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# ZAMONAVIY INNOVATSION TADQIQOTLARNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI VA RIVOJLANISH TENDENSIYALARI: YECHIMLAR VA ISTIQBOLLAR

***mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy-texnik anjuman materiallari to‘plami***

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Respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy-texnik anjuman materiallarida zamonaviy innovatsion tadqiqotlarning dolzarb muammolari va rivojlanish tendensiyalari sohasidagi innovatsion tadqiqotlar aks etgan.

Globallashuv sharoitida davlatimizni yanada barqaror va jadal sur’atlar bilan rivojlantirish bo‘yicha amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar samarasini yaxshilash sohasidagi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlariga alohida e’tibor qaratilgan. Zero iqtisodiyotning, ijtimoiy sohalarni qamrab olgan modernizatsiya jarayonlari, hayotning barcha sohalarini liberallashtirishni talab qilmoqda.

Ushbu ilmiy ma’ruza tezislari to‘plamida mamlakatimiz va xorijlik turli yo‘nalishlarda faoliyat olib borayotgan mutaxassislar, olimlar, professor-o‘qituvchilar, ilmiy tadqiqot institutlari va markazlarining ilmiy xodimlari, tadqiqotchilari, magistr va talabalarning ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari natijalari mujassamlashgan.

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Mazkur to‘plamga kiritilgan ma’ruza tezislarining mazmuni, undagi statistik ma’lumotlar va me’yoriy hujjatlarning to‘g‘riligi hamda tanqidiy fikr-mulohazalar, keltirilgan takliflarga mualliflarning o‘zlari mas’uldirlar.

bosuvchi emas, balki uning sherigi sifatida yaratilgan, shuning uchun ham asosiy muammo foydalanuvchi uchun mehmondo‘st antropomorfik interfeysga ega, optimal tashkil etilgan inson-mashina komplekslarini yaratishdir. Oxirgi holat ma'lumotlarni taqdim etish muammosini birinchi o'ringa qo'yadi, uning eng yaxshi vositasi tabiiy tildir. Shunday qilib, mohiyatiga ko'ra, birinchi kognitiv inqilob davrida professionallar orasida kamroq mashhur bo'lgan ikkinchi, avtonom ishlaydigan lingvistik avtomatni yaratish mumkin emas degan nuqtai nazar qabul qilindi. Shu bilan birga, ikkinchi kognitiv inqilob kompyuter texnologiyalari imkoniyatlarining o'zgarishi sodir bo'ladi. Bunda kompyuter salohiyati oshishi, ularga kirishning misli ko'rilmagan qulayligi, ma'lumotlarning paydo bo'lishi, Internetning paydo bo'lishi va Internet texnologiyalarining rivojlanishi shu jumladan, suniy intellekt nazariyasiga ham asos soldi.

## SPEAKING IS AN ESSENTIAL SKILL IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING

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**Abstract:** These days, contemporary English language instruction strives to help learners adapt linguistically and socially to the modern world. Proficient individuals in today's workforce should be adept at articulating ideas in English. Effective communication in a second language hinges largely on both auditory and verbal abilities. The ability to speak fluently and comprehend spoken English is crucial.

**Keywords:** communication, speech production, convey meaning, verbal utterance, receiving and processing information, daily interaction, mutual communication

Nowadays modern English language teaching aims at lingual and social adaptation of learners to contemporary life. A modern experience professional should possess skills in expressing thoughts in English. Communication in a foreign language mainly depends on both aural and verbal skills. The fluency of speaking and listening comprehension in English is vitally important.

Speaking is a speech production that becomes a part of our daily activities. Speaking is used to express their ideas and to communicate with people in the civilized world. Speaking ability allows students to be able to communicate their opinions, feelings, and expressions with no limitation of different native languages, cultures, and countries. Speaking is very important because by mastering speaking skills, people can carry out conversations with others, give ideas, and exchange information with others. Speaking is one of the four skills that need to be mastered by everyone, because by speaking, someone can convey meaning, express feeling, give an opinion, etc.

