

PRESENT DAY MEANS OF TEACHING READING SKILLS AT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**Shermamatova Zaynab Azimjanovna***Teacher of SamSIFL***Tashbadalova Sitora***Student of SamSIFL***Kurbanova Sabina***Student of SamSIFL*

Abstract: *Teaching reading skills at the elementary school level is a critical aspect of education, as it lays the foundation for future academic success. This abstract explores present-day means of teaching reading skills at the elementary school level, focusing on methods and strategies that have proven to be effective in helping young learners develop their reading abilities. Modern approaches to teaching reading skills at the elementary school level emphasize a holistic and interactive approach that engages students in meaningful reading experiences. One of the key methods used is the Balanced Literacy approach, which combines explicit instruction in phonics, fluency, vocabulary, and comprehension with opportunities for independent reading and writing. This approach recognizes the importance of teaching reading as a complex and integrated process that involves multiple skills and strategies. Another effective means of teaching reading skills is through the use of technology. Digital tools and resources, such as interactive whiteboards, educational apps, and online reading programs, can enhance student engagement and provide personalized learning experiences. These tools can also help teachers track student progress and tailor instruction to meet individual needs.*

Key Words Reading skills, elementary school, balanced literacy, phonics, fluency, vocabulary comprehension, technology, digital tools, interactive whiteboards, educational apps

online reading programs, authentic texts, real-world reading, collaborative learning, literature circles, critical thinking, social interaction, skill development.

The effective teaching of reading skills at the elementary school level requires a thoughtful combination of instructional strategies, materials, and classroom techniques. These components are essential for engaging students, promoting literacy development, and fostering a love for reading. In this introduction, we will explore various aspects of instructional strategies, materials, and classroom techniques associated with teaching reading skills at the elementary school level, focusing on their importance and impact on student learning. Instructional strategies play a crucial role in teaching reading skills. One of the most widely used strategies is the Balanced Literacy approach, which combines elements of phonics, whole language, and other instructional methods to

provide a comprehensive literacy program. This approach recognizes the importance of both explicit instructions in phonics and other word recognition skills, as well as meaningful, authentic reading experiences that allow students to apply these skills in context [5,84].

In addition to Balanced Literacy, other instructional strategies, such as guided reading, shared reading, and independent reading, are also commonly used in elementary school classrooms. Guided reading involves small group instruction, where teachers work with students at their instructional level to provide targeted support and instruction. Shared reading involves reading aloud to students and engaging them in discussion about the text, while independent reading allows students to choose books at their reading level and read independently. Materials are also an important component of effective reading instruction. Teachers use a variety of materials, including textbooks, leveled readers, trade books, and digital resources, to support student learning. These materials provide students with access to a wide range of texts and help to differentiate instruction based on students' reading levels and interests.

In addition to traditional print materials, digital resources, such as educational apps, websites, and interactive whiteboard activities, are increasingly being used to support reading instruction. These resources can enhance student engagement and provide additional practice and reinforcement of reading skills. Classroom techniques, such as modeling, questioning, and scaffolding, are also important for teaching reading skills. Modeling involves demonstrating reading strategies and behaviors for students, while questioning helps to deepen students' understanding of the text. Scaffolding involves providing support to students as they develop their reading skills, gradually reducing the support as students become more proficient. Instructional strategies, materials, and classroom techniques are essential components of effective reading instruction at the elementary school level. By carefully selecting and implementing these components, teachers can create a supportive and engaging learning environment that promotes literacy development and fosters a love for reading in students [8,125].

Furthermore, collaborative learning approaches, such as peer reading groups and literature circles, are effective in promoting reading comprehension and social interaction among students. These approaches allow students to discuss and analyze texts together, helping them develop a deeper understanding of what they read. Present-day means of teaching reading skills at the elementary school level focus on providing students with a well-rounded and engaging reading experience that emphasizes both skill development and a love for reading. By incorporating a variety of methods and strategies, teachers can help students become proficient readers who are able to comprehend and analyze a wide range of texts.

In addition to technology, the use of authentic texts and real-world reading experiences is also emphasized in modern reading instruction. By exposing students to a variety of texts, including literature, informational texts, and multimedia sources,

teachers can help them develop critical thinking skills and a love for reading. Teaching reading skills at the elementary school level has evolved significantly in recent years. Present-day methods focus on a holistic approach that combines various strategies to cater to diverse learning needs. Here's a comprehensive overview:

