

DEVELOPING ENGLISH LISTENING SKILLS THROUGH PODCASTS

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English tilidatingthe introduction of a foreign word to the perception ofthat is one of the main problems faced by students in the stages of Advanced Study. Subsequently, this problem is solved by constant training with the skill of listening in English. To master speech skills, listen to English in the educational process. As the word increases, listening in a foreign language increases the number of words. In English, you can use a variety of audio materials to make it easier to understand.

INTRODUCTION. As you know, listening comprehension skills, which are an integral part of speech communication, require students to have abilities based on several basic psychological mechanisms:

- short-term(operational) memory and long-term memory of a student; thinking of a student;
- to anticipate the development of events in a given moment.

The short-term memory of the listener at the time the defect is being spoken helps to maintain the formative meaning of the sentence being said, and it is usually from the first third or fourth word of what we hear that we realize what the sentence is about, and we can guess the ending part of the sentence. As soon as the sentence is fully told, the process of transferring speech information heard in our minds from the colloquial form to the human mental form(images, signs, concepts) begins. This process is achieved by the “abandonment” of the unit of speech form stored in short-term memory and the sealing of the meaning extracted from it into long-term memory. This is why both students find it difficult to perform both lecture listening and recording practices at the same time. Before

requiring students to retell the listened mistress from the author's language, their attention should be paid to the composition of the speech being given.

It is necessary to suggest that before they give the content, they re-listen to the speech again. Perhaps, it is for this very reason that IELTS Listening and assessing comprehension skills tests are always based on visual: pictorial or sketchy answers. The delivery of such types of responses is due, in our opinion, to the fact that visual responses form a very small part of the content of speech regarding short-term memory, as well as to the connection of information from the speech being listened to with information being obtained by sight. Understanding the content is considered a very complex process, it is necessary to analyze, synthesize, compare, distinguish units of meaning, find the difference between the main and the second level, distinguish facts from thoughts, confirmation or rejection of an opinion expressed on the basis of these facts is carried out through a number of conscious practices, such as being able to understand the point of view of the speaker, assess the behavior of the characters being told. If we look closely at the IELTS exams, we can see that they are based on checking to what extent exactly these types of practices are developed in examiners.

Another self-specific feature of listening comprehension assessment tests is that the listener speaks within the speech during listening, based on the information they receive from it. This is usually done in a secret way. It is also possible that during the listening process, the examiner will not notice that he is speaking to himself inside, recounting the information being heard to himself. The better the listener is prepared, the higher the speed of self-talk. In speaking it is also observed during the course of a person's performance of practices such as reading, writing. But when it comes to listening and understanding, the speed of speaking inside is of great importance. Insufficient internal speech frequency can cause the listener to be unable to fully listen to the content of the speech being delivered.

The ability to predict the development of events in listening comprehension skill assessment tests is of the most fundamental importance in the successful execution of tests, we will not be mistaken. With the help of such a psychological skill, it is possible to guess the content of the entire text by reading a single title, to realize what content it will end up with before the end of the sentence in the spoken speech, to predict the way in which the events being told will develop.

Animals save the soul or find food uses hearing for. Man is not only hearing sounds, but also lectures, radio and was with television programs and other people being able to listen to conversations, perceive and hear it be able to analyze its information (even a simple

sound) is considered a creature with abilities. Young baby The Voice of people around during the growing development, he recognizes the world by hearing sounds. He does not speak to a Dani at birth, first of all his hearing, listening the understanding skill moves and develops. Humanity learn to listen, to perceive and, in the same waylan together, read-learn, to get to know the world years of skill to understand both hearing and listening forms throughout. Different from animals unlike, different feelings when a person hears and listens- feels. He is a performer of various musical genres or singers (for example, someone hears Beethoven, and someone else hears Emenim), anecdotes (ascias, pilgrimages), interesting feelings- Koyas (based on real reality or texture), news and when he hears other materials (even sound), mi- the cause of the physiological processes of burning is as if in his mind Cinematic Imagery emerges and ting in the process- through lip comprehension skills, as described above, understanding the human world and discovering new things Maty will continue to develop.

IELTS exam takers should be assured that the successful passing of listening comprehension skills assessment tests, the first section of the IELTS exam, depends on the active actions of the exam takers in the time of interruptions, pauses in the speech being listened to. The fact is that at the time of pauses, in many cases, it is possible to guess the answer, to understand in advance what can be said at the end of the sentence. And during the period of continuing to speak, it remains only to check whether the term of the alleged content is correctly or incorrectly guessed. In other assignments, however, answer options can be grouped.

In the initial period of study, we teach learners to distinguish such information from the spoken speech content by performing exercises on writing numbers, letters, addresses, telephone and house numbers, street names. Audio voice speeches designed to test the listening comprehension skills that are part of the IELTS exams are presented in a sufficiently clear, qualitative and free of any random, excessive noise. But sometimes examiners may be required to extract important information in the composition of the speech being delivered in a noisy environment. For example, in a noisy station or airport environment, barely audible audio speech can be broadcast, which is considered important to hear the train or platform number, the desired flight or terminal number from aispetcher speech. This type of listening comprehension exercise has been given in large numbers in modern IELTS exam preparation manuals, in particular the IELTS manuals at Headwayturkumi.

Here's what hearing analyzers are it is also permissible to give a definition. This is the auditory system-to- feeling Wush vibrations through the organs of hearing, tah- mechanical receptors and nerve structures that make slime. Structure of auditory analyzers, especially,

its peripheral part is different in humans and animals. Auditory analyzers tympanal organ in insects, in bony fish, the reptile is a bubble. Swimmer vibration of the bubble to the veberov apparatus, from which it is internal into the ear. Aquatic and terrestrial- in the inner ear of lar, reptiles and birds additional receptor cells (basilar membranes - papillae) develop. Large vertebrates, including, auditory analyzers in most mammals external, middle and inner ear, as well as auditory nerve and consists of successively adjacent nerve centers. Development of the central section of auditory analyzers environmental factors and animal of hearing analyzers- Lar is related to their importance in behavior. Eavesdropping nerve fibers from the sink to one of the nerve centers – goes to the nuclei of the cochlear; from the left and right cochlear protruding nerve fibers are two of the auditory analyzers located symmetrically along the yoni, the upper oliva is come and hold. When detecting sound vibrations the shell barrier is of fundamental importance. This barrier mechanical spectral analysis of Sound, Shell filter located in the row along the barrier-hearing retsep- consists of strings. Receptors 0.1 to 10 nm diapa- accepts vibrations in the zone. Auditory analyzer-neurons located in the lari central department are specific sensitive to sound vibrations. Auditory analyzers- nerve elements of I along with sound vibrations characteristics of Sound Power, duration, etc. also impressive. The central nervous system and, especially, the neurons of its upper part are the complex waist of the sound- gilari (mas, sound amplitude modulation frequency, direction and motion)is sensitive to.

Listening comprehension of a person learning English it is necessary to know a number of objectives of the skill. These are information on a particular topic (awareness), when one hears someone or something emotional attitude towards him (some kind of sympathy, pity, pity) express, or if not, ma listened to- enjoying the terial (when listening to music), giving it an assessment give (attitude), and most importantly, know what you hear (even sound) is critical (good or bad; negative or positive) the purpose of analysis and its perception- it consists of their own. Our daily life in the process of learning English- at also benefit from the types of listening comprehension skills.

References:

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