

DISTINGUISH BETWEEN ACCURACY AND FLUENCY

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Annotation: The best mental attack exercises are to get into people's collective creativity, to get ideas back from each other, and to build on each other's ideas. To do this successfully, team members need to trust each other and feel safe and comfortable, even if their opinions are strange, unconventional, or not yet fully formed, so they can share them openly. And warm-up exercises can be helpful here.

Key words: accuracy, fluency, Mental Attack, effective problem solving, in-depth problem-solving techniques.

Accuracy measures how well students use the language system, including grammar, pronunciation, and grammar. In other words, accuracy means the correct use of tenses, verb forms, conjunctions, and colloquialisms, among other things.

Accuracy activities are actions that focus on subtle aspects of language construction to ensure 100% accurate development of a language element, such as grammar exercises, filling in gaps, and so on. These are usually done during the supervised practice phase of the course. There is not much difference in these actions, as there can be both right and wrong answers. Accuracy is very important for most EFL learners and one of the main responsibilities of an EFL instructor is to correct mistakes and ensure the highest level of accuracy. However, while a certain level of accuracy is required for all communication, classroom tasks should not be focused on actions that are more precise than fluency, because fluency is equally important.

Fluency is not how much a student makes mistakes in grammar, pronunciation, or vocabulary, but how accurately he or she conveys the meaning.

In other words, the ease with which the student can speak and how well he or she can communicate without pausing and hesitating, without having to search for words or phrases, and without paying attention to the language of what he or she is trying to say.

It should be noted that a fluent speaker does not have to be 100% accurate, but they are still understandable. Fluent thinking activities focus on what students are communicating with, not how they are communicating. Conversations, role-plays, discussions, and projects can be examples of fluency activities.

However, it is wrong to focus on accuracy because accuracy is no more important than fluency. In fact, a student who is not fluent but fluent may be more successful in

communication than someone who is fluent. Our students want to learn to speak English to communicate. And if we turn it into something, communication is about understanding. In order to have all the beautiful and technical, communicative competence, it is necessary to be able to use vocabulary and grammar and their rules correctly to convey the message. Therefore, although a certain amount of clarity is definitely needed, it can be seen that fluency plays a big role in effective communication.

In the classroom, when planning a speaking activity, consider whether you are assessing your students for accuracy or fluency, and stick to that decision. If you want to focus on fluency, don't stop your students if they make a mistake, but if you're striving for clarity, make sure your students are developing the right language.

In short, both accuracy and fluency are important in the classroom and one should not be sacrificed for the other, and they are considered important.

Relative importance of accuracy and fluency.

Fluency is the speed and effectiveness of expressing your thoughts, especially in speech. There may be a few grammatical errors here and there in the explanation, but it should be conveyed in a way that is clear and shows how comfortable you are with the language.

In an academic or even professional setting, this is one of the skills you need to focus on for an oral presentation or discussion. The way you explain the topic or prove your point - smooth, clear and concise without too many pauses or hesitations - is just as important as the content of your presentation. Fluency outside the classroom helps to communicate with English speakers and avoid misunderstandings.

Practice speaking by talking to someone every day to become fluent in English. From time to time, enter a new word or phrase that you have learned. But remember, don't let the fear of making grammatical mistakes hold you back.

On the other hand, accuracy depends on your desired vocabulary, grammar, and punctuation, such as verb forms (past tense, present tense, etc.), article (a, an, the), and prepositions (un, on), and, ga).

This skill is especially important for written assignments at the university, such as essays and laboratory reports. This is an absolute necessity in the workplace where an email or report that contains errors in grammar or punctuation may be considered unprofessional.

In addition to the course, one of the easiest ways to increase your accuracy in English is to read any type of English material every day. Whether it's a novel, a non-fiction book, a newspaper, or a magazine, reading is an easy but effective way to master the nuances of English grammar and punctuation.

In a nutshell, of course, to be fluent in English, it is important to have a good understanding of both fluency and accuracy, but this is a learning journey that requires time and dedication.

Design a problem-solving activity for advanced adult learners.

There are some examples of problem-solving activities:

1. Tips for more effective problem solving
2. In-depth problem-solving techniques
3. Closing activities for a problem-solving workshop
4. Problem-solving techniques to identify and analyze problems
5. Warm-up activities or mental task for a problem-solving workshop
6. Problem-solving techniques for finding and developing solutions

Then there are several problem-solving activities for adults and we look through Warm-up activities or mental task for a problem-solving workshop with some examples.

