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Factors That Affect Grade 6 Students' Oral Interaction In English Classrooms: In the case of Sheik Abdiwahab Primary School, Kabri dahar Dstrict, Korahe Zone, Somali Region Ethiopia.

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to find out the factors affecting the students' oral interaction in English classroom, to assess the roles of English teachers in enhancing the students' oral interaction and causes of students' poor oral interaction. Thus, To conduct the study, descriptive survey method was employed. The study was conducted in grade six students of Sheik Abdiwahab primary school, east Ethiopia Somali region and to collect the data, from 225 students, 30 top ten students from three sections (i.e. section A-C) were used for distributing questionnaire, and 6 students, that 3 students from each class were selected using purposive sampling technique for interview. These students were the three top ranking students who were selected to keep the quality of interview data. however six English teachers were selected using comrehensively sampling technique for the interview due to their limited number in the school. Questionnaire consisting of closed and open ended questions was used as the main data gathering tool. It was substantiated with in depth interviews. The findings of the study revealed that both the teachers and students have positive attitude towards English oral interaction, as continuous oral assessment. Surprisingly, however, the results of the study indicated that continuous oral assessment in English wa neglected area of practice. Among the factors affecting the effective implementation of continuous oral interaction are the students' linguistic background, structural constraints, absence of primary school level assessment policy, in adequacies in the use of informal continuous oral assessment methods, negligence of formative continuous assessment, negative attitude of teachers and students towards speaking lesson, students seem to have lack of motivation for speaking skill because their teachers didn't encourage them, and their teaching method don't allow students to speak freely were found to be the major ones. Finally, recommendations were put forward based on the major findings so as to minimize the problems affecting the effective implementation of continuous oral interaction.

Keywords: Enlish, Oral interaction, and factor

1. INTRODUCTION

English language as a subject has spread all over the world and most non-native countries are wanted to learn it for its value. Because it plays a vital role in the educational system, not only as one subject but also it can be used a medium of instruction. In our country, English is taught as a Foreign Language (EFL). It is not used for day-to-day activities, but it is taught as a subject from the first grade and serves as a medium of instruction in all secondary schools and universities. So, students in Ethiopia learn English as a foreign language in elementary until university. Students learn grammar and skills in class: like speaking, listening, reading, and writing. When the students learn these skills, they want to develop their ability at these skills in the English language in their academics.

Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols that permits all people who have learned the system of that culture to communicate or interact (Finochibo, 1964). One of the primary motivations of language learning is to interact effectively with it. In addition to this oral communication is one of the skills in only language and is used through which people come to interact in this daily life. However, it is a natural art and skill given to human beings to serve day-to-day (Mohan, 2003). The demand for oral interaction is increasing from time to time. In this globalization time, every one of us becomes partially an ambassador of our country, and many young females and males of Ethiopia are becoming internationally, known in athletics and different areas. To be hired in many international organizations, non-governmental and governmental organizations, good command of oral interaction is a prerequisite.

Oral interactions is a means of socializing oneself with other in and outside the classroom. It is increasing the students' confidence by reducing tension and internalizing pronunciation, stress, and intonation of a language. Hence it is central to classroom Education and almost everything goes through other academic activities. Nevertheless, students spent little time practicing their oral interactions in the English language. Moreover, humans are social beings who are in continuous interaction and connected interaction with each other and it is essential for situations in which students can face real interaction in a foreign language (Dorelley, 2005). Most classroom activities should involve interactively of real classroom interaction. Teaching-learning process in a language classroom requires oral interactions. A basic challenge to language teaching is to provide learners with plenty of opportunities for using the target language interactively. However, by simply using language, learners are not able to develop their oral interactions continuously (Skehan, 2002). Indeed, language use certainly needs to be practiced in classroom pedagogy in combination with a focus on form. Second language development involves fostering learners' awareness of the structural or grammatical features of the target language so that they can associate those features with their functional usage. The use of both forms and functions properly helps for establishing meaningful communication. This, as a result, calls for the implementation of a diverse approach to language teaching whereby teachers working as controllers, facilitators, and assessors should adopt a diversity of roles and use a wide selection of activities ranging from accuracy to more meaning-focused interactional tasks through which learners are pushed to interact purposefully with one another.

