

EXPLAIN EXTENSIVE AND INTENSIVE LISTENING AND PROVIDE EXAMPLES FOR EACH

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Annotation:

Several parts can be performed in a larger segment (like a television show, entire lecture, or movie) on a large scale (after they have been listened to), semi-intensively, and intensely. In daily life, we listen intently and thoroughly. When we hear on the radio about a planned fair or sporting event, we pay close attention to what we read. To put it another way, we are meticulous about the finer points and details, such the fair's date, venue, and ticket costs. As a result, students need to understand both the big picture and the specifics.

Keywords: Semi-intensively, entire lecture, specific component, a rapid method of education

A wide range of abilities is the main emphasis of extended and focused listening. Extensive listening helps you to use these talents in a real-world setting, whereas intensive listening develops general, fundamental skills. It is crucial to practice both types of listening because both skill sets are crucial. Short listening activities are the major emphasis of intensive listening. They often just take a few minutes, but they provide a targeted, intense workout. Because the shape is the main subject of intensive listening. Strong listening requires you to concentrate more on pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary than on overall meaning.

It might involve listening to determine whether the speaker is employing proper grammar, syntax, vocabulary, and pronunciation, for instance. I love to eat, not I love to eat, is the correct statement.

Longer activities are the main emphasis of broad listening. They can last anywhere between a few minutes and a few hours.

Comprehensive listening concentrates on overall comprehension rather than on specific components. You can learn a language without having to translate every



word or pay heed to grammar rules by listening extensively. Instead, just focus on trying to comprehend the sounds as a whole.

Comprehensive listening aids students in understanding spoken language in real-world circumstances because it places a strong emphasis on general comprehension. You can tell if someone is using language correctly by listening to them describe what they did that day, for instance. The phrase "wake up" should be "wake up," but for a broad listener, it makes no difference because you make sense of the entire story you are seeking to understand. "First I wake up and make breakfast." "I eat breakfast, take a shower, put on my clothes, and head to work after that. Have a meal. The problem at work? Speak with your manager. All is fine and it helps. I then return home. As you can see, these lines include numerous grammatical and syntax errors, but the story still makes sense.

For instance, watching a movie, deciphering the plot, and enjoying it; or paying attention to and carrying out directions. On the other hand, intensive listening entails paying close attention to the language used or hearing specific facts. Finding precise responses to questions involves listening to specific facts. Students are required to pay attention to specific details as they hear the clear response to the question, "What is the speaker's favourite Italian dish?" However, "Does the speaker typically have a favourable or unfavourable impression regarding Italian food?" Other skills are used when listening to the content and getting a general understanding of the text. To fully understand a linguistic point, intensive listening is also used. For instance, have students respond to the following question: "What characteristics does the speaker use to characterize Italian food?" It is also possible to use intensive listening tasks to learn a language by listening to pupils and asking them to fill in any gaps in the text. Another instance of focused listening is having students listen to a transcript and follow along to find a specific grammar or vocabulary point.

Prior actions to listening

Activity 1: Orientation

What exactly is home education? Do you know any households where kids attend school or have homework?

After-listening actions

Activity 1: Discuss problems



1. Do you believe Leslie's approach to raising her girls is successful? Why is that?
2. Go about the benefits and drawbacks of homeschooling. The following dictionary might be helpful to you:
3. Read the following passage regarding home-schooling and then respond by stating whether you concur or disagree with the author. Justify your position.

When accurate representations require precise representations, fluid expression of ideas is more crucial than proper language. Unlike the hard work that is typically demanded in the classroom, keeping a personal diary, writing down dreams, or coming up with whole or partial poems or songs might take a lot of time just to get it down, get it logged, and preserve it or get it out in any way so that you can work on it later. There is a difference between focused and thorough listening. The latter, like reading, refers to listening that students frequently engage in outside of class for enjoyment or other purposes.

They should listen to texts they appreciate since they can be utilized independently or with less understanding in the audio resources they consume in this way, which are frequently on CDs in their automobiles, MP3 devices, DVDs, movies, or on the Internet. To assist them, an instructor or course materials. In contrast to comprehensive listening, intensive listening focuses on helping students improve their listening abilities and learn new English language skills. This typically happens in classrooms or language labs, where teachers may help pupils with any listening issues and point them in the direction of their interests.

