

## FLUENCY AND ACCURACY IN SPEAKING



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### ABSTRACT

*The article is devoted to the role of accuracy and fluency in speaking of learners. The paper focuses on the way of how students of higher education institution can be both fluent and accurate in speaking. In the Journalism and Mass Media University of Uzbekistan, foreign language instructors, guide the learners not only to improve their fluency and accuracy, but also students' professional competence in exact language. This article provides brief overview of the analysis of the role and ways of both accuracy and fluency in speaking, hardships and barriers that can be faced during it, bring studies closer to practice.*

**Keywords:** *competence, self-education, berries, practice, fluent oral language, the method of interrupting the content, specific points of language.*

### АННОТАЦИЯ

*Эта статья посвящена роли точности и беглости речи учащихся. В статье основное внимание уделяется тому, как студенты высших учебных заведений могут быть одновременно беглыми и точными в устной речи. В Университете журналистики и массовых коммуникаций Узбекистана преподаватели иностранных языков помогают учащимся не только улучшить беглость и точность, но и повысить профессиональную компетентность студентов в точном владении языком. В данной статье представлен краткий обзор анализа роли и путей как точности, так и беглости в говорении, трудностей и барьеров, с которыми можно столкнуться при этом, сближающих учебу с практикой.*

**Ключевые слова:** *компетентность, самообразование, ягоды, практика, беглая устная речь, прием прерывания содержания, особенности языка.*

### INTRODUCTION

Speaking is one of the most important skills, and to speak and write both fluently and accurately is a skill, that not all of learners can achieve. Accuracy and

fluency are two different aspect of learning English, student ask all the time which is more important. In speaking, fluency means production naturally, while accuracy is the speech, constructed on rules. Yuan and Ellis point out that accuracy is the level where the spoken language meets the standards of target language, involving correct use of pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary, while Skehan referred the fluency to the speaking without any hesitation [Yuan and Ellis 2003, Stekhan 1996]

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

There are times when one should focus on one more than the other, and producing fluent oral language has often meant a hardship and barrier for English learners. You can ask “Why?”, as Hartmann and Stork mentioned that ‘fluent’ means when a speaker can use appropriate structure, using the pace of speech and natural way to deliver the content [Hartmann and Stork 1976]. As it is said about the pace of speech, here is must be mentioned about 3 aspects of fluency according to the Nation: “the speed and the flow of the language output”, “the degree of control of language elements like rhythm and rhyme, volumes, stress and pronunciation of the words” and the last aspect is “the method of interrupting the content” [Nation 1989: 17].

### **DISCUSSION AND RESULTS**

The help of native speakers to improve fluent speaking is great, and being able to communicate with them means even more support for learners. Most English language learners are actually familiar with the fact that the best way to develop ones speaking skills is to adapt to it in an English-speaking environment. Ones should follow this rule: “Practice makes man perfect”, because learning languages is also like some skills as driving or knitting etc., the more you practice, the better you speak. Therefore, according to Hashemi “the teacher should practice with students at the core of the language so that they become automatic with them” [Hashemi 1991: 76].

Cunningham noted that “speaking needs that learners not only recognize how to produce specific points of language for example grammar, vocabulary or pronunciation (linguistic competence), but also they recognize when, why and in what ways to produce language (sociolinguistic competence)” [Cunningham 1999: 35]. People who know a language are referred to as speakers of this language, as if speaking integrated all other types of skills, and many, if not most foreign language learners are mainly interested in learning to speak. Nolasco mentions that being able to speak fairly correct English is one thing, and being able to engage in a continuous, interactive, mentally satisfying conversation is quite another [Nolasco, 1987].

Conversation is such a natural part of our life that many people are not aware of what is happening inside it. However, the conversation follows certain rules that must be followed.

Fluency and accuracy are closely related to each other, for construction successful communication, and there are two different teaching approaches: accuracy-oriented and fluency-oriented, as Willerman compares that the first one focuses on repetition of forms or grammatical structure, that are taught to help language learning, while the second one focuses on developing speaking skills through meaningful communication, not paying attention to the small, unnecessary mistakes [Willerman, 2011]. But he mentions that instructors using accuracy-oriented approach complained about ineffectiveness of it and the boredom found among learners.

Koponen and Riggenbach define four main terms of fluency, which can help to look at from different points in linguistic terms:

the first one is “smoothness of speech”, this is primary term fluency, the second one is “fluency as proficiency”, which is broader view, the next is "fluency as automaticity of psychological processes" and the last one of fluency is that "fluency as opposed to accuracy", which is supported by Brumfit that he showed the difference between accurate speech, in which the learner is focused on the language activity itself and fluent speech in which the learner is focused on communication [Koponen and Riggenbach, 2000: 8, 16, 17; Brumfit, 1984]

Also Koponen and Riggenbach pointed, as the definition of fluency will be different from situation to situation, the evaluation criteria will also be changed depending on the definition of used fluency [Koponen and Riggenbach, 2000].

Dr. Jeevan Kumar noted that “one might see someone speaking English fluently, and people can understand that person easily and clearly Dr. Jeevan Kumar, [2013]. But, if you ask a native speaker or a teacher, he will point out several wrong things in grammar. Some other people will be very good at grammar and vocabulary, but if their pronunciation is not good, ones can misunderstand him though he uses the sentences in standard and correct English. Therefore, the teacher has to combine fluency and accuracy and meticulously design certain language tasks that may help the learner to improve the speaking skills”, both accuracy and fluency should be developed, as they are important teaching speaking skills in the class.

## CONCLUSIONS

All things considered, developing fluency and accuracy is very essential in English speaking, they are connected with each other, and as a learner and instructor we must try to speak understandable and accurate.

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