

Shayır tek ǵana úshlikler dúrkini dóretip qoymastan, mazmunlıq jaqtan bir-birine baylanısıp ketken tórt qatarlı qosıqlar siyaqlı úsh qatarlı qosıqlar da jazǵan. Máselen, onıń “Men báhármen” dep baslanıwshı úsh qatarlı qosıqların alıp qarayıq:

Men – báhármen.
Qırawlarday tań paytındaǵı,
Qaytıw aldındaǵı qáhármen!

Men – báhármen.
On segizge tolǵan sulıwday
Álem gúlleytuǵın máhálmen.

Men – tırnalarman.
Quwanıshtan seslerim talıp,
Geyde jańbır bolıp jılarman...[3;110].

Qosıq qatarları kórkem formalıq jaqtan ózgeshelikke iye bolıp, onda mazmunında da belgili dárejede kórkem intonaciya menen ayıladı. Hár bir qatarınıń “Men – báhármen” degen sózler menen tákirlarlana baslanıwı qosıqta belgili dárejede kóterińkilik baǵıshlap turıptı.

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THE BENEFITS OF READING BOOKS IN A DIGITAL AGE

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Abstract: In the context of rapid technological advancement, the role of reading remains crucial in cognitive, emotional, and academic development. This article explores the benefits of reading books among children and young adults in the digital age, emphasizing its role in vocabulary acquisition, critical thinking, empathy, and cultural awareness. Drawing on current educational and psychological research, the paper argues for the continued relevance of book reading as a core component of lifelong learning.

Keywords: reading, literacy, digital age, cognitive development, education, technology, empathy

Technology has advanced in leaps and bounds, yet the power of reading remains undeniable. Reading is a skill that can transport us to new worlds, teach us about diverse cultures, and help us grow as individuals. In today’s digital era, combining reading and technology is not just beneficial—it is essential for modern learners.

One significant advantage of reading books is that they introduce children to new ideas and concepts they might not encounter otherwise. Through reading, young readers can learn about history, science, and other cultures in ways that are both educational and enjoyable. Additionally, reading enhances vocabulary, increases attention span, and sharpens problem-solving skills.

Reading is a powerful tool. It helps us acquire new knowledge, understand different perspectives, and fosters cognitive development. This is why encouraging young people to read is vital—it lays the foundation for lifelong success and intellectual growth.

Books strengthen our knowledge, stimulate our imaginations, and deepen our understanding of the world—unlike any other form of media. Reading also fosters empathy, compassion, and critical thinking. By stepping out of their comfort zones through literature, children can explore new ways of thinking and seeing the world.

Numerous studies have shown that individuals who read regularly tend to perform better academically and demonstrate enhanced problem-solving abilities and concentration. In fact, consistent reading can make the brain sharper, helping students excel in school and beyond.

In our fast-paced digital world, strong reading skills are more important than ever. As technology continues to evolve, the ability to read and comprehend information remains crucial. Books remain one of the most reliable sources of knowledge and inspiration, and learning to read effectively opens up a world of opportunities for children.

Books can expose young readers to a wide variety of experiences and perspectives. They provide insight into different cultures and lifestyles, and offer valuable lessons through stories about historical events and faraway places.

Reading nurtures empathy by allowing children to consider viewpoints different from their own. It also encourages analytical thinking and problem-solving—skills that are essential for personal and professional success.

In short, books are an irreplaceable resource for young generations. Regular reading fosters cognitive development, improves academic performance, and supports emotional intelligence. Encouraging children to read regularly is one of the best gifts we can offer them—it enriches their lives in countless ways.

Books truly are "uniquely portable magic." They allow young minds to explore endless possibilities and escape into imaginative worlds. More importantly, reading helps children understand their own emotions, build moral values, and make sense of the complex world around them.

Among the many benefits of reading, vocabulary development is perhaps the most immediate. Exposure to new words and phrases enhances language skills and helps readers express themselves more clearly and effectively.

Moreover, reading improves attention span. When immersed in a book, readers naturally become more focused and engaged. For school-aged children, this can translate into better concentration in the classroom and stronger academic outcomes.

Finally, reading promotes logical thinking and enhances problem-solving abilities. Facing complex scenarios in books encourages readers to think critically and devise solutions—skills that are directly applicable to real-life situations.

In an age dominated by screens and instant information, some may question the relevance of books. With so many distractions—movies, social media, video games—why should we still read?

The answer is simple: books offer something unique. They allow us to travel to distant lands, experience different cultures, and meet extraordinary characters—all from the comfort of our homes. Reading nurtures empathy, creativity, and personal growth in ways that no digital medium can fully replicate.

Despite the rise of digital entertainment and instant information, the benefits of reading books—especially for younger generations—remain unmatched. Books not only provide knowledge but also

cultivate critical life skills. Encouraging children to read is an investment in their future—one that will continue to pay off in a digital age.

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ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ БАРЛЫҚ КӨРИНИСИ: КОМПОНЕНТЛИ ҚУРАМ

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НМПИ излениўшиси

Хәр бир социумда болған хәм болып атырған өзгерислер тураклы жүз бергенликтен, бул халықтың аңын, тиллик кубылысларын хәм өзгешеликлеринде тиккелей көринис табады, ал буларды тереңирек билиў тилдиң фразеология тараўына қараўға жол баслайды, өйткени ол кең тармақлы хәм қайталанбас миллий менталлықты яки миллий-мәдений хәм тарыйхый спецификаны өз ишине қамтыйды. Фразеологизмлер бойынша инглис тил билиминде Шарль Балли, А.В.Кунин, Дж.Р.Фёрс, Майкл Холидей, Фернанда Читра, Аида Корчонен, Питер Ньюмарк, русларда В.В.Виноградов, Н.М.Шанский, И.И.Чернышев, Е.А.Земская, А.А.Потебня, И.А.Смирницкий, Н.Ф.Алефиренко, Н.Н.Семенов, В.Н.Телиялар, өзбек хәм қарақалпақ тилтаныў илиминде Т.И.Хасанов, Н.М.Каримов, Ш.А.Рахматуллаев, З.А.Абдуазизов, Ғ.Х.Қаюмов, Ж.Эшбаев, Қ.Пахратдинов, Қ.Бекниязов, Б.Т.Юсупова, А.Қ.Пирниязовлар тереңнен изертлеў жумыслары алып барған. Сондай-ақ, Г.К.Кдырбаева¹⁰ «Man/Адам» концептин, Г.А.Усенова¹¹ «Mother/Ана» концептин хәм А.Н.Садуллаева¹² «Love/Мухаббат» концептин фразеологиялық кеңликте үйренеди, ал А.А.Худайбергенов¹³ инсан характерин сәўлелендириўши фразеологиялық бирликлерди үйренген.

¹⁰ Кдырбаева Г.К. Лингвокультурологические и лингвокогнитивные особенности единиц концептосферы «man» и «адам» (на примере английского и каракалпакского языков): Автореф. дис. д-ра. филол. наук. – Т., 2017. – 45 с.

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