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**TOPIC: INEVITABLE SOLUTIONS FOR SPEAKING PROBLEMS.**

**Ramazonova Dinora Farxodovna**

**Annotation:** Nowadays, the huge part of Earth population are interested in learning foreign languages in order to gain variety of purposes such as travelling, teaching others, learning traditions, history of another country... . During this learning period, people encounter a set of issues like grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation and ex. This article will mention speaking challenges which is one of the biggest problems. With help of this article, you can accept information about problems in speaking and practical solutions.

**Key words:** Lack of vocabulary, pronunciation issues, grammar mistakes, native language, active listening, practice.

● **Problems in speaking foreign languages.**

Although individuals have learnt essential grammatical strategies in advanced level, they usually struggle with making conversation due to several problematic situations:

**1. Lack of vocabulary.**

Making sentences or building conversation with others in society, vocabulary plays a crucial role as a fundamental basis of the whole process. Vocabulary helps to explain thoughts and ideas with words, but people should be careful to choose right words while conversation is going. Synonyms does not always carry same meaning with basic word. For this reason, sometimes people struggle to find the right words and it actually influences the whole meaning of sentences or it demonstrates that this person is not so fluent in this language. Furthermore, because of limitations on vocabulary basis, people use basic words repeatedly and utilising repetitive phrases in speech makes partner bored. For example : *“I do my tasks and I do exercise in the morning and I go home with my friends”* In this sentence, pronoun **“I”** and verb **“do”** are used repeatedly. Another issue depending on vocabulary use is limitation on expressing ideas for different situations . This condition mostly occurred with learners in A2 and B1 levels, because their vocabulary acquisition is not enough for explaining their own expressions . It leads to hesitation in conversation, if this problem is not tackled.

**2. Pronunciation issues .**

Pronunciation issues can significantly decrease the quality of speech :

First of all, mistakes in pronunciation reduce the understanding of speech accuracy with inflections to the clarity and comprehension. Mispronounced words can make it difficult for listeners to understand what you're saying, leading to frequent misunderstandings. Stress is main section of right pronunciation . However learners who are not known with knowledge of stressing on syllables use stressing wrongly. In a result , their speech is not enough accurate to deliver their own ideas during conversation. Moreover, some people can not distinguish similar sounds in words and it leads to misunderstandings such as *“sheep”* and *“ship”*, *“right”* and *“write”*.



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### **3. Grammar mistakes.**

Grammar mistakes can influence speaking in several ways: Clarity & Meaning – Incorrect grammar can change the meaning of your sentences, leading to confusion. For example, saying “*He go to school*” instead of “*He goes to school*” might make it harder for listeners to understand you.

Credibility & Professionalism – In academic or professional settings, poor grammar can make speaker sound less competent or less confident, even if her/ his ideas are strong.

Fluency & Hesitation – If speakers are unsure about grammar rules, they might pause frequently while speaking, which disrupts fluency.

Comprehension & Interaction – Listeners might misinterpret their message, requiring them to ask for clarification or causing breakdowns in conversation.

Confidence & Anxiety – Constantly worrying about grammar mistakes can make speakers nervous, reducing their willingness to engage in conversations.

### **4. Fear of making mistakes.**

Around the world, there are people who are knowledgeable enough in terms of learning foreign languages. They are aware of whole grammar, phonology and writing structures of language which they are learning . Nevertheless, they struggle to communicate with individuals fluently. *Why are they facing speaking problems, though they have enough knowledge and database of this language? Why they can not converse without hesitation?* In this condition, this problem is more psychological . Because, fear of making mistakes pauses them from live conversations . The huge amount of hesitation like “*in this conversation, can I explain my opinions or not*” or “*I am not able to speak to this person*” are always big barrier to converse with people and in most cases, such kind of people can not gain high level from IELTS speaking examination due to avoiding conversations out of fear.

Hesitation due to an accent can impact speech in a foreign language in several ways:

Frequent pauses and self-corrections can disrupt the natural flow of speech, making conversations less smooth. If you feel self-conscious about your accent, you might avoid speaking, limiting your practice and improvement. While accents are natural, excessive hesitation might make you appear uncertain or less knowledgeable, especially in professional or academic settings. Hesitation can make it harder for listeners to follow your thoughts, leading to misunderstandings or making you seem less engaging. Worrying about how your accent sounds can create anxiety, making it even harder to express yourself freely.

### **5. Lack of ideas.**

Some language learners experience difficulties in terms of speaking section because of limitations on ideas and they can not continue speech. When they also keep going on conversation, without enough ideas, their speech is seemed unnatural to partner in conversation, disturbs fluency and confidence in speech.

#### **• How can these issues be tackled?**



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Here are practical solutions for the speaking problems mentioned above :

**1. Overcoming Pronunciation Issues.**

**Listening & Imitation:** Watch native speakers in movies, podcasts, or YouTube videos and mimic their pronunciation. These techniques are the best options to practice words in right pronunciation. **Using Phonetic Transcriptions:** Learn the IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) symbols for tricky sounds.

**Recording voice :** Compare pronunciation with native speakers to identify areas for improvement. **Practicing Minimal Pairs:** Focus on words that sound similar but have different meanings (e.g., “ship” vs. “sheep”).

**2. Dealing with Grammar Mistakes**

**Thinking in English:** Avoid translating from native language, as it can cause structural errors.

**Practice Sentence Patterns:** Learn common sentence structures and practice forming sentences with them.

**Use Grammar Apps & Exercises:** Platforms like Grammarly, BBC Learning English, or English Club can help.

**Self-Correction & Shadowing:** Record your speech, spot mistakes, and correct them by repeating correctly.

**3. Solution for Hesitation Due to Accent**

**Accept Your Accent:** Remember that having an accent is normal and does not mean poor English.

**Focus on Clarity Over Perfection:** Instead of aiming for a native-like accent, prioritize clear pronunciation.

**Practice Speaking Aloud Daily:** Read aloud or talk to yourself about daily activities to build fluency.

**Use Tongue Twisters:** These help train your mouth muscles to pronounce words smoothly.

**4. Improving Ideas While Speaking**

**Expand Your Knowledge:** Read books, articles, or watch documentaries to build a broad range of topics.

**Use the “5Ws & 1H” Method:** When answering questions, consider Who, What, When, Where, Why, and How.

**Create Mind Maps:** Before speaking, jot down key points to structure your thoughts.

**Engage in Discussions:** Join speaking clubs or debates to train yourself to generate ideas quickly.

**5.Expanding vocabulary.**

Improving vocabulary is essential for better speaking, writing, and comprehension skills.

People should avoid memorizing isolated words; instead, learn them in sentences, read books, articles, and listen to podcasts to see how words are used naturally.



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Creating mental images or stories is also useful to remember new words. For example, to remember "*benevolent*" (meaning kind), think of *a benevolent king who helps the poor*.

Writing down new words along with their meanings and example sentences is also helpful but learners must revisit their notes regularly to reinforce learning and try to use new words in daily conversations or writing. People should challenge themselves to replace common words with advanced alternatives (e.g., saying "*enormous*" instead of "*big*").

In conclusion, practising is the most effective way to overcome these obstacles. So individuals who are busy with learning foreign languages should try to speak spontaneously.

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