

LANGUAGE SKILLS AND LITERARY STANDARDS IN SPEECH DEVELOPMENT

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.8432709>

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Abstract

Language and literacy skills can develop in any language, and for the most part, they develop first in the child's home language. Supporting development of the home language helps prepare young children for learning English. Head Start and Early Head Start programs must promote language and literacy goals for all children that are age, culturally, and linguistically appropriate and responsive. However, children who are dual language learners (DLLs) need intentional support to develop their home language as well as acquire English. For example, this may include creating environments that include their home language and culture; planning and organizing thematic instruction; and supporting them through transitions.

Key words

teaching practices, the effective teaching practices, language development, skills of language.

Introduction. The effective teaching practices that follow are grouped in three categories: Interactions, Environment, and Individualization. Examples of ways to support goals for children are provided by sub-domain. It is likely, however, that these practices will also support goals for children in additional domains and sub-domains. This is the nature of teaching and learning in the early years. Teaching practices in home visiting are the ways that home visitors work with families to provide experiences that support their child's development and learning, engage in responsive interactions, and use the home as the learning environment. Language is the ability to both use and understand spoken words or signs. It is all about ideas passing from one person to another. Literacy is the ability to use and understand written words or other symbols in order to communicate. Language and literacy learning begin prenatally. A solid foundation in oral language development in the early years before a child enters school will promote success in reading and writing in the future. Young children who have rich language and literacy experiences are more likely to be successful in learning to read independently. Proper speech and language skills give children the ability to understand others. When we learn that

others have feelings and needs, just as we do, it helps us develop empathy and compassion. Generally, this understanding brings about significant emotional and behavioral developments. What Are Language Skills? Language skills are the abilities that enable you to express your thoughts coherently and communicate with others. These skills provide structure and relevance to the information you wish to convey to the recipient. The four skills of language (also known as the four skills of language learning) are a set of four capabilities that allow an individual to comprehend and produce spoken language for proper and effective interpersonal communication. These skills are Listening, Speaking, Reading, and Writing. The external factors include the environment, stimulation from family, and customs or habits, while the internal factors are maternal health during pregnancy and parental genes. Language is a means to express and receive information in specific ways. There are five types of factors that affect the language learning process: cognitive, affective, personal, environmental, and cultural. All of these factors affect language learning in different ways. Cognitive factors have to do with how your mind helps you learn a new language. Language development supports many other aspects of development, like cognitive, social and literacy development. Language development starts with sounds and gestures, then words and sentences. You can support language development by talking a lot with your child, and responding when your child communicates. Speech and language is an essential part of any child's development. Language development impacts your child's social interactions, behavior and academic skills.



Figure1. Integrating content and language standards

The three science standards expected students to design an investigation. The unit was about forces, so students were required to design an experiment that

tested a hypothesis about force. For example, students created a paper helicopter. Some students changed the length of the wings while others altered the material of the helicopter to see how that would impact the flight time. In both English and science class, we focused on the language standard of organizing information and using cohesive devices. To begin with, I taught them procedural language such as “first, then, after that, finally” because they needed it to describe the steps of their experiment in the “method” section. We also deconstructed the parts of the lab report (research question, hypothesis, raw data, data analysis, conclusion) using a process called Split Screen. Students explored which of these elements of the lab report would be appropriate at the beginning, which ones were best suited for the middle, and which one was best placed at the end of the lab report. This allowed them to develop the skill of organization using very specific language and phrases. This unit also empowered students to develop writing skills and exemplified in-context instruction of language and content. They learned how to use specific cohesive devices, which they can use in other situations. They also practiced communicating in an academic register: the language of science. Both of these case studies demonstrate how we connected content and language standards together to deliver meaningful instruction.

