

METHODS OF FORMATION OF LISTENING COMPREHENSION SKILLS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING

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Abstract

This article provides information on ways to develop listening comprehension skills in foreign language teaching. It also briefly discusses the tools and resources used to develop listening comprehension.

Keywords: information communication technology (ICT), vocabulary, grammar, audio segments, group activity, interpersonal activity, "Advanced Stories for Comprehension", "Visitor"

Among the four skills that are important in learning any language, listening comprehension is the most important. In language teaching and learning, speaking and writing a language is usually considered as a factor of primary language use. Listening and reading skills come second. One of the reasons for this may be the difficulty of mastering listening skills. However, after the spread of information and communication technology (ICT), listening comprehension has become much easier to pass through different materials in language classes. Unlike other types of speech activity, listening comprehension is studied as an educational goal and tool during foreign language teaching. As a goal, its practical study means obtaining information in a foreign language. The content covered in all speaking and reading topics is mastered through listening comprehension. The information acquired during speaking and reading is also relevant for listening comprehension. When viewed as an educational tool, listening comprehension involves the use of language material (vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation units) in learning. The presentation of new



speech units cannot be imagined without listening and understanding the stages of practice and application.

Modern effective methods of teaching listening skills include everything from interactive exercises to multimedia resources. Listening is one of the most learned skills. Because a little more focus on learning is enhanced through simple and fun activities and ultimately leads to better results. In this case, it doesn't matter if you work with younger or older students, as long as you use one of the following methods to develop yourself.

Interpersonal activity

Interpersonal activities are one of the most effective ways to develop strong listening skills in students. We can add the following to this method:

1. Role playing
2. Mock interviews
3. Interpersonal dialogues
4. Storytelling and more

In this, students are divided into small groups of two or three, and they are asked questions according to the style.

Group activity

Large group activities help students develop their listening comprehension through interaction. In addition, simple group activities are a good example of a useful way to teach students listening skills. For the first activity, students are divided into groups of five or more, and you ask them to explore one interest or at least two other hobbies. It is necessary to ask clarifying questions to students. During the activity and you can let them take notes because it is useful.

The second part of the activity is to allow the students to sit in large groups. For example, let them communicate about the name of the group member they met and their hobbies. Both of these activities lead to effective listening growth.

Audio segments

You can also teach students listening skills through audio segments such as:

1. radio programs
2. educational lectures
3. online podcasts and other audio messages

Interactive listening programs should be used with students in and after the classroom. It is necessary to create conditions for them to perform the exercise independently. First, prepare the students to listen by giving instructions and



imagining whatever you want to teach. It is up to each teacher to choose shorter or longer audio segments and more difficult or easier material for these types of exercises. Teachers can use interesting messages to engage students. You can get them from radio or TV. It is also advisable to use a computer to convey messages to them. The reader does not need to understand all the words, but they need to listen carefully to the messages and know what the message is about.

Movies and TV shows.

Movies are one of the art forms. Language learners are advised to watch TV to increase their vocabulary and deepen their knowledge. Films are one of the most widely used teaching methods, as a wide range of vocabulary is discovered in films. Today, you can find many manuals designed to build and develop listening comprehension skills. Almost all of them, of course, are enriched with audio resources that help practice listening comprehension skills. Examples of such manuals include special collections of songs or poems. For example, the "Jazz Chants" manual teaches specific grammatical concepts, rules of oral speech, and expressive speech exercises. It is known that expression, especially in dialogic speech, makes up to 70% of the content. Therefore, in learning listening comprehension, expression should be considered as the main part of the work. Here are some examples of training manuals aimed at teaching listening comprehension and receiving expression. These manuals are recommended for use at the initial stage of training.

Advanced Stories for Comprehension is a collection of comic stories adapted for listening and retelling that help build and develop listening comprehension skills. Along with listening, it helps to build speaking skills and increase vocabulary.

"Visitor" is a guide for developing listening comprehension skills, organized around a whole story consisting of small passages. Although this guide is considered a component of the "Kernel 2" textbook, it is designed to develop listening and speaking skills. can be used as a separate guide.

In order for students to be taught listening comprehension as a practical goal, firstly, to select (compose) the audio text, secondly, to determine the organizational conditions for broadcasting it (belonging to a class, some group, or a single student), and thirdly, whether the student preparation for listening (knowledge of the language material, appropriateness of the content of the audio text), fourthly, how many times it is recommended to listen (preparation of educational tasks) and, fifthly, it requires measures such as checking comprehension. The following method of work on the



audio text is recommended: the teacher listens (reads) the audio text himself, identifies its difficult areas and thinks of ways to eliminate them, uses educational tools that support understanding (drawing, writing on the blackboard, tape recorder), prepares tasks for the first and next auditions.

The stages of teaching listening comprehension during a lesson are as follows.

- 1) expected difficulties in listening are eliminated;
- 2) an instruction (assignment) is given on the first hearing of the audio text;
- 3) understanding is checked with the help of a task;
- 4) a second hearing is ordered;
- 5) will be checked, etc.

Methodological studies have shown that second and third hearing helps to understand the audio text, after which there is little benefit from subsequent listenings. It is possible to organize speaking on the basis of audio text. This method of work can be carried out on the material of film and film fragments.

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