discussion

The teacher's thoughts and words should lead the students, allowing them to think, think independently, draw conclusions, and actively discover new laws and rules each time. To do this, the teacher only needs to enrich the lesson topic with a variety of interesting information, create problem situations for students to think, to arouse their interest in the topic being studied. The success and quality of the course will greatly depend on the willingness of the study group to study a particular topic, preparing them to adopt a new topic. Therefore, it is necessary to prepare students to accept new material. If the student does not understand what he is talking about, his attitude and interest in learning will quickly fade.

Reading English develops pupils' intelligence. It helps to develop their memory, will, imagination. Pupils become accustomed to working with books, which in its turn facilitates unaided practice in further reading. The content of texts, their ideological and political spirit influence pupils. We must develop in pupils such qualities as honesty, devotion to and love for our people and the working people of other countries, the texts our pupils are to read must meet these requirements. Reading ability is, therefore, not only of great practical, but educational, and social importance, too.

There is one more thing to pay attention to, social work, complete freedom, it does not mean that you can do whatever you want. Creative work cannot deny the control and management of the methodological or theoretical definition of certain issues of education. And this should not be replaced by template. It is important to create conditions for creative work, to manage and direct this process. A study of the specifics of professional activities shows that any activity can be at the level of art or technology.

Conclusion

All in all we have to admit that reading develops pupils' intelligence. It helps to develop their memory, wish, imagination. Pupils become accustomed to working with books, which in its turn facilitates unaided practice in further reading. The content of texts, their ideological and political spirit influence on pupils. We must develop on pupils such qualities as honesty, tolerance and love for our people and the working people of other countries, the texts our pupils are to read must meet these requirements. Reading ability is, therefore, not only of great practical, but educational, and social importance, too.

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