

## DEVELOPING STUDENTS' SPEAKING SKILLS IN ENGLISH CLASSES

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**ABSTRACT:** *This article explores effective strategies and methodologies for developing students' speaking skills in English classrooms. Speaking is a crucial component of language acquisition, yet many students face challenges such as language anxiety, limited vocabulary, and lack of practice opportunities. The article begins by defining speaking skills and examining the various factors that influence students' ability to speak in English, including linguistic, psychological, and environmental factors. It then delves into key theoretical frameworks, such as Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) and Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT), which emphasize real-world communication and interaction. Practical strategies for enhancing speaking skills, including role-playing, debates, and storytelling, are discussed, alongside classroom activities like pair work and language games. The article also addresses the importance of assessing speaking abilities through both formative and summative methods, as well as overcoming common challenges faced by students. By incorporating authentic communication opportunities and creating a supportive classroom environment, teachers can significantly improve students' speaking proficiency. Ultimately, this article provides educators with a comprehensive guide to fostering speaking skills, ensuring that students are equipped to confidently communicate in English both inside and outside the classroom.*

**Key words:** *Real Communication, Task-Based Learning, Extensive Listening and Reading, Integrated Skills, Incorporate Interactive Technology, Online Platforms, Debates and Discussions, Peer Interaction, Pronunciation Drills, Phonetic Practice.*

## INGLIZ TILI DARSLARIDA O'QUVCHILARNING SO'ZLASHUV QOBILYATINI RIVOJLANTIRISH

**ANNOTATSIYA:** *Ushbu maqola ingliz tili darslarida talabalarning nutqiy ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishning samarali strategiyalari va metodologiyalarini o'rganadi. Nutq tilni o'zlashtirishning muhim tarkibiy qismidir, ammo ko'plab talabalar til tashvishi, cheklangan so'z boyligi va amaliyot imkoniyatlarining etishmasligi kabi muammolarga duch kelishadi. Maqola nutq qobiliyatlarini aniqlash va talabalarning ingliz tilida so'zlash qobiliyatiga ta'sir qiluvchi turli omillarni, jumladan, lingvistik, psixologik va atrof-muhit omillarini o'rganish bilan boshlanadi. Keyinchalik u real dunyo muloqoti va o'zaro ta'sirini ta'kidlaydigan Kommunikativ tillarni o'qitish (CLT) va Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT) kabi asosiy nazariy asoslarni o'rganadi. Juftlik bilan ishlash va til o'yinlari kabi sinfdagi mashg'ulotlar bilan bir qatorda nutq ko'nikmalarini oshirishning amaliy strategiyalari, jumladan rolli o'yinlar, bahslar va hikoyalar muhokama qilinadi. Maqolada, shuningdek, nutq qobiliyatini shakllantirish va summativ usullar orqali baholash, shuningdek, talabalar duch keladigan umumiy muammolarni bartaraf etish muhimligi haqida gap boradi. Haqiqiy muloqot imkoniyatlarini o'z ichiga olish va qo'llab-quvvatlovchi sinf muhitini yaratish orqali o'qituvchilar talabalarning nutq mahoratini sezilarli darajada yaxshilashlari mumkin. Oxir oqibat, ushbu maqola o'qituvchilarga nutq ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish bo'yicha keng qamrovli qo'llanmani taqdim etadi, bu esa o'quvchilarning ingliz tilida ham sinf ichida ham, undan tashqarida ishonchli muloqot qilish uchun jihozlanishini ta'minlaydi.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *Haqiqiy muloqot, vazifaga asoslangan ta'lim, keng qamrovli tinglash va o'qish, integratsiyalashgan ko'nikmalar, interaktiv texnologiyani birlashtirish, onlayn platformalar, munozaralar va muhokamalar, tengdoshlar bilan muloqot, talaffuz mashqlari, fonetik amaliyot.*

