

SPEAKING STRATEGIES IN TEACHING IELTS

Разговорные стратегии в обучении ielts

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ANNOTATION

Learning to speak English properly and naturally is difficult and even people who have learned English for years have obstacles to utter it. Those who have learned English for other reasons such as reading, listening, writing rather than speaking, may have mastered the grammar and rules of the language. However, speaking English is often difficult for such learners. In this article, I want to write about how to develop the ability to speak naturally and expressively with a certain level of knowledge of English.

Key words: colloquial, literary, bookish speech, tips, collocations, idioms

Аннотация

Научиться говорить по-английски правильно и естественно сложно, и даже люди, которые изучали английский в течение многих лет, сталкиваются с препятствиями, чтобы произнести его. Те, кто изучал английский язык по другим причинам, таким как чтение, эрудированные, письмо, а не разговорная речь, возможно, овладели грамматикой и правилами языка. Однако таким учащимся часто бывает трудно говорить по-английски. В этой статье я хочу написать о том, как развить способность говорить естественно и выразительно при определенном уровне знания английского языка.

Ключевые слова: разговорная, литературная, книжная речь, советы, словосочетания, идиомы

To develop your English speaking skills, we must first pay attention to pronunciation. If we do not pronounce English words correctly, our speech may become unintelligible to others. We will need to examine and study the correct pronunciation of all the English words and phrases in our vocabulary one by one. You don't have to master English phonetics to learn the correct pronunciation of

words. It may be sufficient to study the transcription of words in dictionaries to know how individual words are pronounced. We can also learn the correct pronunciation of all English words online today. For example, if you go to www.dictionary.com and search for any English word, you will see a small audible icon that allows you to hear the correct pronunciation of the word as well as the meaning of the word. This allows us to learn the correct pronunciation of all words in English.

Another activity that is needed to develop your English speaking skills is to listen to a speech in English. It doesn't matter what the form of the point is - dialogue, monologue, song, poem, story, audio speech from a movie... Importantly, the speech must be in pure English. Most learners worry that they need to read more to learn to speak English. Reading English texts, books and magazines can help increase your vocabulary and have a positive effect on the development of speaking skills. But no other activity is as effective as listening to your speaking skills. So if you want to talk, put books aside and try to listen to more English. Watch movies, listen to songs, dialogues and monologues in English. In addition to increasing your vocabulary by listening, you will also learn the correct pronunciation of vocabulary.

Furthermore, majority of people say that they learn by heart a great amount of vocabulary but they are unable to use in practice. That is because, they either use wrong way of learning vocabulary or merely select passive words that may be used in reading or writing. I opine and suggest the following tip for this situation: It is more preferable to use topic based vocabulary rather than alphabetical order. Next, find the question related to the topic from recent IELTS exams and prepare your speech by means of newly learned vocabulary as follows:

Question:

Describe a home where someone you know lives

1. *Let me describe my uncle's house. My uncle has recently **moved into a newly-built apartment**. That's why, he **threw a housewarming party** for his relatives and friends. My uncle's house is located in a **quiet residential area**. The*

apartment is really **spacious**. It has some lovely, **light, airy bedrooms**. Not only the whole house is **fully furnished**, but also the kitchen is **fully fitted**. The best part of this house is its balcony. The house is located on the top of building, on the 9th floor. When you stay in balcony, you can enjoy watching **the panoramic view** from the top of the building. The balcony **overlooks a beautiful city garden**.

It is known that common part 2 questions in IELTS involve to describe about *people, things, places/buildings, experiences, activity/events, animals*.

Taking this point into consideration, find collocations about the topics above. One of the reliable and effective source is “*English vocabulary in use*“. Additionally, there is a strategy to prepare for speaking: select 30-40 IELTS questions among recent exams or Cambridge books and made your own speech in written way on them with a special technique in which you need a new copy book to write down not the whole text that you are going to describe or utter but only main points should be outlined. Reason for this, if you indicate all text, it may interfere while speaking, however main points assist to remind what to speak. Moreover, it is very essential to record appropriate vocabulary such as collocations next to the points.

Questions in part 3, particular idea is described and the candidate is asked whether they agree or disagree with?

- a) Do you agree that today’s people are happier than before as they’ve more modern technologies?
- b) Do you think modern technologies will make people lazy?

There are 3 possible ways of answering such as agree, disagree or giving quite different opinion. In order to express your viewpoint you need use **discourse markers** in other words: **fillers, signposts, linking words or connectors**.

1. If you supply the point, you may start with the followings: *I totally agree with you. I couldn’t agree with you anymore. You are totally right. There is no doubt about that.*

2. When you disagree with the statement of the question: *I’m afraid I disagree. That’s not always true. Not necessarily*

3. When you want to give your personal idea: *That’s only one way of looking at it.*

I have different point on this topic etc.

Occasionally, part 3 you may be outlined too long.

Tip: Ask examiner to repeat question once again in a polite way: *Please, Could you repeat? Sorry, I'm afraid I couldn't catch... Could you please say it again?* Sometimes candidate may not comprehend even though examiner said it again. In this case, he may ask the candidate to explain question or particular unknown word by means of the following words: *Could you rephrase "consumerism"?*

Would you please explain what you mean by consumerism?

It goes without saying that candidate make an impression on examiner by his way of speaking to achieve good results. *For IELTS speaking band 7+ you need to use less common and idiomatic vocabulary, stylistically colored words that contribute its portion to sound your speech naturally.* They are the followings: *stylistic devices such as simile, metaphor; idioms; collocations; euphemisms, proverbs and sayings.*

Metaphor is using a word or phrase saying something is something else. Here we are not comparing we are saying that they're something; in this case, some object is personified.

e.g. He is not sharpest tool in the shed.

He is a fox—He is so cunning

A **binominal** is a noun phrase where two words are joined by preposition, usually, 'and'.

e.g. calm and collected— very calm . Sherlock Holmes was ver calm and collected.

chalk and cheese – very different. E.g. My friend likes to surf while I much prefer listening. We are like chalk and cheese.

come rain or shine— at any time no matter what happens. E.g. He is very helpful, comes rain or shine

Euphemism is used to avoid offending people or avoid saying words you are comfortable with, or if you want to be polite or diplomatic. Imagine to describe

someone who is short, fat and old but you can't say like that you need to use euphemisms

*e.g. She is a **big boned**— She's fat*

*She is **getting on a bit**—She's old*

*She's **vertically challenged**—She is short*

Sayings and Proverbs

Nothing ventured, nothing gained— if you do not try to take risks you won't succeed.

Once bitten, twice shy— to be very careful after something bad happened

Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.

Every country has its customs

An Idiom is a fixed phrase whose meaning is different from the individual words. In IELTS speaking one of the key is fulfill your vocabulary in idiomatic way

To conclude, in order to improve speaking skills, the candidate should enable to acquire pronunciation, grammar and especially vocabulary competences. In this article the most crucial point is focused on vocabulary and essential tips to boost speaking skills are outlined with specific examples that definitely make the utterance originally and sound naturally in English language.

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