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IMPROVING FOREIGN SPEECH PERCEPTION

Lysenkova Tetiana Mykhailivna,

Senior Lecturer of Department of Pedagogy, Foreign Philology and Translation
Simon Kuznets Kharkiv National University of Economics
te.lysenrova@gmail.com

Speaking is a type of speech activity through which oral verbal communication is carried out. It can have different complexity, starting from the expression of a state through a simple exclamation; naming an object; answering a question; and ending with an independent statement. The transition from a word and phrase to a whole statement is associated with varying degrees of participation of thinking and memory. The *terms oral speech training* or *speaking training* are used quite often. Therefore, we will use the term " *speaking training* ", understanding by it the training to express one's thoughts in oral form.

The sphere of intercultural dialogue, which is carried out in the course of direct Internet communication (on-line), is expanding and deepening. Taking into account the existing conditions, the methodology of teaching foreign languages should seek ways to restore the standards of teaching monological and dialogical speech, expand the possible range of practices for the formation of appropriate oral communicative abilities in students.

Many domestic researchers have been engaged in the methodology of speaking training, for example, O.B. Tarnopolsky, O.Yu. Koval. It was determined that speaking is a form of oral communication, through which oral exchange of information occurs, which is carried out by means of language, resulting in a contact and mutual understanding that are established between the speaker and his/her communication partner.

In the process of communication, the act of speaking performs the following functions:

- informative - the speaker conveys information about the subject of communication, shares thoughts and judgments, conveying information to the listener in a certain subject area;
- regulatory - the speaker, through oral speech activity, reacts to the circumstances of communication, components of the communicative situation, including the behavior of his interlocutors, taking into account various factors, makes a decision to correct his verbal behavior;

- emotional-evaluative - the speaker conveys his emotional state, attitude to the content of the statement, formulates evaluative judgments on the issue under discussion, encouraging the interlocutors to react accordingly;

- etiquette - the speaker adheres to certain rules of speech behavior, maintaining social and cultural etiquette frameworks.

The purpose of teaching speaking involves the development of the ability of those who are learning to produce oral speech utterances in socially and culturally conditioned communicative circumstances. This ability is manifested in two possible forms of oral-verbal communication:

- in the form of monologue speech, which is generated by one person who independently determines its structure, composition and content; and is directed at the interlocutor / group of interlocutors; the product of such speech is a monologue;

- in the form of dialogical speech, which is expressed in the exchange of remarks between two or more participants in communication; the product of such speech is a dialogue or polylogue.

The ability to conduct a dialogue in a foreign language involves the presence of the following skills in the learner:

- to start, maintain, conduct and end dialogues of various types, including telephone ones;

- express wishes, greetings, gratitude, agreement, disagreement, refusal, request, justify your request;

- ask your communication partner about something, formulate your attitude, give an assessment and adequately respond to his/her remarks and questions of various types;

- communicate information, express your opinion, your point of view, justify and argue it, listen to the partner's messages and advice;

- invite your partner to action (interaction);

- participate in a conversation, including in the format of a discussion;

- ask for clarification.

The ability to utter a monologue in a foreign language assumes that the learner has the skills:

- to prepare / speak impromptu about facts, events, including conveying their evaluative judgments;

- to convey a brief / main / complete content of what has been read / seen;

- to make prepared and unprepared messages based on what has been read / heard, including expressing one's attitude;

- to make prepared and unprepared messages on a problem;

- to give a prepared report on a topic / problem.

Given the particular complexity and frequent unpredictability of the parameters of the communicative situation in which the act of speaking is implemented (in the form of a dialogue or monologue), the learner needs special compensatory skills that ensure the removal of emerging difficulties and, thanks to this, the implementation of the communicative intention. Such skills include:

- the ability to use synonyms, antonyms, a generic word, substitute words;

- the ability to paraphrase;

- the ability to use a description of the main properties of objects;
- the ability to deviate from the main topic of the statement;
- the ability to refuse help from a communication partner;
- the ability to ask for help from a communication partner;
- the ability to move from one topic to another;
- the ability to apologize for ignorance;
- the ability to ask questions;
- the ability to use non-verbal means (facial expressions, gestures, showing objects, drawings, body movements, etc.).

From the standpoint of the modern goals of teaching foreign language communication, speaking is considered an indispensable condition for the successful implementation of oral communication in all its manifestations (sociocultural, linguistic, sociolinguistic, strategic, etc.).

