

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.11063800>

## THE CHALLENGES IN DEVELOPING SPEAKING SKILL AND WAYS TO OVERCOME

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### ANNOTATION

*This article contains general information about the difficulties in speaking competence in simultaneous interpretation. There are given alternative exercises to enhance this skill.*

**Key words:** *simultaneous, consecutive, short-term memory, interpreting, fear of speaking, limited vocabulary, pronunciation errors, deciphering handwriting*

### Introduction

Interpreting, each simultaneous and consecutive, has its very own challenges. Analyzing what the speaker just stated and turning it in to the target language in their native language, while nonetheless listening to the subsequent phrases of the speaker requires a lot of interest and notable sensory and cognitive skills. In today's interconnected world, effective communication skills are more crucial than ever. Among these, the ability to speak confidently and articulately holds particular significance. Whether in professional settings, social interactions, or personal relationships, adept speaking skills can pave the way for success and fulfillment. However, mastering the art of speaking is no easy feat, as it requires overcoming various challenges and honing a range of abilities. In this article, we will explore the complexities of developing speaking skills and offer insights into strategies for overcoming these obstacles.

For a significant period in our country, translation services dominated the linguistic landscape. However, in recent years, there has been a notable shift towards interpretation, including synchronous and consecutive translations, driven by evolving societal needs. President Sh. Mirziyoyev of Uzbekistan has underscored the significance of education, ethics, and leading by example, emphasizing loyalty to the homeland, a passion for learning, and dedication to one's responsibilities. In today's globalized world, the demand for foreign language proficiency is on the rise.

## Methods

Here are three primary challenges faced by way of interpreters:

One of the biggest challenges in interpreting is that multiple processes take place at once. You start with listening and analyzing the speech, putting in short term memory efforts and then reproducing it in the language of the audience. The fast pace of the speaker and unfamiliarity with the subject can make the process more difficult.

Another difficulty with interpreting is that while you are interpreting what the speaker has just said you are also listening to the speaker's next phrase and analyzing it to deliver it in the native language of your audience. This process continues until the speaker stops speaking. All this requires strict concentration.

Interpreters have to make sure that they deliver the speech in the same style and tone as that of the speaker to ensure that the message reaches the audience in the right form. They also have to maintain the same level of fluency in the target language.

The recommended workout routines listed here are primarily based on experiences received in the coaching of each conference and court interpreters. Since the quite a number modes of interpretation contain many of the same mental tasks, the workout routines advocated in the sight translation and consecutive interpreting sections will contribute to the improvement of simultaneous decoding (SI) competencies as well. The workout routines in the sight translation section that are designed to increase analytical techniques are particularly applicable to SI, as are the memory-building exercises outlined in the consecutive decoding section.

Developing speaking skills can present several challenges for language learners, but there are effective strategies to overcome these obstacles:

**Fear of Speaking.** Many learners feel anxious or self-conscious when speaking in a new language, leading to reluctance or avoidance of speaking activities.

**Limited Vocabulary.** Learners may struggle to find the right words or express themselves clearly due to a limited vocabulary or lack of familiarity with idiomatic expressions.

**Difficulty with Pronunciation.** Pronunciation errors can hinder communication and make it challenging for learners to be understood by native speakers.

**Lack of Confidence.** Low confidence in one's speaking abilities can result in hesitancy, errors, and a lack of fluency during conversations.

**Limited Opportunities for Practice.** Learners may have limited opportunities to practice speaking outside of the classroom, especially if they are not immersed in a language-rich environment.

**Ways to Overcome:**

**Create a Supportive Environment.** Encourage learners to feel comfortable and supported by creating a safe space for speaking activities where mistakes are seen as opportunities for learning rather than failures.

**Use Scaffolded Activities.** Start with simple speaking tasks and gradually increase the complexity as learners gain confidence and proficiency. Provide scaffolding such as sentence starters, role-plays, or guided discussions to support learners as they practice speaking.

**Focus on Vocabulary Building.** Integrate vocabulary-building activities into lessons to expand learners' word banks and help them articulate their thoughts more effectively. Encourage the use of context clues, word association games, and mnemonic devices to aid in vocabulary retention.

**Provide Pronunciation Practice.** Incorporate pronunciation drills, tongue twisters, and listening activities into lessons to help learners improve their pronunciation and develop clear speech patterns. Offer individualized feedback and model correct pronunciation to help learners refine their speaking skills.

