



THE WAYS OF TEACHING HOW TO SPEAK IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE AND THE ROLE OF TEACHER IN THAT PROCESS

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ABSTRACT

Most learners of a foreign language express the wish to improve their speaking skill above all other skills even though majority of them are proficient grammar learners. Acquiring good writing and reading skills have much more variable techniques compared to be able a good speaker in a target language

Speaking while listening is a skill that is required in this industry. Although speaking can sometimes seem like hard work to non-natives speaker. Speaking a foreign language is like swimming in the sea without anyone swimming ability. At first, you're trying to swim to stay alive eventually you will learn to swim. Therefore, the best way to be eligible is to practice without fear of becoming a speaker in the target language errors. Because making mistakes is actually a constructive way of learning. This is a generally accepted rule, and it is of great importance to improve it speaking skills. As with the "sides of a coin", both the teacher and the student have to make striving to see his student as a competent learner. How can it be achieved? Several teaching methods are analyzed and suggested below: The Ten Commandments are offered for teachers their students linguistic component:

1. To reduce inhibitions: play guessing games and communication games; perform role-plays and scenes; sing a song; use multi-group work; laugh with students; let them divide their fears into small groups. Encourage risk-taking: praise students for honest actions try the language; Use fluency exercises when errors are not corrected time...

2. To build self-confidence of students: give clear (verbal and non-verbal) you really believe them; make a list of them strengths, what they have learned or achieved so far in the course.

3. Helping them develop intrinsic motivation: Remind them of accuracy about awards for learning English; describe the cases (or find the students). requiring English; play the final exam to help students to see rewards for themselves beyond the final exam

4. Promoting collaborative learning: guiding students to share with themselves knowledge; conducting competition among students; think about your class themselves as a community; do large amounts of work in small groups.

5. To get them to use right brain processing: use movies and tapes in the classroom; have them read passages quickly; do skimming exercises; do a quick "free write"; Do oral

fluency exercises where the goal is to get students to speak (or write) more without correction.

To promote tolerance in community relations: encourage students to ask you and each other questions when you don't understand something; save your theory explanations are very simple and short; dealing with several rules at the same time; occasionally translating into the native language to clarify a word or meaning

1. Help them use their intuition: praise students for good guesses; do it don't always give an explanation for mistakes - let the correction be enough; just right selective errors, only those that interfere with learning.

2. To correct students' mistakes: tape recording verbal creativity of students and encourage them to identify mistakes; allow students to catch and correct each other's mistakes - don't always give them the correct form; encourage students to make a list of common mistakes and work on them independently.

3. Encourage students to set their own goals: clearly encourage or direct students to go beyond classroom goals; make them a list of things to do in a given week; forcing students to make specific time commitments to study the language at home; give "extra credit" work.

The strategies described above are important not only for them improve reading or writing skills, but also speaking skills. I personally find braking reduction techniques are more powerful. If the teacher feels himself as a "student" among students, usually trusts him his disciples. They are not afraid to make mistakes and when they are free communicating with their teacher. And that's a good, crucial way to be sensitive speech.

When inhibitions are reduced, other methods emerge: self-confidence and intrinsic motivation develop, students learn working together. And these are also considered crucial improve speaking skills. However, not all of them can be achieved good conversational skills. A common problem for 6-7 years older kids who are learning English as a second language, they don't he can make sentences using the vocabulary he has learned. Only learning new words does not work. After learning, they should be used in a context. One of the most suitable ways to solve this problem is to do this conversations using new vocabulary. So what is the conversation itself? This term refers to verbal communication between two or more people do not follow a fixed schedule. However, many people guess this conversation involves nothing more than practicing grammar in the classroom rules or vocabulary taught during the lesson. Maybe that's why the students especially when school children are asked to talk, they can make simple, simple questions and answers. It is easier for children to express their thoughts in a shorter form, although the teacher's goal is to teach the correct construction option questions and answers. So what to do about it would it be better to teach the correct version of creating dialogues?

1. Videos consisting of movies, cartoons and documentaries is considered vital for improving speaking skills. Besides, carefully selected video allows them to feel and digest the action process. Nevertheless, films are full of syntactic or lexical avoidance (sentences that are not grammatically correct but tend to convey a general meaning meaning) is misleading. A teacher's explanation is required when watching the film. Otherwise, children prefer a short version of answers and questions. Such video recordings can be used to help children compare spoken and formal speech.

2. Records are the next choice. Call yourself while listening to a particular tape have students imitate the speaker, pausing and commenting after each one sentence It is a good idea to record your own voice after the listening process.

Reading fiction. This will definitely improve their conversation building skills, as well as expanding their worldview. Since the book contains many literary and scientific words, reading makes the students' speech more colorful and attractive. An effective method is to create a role play after reading and discussing each chapter. Most children learning a foreign language have to overcome a psychological threat before they can speak. To learn to speak, you need to speak. However, they are afraid to speak, how can they communicate with each other? In order to teach students to speak without anxiety, the teacher should use some strategies. Charles Curran, in his Counseling-Education model of education, believed that interpersonal communication in the classroom is a means of providing a safe environment for speaking. He said, "Anxiety from the educational context is reduced through a supportive community." Since the teacher's goal is to reduce the psychological threshold, it is not excluded as a threat. Depending on this, several warm-up exercises are recommended. One of them is called chain names. I personally found the method effective for improving students' communication skills during class.

You should always turn around to show that you are learning too. Considering all the above, I can conclude about the role of the teacher class is important. It should be raised when teaching how to speak building students' confidence by showing ways to cope with stress and anxiety. 6-7-year-old children are people who see the world only in bright colors. Therefore, teaching them requires a positive attitude and feeling like a child.

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