According to the above scholars' explanation, there are responsibilities of teachers to motivate students to practice oral interactions. The researcher observed that students have problems

oral interactions, and then decided to investigate the root cause of the problem in Sheik Abdiwahab primary school particularly grade six students.

1.2. Statement of the problem

In the current Ethiopian education curriculum, pupils learn English language as one subject starting from grade one up to twelve. When they join grade five, all subjects except the Amharic and mother tongue language are thought in English. However, in previous curriculum, grade six was the beginning of teaching all subject in English. The focus of this study is not at what class students must start learning English language or others subjects, but why these students are poor in oral interaction skill of students. In many cases, primary school students fail to interact or communicate in English language. In many different areas like beauty and fashion because of their poor oral interaction skill, many young females and males lose. What they supposed to deserve, whereas, those at the same age, who has less education can interact orally better than primary school students.

As Barbos (2013) asserts in the context of learning and acquiring English as a second or foreign language, several factors have been attributed to success or failure of learners in attention to communicative competencies. Students who have so much difficulty with their interaction in English language may not function effectively not only in English language but also on accordance to other subjects. Again, one of the main reasons for low achievement by many language learners is simply that they are not given the opportunity to practice the new language. Instead, their teacher sets the same instructional pace and content for everyone by lecturing, explaining a grammatical point, or asking questions to the whole class. Since teacher-fronted lessons favor a highly conventionalized variety of conversations, one rarely found them outside classrooms and they may also limit the quality of talk students engage in Berhanu (2000).

The oral process of learning English in the classroom also shows lack of students in communicating in the classroom when the teacher asks the students to express their ideas or to make conversation. The problem might come from students' lack of confidence, fear, lack of interest and teachers teaching methodology.

Therefore, this study attempted to investigate factors that affect Sheik Abdiwahab Grade 6 students' oral interaction in English class. In this regard, the researcher aimed to answer the following basic research questions:

1.3. The objective of the study

1.3.1. General objective

The general objective of this study is to assess the Factors that Affect Grade six Students Oral Interaction in English Classrooms

1.3.2. Specific objective

The specific objectives of this study are:-

1. To identify the causes of grade 6 student's poor oral interaction in English class.
2. To find out the teacher's role to improve the students' oral interaction in English class.
3. To examine the possible solutions to enhance students' oral interaction in English class.

1.4. research questions

1. What are the causes for grade 6 students' poor oral interaction in English class??
2. What is the teacher's role to improve the students' oral interaction in English class??
3. What are possible solutions to enhance students' oral interaction in English class??

2. Research Methodology

2.1. Introduction

In this section, the research design, methodology, sources of data, target population, instruments of data collection, and sampling techniques and size were presented.

2.2. Research design

Research design is a logical sequence that connects empirical data to the study's initial research questions and ultimately to its conclusions (Mertler, 2005). In order to describe or delineate, analyze and specify naturally occurring phenomena without experimental manipulation, the researcher was used descriptive survey design involving mixed approach (Seliger and Shohamy, 1989). It is used to establish the existence of phenomenon by explicitly describing them. In addition, in order to have a clear concept of the nature of the problem, descriptive survey design was employed for this study because it appears suitable for refining research tools, such as questionnaire, classroom observation, and semi-structured interview.

2.3. Target Population

The total populations of this study were grade 6 students, teachers and directors of Sheik Abdiwahab primary school. The total number of students were 225 who were learning in three sections. The number of male are 135 and females are 90. There are 6 English teachers, one school director, one unit leader, and one deputy director.

