Explain the relative importance of accuracy and fluency in spelling commercial terms in English language

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Annotation: *In this article, I have tried to explain the important factors such as accuracy and fluency in the language, re-teaching, repetition of questions through extensive and detailed examples. In such an article, the differences and similar aspects of some questions that are important to learn in the teaching of the language are discussed in the example of two languages, i.e. Uzbek language and English language, by comparing the example of the language, the importance of giving importance to the specific accuracy and fluency of the languages. I thought about it in detail.*

Key words: *Accuracy, fluency, formal, informal communication, homonyms, lexicon, polysemantic, semantic relationship;*

Accuracy and fluency are two important aspects of second language learning. In this essay, I will discuss the relative importance of both precision and fluency. In order to explain this more clearly, I would like to analyze three factors that I consider to be important. Let's look at them one by one.

One factor, in my opinion, and even the most basic one, is that it has language signs that are characteristic of a language. I mean, accuracy and fluency are two important aspects of learning a second language. One is clarity, which many teachers consider to be the most effective. Reasonably speaking, teachers prioritize grammar acquisition and accuracy over fluency.

The additional fact is that teachers of this type claim that learning a language requires learning about forms and rules, while some activists argue that learning a language requires knowing how to use the language. It's no wonder that accuracy and fluency have been the subject of controversy for many years. And even today it continues to be a case of last resort. According to my opinion, learning a second language requires both accuracy and fluency. I personally believe that a person should first learn his mother tongue better, and then he can easily learn other languages. As an example, in today's mass media, the people who ask questions often have a high speed of speech and it is difficult to understand many questions.

The second factor is that it emphasizes fluency rather than accuracy in modern language learning. The reason is that communication in international language skills is given a special high score these days. This means that the critic is more careful in thinking and pays more attention to communication in speech. That is, the intonation is definitely responded to by the listener if the speech is intelligible. To be sure, these situations are determined by the needs of the learners and the purpose of the second language training. It will be difficult if additional training is not done. By the way, there are a lot of words that the spelling quite differently by the meaning as the same for example: in the USA people say "defense", "traveling", "apologize", "Mom" but in the UK people say "defence" "mum", "apologise", "travelling" so it's just piece of them. Such kind of words there are a lots of in both languages which confused a person in spelling. Therefore, we should be to know the origin of the words.

The third factor is that in formal and informal communication, the same attention is paid to speech and fluency. Unfortunately, in many cases, it is possible to see cases where letters are left as a result of fast speaking. For example, you can hear "lamme a cup of café" instead of saying "let me a cup of cafe" or let's bring another example; especially in the UK people say or used so much abbreviation which deeply impacted in accuracy and fluency of the speech. For example: instead of saying "cup of tea" – "cuppa" or "reputation" – "rep", "present" – "pressie", "refrigerator" – "fridge", "delicious" – "delish" and so no. What I want to say is that although serious discussions are going on about these two components, it is impossible to imagine that both notion separately.

The conclusion is that both concepts are compatible with each other, and I consider them to have a special place in the language.

I would like to provide a comprehensive and detailed overview of my current knowledge from my reading and research about the importance of vocabulary and how it can be grouped. In general, I have aimed to highlight a factor that I consider to be important based on my separate in-depth analysis. If you allow me, first of all, let me tell you my general rate of thinking about the word Lexica.

In my opinion, I believe that the origin of each term or word has a stage of historical development. As the first factor, I would like to consider it from a historical point of view. Lexicon - (is a Greek word, that is, it comes from the ancient Greek language, i.e. "lexis" - word-related, dictionary - a set of all words and phrases in the language, a linguistic term that studies the composition of the vocabulary of the language or studies the lexicon of the language or term, I would

have expressed a correct opinion. In fact, I found out that lexicon comes from the Greek adjective "lexicon". That is, to be more precise, it means "question" or "speech". This shows that, we can say that lexis is a whole concept consisting of a coherent and complex system obeying certain rules.

As the second important factor, it should be emphasized that the lexicon of the language and the meaning of the words in speech are constantly changing. This can be seen in processes such as the appearance of new words in the dictionary, some of the existing words becoming obsolete and falling out of use, changing their lexical meaning and acquiring a new meaning. The Lexicon is enriched by the development of the society and the change of the social system. Now, the lexicon can narrow in terms of meaning and vice versa, it can expand, that is, if the lexical meaning of a word expands, polysemantic words with multiple meanings appear. Most often, in my understanding, this can be seen when the physical properties of a person are correctly shown in a portable way to other living things. For example: in the first sense, it means "the ear of a person" and in the figurative sense it means "the ear of a wall". Narrowing process, on the other hand, means stagnation. That is, it is understood differently. For example: if we take the word "crystal", then the word refers only to objects and dishes made of crystal, but in fact, "crystals" were expressed by this word.

