

Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) as a method of teaching English

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Abstract. *This paper analyzed communicative language teaching (CLT) is a modern language teaching approach that puts emphasis on teaching languages holistically, based on meaningful communication and interaction. In CLT, languages are learned not only as skills but also as social behavior, by using tasks that learners would also do in the real world. New kinds of activities, such as role plays, games, debates, and discussions, are used, along with more interactive social forms, where students are asked to share their opinions in pairs or groups. An approach to language instruction that prioritizes target language interaction as each the overarching goal moreover as an avenue for accomplishing that goal. This approach focuses primarily on the development of students' communicative competence in a meaningful cultural context.*

Key words: *aptitude, adequately, instructive, academics, curriculum, undeniable, scenario, promote, nourish, perpetually, indistinguishable, propensities, guidance, shocking feeling, exacerbate.*

INTRODUCTION

The main role of every language is to communicate. The communicative approach involve learning of English language naturally instead of recitation. The communicative competence has been taken for granted and has been widely accepted in acquiring English language, as the linguistic competence did not guarantee the ability of using English language to perform various language functions. It is hoped that bits of language learnt through various language functions may add up to the mastery of the usage of new language, which leads to communicative competence, has been belied.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The Bangalore project has adapted a 'communicational approach' wherein only a natural control rather than a pre-determined control of language is exercised. Learners will have no syllabus, but they will have 'tasks' to solve which are chosen and sequenced according to the teacher's intuition.

As mentioned above every method has its own advantages and disadvantages in the utilization of the approach to suit the learners to acquire English language and communication competence.

Communication is the interaction between two or more people. The key components of verbal communication are vocabulary, pronunciation and grammar. It serves as a vehicle for expressing ideas and concepts. It plays an important role in teaching and learning processes. The aspects of verbal communication are listening, speaking, reading and writing.

Informative Language Teaching (CLT) is a technique for educating English. The rule of CLT is that the English dialect is best learnt through the procedure of attempting to impart. However, English for particular reason (ESP) is a branch of English dialect educating (ELT). English for particular purposes infers dialect for particular purposes, particularly utilitarian purposes (Robinson, 1980). The point and reason decides the dialect required, the specific aptitudes required and the scope of capacities to be performed in the dialect for a particular territory or identified with the fields like, avionics, designing, law solution, tourism and so on. ESP alludes to the educating and learning of English for an instrumental reason, work or study related. The motivation behind ESP is to encourage the learner with the specific semantic abilities that are required for a specific branch of study or seek after a specific work. ESP is not for preliminaries it is confined upon the center capability of the English dialect that is been gained. The wanted objective of CLT and ESP in showing English is to accomplish 'open fitness' in the learners.

The fundamental part of each dialect is to impart. The open methodology include learning of English dialect actually rather than recitation. The informative skill has been underestimated and has been broadly acknowledged in securing English dialect, as the semantic capability did not ensure the capacity of utilizing English dialect to perform different dialect capacities. It is trusted that bits of dialect learnt through different dialect capacities may mean the authority of the use of new dialect, which prompts informative skill, has been misrepresented. As said by Leonard Newark "procurement can't be essentially addictive; complex bits of dialect are found out an entire piece at once." (Leonard Newark, 1969)

The Bangalore venture has adjusted a 'communicational methodology' wherein just a characteristic control instead of a pre-decided control of dialect is worked out. Learners will have no syllabus, yet they will have "errands" to understand which are picked and sequenced by instructor's instinct. (N.S. Raghu, 1980)

As specified over each strategy has its own particular favorable circumstances and detriments in the use of the way to deal with suit the learners to obtain English dialect and correspondence capability.

Correspondence is the cooperation between two or more individuals. The key parts of verbal correspondence are vocabulary, elocution and sentence structure. It serves as a vehicle for communicating thoughts and ideas. It assumes an essential part in educating and learning forms. The parts of verbal correspondence are tuning in, talking, perusing and composing.