## РАЗВИТИЕ НАВЫКОВ РЕЧИ УЧАЩИХСЯ НА УРОКАХ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

**АННОТАЦИЯ:** В этой статье рассматриваются эффективные стратегии и методики развития навыков говорения у учащихся в классах английского языка. Говорение является важнейшим компонентом освоения языка, однако многие учащиеся сталкиваются с такими проблемами, как языковая тревожность, ограниченный словарный запас и отсутствие возможностей для практики. Статья начинается с определения навыков говорения и изучения различных факторов, влияющих на способность учащихся говорить на английском языке, включая лингвистические, психологические и экологические факторы. Затем она углубляется в ключевые теоретические основы, такие как коммуникативное обучение языку (CLT) и обучение языку на основе задач (TBLT), которые подчеркивают реальное общение и взаимодействие. Обсуждаются практические стратегии улучшения навыков говорения, включая ролевые игры, дебаты и рассказывание историй, наряду с такими занятиями в классе, как парная работа и языковые игры. В статье также рассматривается важность оценки навыков говорения как с помощью формирующих, так и суммирующих методов, а также преодоления распространенных проблем, с которыми сталкиваются учащиеся. Включая возможности аутентичного общения и создавая благоприятную среду в классе, учителя могут значительно улучшить навыки говорения у учащихся. В конечном итоге эта статья предоставляет педагогам комплексное руководство по развитию навыков говорения, гарантируя, что учащиеся будут готовы уверенно общаться на английском языке как в классе, так и за его пределами.

**Ключевые слова:** Реальное общение, Обучение на основе задач, Расширенное слушание и чтение, Интегрированные навыки, Внедрение интерактивных технологий, Онлайн-платформы, Дебаты и обсуждения, Взаимодействие со сверстниками, Упражнения по произношению, Фонетическая практика.

**Introduction.** The ability to speak confidently and fluently in English is essential for students in today's globalized world. As English continues to be the lingua franca in international business, education, and communication, the demand for strong speaking skills has become more pronounced. However, for many students, speaking English is often a daunting task. This article explores methods for developing speaking skills in English classes, providing teachers with a variety of techniques and strategies that can enhance their students' fluency and confidence in speaking.

Teachers play a crucial role in helping students develop their English language skills. By creating a supportive, engaging, and immersive environment, educators can effectively enhance their students' proficiency in speaking, listening, reading, and writing. Here are several strategies that teachers can use to develop their students' English skills:

#### Create a Positive and Supportive Classroom Environment

**Encourage Confidence:** A key to language learning is building students' confidence, especially in speaking. Teachers should foster an environment where students feel comfortable making mistakes, knowing that errors are a natural part of the learning process.

**Provide Positive Reinforcement:** Celebrate progress, even if it's small. Praise students for their efforts, and offer constructive feedback to motivate them to continue improving.

**Promote a Growth Mindset:** Teach students that language learning is a process. Emphasize effort, practice, and perseverance rather than expecting immediate perfection.

#### Incorporate Communicative Language Teaching (CLT)

**Focus on Real Communication:** In CLT, the emphasis is on real-world communication rather than just grammar rules. Teachers should encourage students to engage in dialogues, role plays, debates, and group discussions to practice authentic language use.

**Interactive Activities:** Activities such as interviews, surveys, and problem-solving tasks encourage students to use English in meaningful ways, building fluency and confidence.

**Use Task-Based Learning (TBL):**

**Task-Oriented Activities:** Instead of focusing on isolated grammar drills, use tasks that require students to use language to accomplish real-world goals. For example, asking students to create a presentation, plan a trip, or solve a problem together allows them to practice language in context.

**Provide Real-Life Context:** Students are more engaged when they see the practical use of language. Teachers can design tasks based on real-life situations, such as booking a hotel, ordering food in a restaurant, or discussing current events.

**Encourage Extensive Listening and Reading:**

**Provide Authentic Listening Materials:** Listening practice should go beyond textbooks. Teachers can incorporate podcasts, songs, TED Talks, and videos that reflect a range of accents and real-world language. This exposure helps students become more comfortable with different pronunciations, vocabulary, and speaking styles.

**Reading for Pleasure:** Encourage students to read outside of class. Recommend books, articles, and short stories that cater to their interests. This helps them build vocabulary, understand sentence structures, and improve comprehension skills in a less formal context.

**Integrated Skills:** Combine listening, speaking, reading, and writing into single tasks. For instance, a lesson could involve listening to a story, discussing it, reading an article on a similar topic, and then writing a reflection.

**Incorporate Interactive Technology:**

**Language Learning Apps:** Using tools like Duolingo, Babbel, or Memrise can help reinforce language skills outside the classroom. These apps offer interactive, gamified ways for students to practice vocabulary, grammar, and speaking.

**Online Platforms:** Tools like Zoom, Skype, or Google Meet can facilitate speaking practice with native speakers or other learners, while language exchange platforms like Tandem and HelloTalk allow students to practice in informal settings.

