

THE ROLE OF MODERN PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN DEVELOPING
STUDENTS' READING SKILLS

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Abstract. In this article, the role of modern pedagogical technologies in the development of students' reading comprehension skills and their importance in increasing the effectiveness of education are analyzed from a scientific-theoretical and practical point of view. The influence of interactive methods, information and communication technologies, and innovative approaches on the process of reading comprehension is also highlighted.

Keywords: reading comprehension, pedagogical technology, interactive methods, innovative education, competence, ICT.

INTRODUCTION. In today's conditions of globalization and an information-oriented society, one of the main tasks set before the education system is the development of students' skills of independent thinking, information analysis, and reading comprehension. The skill of reading comprehension is of great importance in an individual's intellectual development, acquisition of knowledge, and life activity. Therefore, the effective use of modern pedagogical technologies in the educational process is considered one of the pressing issues.

The skill of reading comprehension and its importance in the educational process. Reading comprehension is not mechanical reading of a text, but a process of understanding its content, perceiving the author's idea, drawing conclusions, and expressing one's own attitude. This skill serves to develop students' deep mastery of knowledge, logical thinking, and speech culture.

The essence of modern pedagogical technologies. Modern pedagogical technologies are a complex of innovative methods and tools aimed at planning, organizing, and ensuring the effectiveness of the educational process. They serve to ensure learners' activity and independence by placing the learner's personality at the center.

LITERATURE REVIEW. The issue of developing students' reading comprehension skills is considered one of the important scientific directions in pedagogy and methodology. In the studies of Q. Husanboyeva and R. Niyozmetova, it is substantiated that students' thinking, speech, and analytical reasoning develop in the process of working with literary and scientific texts. In the scientific works of Q. Yo'ldoshev, it is emphasized that the use of innovative approaches and interactive methods in literature and language education increases students' activity. In addition, modern pedagogical technologies are recognized as an important factor in the effective organization of the reading comprehension process. These scientific sources formed the theoretical basis of the present research.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY. In the research process, the methods of scientific-pedagogical analysis, comparison, generalization, observation, and the development of practical tasks were used. The effectiveness of interactive methods and modern pedagogical technologies in developing reading comprehension skills was analyzed through text-based tasks. In addition, tasks aimed at determining students' level of thinking activity and text comprehension were applied during practical lessons.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS. Technologies used in developing reading comprehension skills. In the educational process, the following modern pedagogical technologies are considered effective in forming reading comprehension skills:



- interactive methods (cluster, INSERT, brainstorming, conceptual table);
- problem-based learning technology;
- information and communication technologies (electronic textbooks, multimedia tools);
- project-based learning;
- critical thinking development technology.

These technologies improve students' skills in working with texts and encourage them to conduct independent analysis and draw conclusions.

During practical lessons, classes organized on the basis of modern pedagogical technologies significantly increase students' level of reading comprehension. For example, the use of the INSERT method while working with a text forms critical thinking skills in students, while the cluster method helps to systematize main ideas. In addition, working with texts plays a major role in increasing students' reading literacy. In this article, we attempted to present several educational tasks aimed at forming reading comprehension skills. Reading comprehension tasks are considered through the text "State Language."

Text 1.

Language is the most important feature of a nation. It is not only a means of communication, but also a social phenomenon that reflects the history, culture, worldview, spirituality, and thinking of a people. In this respect, the Uzbek language is considered an important factor expressing the rich spiritual heritage formed over centuries, national identity, and the thinking of independent statehood of our people.

Every year on October 21, the Uzbek Language Day is celebrated in our country. The adoption of the Law "On the State Language of the Republic of Uzbekistan" on October 21, 1989, became a historic turning point on the path to restoring our national identity. This day turned into a symbol of national pride, spiritual awakening, and independent thinking of our people.

The Uzbek language is a rich and ancient language with a history spanning many centuries. Its roots go back to ancient Turkic written monuments. The works of such scholars as Yusuf Khos Khojib, Mahmud Kashgari, Ahmad Yassavi, Rabghuzi, Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Ogahiy, and Furqat are invaluable sources that demonstrate the power, richness of vocabulary, and expressive capacity of the Uzbek language.

