

TEACHING SPEAKING TO ESL STUDENTS

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Andijon viloyati Shahrixon tumani 38-umumiy o'rta
ta'lim maktabi ingliz tili o'qituvchisi

Annotation: *In many cases, your English language learners may also be receiving specific English as a Second Language instruction from an ESL specialist. However, it is helpful for teachers of all curriculum topics in mainstream classrooms to understand and embrace the role of language teacher as well.*

Key words: *teaching through speaking, different levels, advanced students, visual aids, accents.*

Strategies

Teaching Speaking to English Students of Different Levels. One size doesn't fit all. Nowhere is this more true than in the classroom. Your students likely arrive with various prerequisites and initial English levels, they come from different backgrounds and had varying degrees of exposure to English. Luckily, you can use various strategies and exercises to teach speaking to students of different levels which can be easily combined in heterogeneous classrooms.

Beginners. Getting Beginners to speak is often not too difficult. Simple exercises and repeating phrases and dialogues are key. However, what if you want your learners to produce English, not merely verbally fill in the blanks or read out sentences from your textbook? Focus on getting a message across. At this stage in their learning, the vocabulary and grammar knowledge of your students is still quite limited, but that doesn't mean they can't communicate. Give your students real-life scenarios and let them role-play using verbal and non-verbal communication with a focus on communicating and delivering a message, not correctness. Let them make liberal use of visual aids. They might be surprised how much they can communicate with a few words. Take a look at Poodl's mini lessons for easily implemented speaking activities. As always, the British Council has a great selection of speaking exercises for the beginner's level. Intermediate Learners. Practicing speaking with intermediate learners can be difficult. At this stage, students are often aware of their mistakes and perceived shortcomings and might feel shy or inhibited. Much like when teaching beginner students, the goal should be on getting a message across. A communication situation is successful if all parties understand each other, not if they speak with perfect grammar and pronunciation. Help your students let go of the idea of perfection. Encourage your students to use varied vocabulary. Instead of simple words like "good", "bad", or "very", ensure that they challenge themselves and use appropriate synonyms. Poodl uses its in-built transcription feature which transcribes and evaluates your students' speech and supports them with their pronunciation and fluency. Take a look at our interactive transcript player for an easy speech-teaching solution.

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Advanced Students. Teaching advanced students is both rewarding and challenging. At this level, students usually have a good command over vocabulary and grammar issues, expanding the topics you can discuss in your classroom as well as the complexity of the material. Debate clubs, role plays, and even creating short films or podcasts are great ways to teach speaking at this level. If you are in need of inspiration with regard to topics. The challenge of teaching advanced students lies in teaching the finer points of pronunciation and focusing on the correct use of language. Strategies and Methods for Teaching Pronunciation

Most of these strategies can be applied to learners of all language levels.

Embrace Accents. Many students feel shy about their accents which prevents them from speaking. The fact is, that many English learners will retain some sort of accent, no matter how much they practice or how much exposure they have to English. Their accent might even change over their lifetime. Even native speakers have regional accents. If the accent does not prevent your students from being understood, make a point of embracing it in your classroom. An accent is what makes your students unique. Why does this method work? When given four minutes, students generally speak slower and with more pauses as they develop their thoughts. In the following intervals, they will have to get the same information across in a shorter period. They will most likely limit their pauses and increase their speaking speed, especially because they have already practiced talking about the topic. The 4-3-2 method is proven to work and a fun and effective speaking exercise. Five Exercises Outside the Classroom- Combine these strategies and exercises in your classroom to support your students' speaking skills. However, classroom time is often limited to a few hours a week – not enough to become a proficient speaker. Assign your students these five easy exercises to improve their speaking. Even just five to ten minutes a day will make a notable difference. Sing Along. Ask students to listen to their favorite English song over and over again. Most likely, they will already know many passages by heart. Have them look up the lyrics online and read them while listening. Eventually, your students will be able to belt out their favorite song in the shower, in the car, or just sitting in front of their laptops. Without making it feel like tedious work, they will have expanded their vocabulary and improved their pronunciation. Many students feel shy about talking to others in English – especially when they are at the beginning or middle stage of their learning journey. Ask your students to talk to themselves when they are alone. Let them narrate what they are doing or make up conversations in their head. The key is to really talk out loud. Ideally, your learners would practice in front of a mirror to see how their mouth moves, but even just narrating their clearing or cooking process is a great start.

Twist Tongues - tongue Twisters are popular for a reason. They draw attention to difficult-to-pronounce sounds or words and make sure that speakers concentrate when saying them. Your students can either practice alone or with friends and family members, or you can start a friendly tongue twister competition in your classroom. Maybe they were able to order in a restaurant when on vacation, perhaps they switched their voice assistant to English and it finally understood them, or they were able to chat with another

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player in an online game. Every successful communication situation is a cause for celebration and a sign that your students are on the right track. Despite speaking being valued so highly by ESL, many tutors are unsure how to approach speaking lessons, while others consider it an opportunity to spend their time chatting. While this may help with some elements of speaking, students quickly realize it's not enough to make meaningful progress. In speaking lessons, structure refers to things that support your learner before or during the activity. You might add structure to your speaking lesson by introducing new vocabulary, modeling an answer to a question, or beginning with an easy task and gradually increasing the complexity. A well-structured lesson will look different for each student because the ideal amount of structure depends on numerous factors, including your student's language level, confidence, and the area of speaking you're working on. For example, a low-level student who is quite shy would benefit from lots of structure. On the other hand, a high-level student preparing for an exam might benefit from less structure to better reflect the nature of the exam they'll take.

Conclusion, learning to communicate effectively in a foreign language is one of the most challenging and important skills to acquire. Without speaking, learners will never make rewarding connections with natives, they won't be able to navigate a foreign country, or study and work abroad.

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