

HOW TO IMPROVE LISTENING IN CLASS

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Listening is essential in every school, university and other places. Firstly, we should know difference between listening and hearing. Actually, listening means paying attention to the words that are being spoken with intention of understanding . Learners have to be able to comprehend the main idea of what is said. Listening differs from hearing. Hearing refers to something that happens without effort. You can hear something even when you do not try to hear and not trying to hear it. For instance, you can hear the sound of rainfall, the sound of cars and so on . However, listening and hearing are related to each other, because in order to listen in class or any kind of place, everyone needs to be able to hear. That is why if you are not able to hear, you will not acquire knowledge of listening. Listening is a valuable skill on both a personal and professional level.

We listen to others in two ways : active and passive. Active listening includes responses that demonstrate that you understand what the other person is trying to tell you about his or her experience. This is a communication technique that is very different from the passive or unfocused listening that we often adopt in everyday conversation. Passive listening is little more than hearing. Passive listening is listening without reacting: allowing someone to speak, without interrupting. Not doing anything else at the same time, and yet not really paying attention to what's being said. Passive listening is one-way communication where the receiver doesn't provide feedback or ask questions and may or may not understand the sender's message. Nevertheless, active listening is a good way to build and begin relationships with people. In active listening, the listener has to concentrate, understand, respond and then remember what was communicated. In order to be a better listener there are a few techniques that you should follow. They are :

1. Maintain eye contact. Focusing eye contact helps also improve concentration. This helps you fully understand what the speaker is saying.

2 . Do not interrupt. Do not bother the speaker until he or she finishes his or her sentences. Let the speaker complete his or her thoughts. Otherwise, this can create negative impact on them.

3. Ask some questions. Asking questions is a good way to show that you are listening. This also provides clarification and ensures understanding.

4.Repeat what the speaker says. Summarize by repeating or paraphrasing the main idea of message that speaker says. It gives speaker to correct you if it is necessary.

There are some types of listening and they are : Deep listening, Full listening, Critical listening and Therapeutic listening. **Deep listening** occurs when you are committed to understanding the speaker's perspective. It involves paying attention to both verbal and nonverbal cues, such as the words being used, the speaker's body language, and their tone. This type of listening helps build trust and rapport, and it helps others feel comfortable in expressing their thoughts and opinions. **Full listening** involves paying close and careful attention to what the speaker is conveying. It often involves the use of active listening techniques, such as paraphrasing what's been said to the person you are speaking with to ensure you understand their messaging. Full listening is useful in the classroom, when someone is instructing you on how to complete a task, and when discussing work projects with superiors. **Critical listening** involves using systematic reasoning and careful thought to analyze a speaker's message and separate fact from opinion.

Critical listening is often useful in situations when speakers may have a certain agenda or goal, such as watching political debates, or when a salesperson is pitching a product or service. **Therapeutic listening** means allowing a friend, colleague, or family member to discuss their problems. It involves emphasizing and applying supportive nonverbal cues, such as nodding and maintaining eye contact, in addition to empathizing with their experiences.

As everybody knows, there are many kinds of children characterization in listening activity. So teachers should develop various interesting activities in order to increase pupils' listening skills. One of useful strategies is TPR activities. TPR stands for Total Physical Response. In TPR teacher gives a command an oral command while he / she demonstrates it. After this students follow him / her and helps them pay attention others massages and orders. It utilizes visual, tectile and auditory listening types. TPR strategy helps children listen carefully, attentively and follow directions. Total Physical Response activities was originally developed by James Asher in California, 1970s. This activity was invented to learn a second language.

In addition to this, you can use games related to listening that you want .Games create a lively opportunity to use repetitive activities that enhance these skills and cultivate auditory and literacy development. For example, **Hot or Cold** Following directions and deciphering clues is an early listening skill that is critical to young children's social and academic development. Hot or Cold is a simple and fun way to exercise those skills anywhere you happen to be. **Simon says** Facilitate an old- fashioned game of Simon Says as a way to emphasize the importance of focus and following directions.**Guess Who** Playing games with varying sounds helps children learn to identify and connect sounds with objects, which promotes perception and language development.

Taking everything into account, listening is important in our lives. Because of it we can build relationship, understand a lot of things and learn new information.

Teachers should create new kinds of strategies to improve children's listening skills.
What kind of strategy ... it is up to their mind.

Used literature:

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