

PEDAGOGICAL APPROACHES TO TEACHING REPORTED SPEECH

Student of UzSWLU –

Safiya Solihova Azamatovna

Abstract:

Actually, all people use reported speech unconsciously in our daily lives. When somebody narrates something to us, we also would like to share his or narration with others as well. The prime example of reported speech could be journalists, who always report data and actions of others. Shortly, successfully communicating what other creations have said is called reported speech. However, teaching the reported speech demands a effective approach. This article will present and provide the mst effective methods to assist students learn the grammatical changes and structure of reported speech.

Key words: reported speech, journalist, narration and methods.

Аннотация:

На самом деле, все люди бессознательно используют косвенную речь в повседневной жизни. Когда кто-то рассказывает нам что-то, мы также хотим поделиться его рассказом с другими. Ярким примером использования косвенной речи являются журналисты, которые постоянно сообщают о данных и действиях других людей. Вкратце, успешное передача сказанного другими называется

косвенной речью. Однако преподавание косвенной речи требует эффективного подхода. В этой статье будут представлены наиболее эффективные методы, помогающие студентам освоить грамматические изменения и структуру косвенной речи.

Ключевые слова: косвенная речь, журналист, повествование и методы. **Introduction:** Before demonstrating difficult structures, teachers ought to ensure students get the gist of it, such as: reported speech shifts the tense, pronouns, time and place expressions of the original speech which is called the direct speech. After this, educators are supposed to begin with simple examples by mentioning these changes. For example: Tense Changes: Present simple becomes past simple;

present continuous becomes past continuous; Past continuous becomes past perfect continuous. • Pronoun Changes: First-person pronouns such as: "I, me, my, mine" change depending on the reporter's perspective. • Time and Place Changes: Expressions of time and place often change depending on the time of reporting (e.g., "yesterday" becomes "the day before"). There are different activities that could be provided for teachers to make the learning process more interactive. Teachers are suggested to make

role-playing in the classroom. Some of the students can be journalists who will be in a charge of reporting the narrations of other classmates. After that, making students analyze the grammatical usage of their classmates is the most effective part of learning. Because students learn better from their mistakes.

Conclusion:

All in all, this article has explained the most effective strategies for teaching the reported speech. If educators would follow these suggestions, it would be less challenging for students to understand the reported speech.

Reference:

1. Grammergeek. (August 16, 2024). Reported Speech: Important Grammar Rules and Examples.