

## METHODS OF TEACHING LISTENING

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**Abstract:** *Being taken into consideration as world language English had a focus on existence verbal exchange through the use of the language crossing the margin on paper and pencil activities. The decline of grammar translation method, in 1960s, clarified that language studying manner can't be restrained through writing and analyzing exercises, even as provisional continuation of different strategies proved that oral language (speaking and listening) does now no longer make up complex language. Subsequently, it has a tendency to be stated that language had higher to be trained in integrated way, which includes all 4 abilities simultaneously. This article attempts to expose how listening can help English learners to enhance language skills.*

**Keywords:** *Analysis competencies, Synthesis competencies, Interpersonal activities, Group activities, Audio segments, Video Segments, Nature of listening.*

What 'listening' genuinely manner is 'listening and information what we pay attention simultaneously'. So, current moves are demanded to take area on this process.

As Shaw and Rost provide an explanation for that a listener as a processor of language has to undergo 3 procedures the use of 3 sorts of competencies:

a. Processing sound/ Perception competencies: As the entire belief doesn't emerge from most effective the supply of sound, listeners section the flow of sound and locate phrase boundaries, shrunk forms, vocabulary, sentence and clause boundaries, strain on longer phrases and impact at the relaxation of the phrases, the importance of intonation and different language-associated features, adjustments in pitch, tone and velocity of delivery, phrase order pattern, grammatical phrase classes, key phrases, primary syntactic patterns, cohesive gadgets etc.

b. Processing which means/ Analysis competencies:

It's a completely vital level withinside the sense, as researches show, that syntax is misplaced to reminiscence inside a completely quick time while which means is retained for a whole lot longer. Richards says that, 'reminiscence works with propositions, now no longer with sentences'<sup>18</sup>. While listening, listeners categorize the acquired speech into significant

<sup>18</sup> Richards JC. (1983). Listening comprehension: Approach, design, procedure. TESOL Quarterly. 17: 219-240.

sections, become aware of redundant material, preserve maintain of chunks of the sentences, assume beforehand and use language facts to expect what a speaker can be going to say, gather records within the reminiscence with the aid of using organizing them and keep away from an excessive amount of on the spot detail.

c. Processing understanding and context/ Synthesis competencies:

Here, 'context' refers to bodily setting, the quantity of listener and speakers, their roles and their courting to every different while 'linguistic understanding' refers to their understanding of the goal language introduced to the listening experience. Every context has its man or woman body of reference, social mindset and topics. So, participants of a specific subculture have precise regulations of spoken conduct and precise subject matter which instigate precise understanding. Listening is concept as 'interplay' among language and mind which calls for the "activation of contextual records and former understanding" wherein listeners guess, arrange and verify which means from the context.<sup>19</sup>

However, none of those micro-competencies is both used or powerful in isolation or is known as listening. Successful listening refers to 'the mixing of those element competencies' and listening is not anything however the 'coordination of the element competencies'.

Nature of listening as a skill:

Besides the department of the abilities as 'receptive' and 'productive', any other subdivision focuses on 'one-manner reception' and 'interactive reception' on this age of lively getting to know. Reading and writing are one-manner abilities in which inexperienced persons do not get direct feedback. But in speaking and listening, inexperienced persons can also additionally have their know-how and duplicate checked right away. Thus lively and self-getting to know takes place.

Moreover, there may be a conventional labeling for studying and listening as "passive" abilities. But linguists agree with that a listener is worried in guessing, anticipating, checking, interpreting, interacting and organizing through associating and accommodating their earlier understanding of that means and form. Rost thinks, listeners "co-author" the discourse and that they assemble it through their responses.

Even as a receptive skill, listening differs substantially with studying as studying substances are revealed and everlasting sufficient in which the inexperienced persons are required to have interaction with the subsequent sentence the usage of the understanding of the preceding one whilst listening entails non-stop fabric presentation in which they need to reply to the instant expression. From the view factor of "product" or "method",

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<sup>19</sup> Rost M. (1990). Listening in language learning. London: Longman.

listening is greater a method than a product which right away shapes the know-how and utterances of the inexperienced persons.

Effective, current techniques of coaching listening abilities embody the entirety from interactive physical games to multimedia resources. Listening abilities are fine discovered thru simple, enticing sports that cognizance greater at the getting to know technique than at the very last product. Whether you're operating with a huge organization of college students or a small one, you could use any of the subsequent examples to expand your personal techniques for coaching college students the way to concentrate well.

#### Interpersonal Activities

One powerful and nonthreatening manner for college kids to expand more potent listening capabilities is thru interpersonal activities, which include mock interviews and storytelling. Assign the scholars to small businesses of or three, after which provide them a selected listening hobby to accomplish. For example, you can have one scholar interview some other for a process with a organisation or for a piece of writing in a newspaper. Even a storytelling hobby, which include one which solutions the question "What became your preferred film from final year?" can provide college students the possibility to invite each other questions after which to exercise energetic listening capabilities.