2.4. Sample size and sampling technique

Among 225 students, 30 top ten students from three sections (i.e. section A-C) were used for distributing questionnaire, and 6 students, 2 from each class were selected using purposive sampling technique for interview. These students were the three top ranking students who were selected to keep the quality of interview data. All six English teachers were selected using comprehensive sampling technique for the interview due to their limited number.

2.5. Data collection tools

To collect data from respondents, the researcher used classroom observation, questionnaires, and interview

2.5.1. Questionnaires

Questionnaire was used to gather data from large population in a very limited period of time. Two types of questionnaires were used to collect data for the study. The types of questionnaire had two items, which was a mixture of close-ended and open-ended which were set in English. Some of the items were adapted from Schweers (2015) in a way that suits the purpose of the study. The students' questionnaire was intended to be used to elicit pertinent data mainly on two important issues: the attitude of students and teachers towards oral English interaction to their actual classroom use of the language.

The administration of the students' questionnaire was conducted in the researcher's own presence. Students were given ample time to

read each item at their own convenience and filled in their genuine responses appropriately. The researcher's presence helped them to clear up some of the misunderstandings that they encountered while completing the questionnaire. Enough elaboration was given for the respondent students so as to make the questionnaire items clear. All the questionnaires administered to students and teachers were filled out and returned.

2.5.2. Interview

Unstructured in-depth interview questions was set to solicit pertinent data from teachers. Unstructured interview was preferred because it is thought that it gives a wider freedom to the interviewees to express their views and beliefs (Shohamy and Seliger, 2020;). The interview was felt to be suitable for the study for two main reasons. First, it was aimed to generate in depth information from the interviewees on matters related to the use and non-use of oral English interaction in the EFL classroom. Second, it was used as a follow-up to the questionnaires' responses. The interview was conducted after the lessons were observed or noted and the questionnaires were administered. This is because as indicated earlier, one purpose of the interview was to use it as a follow-up to the data obtained through the questionnaires.

2.5.3. Classroom observation

It is true that observation has always been considered as a major data collection tool in second language acquisition researches, because it allows the study of a phenomenon at close range with many of the contextual variables present (Selinger and Shohamy, 1989; Koul, 1984). Thus, the main purpose of having classroom observation was to ascertain the prevalent problems given by the teachers during the interview. This is to say that observation was mainly done to cross-check whether the problems forward by teachers exist or not. Although there is not a normally prepared checklist to look for in the observed context, the interview results (impediments) was checked. The observation had nothing to do with the lessons taught rather its purpose was to confirm how far the teachers' responses during the interview was serious enough to affect the teaching learning process. Three classroom lessons were observed. In each period during the researcher's observation, one teacher (who took an interview) was observed. In all the observations made, the researcher was taken the position where presence did not disturb the class. In other words, the observation was made without intervention in any way. To this end, voluntary teachers were selected for observations and the sections were chosen on random basis.

2.6. Data collection procedure

In collecting the data, it is important to use procedures which elicit high quality data, since the quality of any research study depends largely on the quality of the data collected and the data collection procedure. This study employed procedures to collect data from the sample subjects. The researcher, first of all, went to the sample school and introduced himself to the directors and teachers of selected school. Having done this, he randomly selected the classes of three English teachers using the lottery system was observed from the total of 3 sections of the school. Therefore, a total of 3 English classrooms were used for observation. Then, a number of consecutive interviews were conducted with four English teachers during tea-time and within their staffs when they were available. Tea-time was used mostly because teachers were so busy. Observations were conducted for a number of days in each English teacher's classroom, during the time at which the researcher discussed with sample teachers about the classes that were

observed. Permission was also asked from the teachers for observing lessons so as to keep the research ethics. The questionnaire was distributed for students in each section. There were a total of 3 grade 8 sections in the school.

To keep reliability, validity and transparency of the data a lot of specific data collection procedures, but the researcher selected and used one of them. This procedure was used in order to write notes about students and teachers and it enabled the researcher to see and jot down what was observed from the sample population (Mertler, 2005).