**Boost Confidence.** Build learners' confidence by celebrating their progress, providing positive reinforcement, and acknowledging their efforts in speaking activities. Encourage learners to set realistic goals and celebrate small achievements along the way.

**Create Opportunities for Practice.** Offer ample opportunities for learners to practice speaking both inside and outside the classroom. Incorporate pair work, group discussions, debates, presentations, and speaking tasks into lessons to provide regular practice opportunities. Encourage learners to engage in language exchange programs, conversation clubs, or online language forums to further practice speaking skills in real-life situations.

**Encourage Self-reflection.** Encourage learners to reflect on their speaking skills, identify areas for improvement, and set goals for their language development. Provide opportunities for self-assessment and reflection through speaking journals, recorded presentations, or reflective writing tasks.

By addressing these challenges and implementing effective strategies, language learners can overcome obstacles and make significant progress in developing their speaking skills.

## Results

The following exercises, designed specifically to build the skills involved in SI, are divided into those that emphasize dual-tasking and those that emphasize input analysis. These exercises should be done in all of the interpreter's working languages, beginning with the native or more dominant language. They should be practiced daily for about a half hour at a time, as SI skills must be acquired over time to allow for maximum routinization.

Exercises for speaking skill in simultaneous translation:

**Reading loudly.** Stand in front of a mirror and read passages aloud from any book, newspaper or magazine. A legal textbook, code book or other legal text is useful for familiarizing yourself with legal language. Record or videotape yourself and analyze the outcome critically. Pay attention to your voice, pitch, tone, hesitations, signs, projection, enunciation and posture.

**Controlling emotions.** Practice controlling your emotions while reading aloud texts with high emotional content, such as fear, anger or humor. Make sure you convey the author's intended emotions and not your personal reaction to the subject matter.

**Public speaking.** Practice speaking before a group of people at every opportunity. People you know will constitute a less threatening audience and will allow you to ease your way into public speaking and build your confidence. Court interpreting is an ongoing exercise in public speaking.

**Extensive reading.** Build up your reading speed and your vocabulary by reading as much as possible in many different fields.

**Analyzing.** Analyze the content of each text and practice picking out the subject and verb to determine the core meaning. Example: Although less influential than in Argentina, migration from Europe in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries affected the development of Chilean political culture. Subject: migration; Verb: affected.

**Identifying sentences and embedded sentences.** While reading a text aloud, break up long sentences into smaller, more manageable units. Example: Juvenile delinquency, which is seen most often among minority youths in urban ghettos, cannot be attributed to the urban environment alone, as it plagues the suburbs as well.

Three separate sentences are embedded in this complex sentence:

- Juvenile delinquency is seen most often among minority youths in urban ghettos.
- It cannot be attributed to the urban environment alone.
- It plagues the suburbs as well.

Deciphering handwriting. Obtain texts written by hand (such as letters) and practice deciphering the handwriting on the first oral reading.

Analytical skills

Reading for content. Read a text aloud to a friend and then have the person ask you questions about its content.

Chunking. Choose a text and mark off the units of meaning in it. Example: I was getting ready/ to go out to lunch with/ my mother-in-law/ when/ all of a sudden/ I felt sick to my stomach./ It occurred to me that/ it might be/ something psychosomatic,/ but I later found out that/ I was simply allergic to/the perfume she always wore.

Using transcripts. Perform chunking with transcripts of court proceedings (or any document with a question-and-answer format). Try to establish a hierarchy of importance of the units of meaning. Example: Now, Mr. Jones, in your earlier testimony you mentioned that you had seen the defendant in that bar prior to the date of the incident.

### **Discussion**

Interpretation can be characterized as a conclusion of understanding between two opposing parts. Its value stems from the reality that a speaker's meaning is best communicated in his other local tongue but is best caught within the dialect of the audience members. An interpreter considers the communication in one language (that we call the "source language") and replication composed frame in another language (that one is "target language"). A translator goes into a talked message within the source language the same time, within the target dialect. Both the interpreter and the translator must have an intensive mastery of the target language, as well as a really great inactive understanding of language with which they work. These workout routines work out prepare the elucidation capacity and can be experienced by using all stages and degrees. They help to strengthen translational capabilities and increase the understanding about how to interpret without making big mistakes.

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