Just as there are many reasons to listen, the role of the listener goes beyond passively receiving sounds and understanding them. In interpersonal communication, listening involves providing responses and reactions to the speaker. These reactions and responses are called feedback. It is the feedback to the speaker that makes listening a more active process. Feedback is any form of response to a speaker's message. It is verbal and/or non-verbal and/or silent. Any response or non-response is a message from the audience to the original speaker. Therefore, verbal (text) and/or non-verbal (sounds, gestures, facial expressions) communication is the way to provide feedback. Skilled listeners are constantly paying attention, evaluating what is said and what it means, and deciding what is best in order to select the most appropriate feedback or response.

#### Group Activities

Larger organization sports additionally function a useful technique for coaching listening talents to college students. You can start with a easy organization hobby. For the primary part, divide college students into corporations of 5 or large and train them to research one interest or hobby of at the least different organization individuals. Encourage them to invite clarifying questions at some point of the hobby, and you can permit them

to take notes if useful. However, as time passes and their talents grow, you have to restrict college students to handiest writing notes after the final touch of the primary a part of the organization hobby. For the second one part, have the scholars take a seat down in a big circle, after which have every person scholar proportion the call and the interest or hobby of the organization individuals that he or she met. This 2d a part of the organization hobby also can lend itself to extra listening exercises. For example, you can ask college students to call some of the pursuits and hobbies recognized at some point of the sharing session.

When you have a moderately sized team, it can sometimes be hard to get everyone to listen. Sometimes large groups can create more energy in the classroom and make it difficult for your students to focus. This applies especially to younger students. Even if you manage to silence the class, how do you know they're really listening? Listening is a skill. Even when you are listening to someone speak in your native language, it can be difficult to stay focused and avoid distraction. Imagine how hard it would be to get your students to listen to a second or third language! So, what are some great exercises and activities to help your students develop better listening skills? We've listed five listening exercises that are perfect for group lessons.

One way to get your group to listen is to make sure they don't realize it's listening. In Draw This, your students just think they're drawing. How does it work? Give each student a blank sheet of paper. Now give a drawing instruction like "draw a square". Then have your student pass the paper to the next student so that everyone has a new paper. Now give another drawing instruction like "draw a triangle under the square". Give directions until the file goes all the way across the room. Now see which papers are proven correct. You can adapt the instructions to the language level of your students.

#### Audio Segments

You also can educate listening capabilities thru audio segments of radio programs, on-line podcasts, academic lectures and different audio messages. You have to version this interactive listening method in elegance together along with your college students, after which train them to copy the exercising on their own. First, train college students to put together for listening via way of means of thinking about whatever that they'll need to study from the content material of the audio segment. Once they have got written down or shared those ideas, then play the audio segment, permitting the scholars to take notes if helpful. Once they have got received self assurance and experience, repeat this pastime however train college students to now no longer take notes till the of of entirety of the audio

segment. You can use shorter or longer audio segments, and you could pick greater handy or greater hard cloth for this sort of exercising.

#### Video Segments

Another beneficial useful resource for coaching listening talents are video segments, which includes quick sketches, information programs, documentary films, interview segments, and dramatic and comedic material. As with audio segments, pick the component and duration of the video phase primarily based totally at the talent stage of your college students. With your college students, first watch the phase with none sound and talk it together. Encourage the scholars to become aware of what they assume can be the content material of the phase. Then, watch the phase again, this time with sound, permitting college students to take notes if beneficial for his or her talent stage. After the crowning glory of the video phase, you may have college students write a short precis of the phase, or you may take time to speak about as a collection how the phase compares with the scholars` expectations.

#### Instructional Tips

Whatever approach you operate for coaching listening, hold some key academic recommendations in thoughts with the intention to assist each you and your college students navigate the studying process. One, hold your expectancies simple, as even the maximum skilled listener might be not able to absolutely and correctly don't forget the whole thing of a message. Two, hold your guidelines on hand and construct in possibilities for college kids now no longer simplest to invite clarifying questions, however additionally to make mistakes. Three, assist college students navigate their conversation tension with the aid of using growing sports suitable to their ability and self assurance level, after which enhance their self assurance with the aid of using celebrating the approaches wherein they do improve, irrespective of how small.

However, even current strategies of coaching second language, surprisingly, now no longer continually pay sufficient interest to listening skill and frequently its importance is left ignored. As David Nunan stated "listening is the "Cinderella Skill" that's omitted through its elder sister "speaking" in SL studying"<sup>20</sup>. Speaking and writing, being taken into consideration because the efficient abilities have turn out to be the usual of measuring 2d language knowledge, at the same time as needed to be only the second one great ones. Listening and speaking are typically and, in maximum cases, mistakenly believed to be mastered through the learners automatically, all through the manner of growing writing and reading

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<sup>20</sup> Nunan D & Miller L. (Eds.). (1995). *New ways in teaching listening*. Alexandria, VA: TESOL.



abilities, so, in our colleges and different instructional establishments those abilities aren't prioritized.

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