How to improve speaking skills without living in a native condition

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Annotation: Reading and speaking are two fundamental skills that we use to communicate, and they are closely related. A study of the relationship between movies, speech, and reading shows how they affect and how closely they are related to each other.

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Sometimes it is difficult for us to start speaking a foreign language, not because of the language itself, but because of the way we perceive it. If you think in your native language and try to speak in English, you always have to translate from one language to another. Translating is not as easy as it seems! Even those who are fluent in two or more languages sometimes have difficulty switching from one to the other.

You can do this anytime, anywhere. Try using English when you're thinking about how your day went or when deciding what food to order. You can also use an dictionary to look up definitions for unfamiliar words. So you don't have to resort to your native language and translate words at all. You will notice that when you think in English, it is immediately easier for you to speak it. When you are at home (or somewhere else, but alone) you can practice English with your favorite person: with you.

 If you're already thinking in English, try saying your thoughts out loud. Also read aloud. Practice is practice, and even if no one corrects your mistakes, you will become more confident in speaking English just by speaking your thoughts out loud. At any time of the day, take a few minutes to stand in front of a mirror and talk. Pick a topic, set a timer for 2-3 minutes, and just talk. The essence of this exercise is to follow the movements of your mouth, face and body language when you speak. You will also feel as if you are talking to someone, so imagine that you are having a conversation with a study partner.

 Talk for 2-3 minutes. Do not stop! If you stumble over an unfamiliar word, try rephrasing the thought. You can always look up this word in 2-3 minutes. So you will understand exactly what words or sentences you have difficulty with.

Speaking is the most important skill in learning any foreign language. Some students admit that they easily master grammar, read foreign literature with pleasure, and calmly listen to audio recordings. But when it comes to speaking in English, they fall into a state of "I understand everything, but I can't answer anything." And this often happens not from a lack of knowledge or a limited vocabulary, but because of a lack of conversational practice and a psychological barrier.

Reading, writing, listening and speaking are all interconnected in a language learning environment. Literacy, however, is essential to the success of education. Productive skills do not exist entirely independently of receptive skills. Passive skills are an essential part of language skills and the basis of some categories of productive skills.

 Both types of active skills, that is, speaking and writing, share some activities, and some belong to only one of them. Nowadays, in the age of the Internet, there are more innovative and lively ways to practice active skills. Today, all over the world, the teaching of foreign languages, especially English, has become an integral part of education in all its branches. We can even find two main types of English language teaching methodology as teaching English using traditional and modern methodology.

 But in the newest period all over the world educators tend to use modern methods all the time. This becomes clear when we look at the results achieved with these two methods. As the results show, modern methodology allows students to communicate in real language in a non-traditional way.

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It is obvious that one of the goals of any methodology in teaching a foreign language is to increase the level of a student's foreign language proficiency. However, the traditional methodology is based largely on the convergence of the integrated process of using foreign language to subsets of discrete skills and areas of knowledge in isolation from each other. Based on this, traditional methods are closely related to language teaching, which is used in a specific area related to the life of students.

Learners must actively acquire knowledge of the language through its use, as experience is constantly being transformed. Language control includes the ability to understand messages and implement them in context. The development of language control is impossible without creativity, where students experience the use of a new language as an important social skill. Various activities are associated with the literary, historical, philosophical, sociological or other content of the language being studied.

Interactive methods allow you to enter another culture, developing tolerance for differences without mixing your own sense of identity. Using interactive methods also means taking the language and learning it outside of the classroom as the world opens up to multiple travels, technologies and common interests.

Students use existing knowledge to make the incoming information comprehensive, and they must actively use new information, while the introduction, interactive methods, the teacher must take into account the students' preferred learning style and in many ways the teaching style in order to achieve optimal learning in the classroom. Therefore, many experts call this methodology the communicative language approach. Another group of authors proposes a different idea. They note that foreign languages are taught not just so that the student can write to a foreign pen friend, but to broaden his horizons by introducing certain ways of thinking about time, space and quantity, as well as attitudes to the problems that we face in everyday life.

Communication is very important for all beings. Animals and humans alike use their own separate languages to communicate with each other because no one can survive without communication. Communication skills are part of speaking and writing. These are additional factors that complete the communication process.

Communication is the exchange of thoughts and ideas for the purpose of conveying information. The goal of communication is to communicate one's beliefs, ideas, thoughts or needs with clarity in order to reach a consensus or mutually acceptable solution.

Speaking might be the most neglected skill in the classroom, as observers barely notice students speaking English. They answer in English mostly only if they can be answered with one or two words moreover, most students are not confident in speaking English language, because even if they try to ask or answer a question in English, forming a complete sentence, they quickly abandon the test and return to the safe zone of their native language. Although students clearly have problems with English, teachers do not seem to force or encourage students to try to speak English. It is absolutely necessary to create conditions that ensure the development of the student's productive skills of expressive self-expression. It can be concluded that today the student must fight the world. Honest employees must acquire innovative skills for expression - accurate and correct language and effective expression of thoughts. To succeed in this viable world, the student must be a multifaceted individual. It has now become adamant for him to develop superior expressive skills to cope with an ever-changing world.

List of used literature:

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