When you listen to a lot of content, like when you watch a movie or attend a live lecture, your goal is to listen to the meaning first rather than trying to understand every word and detail. any additional development that occurs at random (e.g., a new dictionary). The process of intensive listening entails going through a piece of information numerous times and frequently retrieving it for various uses, such as dictating new vocabulary and grammar. It is recommended to combine semi-intense and intensive listening during class for this session in addition to the extensive listening you perform for academic or recreational goals. You don't have to try to understand everything when listening semi-intensively, but you do communicate more than in real life. Semi-intensive listening techniques include things like pre-listening, hearing once with occasional pauses, and then listening again with



headings on, pausing, and writing down a few key phrases. It will get stronger if you listen an additional one or two times before taking notes. It makes a lot of sense to do most of it semi-intensively and a tiny portion intensively in a medium-length clip. In conclusion, the performance of several portions can be done on a big scale (once listened to), semi-intensively, and intensely in a longer chunk (such as a television, full lecture, or film). We listen carefully and thoroughly in our daily lives. We read carefully when we hear a radio announcement about a forthcoming fair or sports results. In other words, we pay close attention to the precise information and specifics, such as the date and location of the fair and the price of the tickets. Therefore, pupils must comprehend the wider picture in addition to the facts and specifics.

Explain and provide examples of skimming and scanning

Since students who are proficient at scanning and skimming do not need to read the text thoroughly because they can judge what is detected, they should concentrate more on reading through scanning and skimming. Additionally, using these two reading strategies can help you save a lot of time.

Browsing and scanning are reading techniques that make use of words to swiftly train the eye and skim text for a range of objectives.

Skimming is a brief read to obtain a general understanding of the subject. For a short perusal to ascertain the precise facts, scan. Scanning serves to remind you of the overall information in a segment, whereas scanning guides you to the precise information. While scanning is more like a pearl bath, skimming is like swimming. Skimming is what?

Another quick learning method is skimming. Skimming is the practice of reading a text quickly to get the gist of it. For instance, if you want to read an intriguing story in a newspaper but don't have time to read several stories, you will likely skim over a significant portion of the piece before choosing which one to read.

We utilize sight reading—reading before reading—checking—deciding on a major idea based on a lengthy passage you don't want to read—or looking for source material for an exam sheet.

Skimming can spare you from having to read something for an extended period. This, however, is frequently not the best reading method.



Students should concentrate more on reading through scanning and skimming because these skills allow them to determine what is detected without having to read the text correctly. Additionally, using these two reading strategies can help you save a lot of time. Browsing and scanning are reading techniques that make use of words to swiftly train the eye and skim text for a range of objectives.

Skimming is a brief read to obtain a general understanding of the subject. For a short perusal to ascertain the precise facts, scan. Scanning serves to remind you of the overall information in a segment, whereas scanning guides you to the precise information. While scanning is more like a pearl bath, skimming is like swimming. Skimming is what?

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Skimming can spare you from having to read something for an extended period. This, however, is frequently not the best reading method. This is incredibly helpful when reading in-depth or when reviewing a substantial amount of content. When you review, however, you could overlook crucial details or disregard greater shades of significance, which can be crucial for a rapid read or even an exam reading.

Some examples of skimming

- ☐ To see news on a website or on paper
- ☐ To review the text, decide whether you want to read it or not
- ☐ Check out the TV guide/program schedule to plan your evening
- ☐ View the catalogue to select an offer
- ☐ After searching for something on Google, go through the options

A scan is what?

Searching for specific text-based information is done by scanning. For instance, if you want to find the definition of "beauty" in a dictionary, start by looking for the



letter V, then I, and finally R; up until that point, you will have a name. Scanners use this method of searching. This is a rapid method of education.

In scanning, organizational signals and keywords are also used. While the scan is meant to provide a bird's eye view of the content, its primary goal is to uncover and delve deeper into certain realities.

To identify precise facts, investigate fact-rich subjects, and respond to inquiries requiring factual support, we use scanning in our research.

Some examples of scanning:

- ☐ To search for a word in a dictionary or index
- ☐ To find a phone number or address in a directory
- ☐ Check the schedule of the agenda program
- ☐ To check the price of a particular item in the catalogue
- ☐ Knowing certain information from a text

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