Speaking is closely related to other types of speech activity: listening, reading, writing. Without listening and understanding, there can be no speaking; these are two sides of oral speech, an oral form of communication. One is unthinkable without the other.

It is necessary to note the organic connection of listening and speaking with reading and writing.

Writing arose on the basis of oral speech as a way of fixing speech sounds for the preservation and further reproduction of information. Reading is a transitional form from oral speech to writing, combining the features of one or the other. The close connection of reading aloud with speaking is obvious. Reading to oneself is related to speaking through inner speech. When writing, as well as when speaking, an utterance is produced, but in written form. Here, too, a connection with speaking is traced through inner speech: the one who writes speaks to himself/herself what he/she writes.

Almost all modern methods insist on the communicative orientation of learning. Today, this is especially popular. A person experiences the greatest difficulties in foreign language communication when perceiving language by ear. However, oral communication, the role of which has become especially significant at present, is impossible without understanding the language of the interlocutor, since in the process of linguistic interaction everyone acts as both a speaker and a listener.

But the level of command of the language that is required now is qualitatively higher. In order to work or study, you must support this level with a certificate of passing international exams. That is why it is vitally important to give some more detailed technique to develop this skill.

When preparing for the exams, listening perception is often the most difficult part, and it has a significant impact on your speaking skills being also the basis for reading and writing.

Listening is the most commonly used skill in everyday life. How to train your listening skills? It is important to listen actively, which means to be actively aware of what you are listening to.

Make a habit of listening a lot and everywhere. Audiobooks, podcasts, news, songs, etc. will help you, as well as videos and movies in a foreign language.

In doing so, you should remember that there are different types of listening. The first one is to hear the essence or gist: you are listening to understand the basic idea of the text.

However, this is not enough for the exams. The second is to highlight specific information, such as keywords, for example.

Next, the third type is to capture all the detailed information, that is, to understand everything contained in the perceived passage of the text.

When listening, you need to be aware of what purpose you have, what type of perception should work at the moment.

Awareness of this fact will help you focus on the important points and achieve your goal.

How to build your training properly to improve this skill?

With each training, try to break it into 3 stages.

Before listening, you need to think about the topic of the text you are about to listen to. What do you already know about this matter? What can be the content of the text? What words come to your mind that you already know? What words would you like to hear?

When performing a task related to this text, make sure you understand the task correctly. Think about the type of text you are going to listen to. What do you know about this type of text? Then relax and be prepared to listen to the task.

When listening, do not yield to panic. You do not have to understand every word. In any case, try to ignore those words that you consider less important. If there are words or problems you do not understand, use your general knowledge and context to clarify their meaning. If you still do not understand something, use the dictionary to look up words or ask someone for help. Focus on keywords and facts. Take notes to support your memory.

Intonation and stress of the speech can also help you understand what you are hearing.

After listening, an important final stage of training comes. Think again about the text. Did you understand the main points? Remember the assumptions you made before listening.

Did they come true? Review your notes. Check that you have completed the task correctly. Did you have problems in accomplishing your task while listening? Identify them and ask someone for help if needed. Listen again to the difficult excerpts.

Listening is a skill of perception. This means that it is a process in which you only receive, perceive, and understand the speech. Listening is an important skill in our daily lives, especially when we talk to someone. We need to understand the person we are talking to in order to have a satisfactory conversation. However, in a direct conversation with people, we rely to a large extent on body language, gestures, facial expressions. That is why it is very useful to use telephone conversations to develop perception. This is a great help to improve both your listening and speaking skills.

You can practice your listening skills by listening carefully and drawing information from the text. Then be sure to analyze the content of what you just heard.

There are many opportunities for listening training. Immerse yourself in English, apply multiple options which are provided by AI, listen to audio books. They are read by native speakers. By listening to the stories and doing the exercises, you get a true idea of the world of English literature and its unique language. Learn new expressions, words and phrases, and even get to know old English words. It should enrich your vocabulary.

Immerse yourself in a foreign language and study aspects of the country's culture and society. Practice your listening skills. Don't forget about podcasts, videos and TV shows

Today, a foreign language is not just a part of the culture of a certain nation, but it is also a guarantee of success, a future successful career of students. Achieving a high level of proficiency in a foreign language is not possible without fundamental language training in higher education establishments.

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