

The Role of Developing Students' Reading Culture in Pedagogy and Education

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Abstract:

This article highlights the importance of forming and developing a reading culture of students in the field of pedagogy and education. Reading culture is considered an important factor in enriching the thinking of the younger generation, strengthening their spiritual and moral education, and increasing their intellectual potential. The author analyzes effective methods of encouraging reading in a modern educational environment, pedagogical approaches integrated into the educational process, and the role of educational institutions in this regard. The article also focuses on the development of independent thinking, analytical approach, and creative thinking in students by increasing their interest in books.

Keywords: reading culture, student, education, pedagogy, spiritual education, educational process, reading culture, independent education, modern approaches, information culture, creative thinking, knowledge acquisition.

Introduction

It is no secret that books have always served as humanity's closest friend and advisor, and scholars have invaluable valued the role of teachers and books in their development. Their wise words about books reveal even more deeply the importance and moral values of reading in human life. They emphasized that books help a person develop spiritually, broaden their worldview, and find their place in society.

Regarding the opinions of ancient scholars about books, Plato's student, the famous philosopher Aristotle, described books as friends, emphasizing that they enrich a person with knowledge and experience. "Books are the best friend of time." He notes that through books, people can acquire past knowledge, become acquainted with new ideas and thoughts, which, in turn, develop a person's thinking ability and open up new opportunities in their life.

The ancient Eastern and Chinese philosopher Confucius considered education important for the development of man and the progress of society. "Whoever doesn't read books loses great opportunities in life," emphasizes the importance of reading books. A person who doesn't read books limits their capabilities and loses many opportunities in life. This idea further strengthens the role of books in human life. Confucius's teachings are still important today in the fields of education, moral education, and social relations. His ideas serve as a source of inspiration for the moral education of people and positive changes in society.

One of the great representatives of Uzbek and Persian literature, poet, thinker, and scholar, Abdurahman Jami, emphasizes the importance of knowledge and enlightenment in his works. "A book is a river of knowledge and enlightenment, reading it makes a person perfect." He views books as a source of knowledge and enlightenment, stating that this process transforms a person into a perfect and complete person.

The Sufi poet and thinker Jalaluddin Rumi explains that reading books brings light to life as follows: "If you read books, your life will be illuminated. You step into things that you cannot know." Through books, a person becomes acquainted with new knowledge and experiences, which further enriches their life and opens the way to new opportunities, emphasizing the importance of enlightenment and knowledge.

The author of the famous "Shahnameh," Abulqasim Ferdowsi, describes the importance of books as "a book is the key to the lock of knowledge." In the scientist's opinion, a book is a source of knowledge and enlightenment, which helps a person expand their capabilities, become acquainted with new ideas and thoughts, and through reading books, a person expands their knowledge, which develops their thinking abilities.

Let us dwell on the opinion of the poet and thinker Nizami Ganjavi, who showed the importance of books and their role in human life - "books are not only a source of knowledge, but also of patience and wisdom." Books teach people to be patient and wise, emphasizing the importance of this in achieving success in life.

Ibn Sina, one of the most famous scholars of the Middle Ages, who created important works in philosophy, medicine, mathematics, astronomy, and many other fields, said: "Whoever does not read books is equal to one who has not entered the world," and "books are torches that illuminate the heart and enlighten the mind." Scholars equate a person who hasn't read books with someone who hasn't entered the world, which further strengthens the importance of books. Books fill the soul with light and enlighten the mind, which leads to the development of a person's ability to think.

In general, these ideas demonstrate the role of books in human life, their significance in achieving knowledge and enlightenment, as well as their role in personal development and progress. Books serve not only as a source of knowledge, but also as a means of enriching a person spiritually and mentally. Through the above thoughts, scholars describe books as a source of spiritual light, illuminating various aspects of reading, showing how important it is for human life and spiritual development. Through books, students and readers not only benefit from the world of knowledge, but also receive spiritual nourishment, vividly depicting the place and importance of books in human life.

