

INCREASING THE ABILITY OF LISTENING AND SPEAKING SKILLS IN THE COURSE OF COMMUNICATIONS.

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Abstract: *This article has the main purpose to show the results of a small scale project based on guiding students in the use of pictures into concept of a visual support and films, and also such paralinguistic means, as gestures and a mimicry and how to develop the ability of listening and speaking skills in the course of communications. The teacher in the modern environment is not only a source of the information and the academic facts - he helps students to understand process of training, helps to find the information necessary for them, whether it corresponds to the set requirements, and also to understand, how to use this information for the answer to the put questions and decisions of challenges.*

Key words: *collective discussion, modern environment, audition renders, audiovisual accelerates, long-term memory, listening and speaking skills*

Izoh: *Ushbu maqolaning asosiy maqsadi o‘quvchilarni tinglash va og‘zaki qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishda rasmlardan foydalanishda vizual qo‘llab-quvvatlash va filmlar tushunchasiga, shuningdek, imo-ishoralar va mimika kabi paralingvistik vositalardan foydalanishga yo‘naltirishga asoslangan kichik hajmdagi loyiha natijalarini ko‘rsatishdir shu bilan birga ularda muloqot jarayonida tinglash va nutq qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishdan iborat. Zamonaviy sharoitda o‘qituvchi nafaqat ma‘lumot va akademik faktlar manbai - u talabalarga o‘qitish jarayonini tushunishga yordam beradi, ular uchun zarur bo‘lgan ma‘lumotlarni, ular qo‘yilgan talablarga mos keladimi-yo‘qligini topishga yordam beradi, shuningdek, Ushbu ma‘lumotdan savollarga javob berish va muammolarni hal qilish uchun qanday foydalanish kerak.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *jamoaviy muhokama, zamonaviy muhit, tinglash ko‘rsatkichlari, audiovizual tezlashtirish, uzoq muddatli xotira, tinglash va gapirish qobiliyatlari*

The teacher is compelled to raise regularly today the qualification in the field of innovational technologies of training. In interactive technologies of training roles training and trainees, and also an information role essentially change. We will stop short on the characteristic of some technologies of interactive training and we will result examples of their use in the course of teaching of pedagogical disciplines.

Discussion - all-round discussion of a question at issue in public meeting, in private conversation, dispute. In other words, discussion consists in collective discussion of any question, a problem or comparison of the information, ideas, opinions, offers.

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The great influence on audition renders duration of sounding of the speech message, quantity of its presentations, presence or absence of a visual support. Pictures enter into concept of a visual support and films, and also such paralinguistic means, as gestures and a mimicry. Presence of a visual support considerably facilitates perception of the information as visual canal possesses much throughput, than unvoiced. Misunderstanding and "information distortion arises more often if students only listen to it, and listening and seeing (audiovisual) they perceive more. Use of audiovisual means accelerates process of formation of strong communications between a word, concept, image or the phenomenon. Speech is understood better if listening clearly sees the person speaking. The visual support at acoustical perception can have various forms. How to develop the ability of listening and speaking skills in the course of communications. Audition is a difficult thought process of perception and understanding of sounding speech in which result listening comes to certain conclusions. Proceeding from it, at training of students it is considered the main methodical requirement to audition ability to understand the maintenance and sense of speech messages.

At perception and understanding of sounding speech students are compelled to overcome the various difficulties connected with action of some factors. For example factors characterizing conditions of a presentation of the information and degree of participation listening in communications processes. The perception of speech messages is influenced essentially by distinctness and loudness of a pronunciation telling, its ability by intonation to allocate semantic parts of speech and logic chains of the statement, and also tempo of speech. The understanding of the messages shown in certain tempo of speech, is one of indicators generated skills and abilities of audition. Integrity of process of audition is provided with work of speech mechanisms (operative memory, likelihood forecasting, long-term memory, comprehension) which are necessary for developing at training to a foreign language. At audition of the long message the process of storing which is accompanied by semantic grouping of the perceived information occurs understanding also. Students should be able will isolate from-text the main thing, to direct the attention to the basic thoughts of the statement. Thus, audition process depends on degree forming of skills. And abilities of students in the given kind of speech activity. Indicators forming skills and abilities of audition, are depth and accuracy of understanding of the maintenance, logic structure of the statements shown unitary and in rate, characteristic for native speakers. Defining requirements to educational audio texts it is necessary to characterize them from the point of view of the maintenance, the language form and presentation conditions. So, texts for listening are under construction taking into account style, genre, those structural features speech the message which students meet both in educational process, and during dialogue with native speakers, at audition of monologues, in time film viewing.

At training it is necessary for audition to formulate at students a habit to ponder upon sense of the received information, to switch attention depending on a purpose, i.e. as much as possible to approach them to those natural conditions of dialogue which characterize communications in a native language. Realization of this problem will give the chance to pupils to participate actively in educational process, successfully to seize the future specialty, to communicate with the native speaker. Conditions of reception of the information depend on roles listening and speaking in the course of communications. If the student participating in dialogue has insufficiently well understood the

interlocutor can ask again it and. To specify sense of the statement. At monologue audition (speech of announcers by radio; to television, educational lectures) the listener should listen to speech telling up to the end, without having possibility to interrupt it, to understand the information not understood by it. Process of perception and understanding of oral speech is influenced linguistic, by structurally - composite, genre features of the speech statement. The message shown for audition reflects peculiar features of functional styles of language (colloquial, scientific, social), forms of speech and its kinds (monological or dialogical). The monologue, can carry in itself narrative, descriptive, explanatory or subject character. The considerable percent of unfamiliar words, their character, arrangement in the text, and also presence of realities, figures cause certain difficulties at audition. In life we differently perceive the heard statements in a native language and differently we react to them. In one cases us the general maintenance of the text, the basic idea of the message, new data on the given theme interests, and in others it is important to us to understand message details, to establish logic connection between them and to draw certain conclusions. Selective character is inherent, for example, in audition TV and radio reports, public statements. At hearing of lectures on a specialty there is a necessity of profound understanding. The received information with installation on its further use in practical activities. In this connection written fixing heard is required: drawing up of the developed plan, consecutive record of lectures, etc.

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