



## IMPROVING SECONDARY SCHOOLCHILDREN'S SPEAKING SKILL

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One of the most crucial abilities that kids may develop is oral communication, which is essential for both academic and social success. Throughout the day, learners utilize this skill to comprehend and convey instructions, make requests, pose questions, obtain new knowledge, and communicate with others. As you are aware, learning a second language is challenging. It can be considerably harder if the mother tongue is from a different linguistic family. This essay examines ways to improve conversational skills in this circumstance as a result. The communication, aptitude, language learning, focus, creativity, innovation, artistic and cultural communication, self-management, perseverance, initiative, and decision-making among elementary school students are all topics covered in this article. Flexibility and aptitude are emphasised.

**Key words:** development of speaking skill, sub-skills, pronunciation, speaking exercises, vocabulary formation, encourage conversation.

The current process of globalization has increased the demand for language acquisition, placing heavy expectations not only on language learners but also on language teachers. As a result, the four language abilities that are currently in high demand—learning the language while honing it—have produced fruit simultaneously. Whether we learn a foreign language in school or on our own from audio, video, or different websites, we do so. Despite the fact that we are learning, the aim is to answer a specific need with the language we are learning by speaking, thinking, and exchanging information in it. There are several sub-competencies that go into developing speaking abilities. Pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary are some of these subskills. The current process of globalization has increased the demand for language acquisition, placing heavy expectations not only on language learners but also on language teachers. As a result, the four language abilities that are currently in high demand—learning the language while honing it—have produced fruit simultaneously. Whether we learn a foreign language in school or on our own from audio, video, or different websites, we do so. Despite the fact that we are learning, the aim is to answer a specific need with the language we are learning by speaking, thinking, and exchanging information in it. There are several sub-competencies that go into developing speaking abilities. Pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary are some of these subskills. - tasks and exercises to prepare for speaking, tasks and exercises to strengthen speaking, - tasks and exercises that create speaking,



- which simulates speaking and approaches real communication tasks and exercises.

Preparatory tasks and exercises for speaking. Such assignments and exercises are imitative and not varied. In addition, they are teachers is strictly controlled by and is only part of the reproductive exercise.

- a) tasks and exercises that improve pronunciation and articulation and b) speech distinguish between tasks and exercises to increase wealth. a) Pronunciation and improving discriminative listening. Here is an exercise and two types of assignments are distinguished. These are: 1. What students hear imitation exercises that imitate the pronunciation as much as possible. 2. Discriminatory hearing, sounds heard in it and words that sound the same, and phrases and sentences should be defined. The purpose of these exercises is to train the student's ear and get used to the sound of a foreign language. Pronunciation. It doesn't have to be perfect, but it should be understandable so that it communicates there will be no misunderstandings.
- b) Vocabulary formation
- c) 1. Learners short oral conversations on a certain pattern pair work that creates. Such dialogues usually consist of two or three sentences and they are repeated over and over again.
- d) 2. Chain exercises aimed at the speed of word recall, association games, picture guided exercises. This is done under time pressure vocabulary exercises that increase and are perfect for revising vocabulary (packing a suitcase). When working with a dictionary, oral speech is the priority important and only after the written face to the students reinforces them should be given. Context is also important. All words, sentences, mnemonics should be delivered in context.

Speaking is an active skill and is for students to develop they are required to do a lot of practical work. Speaking is the most difficult part of learning a foreign language It is a skill to be mastered, because it is the answer to the question asked during the conversation need to respond. Real conversation only by practicing speaking a lot effective communication can be carried out during the process. Speaking is the knowledge of the language learner is a skill that can be tested in real-life situations. Even today many teachers' repetition of speech patterns and various texts and we can see that he is engaged in memorizing dialogues. Another important component of the method of teaching speaking is communication is a type. There are 3 types of communication: individual, group and public: Individual two people participate in the conversation. It is characterized by speed and reliability. This where communication partners are equal in the share of participation in the "product" of the common speech. In group communication, several people are in the same communication process (with friends interview, training, meeting). Mass communication is relatively numerous done with individuals. Therefore, the participants in public communication communicative roles are usually defined in advance: speakers and listeners (see: meetings, rallies, debates, etc.). The main difficulties in teaching speaking are motivational problems



should include, for example: students are shy to speak foreign languages, they are afraid of making mistakes and criticism; for students to solve the task insufficient language and speech tools are available; students for one reason or another do not participate in the collective discussion of the topic. Teaching speech. Based on the listed problems, a goal is created - if possible, to overcome these problems. Simple dialogues on a specific topic it is impossible to learn to speak without building, without getting into real situations. An interactive approach to teaching engages students in discussions, debates, to discuss the issues and therefore to engage directly in the dialogue implies. Also, students have general language, intellectual, cognitive psychic, which is the basis of mastering abilities, communication in a foreign language processes and students' feelings, emotions, communication. It is important to form readiness, different types of communication culture. There are some useful techniques for improving speaking skill:

Encourage conversation.

Every social interaction gives students a new opportunity to practice language. Some of your students might need a little guidance from you to engage in conversations, so spark interactions whenever you can. Ask questions, rephrase the student's answers, and give prompts that encourage oral conversations to continue.

Maintain eye contact.

Engage in eye contact with students during instruction and encourage them to do the same. Maintaining eye contact will help learners gauge their audience's attention and adjust their language, their volume, or the organization of their speech. This will help them be better understood, communicate more clearly, and successfully interpret nonverbal cues about their clarity.

Keeping a diary in English

Journaling from a young age can help children increase their proficiency in the language as it encourages them to express their daily thoughts and activities in English. This improves their accuracy and fluency as they journal more and more and they get comfortable with the grammar and the correct usages of phrases which directly impact their spoken English.

In conclusion, learning and improving a foreign language skills It's not required to be an expert in grammar to learn a language. You should also strive to grasp and analyze a variety of information in the foreign language that is being routinely studied, such as texts, videos, websites, and email contact. Don't be afraid to make mistakes. Information linked to the topic of interest should be mastered in a foreign language in order to increase knowledge, develop steadfast confidence, and enjoy speaking the language.

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