In particular, Alisher Navoi scientifically proved the possibilities and artistic potential of the Uzbek language in his work "*Muhokamat ul-lug'atayn*" and granted it national status. He recognized the "Turkic language" not only as the language of a nation, but also as the language of thinking and literature. Thus, the Uzbek language became an expression of science, literature, philosophy, and political thought.

The state status of a language has incomparable historical significance in the life of every nation. Because the state language is an expression of national sovereignty, self-awareness, and political independence.

The recognition of the Uzbek language as the state language in 1989 opened the door to the spiritual freedom long dreamed of by our people. Today, Article 4 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states: "The state language of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the Uzbek language." This norm is a legal guarantee of state sovereignty and national unity. Reforms aimed at ensuring the status of the state language are consistently continuing in our country. In recent years, systematic measures have been implemented at the state level to expand the prestige and scope of use of the Uzbek language.

Decrees and resolutions adopted on the initiative of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev on "Measures to increase the prestige of the Uzbek language as the state language and expand its sphere" brought national language policy to a new stage. Today:



- documents in all state institutions are conducted in the Uzbek language;
- scientific terminology in the Uzbek language is developing in the fields of science, technology, and information;
- the Uzbek language is becoming the main platform language in the e-government system;
- Uzbek language centers and courses are being established in foreign countries.

These measures serve to adapt the Uzbek language to modern communication, technology, and educational processes. The education system is the most important pillar for the development of the state language. From preschool education to higher education, deep teaching of the Uzbek language and forming respect for the mother tongue in the minds of youth are among the priority directions of state policy.

Today, the Uzbek language is actively used not only in the field of philology, but also in law, economics, medicine, engineering, and information technologies as an educational, scientific, and practical language. This demonstrates the universal capabilities of the Uzbek language. As long as the younger generation speaks, reads, writes, and learns science in their mother tongue, this indicates that independent national thinking is preserved.

Language is not only a means of communication, but also a powerful factor that nurtures spirituality. It embodies the beliefs, morals, literature, and traditions of a people.

By its nature, the Uzbek language expresses gentleness, sincerity, and wisdom. Words such as “honor,” “loyalty,” “conscience,” “compassion,” “knowledge,” and “humanity” exist in this language and are ancient concepts deeply rooted in the spiritual world of our people.

Cherishing the mother tongue is striving for spiritual purity. Whoever respects their language serves their nation with loyalty. In today’s era of globalization, the preservation and development of national languages have become an urgent issue. The Uzbek language, which does not lose its place among world languages but instead develops in accordance with the demands of the time, expresses the cultural strength of our people.

The creation of software support for the Uzbek language in the fields of information technology, the internet, and artificial intelligence, as well as the expansion of electronic dictionaries, translation systems, and language corpora, define a new stage in the modern development of the language. It is gratifying that young programmers, linguists, philologists, and translators are actively participating in this process.

The Uzbek language is a high symbol of national identity, spiritual heritage, and independent thinking. Its development and transmission from generation to generation require love, attention, and responsibility from every citizen.

Today, the Uzbek language is firmly establishing itself as the language of the state, international communication, and scientific creativity. It is not only a national value, but also one of the strategic pillars of state policy. Therefore, the Uzbek Language Day is not only a language holiday, but also a celebration of national pride, patriotism, historical memory, and the thinking of independence.

Task 1.

Matching.

Match the following concepts with their definitions.

A | B

1. State language — a) A means reflecting the spiritual world of a people
2. Globalization — b) A legal sign of national independence
3. Mother tongue — c) A process of integration on a global scale

Task 2.

Drawing a conclusion.

Continue the following idea:



“As long as the younger generation is receiving education in its mother tongue, this ...”
(3–4 sentences)

Task 3.

Identifying the author’s position.

Identify the main idea of the author and justify why you think so.
(5–6 sentences)

Task 4.

Expressing an opinion.

Write your opinion on the following question:

“What additional measures are necessary to develop the Uzbek language in today’s digital era?”
(80–100 words)

CONCLUSION. In conclusion, the use of modern pedagogical technologies in developing students’ reading comprehension skills increases the effectiveness of education. These technologies contribute to the development of students’ activity, independence, and critical thinking. Therefore, the widespread implementation of innovative approaches in the educational process is of great importance.

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