

## THE ROLE OF PRAGMATIC COMPETENCE IN TEACHING SPEAKING.

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**Abstract:** Pragmatics consists of the traditional rules of language, which are manifested in the production and interpretation of words. In particular, it helps speakers to analyze the conditions under which words are interpreted in certain situations. Speaking is a key language skill. This skill is the main way to exchange information. We must be mindful that speaking involves more than simply using words to articulate what we are thinking, and there is more at play than simply asking students to say the words that they know.

**Key words:** Pragmatics consists, teaching speaking, “good speaker”, communicative competences, teachable skills, grammatical features, EAL, ESL.

### INTRODUCTION

Being a “good speaker” requires a number of skills beyond the obvious grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation, because these skills are the basic building blocks of understanding a message. Skills related to how we interact with others are called communicative competences: teachable skills determine the language used in interaction in different situations. Speaking as a language skill involves more than just language precision, so when we talk about “teaching speech” we need to talk about something Teaching speaking as a set of competencies from grammar or vocabulary practice. Speech can be used to practice a new language

#### **Teaching speaking as a set of competencies :**

Just as we can teach and practice specific grammatical features to students, so the component competencies that make up speaking as a pure language skill can be systematically distributed and presented.

Here are some useful language skills that can be translated into practical activities:

- Responding appropriately while listening ;
- Turn-taking techniques ;
- Politeness ;
- Circumlocution (talking around unknown words using known language) ;
- Extending ideas ;

Note that none of these sub-skills specifically refer to grammar, vocabulary or pronunciation, but these are necessary for students to communicate the ideas they want to convey. To focus on these competencies, it is recommended that students conduct speaking tasks on familiar topics and use language appropriate to their abilities. This method is similar to the way native speakers are “trained” to be assertive in public speaking or social situations: as native speakers, they know the structure of their language well, but want to develop other skills to match.

Most of these features of speech belong to the category of speech. It is called the organization and style of the message, because it is delivered in relation to someone or something in different situations.

The ability to speak confidently and fluently is something that children develop during their studies and that will help them throughout their lives. In fact, speaking skills are defined as skills that enable us to communicate effectively. They give us the ability to convey information verbally and in a way that the listener can understand. For example, children learn English speaking and other language skills in primary and secondary school. Learning to develop English speaking skills is essential for both ESL students and EAL students. It is one of the most important parts of language learning because speech is how we communicate in our daily life. Speaking is an interactive process in which information is exchanged and, if necessary, carried out by the listener. Thus, the development of speaking and listening skills for effective communication is considered very important for every individual.

### **THE FOUR ELEMENTS OF SPEAKING SKILLS:**

#### **Vocabulary:**

To develop our speaking skills, we must first learn new words. Vocabulary development begins at a young age as we learn to describe the world around us and express our needs. By the time children are 2 or 3 years old, they move from single words to sentences. At this point, the number of sentences is usually 150-300 words.

Vocabulary development is students’ understanding of the meanings and pronunciations of words needed for communication. When they understand what a word means, they can check what exactly that word or sentence means. This is very important for them to continue the conversation. If they understand what the other person is saying and know how to respond with vocabulary, they are halfway to effective communication.

#### **Grammar:**

You may think that grammar is only necessary for written speech. But grammar covers many important areas of spoken language, such as understanding tenses and constructing sentences correctly.

includes the method. Grammar helps us convey information in a way that the listener knows and understands.

**Pronunciation:**

Understanding how to pronounce words correctly is another important element of speaking skills. We learn how to pronounce words by listening to those around us, such as our parents, friends, and teachers. Every country, every city has its own pronunciation.

Much of this comes from phonemic awareness. It involves understanding the small units that make up spoken language. English can be very different than other languages. In English, developing this ability can come from using songs and poems to play language games. .

**Fluency:**

Oral fluency is something that children develop naturally throughout school as they use and practice speaking skills every day. Reading widely (and aloud) is a good way to improve fluency because it introduces children to new vocabulary and strengthens their knowledge of spoken language.

Fluency refers to the ability to hear words and understand them immediately. If they see a written word, they can read it aloud and pronounce it correctly. You can also have your students read aloud in front of the class. This will increase their confidence and also improve their ability to communicate the topic better.

The more fluent your students are in English, the more interesting, exciting and insightful conversations they can have .

**RESULT:**

Speaking skills are one of the most important skills we learn because they allow us to communicate with others and express our thoughts and feelings. Speaking skills can be divided into formal and informal speaking skills and we can use both speaking skills depending on different situations throughout life.

Informal speech is important for conversations with friends and family members and helps build emotional connections. On the other hand, formal speech is essential in workplaces, presentations, or when talking to people you don't know. Formal language is very important because it helps to make a good impression on people and communicate politely .

**CONCLUSION**

As an ESL or EAL student, speaking skills are the most important part of language learning. In fact, many language learners measure their success by how well they can speak the language. It would be safe to say that the most effective way to learn foreign languages is through interaction, a skill that can be honed to develop a true understanding of the language and culture of English-speaking countries .

But it's too easy to say that speaking up is scary and difficult. It's not as simple as we'd like it to be. Teachers should encourage students to speak as much as possible. They can make their lessons interesting by following the above strategies. It can be

through role-playing, group work or even projects. Only then, the student will gradually develop the ability to speak while being interested in games .

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