



WHAT INTERLANGUAGE REGISTER DISCOURSE  
CIRCUMLOCUTION ARE AND HOW THEY AFFECT SPEAKING SKILL

**Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi**

*Jizzakh Branch of the National*

*University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulug'bek*

*The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages*

*Phylology and foreign languages*

**Yo'ldoshboyeva Nozima**

*Student of group 102-23*

**Annotation:** *This article analyzes the key concepts of interlanguage, register, discourse, and circumlocution, and examines their impact on speaking skills.*

*Interlanguage is described as the transitional linguistic system that leads to grammatical and pronunciation errors during second language acquisition. Register refers to the ability to appropriately adjust language style according to context, such as formal or informal settings. Discourse ensures the logical flow and coherence of speech, making communication more effective. Circumlocution serves as a strategic tool to overcome vocabulary limitations and maintain fluency during conversation. The article provides a scientific overview of how these factors contribute to the development and improvement of speaking skills.*

**Аннотация:** *В этой статье анализируются ключевые понятия межъязыковой коммуникации, регистра, дискурса и иносказания, а также исследуется их влияние на разговорные навыки.*

*Межъязыковая коммуникация описывается как переходная языковая система, которая приводит к грамматическим ошибкам и ошибкам произношения при овладении вторым языком. Речь идет о способности корректировать речевой стиль в соответствии с контекстом, например, в официальной или неформальной обстановке. Дискурс обеспечивает логичность и связность речи, делая общение более эффективным. Многословие служит стратегическим инструментом для преодоления ограниченности словарного запаса и поддержания беглости в разговоре.*

*В статье представлен научный обзор того, как эти факторы способствуют развитию и совершенствованию навыков устной речи.*

**Keywords:** *Interlanguage, Register, Discourse, Circumlocution, Speaking Skills, Second Language Acquisition, Fluency, Communication Strategies, Language Development, Oral Proficiency.*



**Ключевые слова:** *Межъязыковое общение, Регистр, Дискурс, Иносказание, Разговорные навыки, Овладение вторым языком, Свободное владение, Коммуникативные стратегии, Развитие языка, Владение устной речью.*

## **Introduction**

Speaking is one of the most essential skills in second language acquisition, requiring not only a strong command of vocabulary and grammar but also effective communication strategies. Several linguistic and cognitive factors influence the development of speaking abilities. Among them, interlanguage, register, discourse, and circumlocution play particularly significant roles. Understanding these concepts helps learners recognize the challenges they face and develop strategies to improve their spoken proficiency. This article explores how each of these elements affects speaking skills and highlights their importance in achieving fluent and accurate communication.

## **Interlanguage**

Interlanguage is the evolving linguistic system created by second-language learners, combining elements from their native language and the target language. It represents a transitional phase where learners produce language forms that are neither fully correct in the target language nor entirely rooted in their first language.

In speaking, interlanguage often results in grammatical inaccuracies, mispronunciations, and limited expression. While this phase is natural, prolonged reliance on incorrect forms can lead to fossilization, where errors become permanent. Therefore, constant feedback and conscious correction are necessary to guide learners towards more accurate and fluent speech.

## **Register**

Register refers to the variations in language use depending on context, audience, and purpose. It includes formal, informal, academic, and conversational styles.

Effective speaking requires mastering different registers and knowing when to apply them appropriately. For instance, the language used in a business meeting differs significantly from casual conversation with friends. Poor register control can make speech sound awkward, disrespectful, or unprofessional, whereas appropriate use of register enhances communication, credibility, and social integration.

## **Discourse**

Discourse involves the organization of language beyond individual sentences, ensuring cohesion and coherence in speech. It includes the use of logical connectors, proper paragraphing (in writing), and structured responses in conversation.





In speaking, strong discourse skills allow learners to present their ideas clearly, connect thoughts logically, and maintain the listener's attention. Weak discourse can lead to disjointed, confusing speech even when grammar and vocabulary are correct. Thus, teaching learners how to structure their responses and use linking devices is crucial for developing fluency and coherence.

