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DEFINITION AND COMPONENTS OF COMPREHENSION SKILLS

ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ И КОМПОНЕНТЫ НАВЫКОВ ПОНИМАНИЯ

TUSHUNISH KO'NIKMALARINING TA'RIFI VA TARKIBIY QISMLARI

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Abstract

Comprehension skills encompass the cognitive processes and strategies individuals use to understand, interpret, and derive meaning from various forms of information, including text, spoken language, and visual representations. These skills are essential for effective learning and communication, requiring active engagement to construct mental representations and make sense of encountered material. Key components include decoding and vocabulary knowledge, understanding text structures, making inferences, activating background knowledge, critical thinking, and integration of information across contexts. Assessing learners' comprehension skills involves evaluating their ability to understand main ideas, infer relationships, and analyze or synthesize content from diverse sources. Instruction tailored to these components can enhance comprehension abilities, fostering critical thinking and meaningful learning. By exploring these facets, educators can create targeted strategies to support learners in navigating complex information and improving their comprehension proficiency in academic and real-world scenarios.

Аннотация

Навыки понимания охватывают когнитивные процессы и стратегии, которые люди используют для понимания, интерпретации и извлечения смысла из различных форм информации, включая текст, устную речь и визуальные представления. Эти навыки являются важными для эффективного обучения и коммуникации, требуя активного вовлечения для построения ментальных представлений и осмысления материала. Ключевые компоненты включают декодирование и знание словарного запаса, понимание структуры текста, формирование выводов, активацию фоновых знаний, критическое мышление и интеграцию информации в разных контекстах. Оценка навыков понимания учащихся включает анализ их способности понимать основные идеи, делать выводы и анализировать или синтезировать содержание из различных источников. Обучение, адаптированное к этим компонентам, может улучшить способности к пониманию, способствуя критическому мышлению и осмысленному обучению. Изучение этих аспектов позволяет педагогам разрабатывать стратегии, поддерживающие учащихся в освоении сложной информации и улучшении их навыков понимания в академических и жизненных ситуациях.

Annotatsiya

Tushunish ko'nikmalari odamlarning matn, og'zaki nutq va vizual tasvirlar kabi turli shakllardagi ma'lumotlarni tushunish, talqin qilish va ma'no chiqarish uchun qo'llaydigan kognitiv jarayonlari va strategiyalarini o'z ichiga oladi. Bu ko'nikmalar samarali o'qitish va muloqot uchun muhim bo'lib, ulardan foydalanuvchilar ma'lumotlarni mantiqiy tushunishga va ong'li tasavvurlar yaratishga jalb qilinadi. Asosiy komponentlar orasida dekodlash va lug'at bilimlari, matn tuzilishini tushunish, xulosalar chiqarish, fon bilimlarini faollashtirish, tanqidiy fikrlash va turli kontekstlarda ma'lumotlarni integratsiyalash mavjud. O'quvchilarning tushunish ko'nikmalarini baholash, ularning asosiy g'oyalarni tushunish, xulosalar chiqarish va turli manbalardan mazmunni tahlil qilish yoki sintez qilish qobiliyatlarini o'rganishni o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu komponentlarga moslashtirilgan ta'lim usullari tushunish qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishi, tanqidiy fikrlashni rag'batlantirishi va ma'noli o'qishga yordam berishi mumkin. Ushbu jihatlarni o'rganish orqali pedagoglar murakkab ma'lumotlarni o'zlashtirishda va tushunish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishda o'quvchilarga yordam beradigan strategiyalarni ishlab chiqishlari mumkin.

Key words: comprehension skills, cognitive processes, decoding, vocabulary, critical thinking, inference, text structure, background knowledge, information synthesis, active engagement.

Ключевые слова: Навыки понимания, когнитивные процессы, декодирование, словарный запас, критическое мышление, выводы, структура текста, фоновое знание, синтез информации, активное участие.

Kalit so'zlar: Tushunish ko'nikmalari, kognitiv jarayonlar, dekodlash, lug'at boyligi, tanqidiy fikrlash, xulosa chiqarish, matn tuzilishi, fon bilimlari, ma'lumotlarni sintez qilish, faol ishtirok.

INTRODUCTION

Comprehension skills refer to the cognitive processes and abilities involved in understanding, interpreting, and making meaning from various forms of information, including written text, spoken language, visual representations, and multimedia content. Comprehension skills encompass a range of cognitive processes and strategies that enable individuals to extract meaning, infer relationships, and construct mental representations of the information they encounter.

Developing and honing comprehension skills is vital for effective learning and communication across various domains. By understanding the components of comprehension skills, educators can design instruction and assessments that target and foster these skills, supporting learners' ability to comprehend and make meaning from a wide range of information sources.

Comprehension skills can be defined as the cognitive abilities and strategies that individuals employ to understand, interpret, and derive meaning from various forms of information. These skills involve actively engaging with text, spoken language, visual representations, and multimedia content to construct mental representations and make sense of the material being encountered.

METHOD

Understanding learners' comprehension skills involves assessing their ability to understand, interpret, and make meaning of various texts, information, and concepts. There are some key aspects to consider when evaluating learners' comprehension skills:

Reading comprehension is a fundamental aspect of comprehension skills. It involves understanding the main ideas, supporting details, inferences, and author's purpose in written texts [1]. Assessments can focus on students' ability to summarize, identify key information, draw conclusions, and make connections between different parts of a text.

Example assessment tasks:

- Multiple-choice questions that test students' understanding of main ideas, details, or vocabulary in a given passage.
- Short-answer or essay questions that require students to analyze and interpret a text, supporting their responses with evidence [1].