2.7. Methods of Data Analysis

The data which were gathered through questionnaire, interview and observation were analyzed using qualitative and quantitative data analyzing methods. Quantitative data which was collected from the respondents questionnaire was analyzed quantitatively. On the other hand data which were gathered through interview and classroom observation was interpreted and transcribed qualitatively. After analyzed each items discretely, discussion and interpretation was done. Finally, based on the findings that were gained, summary, conclusions and recommendations were drawn.

2.8. Ethical Considerations

The researcher wants to ensure that the research which was conducted on factors that affect grade six students oral interaction in English classrooms was ethically respecting the participant subjects and they ensured that all the information they provided were kept completely confidential and were used only for the research purposes. Therefore, they should not fear any form of ethical attack or negative consequence as a result of the findings of the research

3. Data Analysis and Discussion

As stated earlier, observation, questionnaires, and interviews were the three instruments in order to secure relevant data for the study. The data gathered through these tools in the stated order were analyzed as follows: The responses obtained from the students' and teachers' questionnaires were tallied and the frequencies were converted to percentages. Percentage value was favored because it is easier to compare taking into account that a different number of students and teachers participated in the study. The open-ended parts of the questionnaires were sorted out and summarized. Interview data obtained from English teachers were summarized and presented. The data obtained through the three instruments were triangulated in the discussions and interpretations to arrive at sound conclusions regarding the use of oral English language oral interactions in the EFL classroom. An attempt was also made to link the discussions and interpretations with the works reviewed in the literature section of this paper. The data were analyzed using both qualitative and quantitative methods. The data obtained through open-ended questions were analyzed using qualitative techniques, whereas the data obtained through frequencies and percentages were analyzed in quantitative ways.

3.1. Analysis and discussion of students' questionnaire on factors affecting students oral interaction

Table.1 Students' Questionnaire response on on factors affecting students oral interaction

N	Questionnaire Items	Alternatives	Freq.	%
1	Does your teacher encourage	A. Yes	105	46.7

	you to use the English language in the classroom	B . No	120	53.33
Total			225	99.99
2	Does your teacher give you ample chance to speak in English?	A.yes	25	11.11
		B.No	200	88.9
Total			225	100
3	Does your teacher use the English language in your classroom learning?	A, yes	25	11.11
		B.No	100	88.9
Total			225	100
4	Does your teacher criticize you when you speak English language?	A.Yes	187	83.11
		B.no	38	16.9
Total			225	100
5	Does your teacher interrupt you when you speak English?	A.yes	192	85.3
		B.no	33	14.5
6	Does your teacher enforce you to express your idea in the English language?	A.yes	200	88.9
		B.no	25	11.11
7	Are you afraid of speaking the English language?	A.yes	225	100
		B.no	0	0
8	Are you afraid of making mistakes when you are speaking the English language?	A.yes	225	100
		B.no	0	0
9	Do your friends negatively criticize you when you speak the English language?	A.yes	199	88.44
		B.no	26	11.6

Nine closed-ended questions were prepared and distributed among students in grade six. The questions were prepared in order to get the necessary response on factors affecting oral interactions of grade eight students of Sheik Abdiwahab primary school in the English class. The above table 1 showed the questions and their presentations. The table indicates that the majority of English teachers, i.e. 105 (46.7%) encourage their students to use the English language in the classroom, but the other 120 (53.33%) indicated that students do not get encouragement from their teachers. Another problem again raised in questionnaire item 2 in table 1 is that students 200 (88.9%) do not get ample chance to practice English. However, the remaining irrelevant number of students 25 (11.11%) answered "yes", which is needless to mention. Besides, item 3 in the same table showed that teachers do not use English as a medium of instruction in classrooms. The data boldly indicated that the class teaching-learning process does not expose learners for the actual use of the target language. Half of the majority i.e. 200 (88.9%) of the respondents answered yes while the remaining few respondents said no which is an indication of the lack of teachers' use of the target language in the classroom. The field observation results have also forwarded the same issue. I asked the question that reads "Does your teacher criticize you when you speak English language?" in table 1, item 4, and

respondents argued that an overwhelming number of informants, i.e. 187 (83.11%) stated that they get criticized by their teachers when they use English while some 38 (16.9%) said no, but it is easy to conclude that teachers criticize their students when they speak in English.

