



STAGES OF DEVELOPING FLUENCY IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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Introduction. Developing fluency in a target language is a rewarding and challenging journey that involves going through different stages. During this period, they experience gradual changes in their language skills, from initial difficulties, especially with vocabulary and grammar, for achieving native-like fluency. By understanding these stages, language learners can better manage their language learning journey and set goals to achieve fluency in the target language.

Let's find out what **fluency** it self is: «Fluency - the ability to speak or write a language easily, well, and quickly.» [1] Fluency in speech, it is assumed that a person can clearly convey his thoughts in the spoken language without any errors or mistakes.

Methods. Why children have fluency difficulties? We get the answer to this question in Adrian Tennant's article. «One of the main reasons is lack of **confidence**. They might know what they want to say in their head, but actually producing it is something else. Students need to develop confidence in their ability to say what they want to say and communicate effectively. [2]



Another reason is that often in a Elementary level children have little difficulty in being able to fully express themselves or speak fluently in their mother tongue. And now it does not refer to the **target language** being taught. At this stage learners may struggle with basic vocabulary and grammar rules. For example, they may mispronounce words or have difficulty forming simple sentences. «If you want to encourage **speech** development, or your child is a little late with producing their first words, there are lots of activities that you can do to develop your child's speech and help them produce more words.»[3]

In M.Jurayeva's article children were taught to improve their speaking fluency through various games and roles modelling. «Using **games** can motivate a child to make sounds. In our eyes, the term «game» means only an activity that brings joy. In order to understand it more widely, if we look at the definition of the concept of «game» in the national encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, we can be sure that its meaning is even broader: «Game is one of the means of education and recreation.»[4] In addition, developing **vocabulary** is an essential aspect of language learning, as it allows learners to communicate effectively and express themselves in various contexts. Here are the stages of developing vocabulary in a new language:

1. **Basic Vocabulary Acquisition:** In the initial stage of language learning, learners focus on acquiring basic vocabulary related to everyday topics such as, greetings, numbers, colors and common objects. This stage involves memorizing and practicing simple words and phrases to build a foundation for further language development.

2. **Expanding Vocabulary:** As learners progress, they start expanding their vocabulary by learning words related to specific topics or areas of interest. This stage involves acquiring more specialized vocabulary related to work, hobbies, travel or personal interests. Learners may use flashcards, vocabulary lists or language learning apps to enhance their word bank.

3. **Contextual Vocabulary Learning:** Understanding vocabulary in context is essential for effective communication. At this stage, learners focus on how words are used in sentences and conversations to grasp their meanings. Reading books, watching movies and engaging in conversation with native speakers can help learners contextualize new vocabulary.

4. **Idiomatic Expression and Collocations:** Language often has idiomatic expressions and collocations that may not have direct translation in other languages. Learners at this stage focus on understanding and using these expressions appropriately to sound more natural and fluent in the target language.



5. **Advanced Vocabulary Acquisition:** In the advanced stages of vocabulary development, learners focus on acquiring sophisticated vocabulary to express complex ideas and emotions. This stage involves learning synonyms, antonyms and words with multiple meanings to expand linguistic proficiency.

By progressing through these stages of vocabulary development and actively engaging with the language, learners can enhance their linguistic skills and move closer to achieving fluency in their target language.

Reducing **grammar** and **syntax error** is another important aspect of language learning that contributes to effective communication.

1. **Understanding Basic Grammar Rules:** In the initial stage of language learning, learners focus on understanding basic grammar rules such as, sentence structure, verb conjugation, tense usage and word order. This stage involves familiarizing oneself with the fundamental building blocks of the language.

2. **Practicing Grammar Exercises:** To reduce grammar errors, learners need to practice grammar exercises regularly. This stage involves completing worksheets, quizzes and exercises that focus on specific grammar concepts to reinforce understanding and application.

3. **Seeking Feedback and Correction:** Learners can reduce grammar errors by seeking feedback from teachers, tutors or language exchange partners. Receiving corrections on written or spoken language helps identify rewarding mistakes and areas for improvement.

4. **Analyzing Mistakes and Patterns:** Learners should analyse their mistakes and identify patterns in their grammar errors. This stage involves keeping a record of common mistakes and actively working to correct them through targeted practice and reinforcement.

5. **Using Grammar Resources:** Utilizing grammar resources such as, textbook, online tutorials, grammar guides and language learning apps can help learners deeper their understanding of grammar rules and syntax in the target language.

6. **Engaging in Language Practice:** Regular practice is essential for improving grammar and syntax skills. Engaging in activities such as, reading writing, listening and speaking in the target language allows learners to apply grammar rules in real-life contexts and receive immediate feedback.

By progressing through these stages of decreasing grammar and syntax errors and actively engaging with the language, learners can enhance their grammatical accuracy and proficiency in their target language. However, «The term «Grammatical» Error Correction is thus something of a misnomer, but is nevertheless now commonly understood to encompass errors that are not



always strictly grammatical in natural. A more descriptive term is Language Error Correction[5].»

Results. Results of developing fluency for beginners are vary because, each people have their own individual learning style. It also depends on the level of knowledge of the language, how much time they spends on learning and how much effort they spends. Let's try this abstract theory in practice.

Our primary level student can only understand and speak simple compound sentences in the target language, but not perfectly. And we watched her apply the methods mentioned above, and she continued to apply them step by step just as we told her. In addition, she used audio dictionaries to correct her pronunciation and watched various short videos and repeated what the speaker said after her like a shadow. The next stage, we worked with her on using different idiomatic expressions in sentences and how she can discuss broader topics. At the same time, we explained her grammatical errors through various textbooks and videos. After these attempts, she began to speak with confidence and her fluency increased to a much higher level. Next a few months, she achieved a high level of fluency comparable to native speakers. She became able to communicate effectively in all aspects of language, including speaking, listening, reading and writing. Our main focus was on skill retention and continuous expansion of knowledge.

Discussion. Certainly! Let's delve deeper into developing fluency in our target language and discuss some important points: Language learning is a continuous process, and the level of fluency may vary depending on one's goals, motivation, habits, language exposure, and learning resources. Regular practice, immersion in the language environment, exposure to authentic materials, and interaction with native speakers will help develop language fluency. During the results we obtained, it is important to set realistic goals for students, monitor their progress, celebrate achievements, and maintain motivation through exposure to the target language. Each stage offers unique challenges and rewards that contribute to the overall journey of fluency development.

In addition, incorrect instructions and unreliable sources can also mislead students, so don't get lost in the selection.

In conclusion. The stages of developing fluency in target language learners gain a great deal of experience and knowledge as they pass through a challenging and rewarding journey with the teacher. How to multiplication vocabulary and how to reduce grammar errors. By understanding these steps, they will learn to better manage their language learning and reach their goals of achieving fluency with ease.

**Literature:**

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РЕЗЮМЕ

Ushbu maqolada boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarining ravonlik rivojlanishi tahlil qilinadi va ularning grammatik va sintaktik xatolarini tuzatish yo'llari taklif etiladi. Talaffuz ko'nikmalarini oshirish yo'llari ham berilgan.

РЕЗЮМЕ

В данной статье анализируется развитие беглости речи учащихся начального уровня и предлагаются способы устранения их грамматических и синтаксических ошибок. Также даны способы улучшения навыков произношения.

SUMMARY

In this article, the development of beginner level of student's speech fluency is analyzed and how to eliminate their grammar and syntax errors are offered. Also, ways for improving their pronunciation skills are given.