I draw your attention to the quality of the third factor, the types of questions or lexicon according to the semantic relationship. During my research, it became clear that the lexical meaning of the language always has a certain relationship with each other. That is, some words are close to each other depending on their meaning, while others contradict each other, or sometimes there are many words with similar forms in the language. These can be called synonyms, homonyms and antonyms. In order to make my point clear and understandable, it will be more clear if I give an example of each of the above concepts. So, if we start with synonyms, synonyms are words and even phrases that have similar meanings, they are called synonyms. For example: I would like to give idioms used in everyday conversation. For example: "on cloud nine" - instead of "very happy", or "upset / offended" instead of "hard feeling", "next to nothing" instead of "to cost very little", "call it a day" It is possible to cite important phrases such as "day" - "stop working", "down on earth" - "realistic". Here the difference is only in the content, but the meaning is the same.

Homonyms are opposites, meaning they have the same form but different meanings. More precisely, words that are written or read the same but have different meanings are called homonyms. We can say that such languages are characteristic of all peoples of the world. For example: "well" means "good" in

English, "schloss" in German, "castle", "lock", "tour" in French - "tower", "queue" etc. means that they are typical of Archaic languages. The language also has homophones, that is, to give an example: words like "night" - "knight" with different shapes, but the same pronunciation, are called homophones. The next and most common words are antonyms, that is, words that have opposite meanings in languages. For example: big - small, good - bad and other similar examples can be given. During my studies, it became clear that not all words have antonyms. That is, for example, a pen, pencil, notebook and etc.

The lexical layer of the language is very colorful and every lexes is an important wealth of languages. Because, the main reason I say this is that these cases, that is, lexemes, have definitely come to the state of a unified language that has been polished as a result of hard and difficult historical influence. On the other hand, I would like to conclude my opinion by emphasizing that external and internal factors play a very important role in the language, and it is possible to find sufficient grounds for this.

State techniques for recycling vocabulary

The Dictionary and ways to recycle it or give it new life. What I want to say is that all the words in the language are embodied in its vocabulary and constitute the lexical knowledge of the language. That is why I believe that the richness of a language depends on the number of words that make up its vocabulary, that is, its diversity. This means that there are many definitions of recycling and different practical efforts to implement recycling in ESL/EFL classrooms. In fact, I cannot say that any language is rich or poor. Because I want to say that the world languages have enough layers of meaning for all languages. In order to clarify my point, I would like to show the role of the following factors in processing the dictionary.

The first and most important factor is that the language is constantly evolving, that is, it is in a constant dynamic state. I mean, this situation also exists in eastern languages, for example, if we take the O'zbek language, they learned this language from other languages at different times. For example, words from the Arabic language came first, and later words from the Persian language, words from Latin and other languages were influenced by the development of the time and even ended up being their own in the language adapted by the people. This means that such a situation is considered to be the case in English. Well, I think that the first thing I want to do is to improve the language of these questions and to introduce the mechanism of teaching young people as a science if each educational institution needs it separately. That is, I believe that the more the state inculcates

dictionaries in this language in the minds of young people, the more it will help to continue the tradition of lexicography.

The third factor, I can clearly say, is the role of computers and innovative technologies in our life today is very important especially for recycling dictionary. Because this revolutionary development of humanity is doubtful, I think that I would not be wrong to say that it is one of the most perfect methods of handing out the dictionary by the state. Because I think that all dictionaries in the form of books are obsolete, they should be replaced by new generation technology, and by scanning the data and storing it in electronic form on Internet archive sites, and then editing or polishing it. can be processed through and it will be good to protect these valuable dictionaries from any external viruses. I can honestly say that if we teach useful dictionaries to students during lessons, that is, by repeating or showing the language to the people, so that they cannot be forgotten, in language rooms or old dictionaries that have been recorded in the original copy. I think it's the part that prevented the whole falling out.

The third and last, my personal opinion is that many rare dictionaries, which are archaic and even on the verge of extinction, are kept in special museums by the state, for example, in France, "Louvre" museum and others. In these, pedagogues, especially linguists, organize excursions to these places with students. I hope that it will help the younger generation to develop their spiritual literacy.

The words "recycling" and "reprocessing" are often used interchangeably. Language pieces should be used repeatedly until they become second nature, because if a word is repeated in a language, it will be remembered well by the child, and of course it will not be the same for all students, because the ability to learn must also be present. And I understand that "Recycling" means re-using it in human speech and making it a habit, whether it is a learned word or another important phrase.

The conclusion is that if we show the above-mentioned general principles to young people in an interesting way or let them be taught repeatedly by adults. It will be possible to see the result of the previous treating methods.

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