Listening comprehension assesses learners' ability to understand and derive meaning from spoken language. It involves comprehending verbal instructions, lectures, presentations, conversations, or audio recordings. Assessments can gauge students' understanding of the main ideas, details, and the ability to follow directions accurately.

Example assessment tasks:

- Listening to an audio recording and answering comprehension questions based on the content.
- Participating in a class discussion or conversation where students demonstrate their ability to comprehend and respond appropriately [2].

Visual comprehension involves interpreting and understanding visual representations, such as diagrams, charts, graphs, maps, or images. Assessments can focus on students' ability to analyze visual information, draw conclusions, and make connections between visual and textual content.

Example assessment tasks:

- Analyzing a graph or chart and answering questions about the trends or relationships depicted.
- Interpreting a map or diagram and explaining the information it conveys [2].

RESULTS

Comprehension skills encompass critical thinking abilities, including analyzing, evaluating, and synthesizing information. Assessments can target students' ability to think critically, make logical connections, and evaluate the credibility and reliability of sources.

Example assessment tasks:

- Writing an argumentative essay that requires students to analyze multiple sources, evaluate their credibility, and form a well-supported argument.

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- Engaging in a debate or discussion where students critically evaluate different perspectives and support their arguments with evidence [3].

It is important to note that comprehension skills are not simply passive acts of receiving information but rather active processes of constructing meaning. Effective instruction and practice in developing comprehension skills can enhance individuals' ability to understand and engage with a wide range of texts and information sources.

DISCUSSION

Components of comprehension skills include [4]:

1. Decoding and Vocabulary: Decoding refers to the ability to recognize and decipher individual words or symbols in written language. Vocabulary knowledge plays a crucial role in comprehension, as it allows individuals to understand the meaning of words and make connections between familiar and unfamiliar terms.

- Decoding: Recognizing and correctly pronouncing words in a sentence, such as decoding the word "cat" as /kæt/.

- Vocabulary: Understanding the meaning of unfamiliar words in context, such as inferring the meaning of the word "pensive" from the sentence, "She had a pensive expression on her face."

2. Text Structure and Organization: Comprehension skills involve recognizing and understanding the structural elements and organization of text. This includes grasping the main idea, identifying supporting details, understanding the sequence of events, recognizing cause and effect relationships, and understanding how information is presented within paragraphs, sections, or chapters.

- Identifying the main idea: Determining the central message or theme of a passage, such as recognizing that the main idea of a paragraph is about the benefits of exercise.

- Understanding cause and effect: Recognizing the relationship between events, such as understanding that excessive rainfall can cause flooding.

3. Inference and Drawing Conclusions: Comprehension skills require individuals to make inferences by combining explicit information from the text with their prior knowledge and experiences. Inference involves drawing logical conclusions or making educated guesses based on the available information.

- Making inferences: Inferring information not explicitly stated in the text, such as inferring that a character is sad based on their teary eyes and slumped posture.

- Drawing conclusions: Forming judgments or opinions based on evidence from the text, such as concluding that a particular policy is ineffective based on the data presented in an article.

4. Background Knowledge and Schema: Background knowledge refers to the information and experiences individuals bring to the reading or learning task. Comprehension is enhanced when individuals can activate and connect their existing knowledge (schema) to the new information they encounter, allowing them to make sense of the content and establish meaningful connections.

- Activating background knowledge: Relating new information to existing knowledge, such as connecting a text about climate change to prior learning about the greenhouse effect.

- Using schema to make connections: Recognizing patterns or connections between concepts, such as relating the process of cell division to the concept of reproduction.

5. Critical Thinking and Evaluation: Comprehension skills go beyond surface-level understanding and involve critical thinking abilities. This includes evaluating the credibility and reliability of sources, identifying biases or assumptions, analyzing arguments, detecting logical fallacies, and forming independent judgments based on evidence.

- Evaluating sources: Assessing the credibility and reliability of information sources, such as critically analyzing the validity of claims made in a research article.

- Analyzing arguments: Identifying the main points and evidence supporting a viewpoint, as well as recognizing logical fallacies or weaknesses in the argument.

6. Integration and Synthesis: Comprehension skills encompass the ability to integrate information from different parts of a text or across multiple sources to form a coherent understanding. This involves synthesizing information, recognizing patterns, making connections, and identifying relationships between ideas.

- Integrating information: Combining information from different parts of a text to form a complete understanding, such as synthesizing key ideas from multiple paragraphs to summarize the main message.

- Recognizing relationships: Identifying connections between ideas or concepts, such as understanding how a series of historical events led to a specific outcome.

7. Active Reading and Listening: Comprehension skills require active engagement during the reading or listening process. Active readers and listeners employ strategies such as asking questions, making predictions, summarizing, highlighting or annotating key points, and engaging in reflective thinking to enhance their understanding and retention of the material.

- Asking questions: Formulating questions to deepen understanding, such as asking "Why did the character make that choice?" during a reading activity.

- Summarizing: Concisely restating the main points or key details of a passage, such as summarizing the main events of a historical event after listening to a lecture.

CONCLUSION

These examples illustrate how each component of comprehension skills can be applied in various reading or listening situations. By developing and strengthening these components, learners can enhance their overall comprehension abilities across different types of texts and contexts.

By considering these additional aspects, educators can gain a more comprehensive understanding of learners' comprehension skills, identify areas for improvement, and design targeted instruction to enhance their abilities to comprehend and make meaning from various texts and contexts. In addition, these examples illustrate how each aspect can be applied in assessing learners' comprehension skills across different subjects and contexts. By incorporating these assessment approaches, educators can gain a deeper understanding of learners' abilities and provide targeted support for their continued growth.

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