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LISTENING AS A WAY TO LEARN A LANGUAGE

Learning a foreign language involves the development of several language skills. One of them is listening as a comprehension of speech perceived by ear.

Researchers unanimously express the opinion that there is no absolutely correct and effective method for all learning conditions and come to the conclusion that it is necessary to combine different approaches, principles and elements of various methods, taking into account the specifics of learning, since what is effective in one setting can have a completely opposite result in a different learning environment. But the experience of many people suggests that listening is one of the best ways to quickly learn a language.

The method of learning a language by listening is especially relevant during the quarantine period, as most businesses began to develop on the Internet and at the same time more and more podcasts (audio programs, TV series or blogs that can be downloaded or listened to online) began to appear. Therefore, these days it is especially easy to find something interesting for you on a topic - from global problems to practical advice for improving your daily life.

Listening is the basis of communication, from which the mastery of oral communication begins. Possession of such a type of speech activity as listening allows a person to understand what he is told and adequately respond to what is said, helps to correctly state his answer to the opponent, which is the basis of dialogical

speech. It also teaches the culture of speech: listen to the interlocutor carefully and always listen to the end, which is important not only when speaking in a foreign language, but also when speaking in your native language. It is also is a reactive type of speech activity.

When people learn languages, often unknowingly they do the following: reading out loud, repeating written sentences, etc. As a result, several listening options can be distinguished:

1) Consciously read in a voice. This will help improve pronunciation and assimilation of information.

2) Listen to audio books. This develops the skills of listening, understanding, and makes it possible to better understand a foreign language. In addition, this activity can be combined with household chores.

3) Talk. With other people who are learning the language, with native speakers, or even with yourself.

4) Listen to songs by reading the words.

5) Watching cartoons, films, TV series, just videos. You can also use subtitles for better assimilation of information.

Even passive listening will be effective in this matter that is, you can learn a language even with something “in the background”.

There are also a number of problems associated with this teaching method that need to be considered. The existing difficulties include problems with sound (external noises, interference, poor acoustics), conversational features (diction, timbre, burr, lisp, stuttering, etc.) and new information (a large amount of unfamiliar vocabulary, idiomatic expressions, colloquial formulas, special terms, abbreviations).

As a result or consequence of this, listening is a fun and modern way to learn a language. It is both a goal and a powerful teaching tool. It makes it possible to master the sound side of the language being studied, its phonemic composition and intonation: rhythm, stress, melody. Through listening the assimilation of the lexical

side of the language and its grammatical structure. At the same time, listening makes it easier to master speaking.

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