

By fulfilling their role as facilitators and providing guidance and support, teachers play a crucial part in the development of lexical competence. Collaboration with parents further strengthens vocabulary development by creating a unified approach and ensuring consistent support for students.

Regular assessment and monitoring of students' progress enable teachers to identify areas for improvement and provide targeted instruction. By nurturing the lexical competence of primary school students, educators empower them with the necessary language skills for academic success and effective communication.

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INDUCTIVE AND DEDUCTIVE REASONING IN WRITING: THE ART OF PERSUASIVE COMMUNICATION

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Reasoning is essential to human thought, allowing us to make sense of the world and form opinions. There are two main types of reasoning: inductive and deductive. Each type serves a distinct purpose and has its advantages and limitations. This article will explore the concepts of inductive and deductive reasoning and their importance and applications in writing, with a focus on persuasive communication.

Writing is an essential skill, and it plays a vital role in communication, learning, and problem-solving. Two critical components of effective writing are inductive and deductive reasoning. These cognitive processes help writers to formulate arguments, analyze information, and present ideas coherently and persuasively.

Inductive reasoning is a process that involves drawing general conclusions from specific observations or examples. It is a bottom-up approach, where conclusions are reached through observations and patterns that emerge from the data.[2;143] In other words, inductive reasoning is a process of making educated guesses based on the information at hand. In writing, inductive reasoning is often used in persuasive essays and speeches. By presenting a series of examples or cases, the writer can create a compelling argument that resonates with the audience's experience and emotions. This approach appeals to the reader's intuition and helps them draw their conclusions. For instance, when discussing the benefits of renewable energy, a writer might present a series of cases where countries that have transitioned to renewable energy sources have experienced economic growth, reduced pollution, and increased energy security. The reader is then more likely to accept the argument that renewable energy is a beneficial investment.

Inductive reasoning is a process in which conclusions are drawn from specific instances or observations. Writers use this approach to build arguments by identifying patterns, trends, or relationships between different pieces of evidence. The strength of an inductive argument lies in the quantity and quality of the evidence presented.

1. Developing a strong thesis statement: An effective thesis statement should be a conclusion drawn from the evidence gathered during the research process. By using inductive reasoning, writers can identify patterns or connections between their sources, which can help.

2. Strengthening arguments: Inductive reasoning allows writers to build arguments gradually, adding more evidence and examples to support their claims. This process helps to create a compelling and persuasive case, as readers are more likely to be convinced by a well-substantiated argument.

3. Encouraging critical thinking: Inductive reasoning promotes critical thinking by encouraging writers to question their assumptions, evaluate evidence, and draw conclusions based on empirical data. This process helps writers to develop a deeper understanding of the topics they write about and allows them to present well-reasoned arguments.[3; 177]

Deductive reasoning, on the other hand, is a top-down approach. It involves forming a conclusion based on a set of premises, where the conclusion must logically follow from the premises. If the premises are true, then the conclusion must also be true. In writing, deductive reasoning is often used in formal essays, research papers, and legal documents. It involves the use of logical arguments and a clear structure, where each point builds upon the previous one. This approach appeals to the reader's rationality and helps them understand the logical progression of the argument.[1; 15]

Deductive reasoning is a critical component of effective writing, enabling authors to present logical arguments, analyze complex ideas, and draw sound conclusions. As a key cognitive process, deductive reasoning is essential for any writer seeking to persuade or inform their audience. Deductive reasoning promotes clarity and precision in writing by encouraging authors to break down complex ideas into well-organized, logical arguments. By identifying the main premises, assumptions, and conclusions, writers can construct well-structured, cohesive pieces that are easy for readers to follow and understand.

The process of deductive reasoning enables writers to:

- Identify the most relevant and important points to include in their argument.
- Organize their thoughts and ideas in a logical progression, from general to specific.
- Use clear and concise language to avoid ambiguity and confusion.

Deductive reasoning fosters critical thinking by encouraging writers to evaluate the validity of their arguments and assumptions. This process helps writers to:

- Identify potential gaps or flaws in their reasoning, allowing them to refine their arguments and strengthen their conclusions.
- Recognize and address potential counterarguments, demonstrating a well-rounded understanding of the topic.
- Develop the ability to think critically and analytically, skills that are invaluable in both writing and everyday life.

Deductive reasoning enhances effective communication by ensuring that the writer's arguments are logically sound, well-supported, and easy to follow. When writers use deductive reasoning in their writing, they:

- Create a persuasive and convincing case for their position, which can help to sway readers' opinions and beliefs.
- Facilitate meaningful dialogue and discussion by presenting well-reasoned arguments that others can engage with and critique.
- Enhance their credibility as writers by demonstrating their ability to construct logical, well-reasoned arguments.[5]

To sum up, both inductive and deductive reasoning play a crucial role in writing. They help authors to formulate and analyze information. When you doubt whether to use inductive or deductive reasoning, remember that "inductive reasoning...is more open-ended and exploratory, especially at

the beginning. Deductive reasoning is more narrow in nature and is concerned with testing or confirming hypotheses" [4]

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IMPORTANCE OF EXTENSIVE READING PROGRAMM 10-11th GRADE EFL LEARNERS

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This article investigates the importance of extensive reading programs for 10th and 11th-grade EFL (English as a Foreign Language) learners in Uzbekistan. It explores the theoretical foundation of extensive reading, its benefits for language acquisition, and its potential impact on other language skills. The article analyzes the current state of extensive reading in Uzbekistani EFL curriculum and proposes recommendations for teachers to integrate this valuable practice into their classrooms.

Teaching foreign languages especially English language at all levels of educational system has become one of the national demand set by the government of Republic of Uzbekistan. Decree number 610 enacted by Cabinet of Ministers "On measures to further improving the quality of teaching foreign languages in educational institutions" released on August 11, 2017 has become the breaking point in reforming the whole system of teaching foreign languages. The given decree identifies major tasks in improving foreign language teaching. We would like to note that special attention is paid to the implementation of western and world standards in improving the system. As it is noted in the decree "ensuring the quality of teaching foreign languages to the young generation at all stages of educational system, radically improving the system of training specialists fluent in foreign languages, ensuring the continuity of curricula in this area in order to provide benefits and incentives to pupils, developing the national test system on the basis of which, qualified teachers and students should be rewarded" must be carried out in our country. This article focuses on the wide range of academic and personal benefits of extensive reading and look into the current condition and attitude towards extensive reading in school books of our Republic.

In the 21st century reading in a foreign language, especially in English is the most demanding skill as it has become global community language. Also English is the most available nowadays through the ample internet resources and libraries. Therefore the goals of reading development programs should be developing reading skill, promoting reading as a lifelong activity, providing with an enjoyable reading experience.

Reading is a complex process which has a number of techniques and strategies but first off all, it is divided into two big parts: extensive reading and intensive reading, and now we mainly look into the former one in widely context. Nuttal stated that "The best way to improve your knowledge of a foreign language is to go and live among its speakers. The next best way is to read extensively in it". [1;168] Extensive reading is not a modern approach; however, it has recently been using in the EFL and ESL context and become the widely researched topic.