MODERN METHODS IN TEACHING LISTENING FOR ESL LEARNERS

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ABSTRACT

The article stresses the significance of teaching communicative skills, especially focusing on enhancing listening skills in English for non-native speakers. It addresses challenges and suggests strategies like using real materials, creating a supportive atmosphere, and interactive lessons. Emphasizing patience and ample practice, it aims to guide teachers in enhancing their students' English communication abilities.

Key words: listening comprehension, kind of memory, schemata, pro-listening, while-listening, post-listening, script, scenario, acoustic perception, teaching listening, multiple skills, sounds discrimination.

INTRODUCTION

The ability to hear is a natural process that develops in all normal infants. Is the fact that most of us begin to hear sounds before we are born. Having a conversation with others is a inevitable consequences of our daily basis. The ability to communicate effectively in English is essential in today's globalized world. However, non-native speakers often face challenges when trying to understand

spoken English, particularly due to differences in pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar. As such, teaching communicative skills in English, including listening skills, is crucial for language learners to become proficient in the language. In this article, we will explore the importance of teaching listening skills in English and provide practical strategies that teachers can use to help their students improve their listening abilities.

METHODS

- 1. Using Authentic Materials: Incorporating real-life materials like podcasts, interviews, TED talks, or news broadcasts exposes learners to natural language, diverse accents, and varying speeds, enhancing their comprehension skills.
- 2. Interactive Listening Activities: Engage students in interactive exercises such as discussions, role-plays, or group tasks that require active listening and interaction, promoting better understanding and retention of information.
- 3. Pre-listening, While-listening and Post-listening Tasks: Introduce activities before and after listening exercises. Pre-listening tasks activate prior knowledge and set context, while post-listening tasks reinforce comprehension through discussions, debates, or summaries.
- 4. Listening Circles or Peer Learning: Form listening circles or pairs/groups where students discuss what they've heard, share opinions, and help each other understand different perspectives, reinforcing comprehension and collaboration.
- 5. Transcripts and Subtitles: Provide transcripts or subtitles for audio or video materials initially to aid comprehension. Gradually remove these supports as learners improve their listening skills.
- 6. Varied Speeds and Accents: Expose learners to different speech speeds and accents to broaden their understanding and adaptability to various linguistic contexts.

RESULTS

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- 2. Interactive Listening Activities: Engage students in interactive exercises such as discussions, role-plays, or group tasks that require active listening and interaction, promoting better understanding and retention of information. 3.Pre-listening and Post-listening Tasks: Introduce activities before and after listening exercises. Pre-listening tasks activate prior knowledge and set context, while post-listening tasks reinforce comprehension through discussions, debates, or summaries.
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CONCLUSION

In conclusion, teaching communicative skills in English is crucial for students to develop their language proficiency. Listening is an essential skill that needs to be taught effectively. By using pre-listening activities, active listening, exposing students to a variety of materials, post-listening activities, and providing feedback and reflection, teachers can help students become better listeners. These strategies not only improve their listening skills but also their overall communication skills in English.

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