### **Circumlocation**

Circumlocation is the strategy of describing or explaining a concept when the exact word is unknown or forgotten. For example, a learner might say "the thing you use to cut paper" instead of "scissors."

Circumlocation is a vital communication strategy that allows learners to continue speaking without major interruptions. It fosters fluency by enabling learners to express themselves creatively and adaptively, even when their vocabulary is limited. However, reliance on circumlocation should be balanced with continuous vocabulary expansion to avoid overly complicated explanations.

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, the development of strong speaking skills in a second language is closely influenced by interlanguage, register, discourse, and circumlocation. Each of these elements plays a critical role: interlanguage shapes early speaking patterns; register ensures appropriate language use across different contexts; discourse provides structure and coherence to communication; and circumlocation helps maintain fluency when vocabulary gaps arise.

By understanding and consciously improving these aspects, learners can achieve greater accuracy, fluency, and confidence in their spoken language. Fostering these skills is essential for effective and natural communication in any second language environment.

### **References**

1. Ellis, R. (1997). *Second Language Acquisition*. Oxford University Press.

This book provides foundational theories on how second languages are learned, including interlanguage development.

2. Halliday, M. A. K., & Hasan, R. (1976). *Cohesion in English*. A key source explaining how discourse and cohesion function in language, especially in spoken and written contexts.

3. Brown, H. D. (2007). *Principles of Language Learning and Teaching* (5th ed.). Pearson Longman. A comprehensive overview of language learning processes, including the use of strategies like circumlocation.





4. Yule, G. (2020). *The Study of Language* (8th ed.). Cambridge University Press. Offers clear explanations of linguistic features such as register and discourse, suitable for second language learners.

5. Tarone, E. (1980). Communication strategies, foreigner talk, and repair in interlanguage. *Language Learning*, 30(2), 417–431. Focuses on the role of communication strategies like circumlocution in interlanguage development.

6. Nation, I. S. P., & Newton, J. (2009). *Teaching ESL/EFL Listening and Speaking*. Routledge. A practical guide for improving speaking skills, discussing fluency, register use, and discourse patterns.

7. Teshaboyeva, N., & Rayimberdiyev, S. (2023, May). THE IMPORTANCE OF USING MULTIMEDIA TECHNOLOGY IN TEACHING ENGLISH CLASSES. In *Academic International Conference on Multi-Disciplinary Studies and Education* (Vol. 1, No. 8, pp. 149-153).

8. Nafisa, T., & Marina, S. (2023). TEACHING AND LEARNING OF ENGLISH VOCABULARY IN TESL AND TEFL CLASSROOMS. *International Journal of Contemporary Scientific and Technical Research*, 465-469.

9. Ibrohimovna, X. M. (2023). The Importance of Methods in Language Teaching Process. *Web of Scholars: Multidimensional Research Journal*, 2(1), 20-23.

10. Тешабоева, Н. (2023). Teaching writing as a major part of productive skills in mixed ability classes . *Информатика и инженерные технологии*, 1(2), 652–656. Извлечено от <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/computer-engineering/article/view/25759>

11. Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla kizi, & Akramov Ibrohimjon. (2023). WORD FORMATION. COMPOUNDING. "XXI ASRDA INNOVATION TEXNOLOGIYALAR, FAN VA TA'LIM TARAQQIYOTIDAGI DOLZARB MUAMMOLAR" Nomli Respublika Ilmiy-Amaliy Konferensiyasi, 1(12), 109–113. Retrieved from <https://universalpublishings.com/index.php/itftdm/article/view/3187>

12. Teshaboyeva, N., & Yakubova, N. (2023). CHANGES OF MEANING OF WORDS. *Центральноазиатский журнал образования и инноваций*, 2(12), 126-129.

13. Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla kizi, & Akramov Ibrohimjon. (2023). WORD FORMATION. COMPOUNDING. "XXI ASRDA INNOVATION TEXNOLOGIYALAR, FAN VA TA'LIM TARAQQIYOTIDAGI DOLZARB MUAMMOLAR" Nomli Respublika Ilmiy-Amaliy Konferensiyasi, 1(12), 109–113. Retrieved from <https://universalpublishings.com/index.php/itftdm/article/view/3187>