At its core, mental attack is a creative activity. It develops out-of-the-box thinking to solve complex problems and provide creative solutions. But creativity is not just clicking and deleting. It is a skill and a muscle that requires exercise.

A “cold” transition to a mental attack session can reduce the effectiveness of you and your team. The brain needs to warm up for it to work best.

So, before moving on to the next mental attack, you should try this mental attack warm-up exercise to get a flow of creative juices.

Advantages of mental attack warm-up exercises:

You might think that a mental attack itself is a warm-up exercise that starts creative thinking. But if you enter unprepared for an ideological session, it will take more time for you to get into your creativity and mentally enter your “zone”. Just like drinking a cup of coffee before an early morning meeting, mental attack exercises recharge your mental powers and prepare you for the task at hand.

Also, brainstorming is not about individual ideas. It’s also about collaboration.

The best mental attack exercises are to get into people’s collective creativity, to get ideas back from each other, and to build on each other’s ideas. To do this successfully, team members need to trust each other and feel safe and comfortable, even if their opinions are strange, unconventional, or not yet fully formed, so they can share them openly. And warm-up exercises can be helpful here.

Creative warm-up exercises help teams relax, break the ice, build confidence, and shift mental focus to a more relaxed and creative head space. In other words, a mental attack warm-up exercise will help you activate your mental mechanisms before idea sessions so that you and your team are ready to hit the ground running with original ideas.

Mental Attack Exercises

How does it warm the brain? (Tip: This is not by wearing a bitch.)

Try the following mental attack exercises that will help you stretch your creative muscles and improve your innovation and problem-solving skills.

1. Alternative use

Alternative use is an exercise in ideas that reinforces different, ambiguous thinking.

How does this work:

Set the timer to 3 minutes.

Choose a simple object such as a toothbrush.

Write down as many ideas as possible about alternative ways to use this object. For example, a toothbrush can be used to clean things, brush your eyebrows, or create an interesting paint spray effect for an art project.

Go around the room and share your favorite ideas from each team member.

This is a fun and easy exercise that works for groups of all sizes. And finally, you need to have a wide mix of practical, unusual, and silly ideas. After a few rounds of exercise, you may be amazed at how creative you can be. This workout is a great way to warm up your brain and get comfortable with your team before embarking on a serious brainstorming session.

Mental attack warm-up exercise

2. Bad ideas

Mental attack is the creation of thoughts without judgment. The more creative and weirder it is, the better! But getting people to share unclean thoughts is easier said than done.

The “Bad Ideas” exercise will help your team approach ideas with an open mind and encourage them to consider all the possible benefits and applications of even the wildest suggestions.

How does this work:

Divide into groups of two or three.

Assign an objective bad idea to each group, such as “Wired Paper Socks” or “Ketchup Taste Popsicles”.

Give the groups five minutes to discuss all possible benefits, uses, and selling points for the product assigned to them.

Ask each group to “sell” the team for their bad ideas.

Enjoy it. Bad Ideas is a simple exercise that can start simple thinking and help your team focus on the benefits and opportunities rather than all the ways the idea may fail - it’s exciting and original during a formal ceremony is the perfect idea to create ideas. mental attack meeting.

3. Specialist or expert

The expert is very similar to the “Bad Ideas” exercise. The goal is to enter into an open mind that focuses on opportunities rather than obstacles.

How does this work:

Appoint someone as an “expert”.

Let the rest of the group shout at the two unrelated horses. These will be combined into a new "product". For example, let's say the team offers a "table" and a "sneaker". The product will be a "sneaker table" or "table sneaker".

The "expert" then works as an expert on this product and tries to sell the team all its great advantages and features.

This is a difficult exercise and puts the "expert" in place. But if your team is a game, it's a great way to help your team stand on their own two feet and solve problems creatively.

4. Run-on Story

You may have played this game while freezing. Run-On Story - This group creates one sentence story at a time.

How does this work:

Choose a moderator and share a simple suggestion with them (e.g., "Harry's Beach Vacation"). Keep it simple and spacious so that the group can fill in the details in a timely manner.

One person at a time walks around the room. Everyone shares a single sentence that continues the story.

Continue until the story comes to a natural conclusion or after the group has gone around a few times.

Run-On Story activity is an improvisational exercise based on quick thinking and creativity. It also encourages active listening, as everyone needs to pay attention to how the story unfolds so they can add constructiveness to the story when it's their turn.