According to item 5, in table 1, 192 (85.33%) respondents gave a „yes“ answers to the question in that teachers interrupt students while they speak. However, few number of respondents 33 (14.7%) said no. But research works indicate that teachers“ constructive interruption may have a paramount importance in the students“ development in oral interactions. Some teachers may give negative interruption or feedback to the students“ oral interactions mistakes. The data presented in item 6 indicates that teachers enforced their students to express their idea in English language, and this can be showed by 200 (88.9%) the respondents“ choice except limited number of students who answered no and it is clear that teachers“ motivation, enthusiasm, support and enforcement may help students to be active in any oral interactions. In opposite way, as shown by item 7, all students 225 (100%) were afraid of speaking English language. This may be the reflection of the students“ home background in that some family members expose children to be fearful due to certain reasons and due to this and other reasons, all students are fearing for making mistakes in order not to be laughed. One question is also asked that reads “Do your friends negatively criticize you when you speak the English language? And the majority of the respondents, i.e. 199 (88.44%) argued that classroom students criticize each other while speaking English, but a few of them 26 (11.6%) stated no (9).

2.1. Analysis and discussion of classroom observations

An observation checklist was prepared and used so as to aid the task of observing the sessions.

According to the classroom observation conducted, there was very limited encouragement from the teachers to motivate students in oral English interactions. The traditional teaching that has been used in the class, i.e. teacher-dominated teaching style did not encourage students to give high effort for their learning. In relation to this, the literature on the history of the development of English language teaching methods tells us that the idea of using oral interactions, contrary to the written communication, in the foreign or second language classroom was not a respected view during the era of the Grammar Translation Method (Howatt, 1984).

However, immediately following the First World War, a number of serious objections, the main problem being the lack of everyday realistic spoken language content, have been raised with regard to the grammar-translation method. Since then, all popular English language teaching methods including the recently accepted communicative language teaching method tend to low the use of oral communication in classrooms (Cole, 1998; Cook, 1999; 2001; and Prodromou, 2001). Therefore, the research indicates that oral interactions should be encouraged in classrooms (Table 2).

Table.2 Observation checklist points

R.No.	Observation checklists	Alternatives	
		Yes	No
1	Does the teacher encourage students to use English in the classrooms?		√
2	Do teachers use the English language		√

	while interacting with students?		
3	Does the teacher use practical teaching methods?		√
4	Does the teacher give chance for students to practice oral English?		√
5	Does the teacher interact with students when they speak the English language?		√
6	Does the teacher criticize students when they make mistakes?	√	
7	Do students ask and answer questions in English?		√
8	Teachers do not use English well?	√	
9	Teachers don't ask and answer questions in English.	√	
10	The language used during interaction by students English or mother tongue?		√
11	Activities provide opportunities to use academic English.		√
12	Students have frequent opportunities to use academic English.		√
13	Encourages the learners to use English as a medium of instruction.		√

There was also negative criticism from teachers that can demotivate the students“ oral English performance. Irrelevant interruptions, peer negative fault-finding laughs, and poor pedagogy was found to demotivate the students“ oral English language performance.

However, the classroom observation result indicated that students, within their classroom interaction, do not use English as a medium of conversation. Moreover, they use their mother tongue, Amharic language, to share their experiences, ideas, thoughts, feelings, sorrow, and other daily routines and this scenario was found to make them weak in English oral interactions. Although the use of the mother tongue was banned by the supporters of the direct method at the end of the nineteen century, the positive role of the mother tongue has recurrently been acknowledged as a rich resource that if used judiciously, can assist second language teaching (Cook, 2001). However, some see its use as negative and harmful to the learning and teaching process while others like Edge (1986:121) as stated in his study, view it as a valuable tool or resource to develop the students“ academic achievement.

