

THE USE OF STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE LISTENING SKILLS

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Annotation:This article gives data about how to improve listening skills quickly and effectively through using strategies and techniques. Added to this, it indicates some stages of listening process.

Keywords:Cognitive strategy, metacognitive strategy, affective strategy, social strategy, interpersonal communication.

I. INTRODUCTION

Listening is one of the most important language-learning exercises. The capacity to effectively receive information when talking with people is mostly dependent on your ability to listen. It forms the cornerstone of the process by which a youngster picks up language from his mother. So in every aspect of life, including dealing with coworkers, family relationships, and helping a loved one through illness, listening is a crucial skill, that is to say one of the ways that people communicate on a regular basis is by listening. However, most people have poor listening skills. But nowadays there are so many ways to develop listening skills. As the technology so fast, most of people have mobile phone and so they can listen podcasts or musics in everywhere and anytime. Apart from this pupils may improve their listening skill through way of dictation. Because like other language abilities listening requires a lot of practice. According to Sevik "Listening is the initial stage in first and second language acquisition"[1].

II. METHODS

There are some listening strategies and they can be classified into four main types: cognitive, metacognitive, affective, and social strategies.

- Cognitive listening strategies refer to all mental abilities and processes related to knowledge like using language and sociocultural expertise to tackle the issues. Inference, prediction, interpretation, storing, and recall of data, summarizing, translating, repeating, embellishing, sourcing, grouping, taking notes, substituting, and creating pictures are a few instances of cognitive performance. Cognitive strategies are important for listening comprehension because they help learners monitor and control their mental processing, identify comprehension breakdowns, and connect world knowledge to listening content.

- Metacognitive strategies, which are considered the most reliable predictors of listening skills development in metacognition, denote the ability to reflect on and control one's own learning. Recent research into metacognition has provided evidence that effective listening performance can happen through classroom instruction to assist learners' mental process in coping with listening materials [2]. Researchers also discover that successful learning comes from the ability to combine different strategies to meet various tasks and situations [3] and that more skilled learners tend to apply these types of skills intensively, especially monitoring comprehension through evaluating information and questioning for clarification [4].

Since social and affective techniques are closely related, they are frequently discussed simultaneously. This is due to the fact that social relationships and personal emotions are interconnected aspects of the L2 learning process. Compared to research on cognitive and metacognitive techniques, there are fewer empirical investigations on these kinds. According to research on socioaffective ability, students are frequently discouraged from asking questions during the listening process when there is a lack of social empathy in the classroom. [5]. Examples of social strategies are requesting clarifications and interrupting someone to check comprehension. Affective methods include things like controlling worry, being composed, and adjusting to not knowing everything. These strategies help learners stay and well-focused and connected with others in the learning process. The use of social strategies, however, is not always easy to observe and documented. It is because researchers can only witness the behaviour of extroverted learners while the benefit of such strategies quiet learners is often hard to report [6].

III.RESULTS

Actually, most of people, mainly students and pupils suffers from improving their listening skills So as solution of this problem, they can use from various effective methods and strategies. Firstly, people need to have good general listening skills to improve their listening skills. As mentioned in the method above, Strategies are based on the development of a certain ability of students, for example "Cognitive strategy" helps to realize, that is to say, many processes related to the mental activity of students: understanding, guessing, translating and other abilities. In addition, "Metacognitive strategy" contributes to students' ability to reflect their knowledge. Because these strategies are considered successful in practice, this is the method It tested students' ability to combine multiple strategies in solving different tasks and situations. The results of other strategies show that during the lesson students were able to form the ability to concentrate and communicate with others.

IV.DISCUSSION

Teaching Listening

According Jack C Richard listening is assuming greater importance in foreign language classrooms. There are several reasons for this growth in popularity. Actually there are many process of listening occur in five stage.

Hearing Hearing is a physical reaction brought on by sound waves stimulating the ear's sensory receptors; you must hear to hear, but you do not have to listen to hear (attention is required for the perception required for listening). Attention is a crucial component of good listening since the brain filters out most stimuli and only allows a small number to focus.

Understanding In order to comprehend the meanings of the symbols we have seen and heard, we must first analyze the meaning of the stimuli we have perceived. Sounds like applause and visuals like blue uniforms are examples of symbolic inputs in addition to words. The meanings we ascribe to these symbols depend on our prior associations as well as the context in which they occur. The listener must comprehend the sender's intended meaning and the context they are assuming in order for interpersonal communication to be successful.

Remembering

Remembering is important listening process because its mean that individual has not only received and interpreted a message but has also added it to the minds storage bank. Just as our attention is selective when we listen, our memories may differ significantly from what was initially seen or heard.

Evaluating At this point in the listening process, only active listeners take part. The effective listener ensures that they don't start this activity too soon. At this stage, the active listener evaluates the evidence, separates fact from opinion, and assesses whether bias or prejudice is present in a message .The listening process stops when we start this step of the process before a message is finished because we have to stop hearing and paying attention to the incoming message.

Responding Since the speaker has no other way to know whether a message has been received, this stage is the only overt way for the sender to assess the degree of success in sending the message. The receiver must complete the process by providing verbal and/or nonverbal feedback[7].

V.CONCLUSION

Listening development is not a short-term process It takes a lot of time and effort to improve it Because there are passive and active listening, if passive listening is used, it will obviously take a lot of time.If it is the opposite, that is, if active listening is used, it is effective and takes less time. Intelligibility can frequently be improved through listening skills training.But there are some trainings that can be said to work mainly for students when the task text is not difficult and they have prior knowledge of the listening content.

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