These are also important skills for mental attack. Teams that listen well and collaborate well during an idea session are better able to rely on each other's ideas to create innovative solutions (and they often end up with surprising conclusions).

5. Draw the left hand with the right hand

The left and right sides of our brain control different areas of thought and function. The left hemisphere primarily guides our logical and pragmatic thinking (and the right side of our body). The right hemisphere controls our creative, spatial, artistic, and imaginary perceptions (and the left side of our body).

Brainstorming works best when logical and imaginative ideas and problem-solving skills work together. These creative warm-up exercises will help activate both sides of your brain.

As a team or organization grows, it will face problems. When it comes to communicating, resolving business-critical issues, or obstacles related to growth, design, user activation, and retention, or development, teams may face difficulties. In other words, problem-solving should be a part of your team's repertoire. Problem-solving activities are generally intended to assist a group or team in recognizing problems and challenges, brainstorming alternative solutions, and evaluating the most appropriate. It's not easy to find effective answers to difficult challenges, but the correct

approaches, methodologies creativity exercises, as well as games, can help your team be more productive in the process. Remember that not all challenges are the same, and diverse problem-solving strategies are required by businesses of various sizes, industries, phases of operation, etc. The team attempting to deliver the solution is also likely to produce varied results.

We'll go through a few problem-solving approaches in this blog post that you may apply in your next problem-solving workshop or team meeting. Each activity has a brief description and a link to a more extensive description. If any of these activities sound interesting for your next meeting, you can quickly incorporate them into a session agenda using Session Lab's workshop planner tool.

Adult learners can benefit from the following four tips to improve their problem-solving abilities:

There are many strategies to improve your problem-solving abilities if you feel out of your comfort zone when attempting to address a possible problem. Here are some pointers to help you improve your problem-solving skills:

1. Concentrate on the solution. It's easy to become fixated on the circumstances that led to the situation. Shifting your focus away from the current problem and toward potential outcomes and solutions might help you feel more optimistic and see fresh possibilities.

2. Define the issue clearly. It's difficult to solve a hazy problem that you never took the time to identify. There is no such thing as a flawless workplace, and there are usually several interrelated issues that may be resolved at any one time. If you find yourself becoming overwhelmed and side tracked while tackling a problem, go back to step one and double-check that you're working on a single issue.

3. Decide on a procedure. If you're working on a problem as part of a group, you must agree on some basic ground rules and processes before you begin. This will speed up the process and help you avoid future conflict.

4. Make sure you're listening actively. Great listeners are the best problem solvers. Problem-solving necessitates a thorough examination of a wide range of inputs and viewpoints. It's critical that all participants in the process feel heard.

The top problem-solving games, activities, and workouts for adults are included here.

Players must utilize critical thinking abilities to solve challenges in problem-solving games. Escape rooms, murder mysteries as well as Sudoku are a few examples of pastimes. The goal of these activities is to improve reasoning and decision-making skills in a group context while also encouraging employees to work together as a team.

Crossword puzzles

Crossword puzzles are word games in which players must fill in missing words based on hints. Words are interconnected, and players must consider the surrounding words when choosing the proper sentence for the space. You may construct a bespoke

crossword puzzle using an online crossword puzzle maker. Here are a few ideas to get you started:

1. Tastes and interests of teammates
2. Company history and knowledge
3. Terms and trends in the industry

Alternatively, make a random puzzle simply for fun.

Moral challenge

Some issues are more ethical than factual. Moral judgment is just as crucial as technical prowess in the decision-making process. By facing ethical issues or social puzzles, players can hone their moral problem-solving skills. To play these games, either download the applications or go to the website and follow the steps on your screen. These games are best played in groups since the more belief systems and perspectives there are, the more difficult it is to resolve an issue. These exercises prepare you to deal with conflicts in the real world.

Finally, people can engage in a variety of problem-solving activities. You can play online problem-solving games, which need a different skill set than problem-solving in person. When group members are separated and unable to exhibit or pick up physical signs, for example, communication must be much clearer and more plentiful. Even though many problem-solving games require props and in-person interaction, there are a variety of online games you may play with your friends. These activities can be used as both teaching aids and team-building exercises. Participants will likely feel a sense of success and confidence after completing the program. These games are also beneficial for practicing real-life conflict resolution, creative thinking, and teamwork.

