الآية

قال تعالي:

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

(اللَّهُ نُورُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ ۚ مَثَلُ نُورِهِ كَمِشْكَاةٍ فِيهَا مِصْبَاحٌ ۖ الْمِصْبَاحُ فِي زُجَاجَةٍ ۖ الزُّجَاجَةُ كَأَنَّهَا كَوْكَبٌ دُرِّيٌّ يُوقَدُ مِنْ شَجَرَةٍ مُبَارَكَةٍ زَيْتُونَةٍ لَا شَرْقِيَّةٍ وَلَا غَرْبِيَّةٍ يَكَادُ زَيْتُهَا يُضِيءُ وَلَوْ لَمْ تَمْسَسْهُ نَارٌ ۚ نُورٌ عَلَىٰ نُورٍ ۗ يَهْدِي اللَّهُ لِنُورِهِ مَنْ يَشَاءُ ۚ وَيَضْرِبُ اللَّهُ الْأَمْثَالَ لِلنَّاسِ ۗ وَاللَّهُ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عَلِيمٌ)

صدق الله العظيم

سورة النور، الآية (35)

Dedication

I dedicate this study

To the soul of my Father

To my lovely mother

To my loving and caring wife

To my dear Sisters, Brothers, and my lovely daughter

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I would like to thank Sudan University of Science and Technology for providing me this chance to conduct this study. Then, I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to my supervisor, Dr. Mohamoud Ali Ahmed ,at Sudan University of Science and Technology, for his endless patience ,guidance, valuable comments and advice, without which this study would not have been accomplished.

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Abstract

This study aimed at investigating the problems that undergraduates encounter in oral communicative competence. The study focused on fourth year students at Sudan University of Science and Technology. The study adopted mixed method. The SPSS program was used to analyze the data that had been collected through questionnaire and tests. The data analysis was presented in percentage forms. Also the results of Chi-square were included. The study concluded that undergraduate students use communication strategies to overcome linguistic hurdles and Communicative strategies play an important role in second language learning.. The study recommended that Students' communicative competence should be developed through the introduction of the right type of syllabus and well trained tutors who are capable of doing that and Communication strategies can be introduced and taught to undergraduate students. Students should be trained and encouraged to use them. And having Knowledge of lexical relations is an essential element in the development of learner's lexical competence. The study suggested carrying out a similar study on using idioms in communication.

Abstract

(Arabic Version)

هدفت هذه الدراسة لتقصى المشاكل التي تواجه طلاب التربية قسم اللغة الإنجليزية في التواصل الشفهي. حيث ركزت الدراسة على طلاب التربية، تخصص اللغة الإنجليزية المستوى الرابع بجامعة السودان للعلوم والتكنولوجيا. حيث استخدم الدارس المنهج الوصفي التجريبي. ومن ثم خضعت البيانات المتحصل عليها عن طريق الملاحظة والإستبانة لتحليل إحصائي دقيق باستعمال برنامج الحزم الإحصائية للعلوم الاجتماعية . حيث وضعت البيانات في شكل نسب مئوية . خلصت الدراسة إلى أن طلاب اللغة الإنجليزية يستطيعون استخدام الاستراتيجيات لكي يتجنبوا المشاكل اللغوية، و هذه الاستراتيجيات تلعب دوراً مهمًا في تعلم اللغة الانجليزية. أوصت الدراسة بأن الكفاءة الشفوية لابد ان تتطور من خلال تقديم المناهج الجيدة ولابد من حث الطلاب وتشجيعهم في استخدامها . كما اقترحت الدراسة إجراء دراسة مماثلة في عدم القدرة على استخدام التعابير المجازية المستخدمة في اللغة الإنجليزية.

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Definitions of terms

Applied linguistics: the study of a large range of practical issues involving language in general and **second language learning** in particular.

Arbitrariness: a property of language describing the fact that there is no natural connection between a linguistic form and its meaning.

Bilingual: a term used to describe a native speaker of two languages or a country with two official languages, in contrast to monolingual.

Communication strategy: a way of overcoming a gap between communicative intent and a limited ability to express that intent, as part of **strategic competence**.

Communicative approach: An approach to language teaching that is based on learning through using language rather than learning about language.

Communicative competence: the general ability to use language accurately، appropriately and flexibly.

Competence: the implicit system of rules that constitutes a person's knowledge of a language.

Cultural transmission: the process whereby knowledge of a language is passed from one generation to the next.

Culture: socially acquired knowledge.

Dialect: aspects of the grammar, vocabulary and pronunciation of a variety of a language, in contrast to **accent**.

Discourse analysis: the study of language beyond the sentence, in text and conversation.

Generative grammar: a set of rules defining the possible sentences in a language.

Grammar: the analysis of the structure of phrases and sentences.

Grammatical competence: the ability to use words and structures accurately as part of **communicative competence**.

Linguistic variable: a feature of language use that distinguishes one group of speakers from another.

Monolingual: having, or being able to use, only one language, in contrast to **bilingual**.

Physical context: the situation, time or place in which words are used.

Politeness: showing awareness and consideration of another person's public self-image.

Positive transfer: the use of a feature from the **L1** that is similar to the **L2** while performing in the **L2**, in contrast to **negative transfer.**

Productivity: a property of language that allows users to create new expressions, also called 'creativity' or 'open-endedness'.

Speech community: a group of people who share a set of norms and expectations regarding the use of language.

Standard language: the variety of a language treated as the official language and used in public broadcasting, publishing and education.

Strategic competence: the ability to use language to organize effective messages and to overcome potential communication problems as part of the communicative competence.