The principle part of correspondence is tuning in. It is having a more noteworthy significance in correspondence. Listening is considered as a workmanship. The activity is performed with ears. It is evaluated that every day sixty percent of time is spent on listening of correspondence. Listening includes mindfulness, gathering and recognition. The part of audience is to get data, Decode and Interpret. Great Listening helps the collector of message to comprehend it and act in like manner. As Raymundo notice, "Genuine listening is that encountering of being completely comprehended by someone else. Genuine listening is significant comprehension, not only of words being said, but rather of the experience the importance behind the words"

Talking is a soonest and the normal structure to exchange data starting with one then onto the next. It is one of the vital parts of correspondence. Discourse assumes a noteworthy part in human life and the quickest method of correspondence. It is a type of sending message orally to an individual or gathering of individuals. It is the way to spreading the data with in portion of time. Speaker must have the complete learning about the idea and dialect that is comprehended by the audience. Talking ought to be clear and compelling to make the message straightforward and translate

Composing is a method for imparting a message for a reason. It uncovers the capacity of author to think obviously and compose successfully. Composing is one of the essential parts of correspondence. The reason for composing is to give data or to clarify an idea. The procedure of composing includes sending message through letters and images. Composed correspondence offers chance to control over the message. Composing requires charge over numerous aptitudes like dialect, style tone and so on Written specialized instruments incorporate an extensive variety of various structures, for example, notices, postings, reports, letters, presentations, resume and so on about composing Raymundo says that "Composition is a scaffold between the brain of the essayist and that of his peruse" — "correspondence"

Many students whom I observed in my research had their schooling and intermediate in regional medium where the students are getting very less opportunity to use English language to communicate and improve language competence. Though the rest of the students of the group studied in English medium schools for twelve years and studied English as the subject unable to use

the English language to express or communicate with others because of lack of confidence and feel embraced for their inability to communicate in English. These are some of the hindrances, which are affecting the students for the acquisition of English language.

With all the hindrances and constraints, the students need to gain knowledge in their related course through the technological books, periodicals, abstracts, reports and journals. They have to negotiate and comprehend the science related material or interpret the data and theories and study the latest developments of technology. The learners have to employ various strategies and acquire certain skills like Listening, speaking, reading, writing which supports the learner to analyze the data, to understand the main ideas or gist, to obtain a piece of information, to convey the information, to present the ideas, to discuss about a particular topic, to learn specific vocabulary.

Fries claims that a person could learn to communicate when he mastered a limited number of vocabulary items and features of arrangement that constitute the structure of the language. "This mastery of a foreign language" he says, "can be achieved by most adults, by means of a scientific approach with satisfactorily selected and organized materials, within approximately three months. In that brief time the learning adult will not become a fluent speaker for all occasions but he can have laid a good accurate foundation upon which to build, and the extension of his control of content vocabulary will then come rapidly and with increasing ease."

It is a well-known fact that every language consists of words and group words makes meaningful sentence. The first and foremost thing for a learner is to acquire linguistic competence to communicate. Therefore, the main target for the teachers who teach English is to help the learners to know the different types of vocabulary and its usage. Games to teach basics of grammar to the students through various structures.

In addition to the above mentioned methods of learning language. Teachers should focus the learners towards the individual as well as group activities to practice and use the acquired vocabulary and grammatical patterns according to the situation and the task assigned.

Pretends are the critical assignment that help the learners to enhance the essential practical English of the learners. In pretends, the learners will be relegated a nonexistent part to act and talk appropriately. In this sort of exercises instructors assume an indispensable part to teach and guide the understudies to utilize the proper dialect and perform to meet the circumstance.

Visuals Aids is an inventive strategy that educator practice to instruct dialect to the learners. It a procedure in which instructor disperses visual guides like photos of individuals, spots or things to the learners by making them into different

gatherings comprising six to eight learners. The learners will be given stipulated time to recall or concentrate the data applicable to the given guides. At that point, the learners need to talk about the visual guides that is relegated.

Through this action or strategy, the learner breaking down limit will be extended. Altogether, express the data the learner will attempt to utilize the fitting vocabulary important to the visual guide and sentence development and turn out with creative contemplations. It helps in learning dialect. The facilitator or the educator needs to propel the understudies to talk unreservedly.

