

IMPROVING READING COMPREHENSION THROUGH TEXT STRUCTURE INSTRUCTION

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Abstract. Reading comprehension is a vital linguistic skill that allows learners to analyze and interpret written information. This study examines how teaching text structure—focusing on patterns like cause-effect and problem-solution—strengthens comprehension. By mastering these organizational frameworks, students acquire more effective strategies for processing complex data. The research emphasizes that explicit instruction in text structures significantly boosts information retention, enhances critical thinking, and improves overall academic performance, equipping learners with essential tools for lifelong literacy.

Key words: reading comprehension, text structure, instructional strategies, language learning, critical thinking.

ПОВЫШЕНИЕ НАВЫКОВ ОСМЫСЛЕНИЯ ТЕКСТА ПУТЕМ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ЧИТАТЕЛЕЙ ОПРЕДЕЛЯТЬ ЛОГИКУ ИЗЛОЖЕНИЯ АВТОРА

Аннотация. Понимание прочитанного является одним из важных навыков в изучении языка, который помогает учащимся понимать, анализировать и интерпретировать текст. В данной статье рассматривается, как обучение структуре текста способствует улучшению навыков чтения. Обращая внимание на такие структуры, как причина и следствие, сравнение, а также проблема и её решение, учащиеся лучше воспринимают информацию. В исследовании подчеркивается важность целенаправленного обучения структуре текста.

Ключевые слово: понимание прочитанного, структура текста, стратегии обучения, изучение языка, критическое мышление.

O'QUVCHILARGA MUALLIFNING FIKRNI ANIQLASHNI O'RGATISH ORQALI MATN MAZMUNINI CHUQURROQ ANGLASHGA YORDAM BERISH

Annotatsiya. O'qib tushunish til o'rganishda muhim ko'nikmalardan biri bo'lib, o'quvchilarga matnni anglash, tahlil qilish va talqin etishga yordam beradi. Ushbu maqola matn tuzilmasini o'rgatish orqali o'qib tushunishni qanday yaxshilash mumkinligini o'rganadi. Sabab-oqibat, taqqoslash va muammo-yechim kabi tuzilmalarga e'tibor qaratish orqali o'quvchilar ma'lumotni yaxshiroq qabul qiladi. Tadqiqot matn tuzilmasini aniq o'rgatishning ahamiyatini ko'rsatadi.

Kalit so'zlar: o'qib tushunish, matn tuzilmasi, o'qitish strategiyalari, til o'rganish.

Reading comprehension is a cornerstone of academic success, representing one of the most vital skills in modern education. It is a multi-layered process that involves not just

the decoding of words, but the active understanding, interpretation, and evaluation of information within a text. For a reader to achieve effective comprehension, they must go beyond surface-level recognition; they must be able to organize disparate ideas and connect them through logical frameworks. One of the most potent pedagogical tools for achieving this is Text Structure Instruction (TSI).

Text structure refers to the specific organizational patterns an author uses to arrange information, highlighting the relationships between ideas and the sequence in which they are unveiled [6]. At its simplest, reading comprehension is the capacity to grasp the meaning of what is read. However, knowing the vocabulary is insufficient; students must also comprehend the underlying "architecture" of the text. TSI provides students with the blueprints to see how these ideas are interconnected, making the reading process significantly more accessible and meaningful [5]. This is particularly crucial as many students encounter significant barriers to comprehension when faced with complex materials or unfamiliar organizational structures [3].

Beyond structural awareness, several evidence-based techniques are recommended to bridge the gap between reading and true understanding:

Summarization: As highlighted by Duke and Pearson [1], this involves distilling the core essence of a text and restating it in the reader's own language. By focusing on primary themes and discarded irrelevant data, students consolidate their mental model of the material. Research by Palincsar and Brown [4] confirms that effective summarization training leads to superior retention.

Self-Questioning: This is a metacognitive strategy where learners generate inquiries before, during, and after the reading process. Wood and King [2] argue that this promotes active engagement, forcing the reader to function as an investigator seeking specific answers. This guides the reader toward both literal facts and deeper conceptual interpretations.

Visualization: This technique involves constructing mental imagery of the text's content. Guthrie et al. [2] suggest that visualizing characters, events, or logical processes makes abstract information more tangible. This is especially useful in narrative texts, where picturing a sequence of events helps students perceive the relationships between different parts of the story more vividly.

Ultimately, Text Structure Instruction serves as a transformative method for improving literacy. By helping students recognize how information is organized, educators enhance their pupils' ability to process data and develop critical thinking. While instructional challenges exist, the synergy of structured teaching and consistent practice can dramatically improve learner outcomes. Therefore, it is essential for educators to weave these structural and metacognitive strategies into the fabric of their daily reading lessons.

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