4. Analysis and discussion of interview questions

Based on the interview guidelines, I held interviews with teachers in the school. The first question posed for discussion was the frequency of language that grade six English teachers use while

teaching English. Most of the teachers said that the vernacular language is used in the class to elaborate more for the students. They also stated that students ask them to translate some difficult words and sentences. McNabb (1989), in connection to the translation and the related problem, stated that alien concepts which cannot be easily translated into a particular language and dialect differences and lack of standard usage for some words are among the key problems which affect the quality of students' language oral English learning. From this evidence, we can also deduce that the students overtly need the English language to be translated into their mother tongue which is a bottleneck for the students' oral English proficiency. This argument could be substantiated by Howat's (1984) argument in that a number of serious objections, the main problem being lack of everyday realistic spoken language content, have been raised with regard to the grammar-translation method which is not oral proficiency-based.

4.1. Summary, Conclusions and recommendations

This study was carried out to investigate factors affecting the oral interactions of grade six students of Sheik Abdiwahab Primary school in English class. To do this, students and teachers of Sheik Abdiwahab primary school were purposively selected as the main participants of the study. Questionnaires, class observation, and interviews were used as data-gathering instruments. The gathered data were analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively.

4.2. Summary of the study

found that the students' oral English interactions are too low; there are many factors affecting the students' oral English interactions, such as fear of criticism, lack of teachers' encouragement, lack of practical teaching methods, poor elementary school background, negative feedback from teachers, lack of motivation both from teachers and students, fear of making mistakes, and some other factors are affecting the students' oral interactions, and these factors further exalt the students' anxiety in language classes. A further report from respondents revealed that most teachers do not use English as a medium of instruction, instead they frequently use the students' mother tongue. The most important issue that the reporter of this paper would like to point out under this topic is that language learners in Elementary as well as in the second cycle primary schools, even in most higher institutions accept what they were provided with. But, the main target of the researcher here is not to rule out the existing situations in most schools. But the main problem, what the researcher intends to touch on, was that the students' language learning ability could be influenced by what they are taught and served. It again seems to be true that English language learners can only learn the language they were exposed to. However, it certainly is not the case that students learn everything they are taught or that they eventually know only what they are taught.

5. Conclusion

In short, the data holistically indicated that teachers' carelessness, lack of motivation, poor pedagogy, lack of well-trained teachers, lack of encouragement in oral interactions of English and the students' fear of critics were major factors affecting the students' oral interactions either in class or outside the class. The data generally reflected that successful implementation of universal school education requires the availability of teachers in the right quantity and quality. Besides, target language teaching should have proper language skills; contextual information about the cultural milieu of the target language, and appropriate attitudinal

orientation as well as professional skills that enable teachers to bring about the desired behavioral change in the learner (Ghermai, 1998).

From the arguments that have been put on in this study, it is not difficult to see factors that affect the student's oral English interactions. However, cannot generalize from these limited data, such factors are very likely to be seen in other similar schools, and therefore, it is reasonable to put some suggestions.

5.1. Recommendation

Students should practice oral interaction in the English language both inside and outside the classrooms. They should exert their maximum efforts to promote their oral interaction performance in the English language. Taking into account the way English teaching and learning has been handled in primary schools, there should be restructuring programs so as to strengthen the position of teaching and learning the language.

Teachers should get the proper training that improves their teaching skills. There should also be follow-up programs, such as workshops, and seminars; textbooks and other teaching materials should be evaluated and improved from time to time and be equally given. Teachers should enable their pupils to do much practice in oral interactions. Oral interactions should further be used when all ways and means of transmitting concepts are required. Language clubs, especially in English, should be established in each school so as to encourage and support learners to be at home for the target language.

Researchers who want to conduct further research related to this topic, it is suggested to use as reference in various schools to get more reliable results.

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