



# XORIJY TILLARNI O'QITISHDA INNOVATSION YONDASHUVLAR NAZARIYANING AMALIYOTGA TATBIQI

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## THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS FOR DEVELOPING ORAL SPEECH THROUGH READING SKILLS

**Israilova Shabnam Juraboyevna**

*PhD candidate of Chirchik State Pedagogical University*

*Chirchik, Uzbekistan*

[israilovashabnam9@gmail.com](mailto:israilovashabnam9@gmail.com)

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15176461>

**Abstract.** *Reading skills play a crucial role in acquiring a foreign language, particularly in enhancing speaking abilities. Through reading, learners absorb new vocabulary, grasp grammatical structures, and develop their ability to express thoughts coherently. Strengthening the connection between reading and speaking is essential for preparing students to communicate effectively in English. This article explores the theoretical foundations and practical applications of reading as a tool for improving oral proficiency. It discusses the cognitive and linguistic benefits of reading, effective pedagogical strategies, and the role of reading in second language acquisition. Additionally, the study highlights the importance of selecting appropriate reading materials to cater to students' interests and proficiency levels, ultimately fostering engagement and language fluency.*

**Keywords:** *Reading skills, oral speech development, language learning, second language acquisition, vocabulary expansion, cognitive development, pedagogical strategies, fluency improvement, active learning, communication skills.*

**Аннотация.** *Навыки чтения играют важную роль в процессе изучения иностранного языка, особенно в развитии разговорной речи. Через чтение учащиеся усваивают новую лексику, осваивают грамматические структуры и развивают способность логично выражать свои мысли. Укрепление связи между чтением и говорением является ключевым элементом подготовки студентов к эффективному общению на английском языке. В данной статье рассматриваются теоретические основы и практическое применение чтения как инструмента для улучшения устной речи. Обсуждаются когнитивные и языковые преимущества чтения, эффективные педагогические стратегии и роль чтения в процессе изучения второго языка. Кроме того, в исследовании подчеркивается важность подбора соответствующих материалов для чтения с учетом интересов и уровня владения языком учащихся, что способствует вовлеченности и развитию языковой беглости.*

**Ключевые слова:** *навыки чтения, развитие устной речи, изучение языка, овладение вторым языком, расширение словарного запаса, когнитивное развитие, педагогические стратегии, улучшение беглости речи, активное обучение, коммуникативные навыки.*

**Introduction.** Reading skills are a crucial component in acquiring a foreign language, particularly in developing speaking abilities. By engaging in reading, learners gain new vocabulary, comprehend grammatical structures, and enhance their ability to express thoughts more clearly. Strengthening the connection between reading and speaking plays a vital role in preparing students for effective communication in English. Applying reading skills in practice increases the



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efficiency of language learning. There are numerous effective techniques for enhancing speaking skills, and utilizing them enables students to speak English fluently and confidently.

Reading is one of the most efficient ways to learn a foreign language. It requires integrating the information from a text with the learner's existing knowledge to uncover new meanings. The ability to read involves extracting information from a text and combining it with prior knowledge and assumptions.

Reading serves as an engaging way to acquire knowledge. Through it, we learn many things, making it one of the most significant language skills. However, making reading a daily habit, or in other words, becoming a dedicated reader, is not easy for everyone. Nowadays, students, adults, and even teachers rarely turn to books. In the past, before the advent of television, computers, and other entertainment sources, reading was the primary way intellectuals spent their leisure time productively. Through books, people could explore distant places, experience emotions, celebrate victories, and relive history. Sadly, over time, enthusiasm for reading has declined. In today's technological age, reading levels have dropped considerably, replaced by hundreds of entertainment programs and digital distractions. This shift inevitably affects human development, as reading is essential for expanding vocabulary and fostering critical thinking—both of which are fundamental for mastering a language.

Reading is an active cognitive process that enables learners to derive meaning from written texts while incorporating prior knowledge. It aids language learning by:

- **Expanding Vocabulary:** Regular exposure to new words and expressions broadens a learner's lexicon, which directly enhances spoken communication.

- **Improving Grammar Skills:** Observing sentence structures in written form supports the construction of grammatically correct speech.

- **Enhancing Contextual Understanding:** Reading enables learners to understand words and phrases within a broader context, making language use more natural.

- **Developing Cognitive Abilities:** Analytical thinking and inference skills are strengthened through engagement with complex texts, improving clarity and articulation in speech.