- ✓ **Balanced Literacy:** This approach integrates various elements, including phonics, fluency, vocabulary, and comprehension. It provides a balanced mix of teacher-directed instruction and student-centered activities.
- ✓ **Phonics Instruction:** Phonics teaches the relationship between letters and sounds. It helps students decode words and improve their reading fluency.
- ✓ **Whole Language Approach:** This method emphasizes reading for meaning from the beginning. It encourages students to use context clues and their prior knowledge to understand texts.
- ✓ **Interactive Read-Alouds:** Teachers read aloud to students, modeling fluent reading and discussing the text to improve comprehension.
- ✓ **Guided Reading:** Small group instruction where teachers provide support as students read texts at their instructional level, focusing on comprehension and fluency.
- ✓ **Literature Circles:** Students read and discuss books in small groups, taking on different roles to deepen their understanding of the text.
- ✓ **Independent Reading:** Students choose books at their reading level to read independently, promoting a love for reading and improving fluency.
- ✓ **Technology Integration:** The use of educational apps, online reading programs, and interactive whiteboards to enhance reading instruction and engagement.
- ✓ **Explicit Vocabulary Instruction:** Teaching vocabulary words in context to improve comprehension and word recognition skills.
- ✓ **Graphic Organizers:** Visual tools like story maps and Venn diagrams help students organize information and understand the structure of texts.
- ✓ **Differentiated Instruction:** Tailoring instruction to meet the needs of individual students, considering their reading level, interests, and learning styles.
- ✓ **Assessment for Learning:** Using formative assessments to monitor student progress and adjust instruction accordingly.
- ✓ **Collaborative Learning:** Peer reading groups and discussions that promote social interaction and deeper understanding of texts.
- ✓ **Family Involvement:** Encouraging parents to read with their children and support reading at home.
- ✓ **Culturally Relevant Literature:** Including texts that reflect the diversity of students' backgrounds and experiences [3,53]

These present-day methods aim to develop students' reading skills in a holistic manner, focusing not only on decoding and fluency but also on comprehension, critical thinking, and a lifelong love for reading. The method of teaching reading skills at the

elementary school level involves a range of instructional strategies, materials, and classroom techniques. Phonics is a key component of teaching reading at the elementary level. It involves teaching students the relationship between letters and sounds, which helps them decode words. Materials for phonics instruction often include alphabet charts, letter cards, and phonics workbooks. Classroom techniques include phonics games, word sorts, and phonics-based reading activities. The whole language approach focuses on teaching reading in a more holistic manner, emphasizing meaning and comprehension over individual word decoding. Materials for whole language instruction include authentic texts such as storybooks, poems, and informational texts. Classroom techniques include shared reading, where the teacher reads aloud and students join in, and interactive reading activities that promote comprehension and discussion [7,97].

The balanced literacy approach combines elements of phonics instruction and whole language instruction to provide a comprehensive reading program. Materials for balanced literacy include a mix of phonics-based readers, leveled texts, and authentic literature. Classroom techniques include guided reading groups, where students read texts at their instructional level with teacher support, and literacy centers, which provide opportunities for independent practice and reinforcement of reading skills. Technology is increasingly being used to support reading instruction at the elementary level. Materials include educational apps, interactive e-books, and online reading programs. Classroom techniques include using interactive whiteboards for shared reading activities, incorporating educational games and activities on tablets or computers, and using online resources to differentiate instruction based on students' needs.

Differentiated instruction involves tailoring instruction to meet the individual needs of students. Materials for differentiated instruction include leveled readers, graphic organizers, and alternative assessments. Classroom techniques include flexible grouping, where students are grouped based on their instructional needs, and providing different reading materials and activities based on students' reading levels and interests. Reading aloud to students is an effective instructional strategy for developing reading skills. Materials include a variety of picture books, chapter books, and poems. Classroom techniques include asking questions before, during, and after reading to promote comprehension, and modeling fluent reading.

Guided reading involves small group instruction where students read texts at their instructional level with teacher support. Materials include leveled readers and guided reading lesson plans. Classroom techniques include teaching reading strategies, such as predicting, summarizing, and questioning, and providing feedback and guidance as students read. Independent reading allows students to choose books at their reading level and read independently. Materials include a wide selection of books and reading materials in the classroom library. Classroom techniques include regular reading conferences with students to discuss their reading progress and interests, and providing

time for silent reading. Literacy centers provide opportunities for students to engage in independent and small group activities that reinforce reading skills. Materials include a variety of literacy games, activities, and worksheets. Classroom techniques include rotating students through different centers, providing clear instructions and expectations for each center, and monitoring students' progress and engagement.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, present-day means of teaching reading skills at the elementary school level have evolved to encompass a variety of innovative and effective approaches. The emphasis on Balanced Literacy, which integrates phonics, fluency, vocabulary, and comprehension, provides students with a comprehensive foundation in reading. Additionally, the use of technology, such as interactive whiteboards and educational apps, enhances student engagement and allows for personalized learning experiences.

Furthermore, the incorporation of authentic texts and real-world reading experiences helps students develop critical thinking skills and a deeper appreciation for reading. Collaborative learning approaches, such as peer reading groups and literature circles, foster social interaction and promote reading comprehension.

Overall, modern methods of teaching reading skills at the elementary school level are designed to be holistic, engaging, and effective in preparing students to become proficient readers. By incorporating these approaches into their instruction, teachers can help students develop the necessary skills and strategies to succeed in reading and beyond.

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