



## Listening is the Basis and Importance of Communication

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### ABSTRACT

In this article, it is spoken about listening which also serves as a powerful tool for teaching a foreign language. It makes it possible to master the sound side of the language being studied, its phonemic composition and intonation; rhythm, stress, and melody. Through listening, the lexical structure of the language and its grammatical structure are assimilated.

### Keywords:

Listening, communication, skills, language, by ear, develop, authentic

It is well known that listening to and understanding a foreign language is a very difficult task, much more difficult than reading material that is equivalent in language and content. Listening, the ability to distinguish and understand what others say, and in relation to educational work in foreign language lessons - this is the understanding of foreign language speech by ear during its passage. This involves understanding the speaker's accent, grammatical structures, and vocabulary. The problem of learning to perceive authentic speech by ear is one of the most important aspects of teaching foreign language communication, and that is why the development and development of technologies for teaching listening that meet the needs of the time is extremely important. We are faced with listening as an independent type of speech activity in various situations of real communication. This happens when we listen: various ads; radio and television news; various instructions and instructions; lectures; the stories of the interviewees; performances by actors; the other person on the phone, etc.

The goals of listening training can be

defined as the following: build certain skills; to develop certain linguistic skills; teach the ability to communicate; develop the necessary abilities and mental functions; to remember speech material; teach students to understand the meaning of a single statement; teach students to highlight the main thing in the flow of information; to develop auditory memory; develop an auditory response.

Listening also serves as a powerful tool for teaching a foreign language. It makes it possible to master the sound side of the language being studied, its phonemic composition and intonation; rhythm, stress, and melody. Through listening, the lexical structure of the language and its grammatical structure are assimilated. At the same time, listening makes it easier to master speaking, reading, and writing. If the student understands the spoken speech, it is easier for them to understand the graphic speech, i.e. to change what they see to what it should sound like. When performing listening tasks the speaker must demonstrate the following abilities: Predicting what people will say. Guess unfamiliar words and phrases without panic. Use your previous knowledge as a

basis for understanding. Understand the speaker's attitude to the subject of conversation. Be able to make recordings while listening. Understand intonation and stress. The ethical side of speaking, the rules of discussion, debate, and other types of disputes.

Listening-is the basis of communication, it begins with the mastery of oral communication. Possession of such a type of speech activity as listening allows a person to understand what is being reported to him and respond adequately to what is said, helps to correctly present their response to the opponent, which is the basis of Dialogic speech. In this case, listening teaches the culture of speech: listen carefully and always listen to the end, which is important not only when talking in a foreign language, but also when talking in your native language.

Effectiveness of using listening skills in teaching a foreign language: Learning to listen is one of the main directions of a teacher's work at academic lyceum, since listening, along with speaking, provides an opportunity to communicate in a foreign language. However, this direction causes the greatest difficulties in learning, both on the part of the teacher and on the part of students. Therefore, the teacher should not only know what listening is, but also study and then constantly take into account in their work the subjective and objective factors of success in learning listening; difficulties associated with this process and ways to overcome them; methods and techniques of working in contact and distant listening, as well as control of listening. A very important factor in teaching listening is to maintain a continuous interest of students, that is their motivation, where the main factors are: proper selection of text (level of difficulty and interesting content), creating a situation of communication before reception of the text and various tasks involving control listen and access in other activity after the perception of the text.

Summarizing the above, we can say that educational, authentic audio texts open up wide opportunities for active work in the process of forming speech skills and abilities of students and make the educational process of mastering a foreign language attractive to students at all stages of training. The effectiveness of using listening in teaching a foreign language depends not only on the precise definition of its place in the learning system, but also on how well the structure of audio employment is organized.

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