Methodology

The role of improving students' reading skills in pedagogy and education is extremely important. The level of reading not only develops reading and writing skills for students, but also strengthens their analytical thinking and critical thinking skills.

First of all, it is necessary to clarify why reading is one of the "Fundamentals" of education and upbringing. Experience shows that in order to have an understanding of the principles, rules, and

generalizations of various disciplines, a person must understand and reflect on the theoretical material contained in this specific discipline, book, or publication. It is known that publications and books are written in written language, which differs from presenting material in a simple and convenient way. This means that written language contains complex characters and letters, which should be carefully, purposefully, and systematically printed words. Therefore, after learning written language, it becomes a kind of "language of thinking." Understanding and comprehension are achieved not as a process of symbolic representation of a concept, but through the interpretation of context.

To determine the meaning of the next sign or sign, a person must be aware of what is being said, so understanding and understanding can be considered interpretations. Understanding and comprehension ensures the possession of a concept, knowledge, which, in turn, is parallel to signs, symbols, and expressions expressing conceptual judgments arising from interpretations, which can be easily repeated.

Publications of scientific journals, books, and written instructions are not only units of content: local, international, similar, diverse, simple, and complex. Written language, as a unit of content, describes events of the past, but does not include the intention and attitude of any viewer to the events, therefore it is considered to have objective meaning (the same meaning). The written language needs to be encrypted and interpreted in Latin. There is another dimension common to languages, phrases, and symbols, called "cognitive function." In order to understand and comprehend the meaning encoded in language, a person must express conceptual statements through signs, symbols, and phrases, which constitute sentences that ensure the correspondence of events (communication) to the quintessence, and thereby the connection of understanding and comprehension with language and its various, diverse grammar.

Results

From a pedagogical point of view, reading is invaluable for expanding students' scientific knowledge. This, in turn, allows teachers to establish effective communication with students, arouse their interest, and ensure their active participation in the educational process. Through reading, students not only acquire new knowledge but also learn to compare the learned information with their own life experiences and apply it in practice.

Regarding the educational aspect of the issue, increasing the level of reading is a key part of the educational process. Through books, students not only acquire new knowledge, but also master the skills of analyzing, processing, and developing new ideas based on this knowledge. In the educational process, students, by reading more books, have the opportunity to understand interdisciplinary connections, to acquire integrated knowledge in various disciplines. At the same time, reading develops students' ability to critically analyze information, that is, not only to read information, but also to deeply analyze it, evaluate it, and draw conclusions.

In general, it should be noted that increasing the level of student reading is of fundamental importance in the field of pedagogy and education. This process not only expands scientific knowledge, but also develops students' analytical thinking, creative and critical thinking skills. Therefore, great attention should be paid to increasing the level of reading in the education system. This will bring great benefits not only to students, but also to society as a whole, since the transformation of a generation with knowledgeable and analytical thinking into highly educated and mature specialists of the future is a requirement of the present time.

Increasing the level of students' reading and developing their analytical thinking occupies an important place in the field of pedagogy and education. For a deeper analysis of this topic, it is important to pay attention to the following key aspects.

The importance of reading in the educational process:

Reading expands students' knowledge, increases vocabulary, and develops critical thinking skills. Through the books read, students acquire new concepts, which helps them understand interdisciplinary connections.

Significance in pedagogical approaches:

Teachers and educators can use methods that encourage reading, such as book analysis, discussion groups, and maintaining a reading journal. Students may be given independent study assignments and asked to write reports on the studied materials.

The importance of reading in education:

Reading develops students' analytical and critical thinking skills. They learn to analyze, evaluate, and justify what they read. Students who read more develop an understanding of literature and their attitude towards it, which strengthens their creative and logical thinking.

Technologies for promoting reading:

Digital technologies and e-books can be an important tool in promoting reading. For example, electronic libraries, audiobooks, and interactive learning materials. Organization of discussions and forums on books through online platforms and social networks.

Applied research and results:

Conducting practical research on improving the level of reading, analyzing their results, and disseminating this experience to the general public. Studying the impact of improving reading culture on educational outcomes and developing new pedagogical strategies in this regard.

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