

*Abstract: Speaking is the productive skill in the oral mode. It is more complicated than it seems at first and involves producing and receiving and processing information. Interactive speaking situations include face-to-face conversations and telephone calls, in which we are alternately listening and speaking, and in which we have a chance to ask for clarification, repetition etc. Its form and meaning are dependent on the context in which it occurs, including the participants themselves, their collective experiences, the physical environment, and the purposes for speaking. It is often spontaneous, open-ended, and evolving. However, speech is not always unpredictable. Speaking requires that learners not only know how to produce specific points of language (linguistic competence), but also that they understand when, why, and in what ways to produce language (sociolinguistic competence). Dialogues and conversations are the most obvious and most often used speaking activities in language classrooms, and yet a teacher can select activities from a variety of tasks: role plays, debates, interviews, extended monologues, etc. It is very important that the learners develop speaking strategies: minimal responses, often idiomatic phrases that conversation participants use to indicate understanding, agreement, doubt, and other responses to what another speaker is saying.*