

## THE IMPACT OF READING BOOKS ON STUDENTS' CRITICAL THINKING

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**Annotatsiya.** Hozirgi kunda talabalarda tanqidiy fikrlash ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish nihoyatda muhim hisoblanadi. Ushbu maqola kitob o'qishning talabalarning tanqidiy fikrlash qobiliyatini yaxshilashdagi rolini ko'rib chiqadi. Talabalar o'qish jarayonida ma'lumotlarni tahlil qiladi, turli g'oyalar ustida fikr yuritadi va qaysi biri mantiqan to'g'ri ekanini baholaydi. Turli janrdagi kitoblarni o'qish va matn ustida chuqur mulohaza yuritish orqali talabalar mustaqil fikrlash qobiliyatini rivojlantiradi. Shu sababli, maktablar o'qishni ta'lim jarayonining muhim qismi sifatida rivojlantirishi zarur, chunki bu talabalarni mustaqil fikrlovchi shaxslar bo'lib yetishishiga yordam beradi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** tanqidiy fikrlash; o'qish; talabalarning tafakkuri; yuqori darajadagi ko'nikmalar; ta'lim; sinfda qo'llaniladigan usullar; kitob; o'qish turlari

**Аннотация.** В наши дни обучение критическому мышлению чрезвычайно важно. В этой статье рассматривается, как чтение книг помогает учащимся улучшить эти навыки. Читая, учащиеся должны понимать смысл прочитанного, обдумывать различные идеи и принимать решения. Читая разные книги и действительно размышляя над прочитанным, учащиеся развивают навыки самостоятельного мышления. Поэтому школам следует сделать чтение важной частью обучения, чтобы помочь учащимся стать независимыми мыслителями.

**Ключевые слова:** Критическое мышление; чтение; как думают учащиеся; продвинутые навыки; образование, что можно делать на уроке, книга, виды чтения.

**Abstract.** Teaching students to think critically is super important these days. This paper looks at how reading books helps students get better at it. When students read, they have to figure things out, think about different ideas, and decide what makes sense. By reading different kinds of books and really thinking about what they're reading, students get better at thinking for themselves. So, schools should make reading a big part of learning to help students become independent thinkers.

**Keywords:** Critical thinking; reading; how students think; advanced skills; education, thing you can do in class, book, types of reading

### Introduction

Today, it's seen as vital to help students learn how to think critically. Schools are need to teach students how to look at info closely, make smart arguments, and use what they know in new situations . But a lot of students still struggle with this. Reading books

is an easy and helpful way to help students learn to think. Unlike just watching stuff online, reading makes you think, imagine things, and decide what things mean. This paper talks about how reading helps students become critical thinkers and why it's still important today.

### **Discussion**

**Reading pens your mind:** Reading is great because it shows you all sorts of different viewpoints. Books give you different opinions, cultures, and ideas. When you read about these things, it makes you think and see things in new ways. When students read something that makes them rethink what they thought before, they start to question things and come up with their own ideas. This helps them become more open-minded and better at thinking critically. In his influential essay, Peter Facione (2015) describes critical thinking as "purposeful, self-regulatory judgment" that results in interpretation, analysis, evaluation, and inference. He argues that while skills are essential, a truly critical thinker must also possess a specific "disposition" or character to use those skills effectively.

**Reading makes you smarter:** Reading isn't just staring at words, but also you have to think about what they mean. When you read, you try to figure out what's going to happen, understand what the writer is trying to say, and decide if the information is good. Thinking this way helps your brain work better. For example, if you're reading a story, you think about why the characters do what they do. If you're reading a school book, you decide if the arguments make sense. Doing this over and over helps you learn to think logically and make good judgments. The revision of Bloom's Taxonomy by Anderson and Krathwohl (2001) shifts the original framework from a one-dimensional model to a two-dimensional structure consisting of the Knowledge Dimension and the Cognitive Process Dimension. This update emphasizes the active nature of learning by using verbs rather than nouns to describe cognitive levels.

**Reading helps you focus:** Reading books also helps you pay longer attention and think deeper. Unlike short videos, reading a book requires you to stay focused. Thinking deeply like this helps you get better at critical reasoning. When students read carefully, they learn to really absorb information and not jump to conclusions. This helps them solve problems better and be independent thinkers. Critical thinking is defined as the "art of analyzing and evaluating thinking with a view to improving it". According to Paul and Elder (2019), fundamental critical thinking involves making sound decisions that ultimately enhance the quality of one's learning and life.

What we've been talking about has real-world stuff for how we teach. If we want reading to really get kids thinking, we can't just treat it like another chore. Teachers need to plan reading stuff that pushes kids past just understanding the words. One cool thing to try is asking questions that make kids really think. Don't just ask what happened? Ask them to figure out what the writer was trying to say, compare different ideas, and back up what they think with proof from the book. This turns reading into something that gets their brains working. Give them stories, essays where people are trying to convince you of something, science stuff, and stories about people's lives. This helps them practice thinking in different ways. When they read all kinds of things, they don't just start reading without thinking; they learn to think on their feet.

**Things you can do in class:** Here are some simple things you can do in the classroom to help kids get more out of reading:

- Before reading: Get kids thinking about what they already know and what they think the book will be about. When they try to guess what will happen, they pay more attention and think harder about what they're reading.
- While reading: Have them mark important stuff and ask questions. Tell them to highlight the main ideas, write down words they don't know, and scribble questions in the margins. This makes them really pay attention.
- After reading: Talking about the book together is super valuable. Group chats and writing down their thoughts help kids explain what they think, argue their points, and think about other people's ideas. Talking about books with others helps them understand better and become more aware.
- Show them how it's done: Teachers should show kids how they read critically. Show them how you ask questions about the book, look at the evidence, and spot when someone is being biased. This gives them the tools they need to start doing it themselves.

What we didn't cover and what's next? I need to say that what I wrote relies on what have been written, not classroom data. Studying how certain reading programs will improve students' thinking would be useful. Also, reading online is a whole different thing. As kids read more and more on computers and phones, we should study if it affects how deeply they read. In *Reader, Come Home*, Maryanne Wolf explores the profound transformation of the human brain as it adapts to a digital medium, highlighting the potential loss of "deep reading" processes. She argues that the rapid, fragmented nature of digital consumption can diminish our capacity for sustained attention and critical analysis.

### Conclusion

To sum it up, reading can improve students' thinking skills if done the right way. Reading different types of opinions constantly while thinking about them. Reading encourages critical thinking that's needed within education. But to really make reading work, teachers need to plan it carefully and make it active. Schools should focus on making reading meaningful and challenging, pushing students to think beyond just the words on the page. If we do this, we can help kids grow up to be not just smart but also thoughtful, analytical, and independent thinkers.

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