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THE IMPORTANCE OF THE DEVELOPING OF LISTENING COPMREHENSION IN TEACHING ENGLISH

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the importance of listening skills in English lessons. Ways to develop listening skills are analyzed and listening methods are given.

Keyswords: listening, hearing, English, global listening, detailed listening, selective listening, comprehension.

INTRODUCTION

Hearing something in a foreign language is not the same as hearing it in your mother tongue. When we are learning a foreign language, it is fundamentally very important, especially at the beginning, that everyone speaks very clearly and slowly. The voice should also be articulated a little louder and without background noise so that we can concentrate well on the information it contains. Over time, our hearing gets used to the different forms of articulation: sometimes clearer, sometimes less clear, a little faster or in front of background noise.

Like reading comprehension, listening comprehension is a complicated mental process in which Speech signals are assigned meaning with the help of linguistic knowledge and world knowledge. Bottom-up processes (analysis processes of what has been heard) and top-down processes work here (Contribution of knowledge and expectations) together. This is different from reading. Hear in real time, and the signals heard are fleeting. That means that the

Verification of listening comprehension always also through the ability of the individual to storage of voice data is determined. The wording of a text, but the units of meaning that arise when listening.

METHODOLOGY

Listening comprehension is the most important skill, because everyday communication consists of 45% from hearing. It is also essential for developing other skills, especially speaking. During listening comprehension in the first language like of course, quite incidentally, foreign language learners have mostly with them. Authentic listening situations and documents often have great difficulties. This lies

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on the one hand because of the above-mentioned complexity of the listening comprehension process.

But how do you do that? It is necessary to use various techniques that will help us understand more and better in the foreign language. Over time, we develop the individual strategies that we need to correctly absorb the information in the foreign language.

RESULTS

The most important pieces of advice for successfully listening to a foreign language:

1. Have no fear. Be patient with yourself!
2. Take your time to read the questions in the assignment well and understand them properly!
3. Focus on what you understand, not what you don't understand.
4. Don't ask to understand every word. Focus on the context!

There are different types of listening comprehension:

Global Listening Comprehension: The aim of global hearing is to grasp the key messages of the text as well as to grasp the basic emotional mood. Concentrate only on the most important information, which is very general! Global listening comprehension means grasping the topic and the main or key message of the text. To do this, inter alia the situation (who is speaking? where? why?), that Topic (what is it about?) And the central content or the central message is recognized. Depending on the text and the specific task, both the central. Explicit utterances of the text identified and understood as the most important ones connections are recognized. The focus of attention can also vary.

Selective Listening: The aim of selective listening is to separate important from unimportant information. Read the assignments carefully and underline key words so you know what to focus on.

The listening style "selective listening" aims at listening to certain explicit information, for which a certain expectation was built up. A typical case is listening to the Platform number for a station announcement. This listening style shares with the detailed one Listening comprehension directing attention to local information. However, it differs he differs from detailed listening due to the lower level of attentiveness. To the example the station announcement for an arriving train to stay: the listener makes sure it is about the right train (usually indicated by the place of

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departure) and focused then just get on the track (here he expects a number). All other announcement elements can be hidden.

Detailed Listening Comprehension: The aim of detailed listening is to perceive as much information as possible at different levels and in different moods. In particular, make tabular bullet points here and leave some space for renewed listening. Not all at once!

DISCUSSION

The listening style "detailed listening comprehension" aims at recognizing and understanding more relevant Text details. This can concern the main points or main statements of individual text passages, the detailed course of action including causes and consequences or those in the text occurring persons and objects. In addition, these can also be action objectives People, their emotions and moods as well as their opinions expressed and attitudes should be the goal of detailed listening. It must be partially implicit Text information is recognized and conclusions are drawn, resulting in inferring hearing requires.

The W questions are the best structuring aid:

- What is the theme? (What information on this topic are you familiar with? What vocabulary can you associate with this topic in the foreign language?)
- How many people speak Who are the persons? (If there are several, what is the relationship between them?)
- What are the speaking intentions of the speakers?
- Where does the conversation take place? (What do you expect in this context?)
- When does the conversation take place?

The development, awareness and training of hearing strategies gives the learner important assistance in different listening situations. Learners learn that when they hear a spoken utterance, they do not have to understand every word in order to grasp the content. They understand that intonation, facial expressions and gestures, images, noises as well as their own knowledge of the world serve the understanding of language and the individual ability to act and express themselves.

The following strategies can be used in coping with various listening comprehension tasks be helpful:

Listening comprehension strategies:

Before listening, build expectations and activate relevant knowledge with the help of:

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- visual elements in the task;
- Headings and information in the assignment;
- Knowledge of the types of audio text from the mother tongue or other languages.

Strategies while listening - general

- Focus on word fields (generic terms, synonyms) for terms from the Headline / task
- Understand the meaning of unknown words from the context;
- Make mental connections between previous knowledge and what is heard;
- Pay attention to change of speakers in dialogues;
- Text-structuring elements (pauses, changes of speaker, background noise, etc.) respect, think highly of.

After listening strategies

- Combination of relevant individual information in order to exclude individual distractors;
- Targeted re-searching of text passages relevant to the solution.

COCLUSION

No speaking without hearing. Hearing is an important basis for correct speaking. Listening exercises on exemplary words, groups of words, sentences and texts can therefore also be combined with articulation exercises. Some children have to get used to hitherto unknown sounds or developed listening habits have to be changed or expanded. At this point in time, when sounds and sound images are anchored in the brain, learners should not be forced to speak.

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