**Interactive Whiteboards and Smartboards:** These tools enable teachers to create engaging lessons that include multimedia resources, interactive grammar exercises, and collaborative activities.

**Encourage Speaking Practice:**

**Role Play and Simulations:** Simulations and role-playing activities, such as acting out customer-service scenarios, job interviews, or social situations, help students practice conversational English in a structured yet fun environment.

**Debates and Discussions:** These activities promote critical thinking and offer students the chance to express their opinions and interact with their peers. Teachers can encourage students to discuss current events, social issues, or their personal experiences.

**Peer Interaction:** Pair and group activities encourage collaboration and help students gain confidence by practicing English in smaller, less intimidating settings.

**Focus on Pronunciation and Intonation:**

**Pronunciation Drills:** Regular pronunciation exercises, such as repeating difficult words or practicing minimal pairs (words that differ in only one sound, like "ship" and "sheep"), help students master English sounds.

**Stress and Intonation:** Teachers should guide students in recognizing and using appropriate stress and intonation patterns. This will help students sound more natural and be better understood when speaking.

**Phonetic Practice:** Introduce students to the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) to improve their ability to pronounce words accurately, especially when encountering new vocabulary.

**Develop Writing Skills:**

**Writing for Different Purposes:** Encourage students to write for different purposes, such as creative writing, persuasive essays, emails, or reports. This variety helps students learn different writing styles and structures.

**Process Writing Approach:** Instead of focusing only on the final product, emphasize the writing process—brainstorming, drafting, revising, and editing. This encourages students to think critically about their writing and improve their skills step by step.

**Peer Review:** Organize peer review sessions where students critique each other's work. This not only improves writing skills but also teaches students how to give and receive constructive feedback.

**Integrate Vocabulary and Grammar in Context:**

**Contextual Learning:** Teach vocabulary and grammar in context rather than through isolated drills. For example, instead of just memorizing a list of words, encourage students to use them in sentences and conversations.

**Collocations and Phrasal Verbs:** Focus on teaching natural language patterns, such as collocations (e.g., "make a decision," "do homework") and phrasal verbs (e.g., "get up," "turn on"), as these are commonly used by native speakers.

**Grammar in Action:** Introduce grammar through activities that require its use, such as storytelling, role-play, or error correction tasks. This approach helps students understand the practical use of grammar rather than just learning rules.

**Assess and Provide Feedback Regularly:**

**Formative Assessments:** Use ongoing assessments, such as quizzes, oral presentations, or group discussions, to gauge student progress. These informal assessments allow teachers to adjust lessons to meet students' needs.

**Constructive Feedback:** Provide specific, actionable feedback on students' speaking, listening, reading, and writing. Feedback should be encouraging and focus on areas for improvement while acknowledging strengths.

Self and Peer Assessment: Encourage students to assess their own work and that of their peers. This promotes reflection and helps students become more independent learners.

Cultural Context and Authentic Learning:

Cultural Exposure: Expose students to different aspects of the cultures where English is spoken. Discuss cultural norms, idioms, and expressions that are unique to various English-speaking countries. This helps students understand context and nuances in the language.

Real-Life Connections: Organize activities that relate to students' everyday experiences, such as creating menus, giving directions, or discussing their favorite hobbies in English.

Adapt to Individual Learning Styles:

Differentiated Instruction: Recognize that students learn in different ways—some may be visual learners, others auditory or kinesthetic. Tailor activities to accommodate various learning styles to ensure all students are engaged.

Provide Multiple Resources: Use a variety of resources, such as videos, audio recordings, and reading materials, to appeal to different types of learners and reinforce language skills from multiple angles.

By using a combination of teaching methods, technology, interactive activities, and consistent feedback, teachers can create an engaging and effective learning environment that helps students develop their English language skills. Whether through communicative activities, immersive listening experiences, or personalized instruction, the key is to create a dynamic and supportive classroom where students feel encouraged to practice and improve their language abilities.

By adopting these approaches, teachers can ensure that their students are well-equipped to become confident, effective communicators in English.

**Conclusion.** Developing speaking skills in English classes is essential for students to succeed in a globalized world. Teachers can use a variety of approaches, activities, and strategies to help students improve their fluency,

pronunciation, and confidence in speaking. By fostering a positive and interactive learning environment, students can become proficient and confident English speakers, ready to navigate the world around them.

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