

"MUSIC AS A MAIN TOOL IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPEAKING SKILLS"

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Annotation: Music has proven to be an invaluable tool in enhancing various aspects of language learning, particularly in the development of speaking skills. This article explores the significance of incorporating music into language lessons as a central strategy for improving pronunciation, fluency, and overall speaking confidence. By using music-based activities such as singing, rhythmic exercises, and role-playing, language learners can practice and internalize the natural rhythm and intonation of the language. These activities not only help in mastering pronunciation but also encourage fluidity in conversation and increase learners' self-assurance when speaking. Through cognitive and emotional engagement, music fosters a deeper connection to the language, aiding in memory retention and vocabulary acquisition. Additionally, music-based tasks can improve both receptive (listening and comprehension) and productive (speaking) language skills, making language learning a more dynamic and enjoyable process. This article emphasizes the effectiveness of music in language teaching and offers practical strategies for teachers to integrate musical elements into their curriculum to create a motivating, effective, and engaging learning environment.

Аннотация: Музыка зарекомендовала себя как незаменимый инструмент в улучшении различных аспектов изучения языка, особенно в развитии разговорных навыков. В данной статье рассматривается важность интеграции музыки в языковые уроки как основной стратегии для улучшения произношения, беглости речи и общей уверенности учащихся. Используя музыкальные активности, такие как пение, ритмические упражнения и ролевые игры, учащиеся могут практиковать и усваивать естественный ритм и интонацию языка. Эти занятия помогают не только освоить произношение, но и развить беглость речи, а также повысить уверенность в общении. Через когнитивное и эмоциональное вовлечение музыка способствует более глубокому восприятию

языка, улучшая запоминание и освоение лексики. Задания на основе музыки развивают как рецептивные (слушание и восприятие), так и продуктивные (разговорные) языковые навыки, делая процесс обучения языку более динамичным и увлекательным. В статье подчеркивается эффективность музыки в преподавании языков и предлагаются практические стратегии для учителей по интеграции музыкальных элементов в их программу, создавая мотивирующую, эффективную и увлекательную образовательную среду.

Anotatsiya: Musiqa til o'rganish jarayonida, ayniqsa, nutq ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishda juda samarali vosita sifatida tanilgan. Ushbu maqola musiqaning til darslarida asosiy vosita sifatida qo'llanilishining ahamiyatini, talaffuzni, nutqning ravonligini va umumiy ishonchni qanday yaxshilashga yordam berishini tahlil qiladi. Musiqaga asoslangan faoliyatlar, masalan, qo'shiq aytish, ritmik mashqlar va ro'l o'ynash, til o'rganuvchilariga tilning tabiiy ritmini va intonatsiyasini o'rganish va ichkilashtirish imkonini beradi. Ushbu faoliyatlar talaffuzni o'rganishda yordam beradi, shuningdek, nutqning ravonligini rivojlantiradi va o'quvchilarning nutqda ishonchini oshiradi. Kognitiv va emotsional yondashuv orqali musiqa tilga chuqurroq bog'lanishni ta'minlaydi, bu esa lug'at boyligini o'rganish va xotirada saqlashni yaxshilaydi. Musiqaga asoslangan mashqlar, shuningdek, qabul qiluvchi (eshitish va tushunish) va mahsuldor (nutq) til ko'nikmalarini rivojlantiradi, bu esa til o'rganishni yanada dinamik va qiziqarli jarayonga aylantiradi. Maqolada musiqaning til o'qitishdagi samaradorligi ta'kidlanib, o'qituvchilarga musiqa elementlarini o'z dars dasturlariga samarali ravishda kiritish bo'yicha amaliy strategiyalar taklif etiladi, bu esa ta'lim jarayonini motivatsion, samarali va qiziqarli qilishga yordam beradi.

Key Words: Music-based speaking activities, speaking skills development, pronunciation practice, fluency improvement, music in language teaching, integrated language skills, cognitive benefits of music, emotional engagement in language learning, vocabulary acquisition, role play, listening and comprehension skills, motivation in language learning, teaching strategies with music

Kalit so'zlar: Musiqaga asoslangan nutq faoliyati, nutq ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish, talaffuzni o'rganish, nutqning ravonligini oshirish, til o'qitishda musiqa, til ko'nikmalarining integratsiyasi, musiqaning kognitiv foydalari, til o'rganishda emotsional yondashuv, so'z boyligini o'rganish, ro'l o'ynash, eshitish va tushunish ko'nikmalari, til o'rganishga motivatsiya, musiqa bilan o'qitish strategiyalari

Ключевые слова: Музыкальная деятельность для разговорных навыков, развитие разговорных навыков, практика произношения, улучшение беглости речи, музыка в обучении языкам, интеграция языковых навыков, когнитивные преимущества музыки, эмоциональное вовлечение в обучение языкам, освоение лексики, ролевые игры, навыки восприятия и понимания, мотивация в изучении языка, стратегии преподавания с музыкой

Introduction

Integrating music into language learning has become an innovative and effective strategy for improving speaking skills, especially for language learners at different proficiency levels. As a universal form of expression, music can improve pronunciation, fluency and overall confidence. By engaging both cognitive and emotional aspects of learning, music provides learners with an engaging and dynamic platform to internalize language structures and practice speaking in real-life settings. This article examines the significant role of music in language teaching with a focus on speaking skills, and provides insights into how music activities can be used to support both receptive (listening and comprehension) and productive (speaking) skills.

