University of Batna 2

Department of English Language and Literature

ORAL   EXPRESSION

Second Semester Courses

Aims and Requirements of the Designed Speaking Activities

Aim:

To get students to use the target language for interaction in a realistic and meaningful way.

Requirements:

Accuracy: which is about the extent to which a learner output matches an external standard.

Fluency: it considers the language production in real time without undue hesitation and pausing.

Complexity: restructuring language into a more complex forms

Course 1

Expressing Agreement and Disagreement in a Discussion

The course aim

To develop the students speaking skills through promoting their confidence to show agreement and disagreement during discussions.

Agreeing and Disagreeing

Useful language

Agreeing: *Yes.*

Yes, that's right.

Yes , that's true.

Yes, you're quite / absolutely right

Yes ,I agree.

That's a good point.

That's what I think.

Absolutely.

Partly agreeing: *yes ,OK, but...*

I see what you mean , but...

I take your point , but...

I accept that, but...

That may be true , but...

Expressing doubt/ weak disagreement

I'm not sure about that.

Is there any evidence for that?

Disagreeing: But...

But surely...

But don't you think...?

But you cannot really mean...

But there is no evidence for that.

But that goes against...

But what about...?

I don't (really) agree (with you /that...).

I don't think that's right/ true.

I don't see how you can say …

Activities

After being introduced to a variety of lexical phrases employed in agreement/ disagreement, you are asked to do the following:

<u>Activity One</u>

This activity will focus on arguments between people of similar status. It creates the opportunity to show and discuss how culture and status may affect the decision to express disagreement; the extent to which the latter is expressed in addition to the language use for one s view expression.

- You are asked to discuss in groups what you would do if the following people were expressing an opinion with which they totally disagreed

  _ your teacher.

  _your boss.

  _your parents.

  _your friend

- Prepare a model dialogue to illustrate the situation.

<u>Activity Two</u>

- Using the target language presented before to express agreement and disagreement, and being based on the following list of topics, choose one main topic and try to create a dialogue for performance with a partner.

  1. Cloning human being.
  2. Smoking.
  3. Using Facebook for social reasons.
  4. Fathers should /shouldn't do more to take care of their children.
  5. Women shouldn't have the same rights as men.
  6. Working women are good mothers.

Course Two

Oral Presentations

An oral presentation is the process of expressing information or ideas verbally from one individual or group to another. It could be either formal or informal. In addition to classroom lectures, oral presentations are considered among the most formal types of oral communication.

Elements of the course

1. Steps for preparing effective oral presentations
2. Kinds of oral presentations.
3. Ways of delivering the oral message.
4. Strategies for using an effective oral delivery.

Steps for preparing effective oral presentations

 In an oral presentation context, as a learner, you must know your audience so that you can convey your message clearly and easily. You must have an idea about the size of the audience, age, interest, hobbies, occupations… to make a solid presentation.

1- Select the main idea for your message ;the oral presentation main theme and idea should be identified first. As a speaker ,you have to state the main purpose of your talk, gather additional information or illustrations which will help and support your idea, and write your main points in one page.

2- Research the topic; to strengthen your idea, you have to gather all the needed information of your central theme. You need to collect more facts, ideas, and data related to your topic.

3- Organize the data; once the data collection process is realized, information should be organized in a proper format and a clear plan should be fixed.

4- Create visual aids; visual aids are very powerful to enhance the effectiveness of your presentation. Words and images presented in different formats can appeal directly to your audience imagination, adding power to your spoken words. Visual aids can be used throughout the presentation from the introduction to the conclusion, but at the same time; it is better to restrict their use to key moments in your presentation because the over use can be misleading.

   -When to use them

- Introduction.
- Display the title of your presentation.
- Spot or put focus on some technical terms or key words.
- Main ides and points.
- Highlight new points with an appropriate image.
- Using clearly displayed data to support some statistical data.

Tips to follow

a. Your presentation shouldn't be too long nor too short.
b. Short talks may range from 1 to 10 mn in length.
c. Longer statements may vary 10 mn to one hour.
d. The longer the presentation, the higher is the risk of losing the audience attention.
e. Make sure to convey your main message first (priority).

Ways of delivering the oral message

a. **Extemporaneous**

This method is preferred by both speakers and listeners. It allows speakers to use notes or an outline instead. In classroom oral presentations, students should opt for the latter whenever possible. It permits more eye contact with the audience and enables the speaker to establish rapport.

b. **Reading**

Major presenters who dislike making mistakes read from a manuscript. This latter in almost all cases creates a kind of boredom for the audience.

c. **Memorization**

Some speakers tend to memorize all the data. In this method , the speaker risks to forget the material.

d. **Impromptu**

An impromptu speech is a talk that you give on the spot with no previous preparation. This method of presentation asks for professionalism at all levels.

Finally, to have an effective oral delivery, you should give importance to other necessary elements:

   a) pitch, rate, volume, and pronunciation.
   b) Posture: is basically how to sit and communicate with something.
   c) Gestures.
   d) Movements.
   e) Taking few steps in presentation helps hold attention.

f) Move to grab the listener's attention and get rid of nervousness.

g) Facial expressions.

h) non verbal signals can increase trust, clarity and add interest to your presentation when yielded properly.

i) You have to learn how to become more sensitive to body language and non verbal cues and this will make of you the best presenter you can be.

Common structure of oral presentations

1) **Greeting**

   -Good morning/ Hi/ Hello everyone.

2) **Introduce yourself**

   -I would like to introduce myself. My name is …

3) **Introducing the group members**
   - **Let me introduce…**

4) **Stating the purpose / objective**
   - **The main objective of this presentation it to …**

5) **Presenting your topic**
   - **Let's start with …**
   - **I'll begin by …**
   - **As you can see from the slide…**

6) **Summarizing / concluding**
   - **To sum up…**
   - **In conclusion…**
   - **To end the presentation…**

7) **Inviting questions**
   - **Do you have any questions?**
   - **Is there anything that you would like me to clarify / explain further?**

8) **To thank the audience**
   - **I would like to thank the audience**

- **Thanks to all of you for ...**

An oral presentation is, perhaps, the one mode of communication that has proved being relevant through every technological innovation.

Practice 1: in a group of three students, choose -1- topic of interest and prepare its oral presentation.

Practice 2: watch this video . What do you think of the presentation?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SojAr3DdxrA –bad speech example.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KgObza4ek1U- - bad presentation.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y1qDNTG9lg0 – effective presentations bad example.

Practice 3: watch this video

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V8eLdbKXGzk

-Identify 5 features of a good presentation and 5 features of a bad presentation.