

IMPORTANCE OF LISTENING FOR LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Вінницький національний технічний університет

Анотація. В статті розглянуто важливість використання аудіювання під час вивчення англійської мови. Визначено труднощі, які виникають у викладача під час роботи над аудіюванням зі студентами вищих навчальних закладів. Також вказано шляхи подолання цих труднощів.

Ключові слова: аудіювання, іноземна мова, комунікативна діяльність, навчання, мовлення.

Abstract. The article considers the importance of using listening skills while studying English. The difficulties faced by a teacher during work on listening to students of higher educational institutions have been determined. There have also been considered the ways to overcome these difficulties.

Keywords: listening, foreign language, communication, education, speech.

Listening is part of the oral communicative activity, used in any oral communication, which depends on the economic, social or personal needs. Without mastering this kind of activity it is impossible to learn the language and speak a foreign language at the level that is necessary at the present stage of development of society in connection with the high requirements for the possession of speech skills and abilities. This is not only a complex mental process, but also an important precondition for the formation of other types of speech activity, for example, speaking, which is actually the main purpose of teaching a foreign language[1].

Many language learners focus a lot on speaking. They do not spend as much effort on quietly listening. Listening seems like it should be simple, or secondary to other more active language skills. To the surprise of many new learners, listening to a foreign language is difficult. If you have ever had to sit for a second language test, you will know that the listening section is almost always the hardest.

Let us look at the reasons that make it difficult to learn while listening, and how these problems are solved by teachers. Here they are: 1) too fast pace of speech messages; 2) a large volume of text; 3) linguistic difficulties.

Only by avoiding certain obstacles can we expect better perceptions of information and further productive work. In order to eliminate them, we offer the following: 1) to select texts based on familiar topics; 2) to explain clearly the task and highlight the main parts of the text; 3) to allow the students to inquire if the text is written in a complex language or if it is necessary to cover a large amount of information; 4) to slow down the speed of the text reproduction by increasing the pause time between the semantic parts. [2]

To teach students to understand speech is one of the most important tasks of learning. At the lesson, it is almost impossible to form one linguistic or speech skill. Working with audio texts, we work out lexical, grammatical and phonetic skills. It allows students to listen attentively to the sound of speech, to form their ability to predict the content of the statement, and thus to cultivate a culture of listening not only in the foreign language, but also in their native language. The educational value of forming the ability to perceive speech, as it positively influences the development of auditory memory, is important for the study of a foreign language. How to help students improve their listening skills? Of course, this requires not only listening to the teacher's speech, but also audio recording of intensive listening and extensive listening. Extensive listening is an option of listening, when students choose what they are listening to and they can listen to it at home, in their free time.

There are some ways to become more familiar with a language segmentation rules: 1) watch films in the target language; 2) read a book while also listening along to the audio book version; 3) attend social events with native speakers and spend time just listening 4) listen to the radio in the target language; 5) watch videos online in the target language.

Intensive listening is the use of the finished audio material in the classroom to develop and consolidate students' listening skills. Ready audio recordings allow students to listen native speakers, hear parts from dialogues and plays. But with the use of the finished audio material there are disadvantages: the speed of speech, the "ideal" pronunciation of sounds and words, which is almost impossible to hear in real

communication. But still, it is very important to use audio recordings for classes in order to create the student's speech competence as they hear the speech of the native speakers. It should be noted that viewing video or movies is also one of the options for listening, which also helps students to learn the facial expressions and tongues of the native speakers.

Consequently, possession of such kind of speech activity as listening gives the student the opportunity to master the pronunciation, to understand what communicative message is sent to him and to respond adequately to the said, helps to formulate his answer to the opponent in a proper way, which is the basis of dialogue speech.

In conclusion it is the listening that teaches the culture of speech, i.e. to listen to the interlocutor carefully and always listen to the end, which is important not only during the conversation in a foreign language, but also during the conversation in his own language. It is through listening that the ability of students to spontaneous intercourse in professional and in cultural and every day spheres increases.

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Рибко Наталія Вікторівна – старший викладач кафедри іноземних мов, Вінницький національний технічний університет, м.Вінниця, rybkonatvik@gmail.com

Rybko Nataliia Viktorivna – Senior lecture, Department of foreign languages, VNTU, Vinnytsia