Theoretical Background: Language Learning and Speaking Skills

Language learning encompasses several core competencies, with speaking being one of the most challenging skills to develop. Speaking requires learners to use their knowledge of vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation spontaneously and in real-time conversation. For learners at the B1 proficiency level, these challenges are often amplified as they move from basic language skills to more complex communicative abilities. Therefore, methods of improving fluency and pronunciation while reducing anxiety and building confidence are of paramount importance. Traditional language teaching methods that focus on single components such as grammar and vocabulary often fail to mimic the authentic communication scenarios that learners encounter. However, activities set to music bridge this gap by giving learners the opportunity to practice speaking in a contextualized and engaging environment.

Key Concepts: How Music Enhances Speaking Skills

Music-Based Speaking Activities

Speech activities using music are an essential tool for developing language skills. These activities include singing, rhythmic exercises, listening to songs and text-based role-plays. These activities help students work on pronunciation, stress and intonation by mimicking the natural rhythm of language. Students become familiar with the different sounds and language structures embedded in songs and musical rhythms, increasing their ability to speak fluently and accurately.

Pronunciation: Songs help students practice individual sounds, accents, and intonation, all of which are necessary for clear and accurate communication. Music helps students hear and internalize the natural flow of language, improving their ability to pronounce words correctly and speak with appropriate intonation. **Improving fluency:** Repeating words, singing, and participating in musical activities helps improve the speed and rhythm of speech. These exercises help students to better navigate the flow of language, promoting smoother and more fluent communication.

Vocabulary Acquisition: Music gives learners the opportunity to familiarize themselves with new vocabulary in context. Songs often contain informal and colloquial expressions that learners may not encounter in traditional textbooks, which expands their vocabulary and makes them more versatile speakers.

Cognitive Benefits of Music in Language Learning

Research on music and cognitive development shows that music has many benefits for learners. The rhythmic and melodic elements of music enhance the brain's ability to process and memorize linguistic information. Here are the main cognitive benefits of integrating music into language learning

Memory strengthening: Music helps memorize vocabulary and grammatical structures through repetition and rhythm. The engaging nature of songs ensures that information is encoded in long-term memory, which aids memorization and recall.

Increased attention: Music attracts attention and helps to focus, which is very important when learning a language. Songs, especially repetitive songs, help learners stay focused and memorize information more effectively. Increased cognitive load: Learning a language through music requires cognitive flexibility because it combines listening, speaking, and emotional engagement. This multitasking increases students' cognitive load, resulting in more effective learning.

Emotional Engagement in Language Learning Through Music

Emotions play a crucial role in language acquisition, and music has the unique ability to engage learners emotionally. When learners enjoy the process, they are more motivated to participate, experiment with language, and speak with confidence. Emotional engagement fosters a positive relationship with language, which makes learners feel comfortable and less anxious when speaking.

Motivation in language learning: Music stimulates motivation by creating a fun and relaxed atmosphere in the classroom. It encourages students to take risks, experiment with new words, and speak more fluently without fear of making a mistake. Songs can evoke emotions, which in turn promotes better memorization of the language.

Building self-confidence: Singing and playing music in the classroom reduces anxiety by creating a non-threatening atmosphere. Students are less worried about making mistakes in pronunciation and intonation, allowing them to focus on fluency and communication.

Role play and creative writing in music classes

Role-playing and creative writing are two effective activities that can be integrated with music to develop speaking skills. These activities provide students with opportunities to practice spoken language in a dynamic context, allowing them to experiment with different speech patterns, tones, and vocabulary.

Role Play: Students can act out scenes or dialogues inspired by the lyrics of a song. This exercise not only improves pronunciation and fluency, but also enhances students' ability to respond spontaneously by imitating a real-life conversation.

Creative Writing: Writing new lyrics, continuing an unfinished song, or creating dialogues based on song themes allows students to express their creativity while practicing their language skills. This helps to reinforce vocabulary and grammatical structures while developing their speaking ability.

Difficulties using music to learn a language

Despite its many advantages, using music as a tool for developing conversational skills comes with a number of difficulties. One of the problems is choosing songs that match the students' level of education, as overly complex lyrics can make it difficult to understand. In addition, cultural differences in musical preferences can affect student engagement, and it can be difficult to choose songs that resonate with all students. However, these difficulties can be overcome by thinking through the planning and adapting classes according to the interests and needs of students. Teachers can choose a variety of songs, use clear and simple lyrics, and ensure that classes are focused and consistent with the overall goals of language learning.

Conclusion

Music is an invaluable tool in developing conversational skills among language learners, especially at the B1 language proficiency level. By incorporating music-based activities into language lessons, teachers can create an engaging, interactive, and motivating learning environment. Music helps students improve pronunciation, fluency, and vocabulary while strengthening their emotional connection to language. In addition, the cognitive benefits of music, such as improved memory and attention, make it an effective strategy for reinforcing language acquisition. Through role-playing, creative writing, and rhythm-based exercises, students can have fun and effectively develop their conversational abilities. As foreign language teachers continue to learn new techniques, the inclusion of music in the curriculum provides an excellent opportunity to improve language learning outcomes.

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