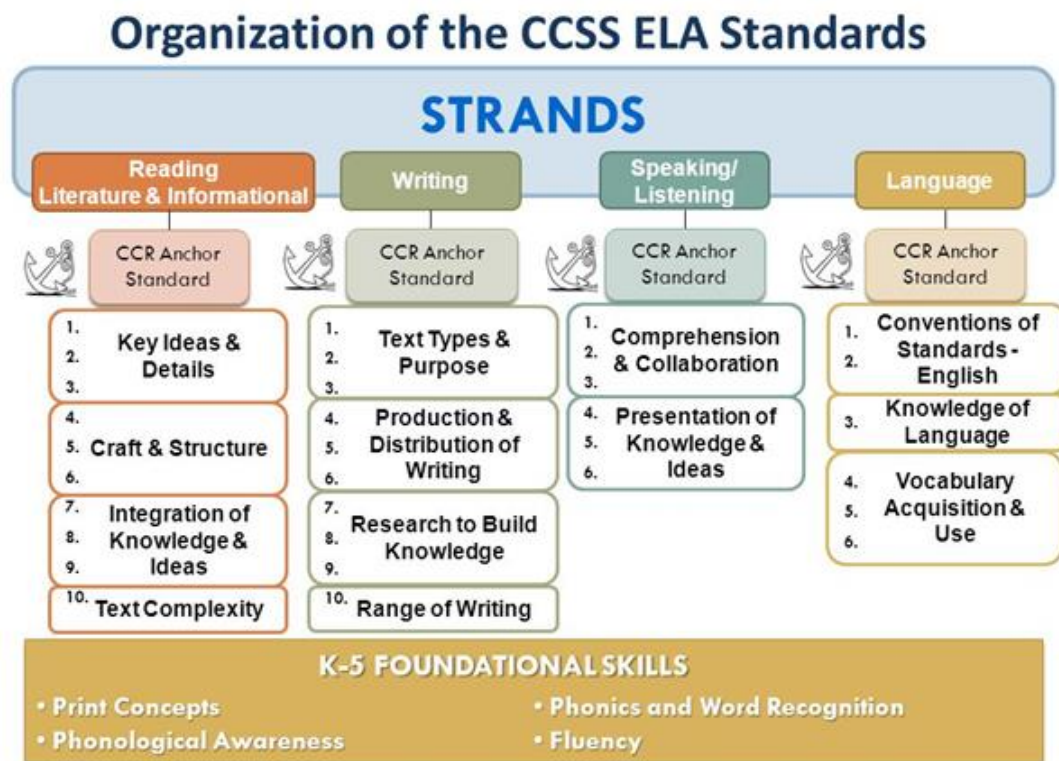


Figure 2. Structure of the standards

Through this process, we are explicitly valuing both content knowledge and language skills. It will also help you avoid irrelevant or inappropriate content that might confuse or offend your listeners. For example, if your purpose is to inform, you should focus on facts, evidence, and examples. If your purpose is to persuade, you should appeal to emotions, values, and beliefs. Another essential rule of public speaking etiquette is to know your audience and tailor your speech accordingly. You should research your audience's background, interests, expectations, and needs before you design your speech. You should also adapt your speech to the context, occasion, and setting of your presentation. For example, if you are speaking to a professional audience, you should use formal language, avoid jargon, and cite credible sources. If you are speaking to a casual audience, you should use conversational language, humor, and stories. Respecting your time limit is a sign of professionalism and courtesy. Additionally, this kind of planning naturally builds in opportunities for the language specialist to scaffold content and guide the ELs' accurate communication of content knowledge and conceptual understanding.

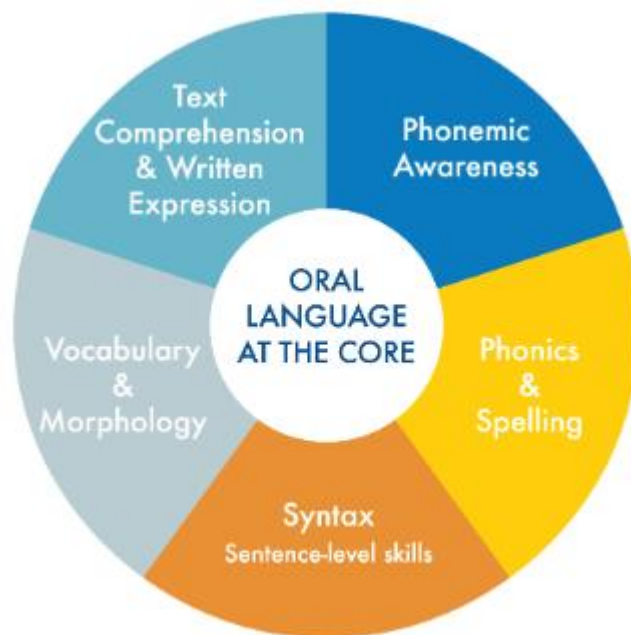


Figure 3. Parts of the oral language at the core

One of the best ways to improve your public speaking skills is to seek and accept feedback. You should ask for feedback from your audience, your host, your peers, or your mentors. You should listen to their comments, suggestions, and criticisms with an open mind and a positive attitude. You should identify your strengths and weaknesses and work on them for your next speech. You should also give feedback to others who speak in public and share your insights and experiences. Always greet people with a smile and a hello. If you're not sure what

to say, a simple “Hello, how are you?” will suffice. When meeting someone for the first time, it is also important to introduce yourself and make eye contact while shaking hands. Be clear and concise when communicating with others. Public speaking is a valuable skill that can help you communicate effectively, persuade others, and boost your confidence. However, it also comes with certain etiquette rules that you should follow to respect your audience, your hosts, and yourself.

Conclusion, we discussed some of the most important public speaking etiquette rules and how to apply them in different situations. Professional etiquette is about presenting yourself with polish and professionalism that demonstrates you can be trusted and taken seriously.

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