TALK FOR WRITING IN ENHANCING WRITING SKILLS

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Annotation: in this article it is illustrated that talk for writing (TfW) integrates oral language development with writing practice to enhance students' writing skills. It involves stages such as imitation, innovation, and independent application, emphasizing language pattern internalization and creative expression.

Keywords: talk for writing, oral language, imitation, innovation, independent application, creativity, language patterns, writing skills.

Introduction

Talk for Writing is an educational approach designed to improve writing skills through a structured sequence of activities that combine oral and written expression. Developed by Pie Corbett, it focuses on fostering a deep understanding of language use and structure before students embark on independent writing tasks. Admittedly, learning to write is a stumbling block in learning foreign languages. This is one of the most difficult skills to learn. Everyone is familiar with the saying " we hear Liverpool, we write Manchester". It did not appear, of course, by chance - in the English language many words are written completely differently from how they are pronounced, and, of course, remembering the spelling of all words is a task of increased complexity;

⬦ English has completely different punctuation rules than Russian - and this also causes difficulties;

⬦ Additionally, in any language, it is much more difficult to correctly express your thoughts in writing than in words. What can we say if you need to express your thoughts in English!

How to get this ability successfully The boys start by listening, developing their language skills, speaking, reading, and only then moving on to writing. Violation of this sequence inevitably leads to the child having difficulties in learning the language in the future.

Moreover, writing skills need to be developed gradually, starting from simple copying (for many, even already adult children, this skill is surprisingly not developed) and then gradually complicate the task, striving in the future for a high level of writing skills, for example, writing an essay. It is also important to note that writing skills (like reading 📖 skills) are not necessary (and even undesirable) to begin to develop with learning the alphabet.

The fact is that in the English alphabet the letters are pronounced completely differently from how they are written, and studying and memorizing them is pointless when learning to write and read, because the alphabet is needed only so that the child can spell the word.

HOW TO FORM THE SKILL OF COMPETENT WRITING

✤ First of all, follow the principle "everything has its time" and start with the simplest tasks, which will be as effective as possible. The child will learn to copy words with the help of various outdoor games.

✤ Then the child tries to compose simple sentences in English, gradually complicating and lengthening them.

✤ Subsequently, the child learns to combine these sentences into a coherent text - for example, children write a summary of the stories they read.

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✤ In the future, the child is already required to create his own text; at high levels of language proficiency, he should already write with a specific purpose (describe, argue, convince, tell, and so on).

✤ Of course, developing writing skills is impossible without dictations. The children first study words, practice their spelling, and only then make sentences with them.

At each stage of education, learners obtain a certain amount of vocabulary that they must use when writing. Each learner can successfully write vocabulary dictations every week thanks to the fact that teachers in the classroom remember words both in oral speech and in writing during various games and tasks. This approach results students receiving high scores in the writing section of international exams.

There are several reasons for this:

Stages of Talk for Writing:

1. Imitation Stage:

   - Description: Students begin by closely studying and orally rehearsing high-quality texts.

   - Purpose: This stage helps students internalize language patterns, vocabulary use, and stylistic elements of different genres.

   - Activities: Repeated reading, choral speaking, and breaking down sentences to understand sentence structure and literary devices.

2. Innovation Stage:

   - Description: After mastering the text through imitation, students innovate by making changes to the original text.

   - Purpose: Encourages creativity and application of learned language skills in new contexts.

   - Activities: Changing characters, settings, or outcomes while maintaining the structural integrity of the genre.

3. Independent Application:

   - Description: Finally, students apply what they have learned independently by creating their own pieces of writing.

   - Purpose: Allows students to consolidate their understanding and practice writing with confidence.

   - Activities: Writing their own stories, reports, or narratives using the skills and techniques learned during the imitation and innovation stages.

Benefits of Talk for Writing:

- Enhanced Language Skills: By focusing on both oral and written language, Talk for Writing improves vocabulary use, sentence structure, and overall writing quality.

- Confidence Building: Through repeated practice and structured stages, students gain confidence in their writing abilities.

- Creativity: The innovation stage encourages students to think creatively and adapt learned skills to create original pieces of writing.

- Critical Thinking: Analyzing and adapting texts during the imitation and innovation stages fosters critical thinking about language choices and narrative construction.

In essence, Talk for Writing transforms the writing process into a dynamic, interactive experience that engages students in all aspects of language development. It's not just about writing—it's about understanding, internalizing, and ultimately mastering the art of effective communication through written expression.

Conclusion

Talk for Writing is a powerful tool for enhancing writing skills by integrating oral language development with structured writing practice. By internalizing language patterns, fostering creativity, and promoting independent application, this approach not only improves writing proficiency but also nurtures confidence and critical thinking among students. As educators continue to implement Talk for Writing in classrooms, they empower students to become proficient and expressive writers who can effectively communicate through written language.

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