



IMPROVING READING SKILLS FOR YOUNG LEARNERS

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Abstract

Reading is a fundamental skill that laid the foundation for academic success and lifelong learning. For young learners, developing strong reading abilities is crucial for comprehension, expanding their vocabulary and cognitive development and behaviour. This article discusses about effective strategies and tips for improving reading skills among children in early education. Stress is placed on interactive reading practices, and the integration of technology in literacy education. The findings suggest that a combination of traditional and modern techniques can enhance motivation, engagement, and reading proficiency in young learners.

Keywords: Reading skills, young learners, literacy, phonics instruction, early education, reading comprehension.

Introduction

Reading is one of the most vital skills that a child can acquire. Early reading development impacts on academic achievement, communication, and critical thinking. However, many young learners can face challenges such as lack of vocabulary, and low motivation in order to read. Therefore, identifying beneficial strategies to support reading skills is essential for both teachers and parents. Some research indicates that engaging and well-structured approaches are most successful in advancing early reading and writing proficiency.



Methods. This study reviews existing research and educational practices on improving reading skills for young learners. Data were collected from multiple sources, including scholarly articles, educational reports, and case studies. The focus is on interventions that have shown positive effects, such as:

1. Phonics instruction: Teaching the relationship between letters and sounds.
2. Shared reading: Adults reading with their children to encourage fluency and comprehension.
3. Interactive activities: Games, storytelling, and role-playing in order to make reading more enjoyable.
4. Use of technology: Educational apps, for instance, Duolingo ABC, LearnEnglish Kids British Council, and e-books to provide personalized learning experiences.

The study considers both quantitative measures (reading fluency scores, vocabulary tests) and qualitative outcomes (motivation, engagement, and confidence).

Results. Consequently, studies show that children who receive organized phonics instruction demonstrate improved decoding and spelling abilities. Shared reading practices enhance comprehension, listening skills, and word recognition. Interactive activities and games can help concentrate on and active participation in reading. Furthermore, technology-supported learning provides individual feedbacks, allowing children to progress at their own pace. Combining these methods can result in better overall literacy development and increased enthusiasm for reading.

Discussion. Nevertheless, the findings claim that no single method is sufficient enough to improve reading skills for youngsters. Instead, a balanced approach that includes phonics, shared reading, interactive engagement, and technology integration provides the best outcomes. Additionally, motivation can play a key role: children who find reading enjoyable are more likely to practice regularly and develop stronger skills. Hence, teachers and parents have to collaborate in order to create supportive learning environments that yield to individual learning needs while encouraging curiosity and exploration.

Conclusion. To sum up, improving reading skills in young learners requires a multi-faceted approach which combines traditional literacy instruction with innovative and engaging activities. Phonics, shared reading, interactive methods,



and technology all contribute to better reading proficiency and a long-term of learning. Early interferences and consistent support from educators are essential to ensure children to develop strong foundational reading skills, which serve as a basis for future academic success.

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