



# XORIJY TILLARNI O'QITISHDA INNOVATSION YONDASHUVLAR NAZARIYANING AMALIYOTGA TATBIQI

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## EFFECTIVE METHODS FOR TEACHING SPEAKING SKILLS IN ENGLISH

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**Abstract.** *This article explores effective methods for teaching English speaking skills, focusing on practical strategies, interactive activities, pronunciation improvement, and the role of technology. The aim is to help educators create an engaging environment that fosters fluency and confidence in learners.*

**Keywords.** *Speaking skills, language teaching, fluency, pronunciation, communicative learning, technology in education.*

### INTRODUCTION

Developing speaking skills plays the most crucial role in the field of learning languages. Despite this situation some people who is willing to learn language struggle with fluency, pronunciation, and confidence when speaking in English.

As a teacher, it is essential to create an interactive and supportive environment that encourages students to communicate effectively.

This article explores practical methods for teaching speaking skills, including structured classroom activities, pronunciation training, and the use of technology.

First of all, to develop speaking skills, learners must be actively engaged in conversations with their enthusiasm. And also teachers should:

-Use pair work and group discussions during their lessons. Furthermore, teachers should match partners according to their character, and levels. For instance, there are some kind of students who are overwhelmingly have a hard job speaking in front of someone. On the first month of speaking activities, teacher should be responsible for this aspects.

-Encourage role-plays to simulate real-life situations. By repeating natives speakers actions and words speaking will be improved effectively. As fact our speaking skills were also formed by imitating our siblings emotions, oral speech.



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-Introduce debates on various topics to promote critical thinking and fluency. Debate is not only way of improving speaking skill, but also great way of stimulating of critical thinking and comprehensive fluency.

## **Developing Pronunciation and Fluency**

Correct pronunciation is key to effective communication. Teachers can help students improve by:

-Using phonetic drills and minimal pairs to differentiate similar sounds. Sometimes, even native speaker can not distinguish similar words in fast speech. This sounds may include

1. /s/ vs. /z/

sip /sɪp/ vs. zip /zɪp/

ice /aɪs/ vs. eyes /aɪz/

place /pleɪs/ vs. plays /pleɪz/

2. /ʃ/ vs. /ʒ/

pressure /'preʃər/ vs. pleasure /'pleʒər/

3. /t/ vs. /d/

ten /ten/ vs. den /den/

bat /bæt/ vs. bad /bæd/

seat /si:t/ vs. seed /si:d/

4. /p/ vs. /b/

cap /kæp/ vs. cab /kæb/

park /pɑ:rk/ vs. bark /bɑ:rk/

5. /f/ vs. /v/

fine /faɪn/ vs. vine /vaɪn/

safe /seɪf/ vs. save /seɪv/

leaf /li:f/ vs. leave /li:v/

6. /θ/ vs. /ð/ (Common for non-native speakers)

thin /θɪn/ vs. this /ðɪs/

thought /θɔ:t/ vs. though /ðəʊ/

mouth /maʊθ/ vs. mother /'mʌðər/

7. /ɪ/ vs. /i:/

ship /ʃɪp/ vs. sheep /ʃi:p/

bit /bɪt/ vs. beat /bi:t/

live /lɪv/ vs. leave /li:v/

8. /ʊ/ vs. /u:/



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pull /pʊl/ vs. pool /pu:l/  
full /fʊl/ vs. fool /fu:l/  
could /kʊd/ vs. cooed /ku:d/  
9. /e/ vs. /æ/  
pen /pen/ vs. pan /pæn/  
men /men/ vs. man /mæn/  
bet /bet/ vs. bat /bæt/  
10. /ɔ:/ vs. /əʊ/  
caught /kɔ:t/ vs. coat /kəʊt/  
bought /bɔ:t/ vs. boat /bəʊt/

To get rid of mixing words up with similar ones teachers should advice their students to recite tongue twisters fast.

Encouraging shadowing exercises, where students repeat after native speakers. In our monernalized world this action can not cause any problems beacause of social media. Students can find them at least on YouTube channels.  
<https://youtu.be/bMrRN99DYKU?si=7UjbXrRDnrM1ryen>

## **Using Technology and Online Resources**

Digital tools can enhance speaking practice by providing exposure to authentic language. Teachers can:

- Incorporate language-learning apps (e.g., Duolingo, ELSA Speak) for pronunciation improvement.
- Use video platforms like YouTube and TED Talks for listening and discussion practice.
- Encourage students to record themselves speaking to self-evaluate progress.

## **Encouraging Thinking in English**

To improve fluency, learners should minimize translation from their native language. Teachers can:

- Ask students to describe daily activities in English.
- Encourage storytelling and personal experience sharing.
- Use prompt cards where students quickly respond to random topics.

## **Providing Constructive Feedback**

To inspire students praising by positive feedbacks is also the best decision .

Feedback helps students refine their speaking skills. Effective ways to give feedback include:

- Using positive reinforcement to build confidence.



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- Correcting mistakes naturally without interrupting the flow of conversation.
- Encouraging self- and peer-assessment to promote awareness of common errors.

## CONCLUSION

Teaching speaking skills requires an interactive, student-centered approach that combines structured activities, pronunciation training, and technology.

By fostering a communicative environment, encouraging fluency, and providing constructive feedback, teachers can help learners develop confidence and proficiency in spoken English.

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