Activities for the development of communication skills at various levels

A number of exercises, various fun exercises and games teach children to communicate better and increase vocabulary. But in some cases, for intermediate level students, adults make decisions about communication style and social norms and forget about those decisions themselves. If we imagine a world where adults communicate face to face,

The following are the basics of effective communication:

➤ **The rule of communication;**

The reality is that good communication is not an exact science – it is hard to achieve and the natural diversity of almost every audience means that there will probably always be some people who just do not respond to you. Nevertheless, these five golden rules should help you to become a more expert communicator:

1. *Know your audience.*
2. *Timing is everything.*

3. *What you say is less important than what other people want to hear.*
4. *Don't confuse broadcasting with communication.*
5. *Leave your ego at the door.*

➤ **Built-in listening and speaking rules;**

According to Dougherty, the foundational role that oral language plays in learning to read and write has long been recognised (Dougherty, 2014; Hart and Risley, 2003; Snow, Burns & Griffin, 1998). In order to maximise students' literacy and learning, teachers need to have solid understandings about oral language and its potential as an educative tool. Oral language involves expressive and receptive skills.

➤ **Dictionary fund;**

➤ **Practice speaking and listening in natural and pure language;**

The purpose of this is to identify the importance of listening and speaking as key and powerful components of effective literacy practice. The analysis is based on neo-Vygotsky theory, based on the methodology of analyzing the content of communication and strategies for speech observation in the educational environment. The nature of oral speech is analyzed not only from a functional, ontogenetic, and phylogenetic perspective, but also as a means of symbolic power and knowledge. Listening and speaking are discussed as active literacy processes, and two basic models of oral communication, the dialogic and the signaling model, are described. Finally, it presents research findings on effective literacy practices and draws conclusions about the importance of strengthening strategies that encourage listening and speaking in literacy practices.

➤ **Intonation;**

➤ **Turn and pause.**

Recent research on written communication is characterized by the contradiction of whether written and oral speech is based on the same abstract structure from which oral and written speech originates, or whether there are two more or less separate and autonomous systems. Proposing that written communication operate in a defined sense independent of oral (or conversational) communication implies the modular organization of our speech knowledge, i.e., the assumption that our speech knowledge consists of three systems, in which our knowledge of grammar is regulated. In phonetic analysis, a double vertical bar (||) is used to represent a distinct pause. In direct speech (in both fiction and nonfiction), a pause is conventionally indicated in writing by ellipsis points (. . .) or a dash (—).

Every activity, exercise, and game that incorporates these facts can further enhance your communication skills. Interactive games encourage students to express their needs and broaden their horizons. Also, if these sessions are fun for middle-aged

students, they will be more likely to participate. Everyone benefits from good communication and concentration. At the same time, school-age children always need effective communication with peers and adults, which makes their speech fluent and complete. Good communication should start at an early age. Effective communication skills give children the ability to meet their own needs. As children grow older, when difficult situations arise, their abilities develop in response to that situation. In school and in the social environment, a child's peers play an important role in shaping these skills. It shapes your attitude towards them and encourages you to communicate properly. At that point, the person you are talking to should be the most important person or close friend in your life. This means that if you are talking to someone on the phone, it is also a some way of communicating. Who you are talking to is important to you. It is better to use abbreviations and informal language when communicating with a friend, but it is better not to use abbreviations or informal language when talking to an adult, as this is a sign of respect. Some abbreviations have different meanings for different people, which can be misunderstood if you use abbreviations incorrectly. Effective communicators direct their messages based on who they are talking to, so try to keep the other person in mind when trying to deliver your message. In addition, communication in the classroom is important: success and successful teaching usually require knowledge and communication skills. The teacher should be familiar with the four popular communication methods - listening, speaking, reading and writing, and know how to use these skills effectively in a school setting and put them into practice.

Communication skills are very important to communicate with students, because teaching itself requires it. It is your job to understand and break down complex information, to convey that information clearly to your readers in oral and written sources, to present it in a way that engages their attention and opinion, to listen to and solve their questions or problems. need to feel responsible for. At the same time, you need to adapt the content to different teaching methods, encouraging students to learn the language perfectly. This will make your classroom a safe, useful and supportive learning environment. All of this requires good communication skills.

In conclusion, effective communication between teachers and students is very important. This is a great opportunity for the teacher to do his job well and achieve positive results for his students.

Effective coaching and mentoring will help you strengthen your communication with students because you need to focus on three main areas: fundamentals, principles, and practice.

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