Several resources explain and clarify the definition of speaking. Brown (1994) defines speaking as an interactive process of constructing meaning that involves producing, receiving, and processing information. Speaking consists of producing systematic verbal utterances to convey meaning (Nunan, 1999). It means that speaking is a productive skill that requires the speakers to produce words or sentences with particular meanings that can be received and comprehended by the listeners.

In addition, Kearney and Plax (1996) say that human communication is a process by which sources use verbal and nonverbal symbols to transmit messages to receivers in such a way that similar meanings are constructed and understood by one another.

Communication is a process, which is a series of stages in which something transforms each step. In communication, a person serving as a source transforms her thoughts and ideas (meanings) into messages by selecting appropriate words and gestures (verbal symbols and nonverbal symbols).

The present of the presence of the speaker and listener is necessary to build up mutual communication in speaking activity. Thus, speaking is considered to be inseparable from something called communication is the way an individual can show fillings, tell thoughts, ask questions, ask for help, argue, persuade, explain, and give order to each other.

According to Thumbury (2005), speaking is a skill, and as such needs to be and developed practiced independently of the grammar curriculum. Speaking is also interactive and requires the ability to cooperate in the management of speaking turns. In these circumstances, spoken fluency requires the capacity to marshal a store of memorized lexical chunks.

The learner must also choose the correct vocabulary to describe the item thought, rephrase or emphasize words to clarify the description if the clerk does not understand, and use appropriate facial expressions to indicate satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the service. The teacher should monitor learners' speech production to determine what skills and knowledge they have and what areas need to be developed.

Speaking is one of the important skills in language learning besides listening, writing, and reading. Speaking is an activity in giving and asking for information as if dialoguing with two or more people.

Speaking is making use of language in ordinary voice; uttering words; knowing and being able to use a language; expressing oneself in words; making speech (Hornby : 1987).

Here (Harmer : 2002) states that the ability to speak English presupposes the elements necessary for spoken production as follows:

1) Connected speech: The effective speakers of English need to be able not only to produce individual phonemes of English, but also to use fluent connected speech. So, the teachers should involve students in oral activities designed specifically to improve their connective speech.

2) Expressive devices: native of English change the pitch and stress of particular parts of utterances, vary volume and speed, and show by other physical and non-verbal means how they are feeling. The use of these devices contributes to the skill to convey meaning.

3) Lexis and grammar: spontaneous speech is marked by the use of a number of common lexical phrases, especially in their performance of certain language function. Teachers should therefore supply variety of phrases for different functions, such as: greeting, agreeing and disagreeing.

4) Negotiation language: effective speaking benefits from the negotiatory language we use to seek clarification and to show the structure of what we are saying.

Speaking is not only having the amount of vocabulary and knowing the grammatical structures but also mastering all elements of speaking above. All messages we deliver will be acceptable to all communicants if we master those elements.

Teaching speaking is one of the processes in improving speaking skills. Improving speaking skills can be started by teaching them how to pronounce the language. Then ask them to practice it to others English learner without afraid of mistakes. The teacher should be able to encourage students for speaking some sounds until they are required to use and do oral language.

Either five components are generally recognized in analyses of the speech process:

1) Pronunciation including the segmental features-vowels and consonants - and the stress and intonation patterns.

2) Grammar. 3) Vocabulary. 4) Fluency: the ease and speed of the flow of speech.

5) Comprehension. Oral communication certainly requires a subject to respond to speech as well as to initiate it (Harris: 1969).

Based on the previous definitions of speaking, we can see that speaking is a process of conveying meaning to other persons in various contexts. To be a good speaker, a person should master several aspects of speaking. Some of the aspects are fluency, accuracy, and comprehensibility. Therefore, it composes an operational definition of speaking skills as the skills to build and share meaning with other people fluently, accurately and comprehensibly.

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