# METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING READING COMPREHENSION SKILLS TO STUDENTS IN THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH IN VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

***Mukhayo Akramova Nurovna***
*Vocational vocational school, Kogon district,*
*Bukhara region. English language*
*Tel: +99888 303 91 95*

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada kasb hunar maktablarida talabalarga Ingliz tili fanini ôqitishda õqib tushunish malakasini ôrgatish metodikasi, oʻqishdan oldingi mashgʻulotlar, o'qishdan oldin bajarilishi mumkin bo'lgan ba'zi harakatlar, oʻqish strategiyalari haqida to'xtalib o'tildi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** ko'nikmalar, jihozlar, mashgʻulot, KWL diagrammasi, oʻquvchilar, Rasmlar.

Teaching reading comprehension skills is an important component of English language teaching, especially in vocational schools where students need to be equipped with the necessary skills to interpret and understand technical information. In this article, we discuss the methodology of effectively teaching reading comprehension skills to students of vocational schools.

1. Pre-reading activities: Before in-depth study of the text, students should be engaged in pre-reading activities that activate their previous knowledge and lay the groundwork for understanding the text. This includes discussing the topic, guessing what the text might be about, and introducing basic vocabulary.

Some activities you can do before reading include:

1.1 KWL diagram: Have students make a KWL diagram (what I know, what I want to know, what I have learned) for the topic of the text. This helps them identify their prior knowledge and raises questions about the topic.

1.2. Think-Pair-Share: Ask students to think about the theme of the text individually, then pair up with a partner to share their thoughts. This can lead to a class discussion on the topic and create interest in the text.

1.3. Vocabulary Preview: Review key vocabulary words that appear in the text and discuss their meaning. This helps the students to understand the text better when they come across these words.

1.4. Picture Walk: Show students visuals related to the text topic or related vocabulary. It helps students make connections and predictions about the text before reading.

1.5. Anticipation Guide: Provide students with a list of statements about the text and ask them to indicate whether they agree or disagree with each statement. This helps shape the discussion and activates students' thinking about the text.

By engaging students in these pre-reading activities, they will be ready to read and understand the text because they have activated their prior knowledge and created interest and interest in the topic.

2. Reading Strategies: Teach students a variety of reading strategies to help them understand the text, such as skimming for main ideas, scanning for specific information, and making inferences based on context clues. Invite students to annotate the text by underlining main ideas, circling unfamiliar vocabulary, and making notes in the margins.

Teaching students effective reading strategies is critical to developing their reading comprehension skills and helping them gain deeper understanding of texts. This article explores three basic reading strategies: scanning, skimming, and context-based inference. In addition, he suggests encouraging students to actively engage with the material and annotate texts as a way to enhance understanding.

Skimming for main ideas:

Skimming is a valuable reading strategy that allows readers to quickly gather an overview of a text and identify its main ideas. To teach skimming, students should be encouraged to read the passage's title, section headings, topic sentences, and first and last paragraphs. This technique helps them understand the overall structure and purpose of the text and allows them to focus on the most important information.

Scan specific information:

Scanning is especially useful when students need to find specific details or facts within a text. To teach scanning, students should be taught to look for key words, phrases, or specific information they are looking for, rather than reading a passage verbatim. By teaching students to scan efficiently, they can save time and quickly find relevant information, such as answers to specific questions or evidence to support an argument.

Making inferences based on context:

Teaching students to make inferences based on information in context helps them develop critical thinking skills and extract meaning from text. Students can be helped to determine the meaning of words or phrases by identifying and analyzing contextual information such as unfamiliar vocabulary, tone, sentence structure, and surrounding sentences.

3. Vocabulary Development: Because professional texts often contain technical jargon, it is important to teach students strategies for understanding and learning new vocabulary. Encourage students to use context clues, break down unfamiliar words into

root words and prefixes/suffixes, and create flashcards to review and practice new vocabulary.

4. Comprehension Questions: After students read the text, ask them comprehension questions that require them to analyze, evaluate, and synthesize information. These questions can range from simple recall questions to more complex inference questions that require critical thinking skills.

5. Discussion and reflection: Encourage students to discuss their thoughts and opinions about the text with their peers. This not only helps to improve comprehension but also helps to gain deeper understanding of the material. In addition, students should reflect on their own reading experiences and identify effective (or ineffective) strategies to help them understand the text.

6. Assessment: Regular assessment is essential to monitor students' progress and identify areas where they need additional support. Assessment may include quizzes, reading journals, and written responses to reading prompts. Give students feedback on their performance and provide guidance on how to improve their reading comprehension skills.

In summary, teaching reading comprehension skills in VET includes pre-reading activities, reading strategies, vocabulary development, comprehension questions, discussion, reflection requires a multifaceted approach that includes management and evaluation. By using these methods, educators can help students develop the skills necessary to navigate and understand complex technical texts, ultimately preparing them for success in their professional studies and future careers.

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