Studies show that regular reading correlates with improved speaking abilities. Students who engage with texts frequently develop a stronger grasp of linguistic nuances, idiomatic expressions, and appropriate contextual language use.



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A student with an extensive vocabulary can comprehend more, listen attentively, and avoid repetitive word usage in writing. Additionally, having a rich vocabulary fosters confidence and fluency in speech. Linguists emphasize that to succeed in language learning through reading, students should dedicate at least 30 minutes per day to reading materials or literary works that interest them. Establishing reading as a daily habit is essential for mastering a foreign language. Once reading becomes routine, communicative competence and other skills develop naturally. The brain retains words, phrases, sentence structures, and linguistic patterns encountered in texts, allowing them to surface effortlessly in speech. The most effective and simplest method is reading small amounts daily with consistency.

It is well known that learners acquire knowledge more effectively when it aligns with their interests, making this a primary motivation for learning. Taking students' personal interests, emotions, and thoughts into account when designing speech exercises is essential. The teacher's role in selecting appropriate reading materials and teaching techniques is crucial. The first step is choosing texts that correspond to students' needs, interests, individual characteristics, and cultural backgrounds. If meaningful texts are provided, students will be able to fully grasp the information they contain.

Many assume that merely listening is sufficient to develop speaking skills in one's native or foreign language. However, listening alone is not enough to achieve proficient language use. Reading in a foreign language not only saves time but also helps learners acquire the appropriate vocabulary for accurately conveying information. If an individual is immersed in a language environment, they can develop an extensive vocabulary and gain an understanding of word usage through reading. Words that might take years to learn solely through listening can be acquired in just days or months through focused reading.

For many students, learning a language exclusively through listening can be challenging, and they require visual support. This is especially true for individuals with strong visual memory compared to auditory memory. Therefore, reading skills play an essential role in learning any language.

Reading is the means through which learners access information from written texts. It serves various purposes, including acquiring practical foreign language skills, understanding cultural and linguistic elements, and functioning as a tool for independent learning. Reading significantly contributes to the development of other communication skills, offering students extensive opportunities to study in a foreign



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language and grow in multiple dimensions. Developing reading proficiency is a critical component of foreign language education.

Today, reading is not merely a source of information. It also aids in acquiring phonetic, grammatical, and lexical knowledge, along with spelling and writing conventions, while continuously expanding one's vocabulary.

Typically, textbook texts, exercises, and assignments are designed using a standardized approach. In such cases, foreign language teachers must seek additional reading materials and create customized exercises that align with students' needs, interests, and proficiency levels. Achieving strong results requires considering several factors: the differences between reading in one's native and foreign language, expected reading outcomes, curriculum goals, and the pros and cons of using authentic texts at various proficiency levels. Mastering reading skills at an advanced level enables students to process information efficiently and accurately. However, if a student lacks sufficient vocabulary and grammar knowledge, reading becomes challenging.

As reading comprehension improves, so does speaking ability. Therefore, teachers should provide students with more opportunities to analyze and understand texts, as reading aids in vocabulary development and enhances oral communication skills.

Reading proficiency is a fundamental aspect of learning English. The reading process, in turn, strengthens comprehension and communication abilities. By engaging with texts, students acquire new vocabulary, phrases, and grammatical structures, which they later incorporate into speech. Understanding the relationship between reading and speaking is crucial for improving students' oral communication skills. In daily life, speaking is particularly important for foreign language learners, as fluency is often the measure of success in language acquisition.

The effectiveness of reading as a tool for developing oral proficiency largely depends on the selection of reading materials. Educators should take into account:

- **Student Interests and Relevance:** Reading materials should be aligned with students' personal interests to maximize engagement.
- **Language Proficiency Level:** Texts must be appropriately challenging to facilitate comprehension while encouraging skill advancement.
- **Cultural Context:** Exposure to culturally rich texts helps learners understand language use in real-world settings and reduces culture shock when communicating in a foreign language.



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Despite its many benefits, integrating reading into language learning poses certain challenges, including lack of motivation, difficulties in comprehension, and limited access to authentic materials. To overcome these obstacles, educators can:

To enhance language learning through reading, teachers can supplement reading materials with multimedia resources, incorporate gamification and interactive technology to make reading more engaging, facilitate guided reading sessions with structured discussions to aid comprehension, and encourage extensive reading habits by allowing students to choose books based on their interests.

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