Presently because of the overall developing patterns in English, instructors give more accentuation to informative approach instead of the address mode. Their fundamental objective is to make the understudies powerful communicators in English both inside and outside the classroom.

To accomplish this, they include the understudies to partake more in classroom exercises with the goal that they will obtain sufficient summon over talking abilities. To make this environment, instructors can direct gathering discourses, where understudies should talk just in English. Here, they can give their perspectives, thoughts and musings in English because of which they build up the propensity for talking smoothly in English as they do in their primary language.

Different sorts of examinations likewise help understudies to enhance their general mindfulness and comprehension about current undertakings. It gives a ton of degree for good creative energy and profound considerations. This kind of talks helps the understudies to listen to the perspectives of kindred understudies, which thus helps them to pick up learning and enhance the vocabulary too.

Talks about too assume an imperative part to enhance the talking capacity of the understudies both at school and at larger amount. Faces off regarding not just make the understudies to talk intensely and smoothly additionally help them to take one stand and be firm and steady on that. Alongside this point of preference of thinking, it gives understudies some experience to control their feelings without losing their temper. This likewise helps them to sort out their contemplations and thoughts particularly while talking.

The need of great importance for the learners is to meet the difficulties of present day rivalry in this world. Learning English is the assumes real part to face challenges. Keeping in mind the end goal to enhance dialect adapting as a matter of first importance, English ought not to be dealt with as a subject as it is to be utilized effectively as a part of interfacing with each other all through the world. By utilizing traditional strategies, most extreme part of class the reality of the situation will become obvious eventually squandered in activities and boring, managing punctuation and articulation, which takes away a substantial bit of class time. These techniques were for the most part used to create fundamental abilities

of dialect adapting, for example, Listening, Speaking, Reading, and Writing, however by taking after these strategies listening and talking aptitudes were dismissed as understudies cannot put their dialect practically speaking.

In the period of focused world, where most of the understudies are endeavoring GRE and TOEFL, great listening and talking aptitudes turn into an outright need.

Open methodology was completely dismissed by educators and learners which has turned into a worldwide interest where understudies should convey over the globe. Instructors ought to go about as facilitators, and ought to watch how well understudies arrange their contemplations while talking with their kindred individuals.

As dialect changes topographically because of persuasive varieties, the educator ought to find a way to instruct their understudy about impartial accent and their significance while correspondence. Clear articulation, not flawless elocution, is the objective.

Understudies are likewise now encouraged by programming to practice articulation through phonetics. To accomplish the objectives of dialect adapting today every school ought to be furnished with dialect lab, complex hardware like PCs, LCD Projectors.

Notwithstanding these, our staff too ought to redesign their insight, aptitudes and ought to obtain careful quality over their syllabus to meet the requests of globalization since English is seen as a key instructive interest in this world. In the event that furnished with the most recent dialect showing devices and with the backing of innovation, one can instruct the dialect adequately and rouse the understudies towards dialect learning.

Conclusion

In this study, we have a tendency to mentioned the problems of communicative ability, strategies of enhancing speech communication, motivation and ways that of overcoming the roadblock. it absolutely was vital to be told totally different views of Russian and foreign researchers on the matter of speaking skills of scholars.

So, “to outline strengths and we have a tendency to accesses of speaking ability of today's students in Russia and to demonstrate the chances of speaking skill sweetening of scholars learning English” was achieved as we established that the integrated use of contemporary techniques would possibly yield positive results and cause the advance of communicative ability. Learning English by victimization new strategies in education, traveling, and dealing abroad makes students willing to be told the language, develop their ability to talk fluently, and facilitate them overcome the roadblock.

The findings from this study additionally show that the most reason of poor speaking skills of Russian students is their disposition to speak thanks to several factors we will conclude that skyscraper must be a vital part of SLA. Therefore, the most suggestion is to beat the roadblock and build a powerful skyscraper. Solely then can it's potential for the coed to be a fluent speaker and to not be fearful of human action in any state of affairs.

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