

METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DEVELOPING ENGLISH SPEAKING SKILLS

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Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada so‘zlashuv ko‘nikmasini shakllantirish va bu borada o‘rganuvchining o‘z ona tili talaffuzini chet tili talaffuziga ta’siri masalalari yoritilgan. Shuningdek, o‘rganuvchilarning tayyorlangan va tayyorlanmagan nutqini afzalliklari va noafzalliklari yoritilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *tayyorlangan nutq, tayyorlanmagan nutq, talaffuz, interferensiya*

Annotation: *In this article, the issues of formation of speaking skills and the impact of the learner's native language pronunciation on foreign language pronunciation are covered. Also, the advantages and disadvantages of prepared and unprepared speech of learners are covered.*

Key words: *prepared speech, unprepared speech, pronunciation, interference*

Аннотация: *В данной статье освещаются вопросы формирования навыков говорения и влияние произношения родного языка обучающегося на произношение иностранного языка. Также освещаются преимущества и недостатки подготовленной и неподготовленной речи обучающихся.*

Ключевые слова: *подготовленная речь, неподготовленная речь, произношение, интерференция.*

INTRODUCTION

Speaking practice is one of the most important parts of foreign language learners, and it is also the most painful point in this regard. There are also several problems of underdevelopment of oral speech practice among learners. These are: 1. Being embarrassed by the speaker's friends; 2. Lack of vocabulary; 3. Defects in pronunciation; 4. Difficulties in understanding the questions of friends, 5. Natural shyness; 6. The impression of a failed speech during the previous oral speech; 7. Lack of grammatical knowledge; 8. Non-participation in the previous lesson; 9. Not preparing for the speech in advance. Although not all of these problems occur in one speaker, sometimes two, sometimes three of them definitely occur among speakers. The solution to these problems is a system of exercises designed for them. Among them, listening to the text of the dialog presented as an example over and over again in audio form and reading it in pairs with imitation stand out. Based on this, the speaker learns to behave like a native speaker through imitation. Also, their pronunciation and listening skills are formed. Having 3-4 representatives of their level from among the speakers on the stage for IELTS and CEFR questions will also develop the speed and stability of speaking among the learners, as well as the ability to analyze each other's speech. Also, through this, more speaking competence will appear among them on the basis of competition. IELTS and CEFR Part 2 Illustrative questions are always difficult for speakers due to lack of ideas. If speakers are taught

to speak from a sample text, they will spend less time searching for ideas and start speaking in imitation. In this regard, working on new words in the sample text, i.e. separating, translating and memorizing, using them will help to increase the lexical wealth of the speakers. or lack of motivation may be felt. But taking turns talking and changing interlocutors certainly does not affect the pace of the conversation.

For foreign language learners who suffer from lack of vocabulary while speaking, we recommend the following methodical instruction. when they are told to find new word combinations on the basis of words, this task helps to expand their vocabulary and keep new words in memory. Pictures are sometimes used to test the speaking skills of foreign language learners. In this case, the speaker does not complain about the lack of ideas, because the picture tells them what to talk about. If the participants of the same level are involved in this, it will increase their speeches based on competitiveness. If the selected picture is problematic, it will increase the critical thinking of the speakers. When the homework is auditory, it develops the pronunciation of the students, indirectly through listening, the pronunciation skills are formed cognitively. Only the tasks assigned to the auditory cause the motivation of the student to decrease, even if it is the most interesting movie or cartoon. too. For this reason, it is appropriate to give an assignment, and in this regard, the learner will concentrate on the assignment and acquire some knowledge and skills. In particular, it is very effective to master not only the words from movies, videos, cartoons, but also speech in the form of sentences, as well as saying or memorizing in the form of "shadowing". When memorizing in ordinary books, there are no speech additions, such as stability, accent, or pronunciation, without rhythms, and in the speech memorized on the basis of a video, the learner forms the elements from the beginning by listening. Mainly, foreign language learners are asked whether it is better to write down a note before speaking or whether it is better to speak in an unprepared speech. Let's talk about the **positive aspects of prepared speech** first:

1. All the scattered thoughts of the students on the same topic are gathered together.
2. The collected thoughts on this topic will be preserved in the student's visual memory in the form of text in the case of written preparation.
3. In the process of preparing and writing a speech on this topic, as a result of the use of necessary and high-level dictionaries, the words reflected in the inactive vocabulary of the students are promoted to the active part.
4. The prepared speech will remain in the memory for a longer period of time due to the fact that it has passed through visual memory.
5. The learner's pre-prepared speech increases his self-confidence in the process of speaking.
6. A self-confident learner's eye concentration is also clearly and correctly directed.
7. In the process of speech preparation, pronunciation develops by paying attention to the pronunciation of learned words.
8. Active vocabulary from passive, studied pronunciation, text stored in visual memory, coherent thoughts increase the stability of the speaker's speech.

Now let's look at the **negative aspects** of the **prepared speech**:

1. If the learner always learns a pre-prepared speech, then he avoids random conversations;
2. Being able to hold a conversation becomes a habit out of habit only when the speech formed in imagination is reduced to written form.
3. Avoiding free conversation and looking at the paper or text on which the written speech is formed, the habit of speaking appears.

Let's talk about the **advantages** of an **unprepared speech**:

1. The speaker learns to speak casually;
2. Quick thinking develops;
3. Dependence on written speech or ready-made text is reduced;
4. The speed of finding words in imagination increases;
5. The ability to read by connecting words increases;
6. Any casual speaking skill increases the speaker's confidence;

Let's talk about the **negative aspects** of **unprepared** speech:

1. Thoughts of unprepared speech representatives will be scattered;
2. Most of the vocabulary they use in their speeches is active vocabulary, and necessary and high-level words that are in passive remain in the passive part;
3. Due to the fact that the text of this speech has not been worked on in advance, interruptions may be observed.
4. When speaking without preparation, difficulties arise due to the lack of thoughts and ideas.

If the dialogue is listened to in audio form and then imitated in pairs, the learner's pronunciation and speaking stability will develop. transferred to the speech and stored in the memory as a whole. When there is a need to use them again in the speech, it will be possible to use them ready. Entirely, more practice is more fluent speech. What kind of method you use or what kind of hints you pay attention, if every learner practices regularly, that learner will achieve the goal fluent speech in English altogether.

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