



THE METHODS OF IMPROVING FLUENCY AND ACCURACY IN SPEAKING SKILL.

Kasimova Guljahon Mahmudovna

The teacher of English language and literature department, FSU

Misharibova Mohlaroy Otabek's daughter

Faculty of English language and literature, third year student, FSU

One of the main priorities of English language learners around the world is to improve fluency, which usually refers to how quickly and/or "fluently" they can speak a language, including avoiding pauses. Unfortunately, improving your oral fluency is one of the hardest things to do, especially if you don't live in an English-speaking country and try to improve these skills outside of the classroom. In this thesis, provides some information about how to solve these problems and how to improve fluency. For many students, the words "effortless", "clear and reliable" and "without visible movement" are problematic.

It's important to remember that speed is not part of any definition, and neither is accuracy, unless you mean "very good in the language" as "without mistakes". If you think about it, even native speakers make mistakes, although they can generally be considered fluent speakers. How fast you speak is not an accurate indicator of fluency either. If you speak quickly, but hesitate to express your thoughts and are unclear, do you speak more fluently than someone who speaks slowly but effortlessly? No. Ultimately, fluency is about confidence, movement, and ease.

Obviously, the best way to help students become more fluent is to give them plenty of practice. However, practice alone is not enough as they may not take all the opportunities offered. If we go back to why students find it difficult to be fluent, there were two main reasons. If we deal with these reasons, then this will certainly improve their chances.

1. **Thinking aloud.**

If you're thinking, "That's a tough question," "I've never thought of that," "I'm not sure I can explain it in my own language," or "I don't know how to do it." to answer this question, you should say, "then... Things that go through people's heads and should probably come out of their mouths right away include: "I've followed the question so far...", "I don't know where to start" and "What part do I need to answer the question?" must answer." the first?"

2. Start a sentence and then think about what you want to say.

This is related to the think-aloud research described above and the sentence-starting research discussed below. Phrases that can start with a few sentences and give you time to think include: "In my limited experience...", "In general, I found that...", "In my opinion...", "I don't have strong views one way or the other, but...", "Otherwise...", "My first response..." and "The first thing that comes to mind..."

3. Fill with silence

This is related to the two above, but much easier to remember: even if there are sounds like "hmm" and "uh", fill all the silence with something or other, when you think about others, some expand the words. ("That's ahhhh..."), repeat the question or statement you're answering, or comment on it before you contribute ("That's a hard/unusual/interesting question," etc.).

4. Use vague language

Native speakers often give themselves thinking time by saying things like "something like", "or something like that", "I suppose", etc, even when in fact they are fairly or very sure about what they are saying. Other useful phrases to do this with include "I guess", "more or less", "You could say", "I'd probably say" and "or so I'd imagine". You can also use vague language like "thing" and "stuff" when you could get stuck on a word that you don't understand, and there are more colorful versions of these like "thingy", "thingamabob", "thingamajig" and "whatsit". You can also do the same for people's names with phrases like "Whatshisname", "that guy" and "you know the guy".

5. Give provisional answers

One way to prompt yourself to speak before thinking too much is to always remember that you can change your mind later. Useful phrases when this might be the case include "Off the top of my head,...", "The first thing that springs to mind is...", "As far as I remember,...", "I'll check if this is really true but..." and "I've got the actual information elsewhere but..." These are useful sentence starters for filling silence and getting you speaking even when you aren't likely to change your mind, but if you do you can add phrases like "Wait a minute" and "Come to think of it".

6. Practice, practice, practice

Now you worry less about making mistakes, you can practice speaking, and the more you speak, the faster you improve. Even if you are alone, there are many ways to practice speaking. You can talk to yourself in front of the mirror or read aloud to improve speed and fluency. This post has lots of fun ideas for

practicing English speaking at home. And the best part is, it doesn't matter if you make a mistake - there's nobody else there to notice!

7. Brush up on your conversational phrases

The above exercise is great for interview preparation, but an important interview skill is listening and responding. One of the reasons for this is that conversation can be so nerve wracking that it's terrifying to have a conversation without knowing what to say. But learning some common colloquial phrases will help you speak English more fluently. You can frame your speech with phrases like, "Oh, I didn't know that," or "I can't believe it," and that will help fill in the gaps. Make a list of verbal communication tools and keep updating it as you learn new ones, and you'll notice that it will greatly improve your speaking fluency.

CONCLUSION

Being realistic about your goals is the most important factor. Most of the time, as long as you're clear and don't hesitate too much or take too long to get to the point, no one will notice! It's also important to understand that even native speakers can have trouble speaking fluently in unfamiliar language areas or when nervous. Take your time, take a breath, and focus on the quality of communication, not on every linguistic detail. And if you continue to learn the language with the above facts and methods, you will achieve excellent results.

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