



## THE ROLE OF READING IN BUILDING VOCABULARY AND LANGUAGE SKILLS

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**Abstract:** Introduction Reading is one of the best and most fun ways to increase vocabulary, strengthen language skills, and enhance communication. Frequent reading exposes readers to new words, phrases, and grammatical structures, allowing them to improve their comprehension of language, whether through fiction, non-fiction, or instructional materials. We will examine how reading affects vocabulary growth, improves language skills, and strengthens written and spoken communication abilities in this post.

**Keywords:** reading, syntax, strategy, non-fiction, vocabulary acquisition, language skills, written communication, verbal communication, ambiguous language, narrative styles, active reading, sentence structure, grammar, reading genres, rhetorical tactics, public speaking.



**Reading to Increase Vocabulary** One important strategy for expanding one's vocabulary is reading. Readers can deduce meanings, draw connections, and understand how words work in various contexts by coming across words in context. Words pertaining to emotions, situations, and activities, for example, may be introduced in a novel and then used by readers in their own writing or speech.

Learning new words in context is one of the most crucial parts of reading to learn them. This approach enables readers to comprehend word usage—not just in isolation, but also in the context of a story or conversation. When words are viewed in the context of the entire phrase or paragraph, their meaning becomes more apparent, which makes learning more applicable and memorable.[2]

Vocabulary development is accelerated by active reading, in which readers actively search for new words and interact with the text. Conversely, passive reading—that is, reading a book quickly without focusing on new words—might not be as beneficial for expanding one's vocabulary.[7] Readers strengthen their vocabulary by stopping to look up terms, consulting a dictionary, or going over the context.

**Improving Writing Ability** Enhancing written language proficiency also heavily relies on reading. Regular exposure to excellent material exposes readers to appropriate syntax, sentence construction, and a variety of writing styles. Their own writing skills, particularly in the areas of style, coherence, and fluency, are enhanced by this exposure.[5]

Readers who read a range of genres are exposed to a diversity of sentence patterns, which aids in their comprehension of how to create coherent, grammatically sound sentences. Because of this exposure, they find it simpler to employ more complex language in their own work by incorporating new structures.

Regular readers frequently take inspiration from the writers they read to create their own writing style.[1] Readers who are exposed to a variety of genres—from argumentative essays to descriptive passages—are better able to use a range of narrative styles, rhetorical tactics, and tones in their work. A key component of successful communication is this style development.



Reading has a significant impact on verbal communication as well. Regular exposure to a variety of texts helps readers become more adept at expressing themselves confidently and effectively in discussions, arguments, and presentations.[6]

Readers feel more at ease utilizing newly acquired terms in discussions when they possess a wide vocabulary. They get more adept at expressing themselves as they read more. People that have a large vocabulary are better able to explain themselves clearly, steer clear of ambiguous language, and have more interesting interactions.[4]

People who read are better able to comprehend persuasive language, public speaking strategies, and various speech patterns. Readers learn how to organize their own spoken communication for optimum impact by reading an engaging speech, work of fiction, or educational article.

The Effects of Reading Genres on Language Proficiency In their own ways, several genres enhance language proficiency and vocabulary. For instance: Fiction: Reading fiction helps readers develop their writing and speaking skills by exposing them to dialogue, emotive vocabulary, and narrative language. Non-fiction: Non-fiction books, like essays or scientific articles, expose readers to formal language patterns and specialized terminology that facilitate academic and professional communication.[3] Poetry: By emphasizing rhythm, word choice, and metaphor, poetry improves language and expands both the intellectual and emotional vocabulary.

Their capacity to communicate successfully in a range of settings increases along with their vocabulary and comprehension. Frequent Reading and Its Impact Over Time Over time, a regular reading practice produces small gains. Regular reading has the cumulative impact of exposing readers to new concepts, vocabulary, and grammatical constructions, all of which eventually get embedded in their everyday speech. Their capacity to communicate successfully in a range of settings increases along with their vocabulary and comprehension.

**Conclusion.** One of the best strategies to increase vocabulary and language proficiency is to read frequently. Readers gradually develop a solid basis for written and



spoken communication by being exposed to new vocabulary, sentence structures, and other types of written expression. Reading improves language fluency in ways that are powerful and natural, whether for professional, academic, or personal development. Readers should experiment with different genres, read a range of texts, and use active reading techniques to get the most out of the experience. People may improve their communication skills and continuously increase their vocabulary by making reading a part of their everyday activities.

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