

Bu borada o'qituvchilarga o'tkazgan seminar treninglarimizda ham batafsil ma'lumotlar yetkazib, tushuntirish ishlarini olib borganmiz. Natijada biz yaratgan elektron platforma ta'lim sifatini oshirishda, pedagog o'qituvchilarning yangi zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalaridan foydalanish samaradorligini oshirishga yordam berdi. Jahon miqyosida karantin tufayli ta'lim muassasalarida ta'lim jarayoni bir oz oqsagandek bo'ldi. Ushbu platformani masofaviy ta'limning eng yaxshi shakllaridan biri deya e'tirof etishimiz mumkin.

### **FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR**

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### **NEED FOR TEACHING SPEECH ACTS IN THE EFL CLASSROOM**

**Musaeva Zebokhon Muzaffarovna**

Senior Teacher of Uzbekistan State World languages University  
English Faculty, department of  
Methodology of Teaching English  
Tashkent, Uzbekistan

**Abstract.** *This article underscores the importance of integrating speech act instruction into English as a Foreign Language (EFL) curricula. It elucidates how teaching speech acts enhances learners' communicative competence, cultural awareness, pragmatic skills, social and emotional abilities, learner autonomy,*

*critical thinking, and problem-solving skills. By equipping students with the linguistic and pragmatic tools for effective communication, educators prepare them for navigating diverse linguistic and cultural landscapes confidently.*

**Keywords.** *Speech acts, English as a Foreign Language (EFL), communicative competence, cultural awareness, pragmatic skills, social and emotional abilities, learner autonomy, critical thinking.*

In the realm of English as a Foreign Language (EFL) instruction, teaching speech acts holds significant importance in fostering effective communication skills among learners. Speech acts refer to the actions performed through language, encompassing various functions such as requesting, apologizing, refusing, complimenting, and expressing gratitude. By integrating speech act instruction into the EFL curriculum, educators can empower students with the linguistic and pragmatic tools necessary to navigate real-life communication scenarios confidently and appropriately.

One of the primary reasons for teaching speech acts in the EFL classroom is to bridge the gap between linguistic competence and communicative competence. While learners may possess a strong grasp of grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation, they may struggle to apply these language skills effectively in social interactions. Understanding how to perform speech acts enables students to convey their intentions, express themselves clearly, and interpret the communicative intentions of others, thus enhancing their overall communicative competence.

Moreover, teaching speech acts facilitates cultural awareness and sensitivity. Different languages and cultures may employ distinct speech act conventions, norms, and expectations. By exposing students to a variety of speech acts across different cultural contexts, educators can help learners recognize and appreciate cultural differences in communication styles. This fosters intercultural competence and prepares students for meaningful interactions in diverse linguistic and cultural environments.

Furthermore, instruction in speech acts cultivates pragmatic competence, which is essential for successful communication in real-world settings. Pragmatic

competence encompasses the ability to use language appropriately in different social contexts, taking into account factors such as social roles, power dynamics, and situational variables. Through guided practice and explicit instruction, students learn how to adjust their language use according to the social norms and expectations governing various speech acts.

Teaching speech acts also enhances students' social and emotional skills. Many speech acts involve expressing emotions, building relationships, and managing social interactions effectively. For example, learning how to apologize sincerely or express gratitude authentically fosters empathy, interpersonal sensitivity, and conflict resolution skills. By engaging in role-plays, simulations, and authentic communication tasks, students develop the social and emotional competencies necessary for successful interpersonal relationships and collaboration.

Additionally, integrating speech act instruction into the EFL curriculum promotes learner autonomy and agency. As students become proficient in performing speech acts, they gain confidence in their ability to navigate communication challenges autonomously. They become more self-aware communicators, capable of assessing communicative contexts, selecting appropriate language strategies, and achieving their communicative goals effectively. This sense of empowerment motivates students to actively engage in language learning and take ownership of their linguistic development. Analyzing and interpreting speech acts require learners to consider context, social cues, and implicit meanings, fostering cognitive flexibility and analytical reasoning. By grappling with the complexities of language use in authentic communication situations, students sharpen their cognitive skills and become more adept communicators.

However, the absence or misinterpretation of speech acts can lead to pragmatic failure, resulting in misunderstandings, confusion, and breakdowns in communication. For instance, a learner who fails to recognize the appropriate speech act in a given context may inadvertently offend or alienate others.

By explicitly teaching speech acts, educators can help prevent pragmatic failures and equip students with the skills to navigate communication challenges effectively. Furthermore, instruction in speech acts cultivates pragmatic competence, which is essential for successful communication in real-world settings. Pragmatic competence encompasses the ability to use language appropriately in different social contexts, taking into account factors such as social roles, power dynamics, and situational variables. Through guided practice and explicit instruction, students learn how to adjust their language use according to the social norms and expectations governing various speech acts.

In conclusion, teaching speech acts in the EFL classroom is essential for developing students' communicative competence, cultural awareness, pragmatic skills, social and emotional abilities, learner autonomy, critical thinking, and problem-solving skills. By providing learners with the linguistic and pragmatic tools necessary for successful communication, educators empower them to navigate diverse linguistic and cultural landscapes with confidence and proficiency. As such, speech act instruction constitutes a fundamental component of effective EFL pedagogy, enriching students' language learning experiences and preparing them for real-world communication encounters.

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