

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TEACHING METHODS IN IMPROVING READING SKILLS
AMONG SECONDARY THE SCHOOL STUDENTS.

A CASE STUDY OF MBALE DISTRICT?

BY KASADHA REMIN

BU\UP\2018\3261

ADISSERTATION PRESENTED IN FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE DEGREEE IN A BACHELORS OF LANGUAGES IN THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE
AND EDUCATION AT BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY ON MAY,2022.

DECLARATION.

I **KASADHA REMIN** **declare** that this work is mine, original and has not been previously submitted in any form by myself or anyone else in this university or any other educational institution for any degree or examination purpose. All sources used in this study have been acknowledged.

.....

Signature Date

APPROVAL:.....

SUPERVISOR: ACEN REBECCA ELYAK.

SIGNATURE:.....

Definition of key terms.

Reading skills. This refers to abilities that pertain to a person's capacity to read, comprehend, interpret and decode written language and texts.

Teaching methods are principles and methods used by teachers to enable student learning. These strategies are determined partly on subject matter to be taught and partly by the nature of the learner.

Effectiveness. According to the dictionary, effectiveness is the degree to which something is successful in producing a desired result.

ABSTRACT

This study reflects on the effectiveness of teaching methods in improve reading skills among secondary schools in Mbale district. Since the study wants to have an in-depth understanding of the methods that teachers use to improve reading skills, a qualitative methodology is to be used. It is within this methodology that a case study was adopted whereby three methods of data collection were used, namely: interviewing, observation and documents. One school will be selected as site for the study by means of purposive sampling. The participants are to be interviewed included teachers and learners. The documents consulted included learners class work books, assignments and tests scripts. The researcher also will observe the lessons that will be presented by the teachers.

This study is to find out the difficulties in reading faced by learners, for example, they cannot punctuate, pronounce and spell words correctly. Furthermore, the study also found that teachers were not trained to deal with reading difficulties. Having the general view of methods of teaching but the focus will have to zero to specific methods of teaching of reading skill which will surmise various theories, findings and opinions concerning the teaching of reading. an understanding of those topics, especially the top-down, bottom – up and meta – cognitive could be used as the basic to improve the reading skill .by doing so the reading proficiency of learners of English as the foreign language could be significantly enhanced

CHAPTER ONE.

1.0 Introduction to the study.

Among the four language skills, reading is possibly the most extensively and intensively studied by experts in the field of language teaching. The results of the researches conducted for many decades on nature of reading—how people learn to process textual information—have contributed contrasting theories about what works best in the teaching of reading. As a result, language educators can choose among a wide variety of teaching methods and techniques for students learning to read in their second language (SL) or foreign language (FL). For students who are learning a SL/FL reading is the most crucial skill to master due to several reasons. First, students can usually perform at a higher level in reading than in any other skills. They can quite accurately understand written materials that they could not discuss orally or in writing with equivalent accuracy or thoroughness. Such condition will undoubtedly enhance their motivation to learn. Second, reading necessitates very minimum requirements. Different from speaking which requires opportunities to interact with sparring partner, or from writing which needs a lot of guidance and time to practice, reading necessitates only a text and motivation. Third, reading is a service skill. After learning how to read effectively, students will be able to learn effectively by reading. Realizing how crucial reading is for our students, we can see the great importance of developing their reading ability. To achieve it, we should improve our reading lessons by implementing the best method and techniques provided by theories. This article aims to describe principal theories of reading and examine some tips and guidelines for implementing a theory of reading which will help us develop our learner's abilities.

1.1 Back ground to the study.

Spoken language is a natural, biological form of human communication that is over 6million years old. Reading is an invention that is only 6000 years old. there simply hasn't been enough evolutionary time, yet, for the human physiology of reading to be perfected. Aristotle, the worlds psychologist understood this fundamental difference between spoken language and written language. Spoken words are the symbols of mental experience and written words are symbols of spoken words.

phenomenon. Time will be a challenge, as the researcher is a student, thus failing to conduct in-depth analyses and thorough findings in a bid to beat the various deadlines put in place by the university. The research will be limited by lack of financial resources, which is a basic requirement in purchase of various materials for conducting the research. Such factors might hamper the success of the research.

References:

- Barnett, M. A. 1988. "Teaching Reading in a Foreign Language." ERIC Digest
- . Anderson, R. 1994. "Role of the reader's schema in comprehension, learning, and memory." In Ruddell, Ruddell, and Singer 1994, 469–82.
- Anderson, R., and P. D. Pearson. 1988. "A schema-theoretic view of basic processes in reading comprehension." In Carrell, Devine, and Eskey 1988, 37–55.
- Block, E. L. 1992. "How They Read: Comprehension Monitoring of L1 and L2 Readers." TESOL Quarterly 26(2)
- Bransford, J. 1994. Schema activation and schema acquisition: Comments on Richard C. Anderson's remarks. In Rudell, Ruddell, and Singer 1994, 483–95.
- Carrell, P. L. 1984. The effects of rhetorical organization on ESL readers. TESOL Quarterly 18 (3): 441–69. _____ 1988. Interactive text processing: Implications for ESL/second language reading classrooms.

In Carrell, Devine, and Eskey 1988, 239–59. In Carrell, Devine, and Eskey 1988, *Interactive approaches to second language reading*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Carrell, P. L., B. G. Pharis, and J. C. Liberto. 1989. Metacognitive strategy training for ESL reading. *TESOL Quarterly* 23 (4): 647–78.

Chen, H., and M. Graves. 1995. Effects of previewing and providing background knowledge on Taiwanese college students' comprehension of American short stories.

TESOL Quarterly 29 (4): 663–86. Goodman, K. 1988. The reading process. In Carrell, Devine, and Eskey 1988, 11–21.

Harmer, J. 2007. *How to teach English*. Harlow: Pearson. Kucer, S. B. 1987. "The cognitive base of reading and writing." *The dynamics of language learning*, ed.

J. Squire, 27–51. Urbana, IL: National Conference on Research in English.

McDonough, S. H. 1995. *Strategy and Skill in Learning a Foreign Language*. New York: St. Martin's Press.

Omaggio, M. A. 1993. *Teaching language in context*.

Boston: Heinle and Heinle. Reutzel, D. R. 1985. "Reconciling Schema Theory and the Basal Reading Lesson." *The Reading Teacher* 39 (2): 194–98.

Rigg, P. 1998. "The Miscue-ESL project." In Carrell, Devine, and Eskey 1988, 206–220. Rudell, Ruddell, and Singer, eds. 1994, *Theoretical models and processes of reading*. 4th ed. Newark, DE: International Reading Association