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A CRITICAL ABILITY OF LISTENING SKILLS IN TODAY'S FAST-PACED ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT

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Effective message reception requires good listening skills. It is a combination of hearing what another person says and psychological interaction with the person speaking. Listening is a Language skill. It demonstrates that the applicants taking the English language exam are excellent, yet students who study English well are in the minority. Good listening is a skill that may be honed through practice. Because the success of communication is heavily reliant on strong listening skills, it is imperative that everyone pay attention to and improve these abilities. In this work highlights the significance of hearing in life, different types of listening, listening hurdles, and listening skills improvement strategies.

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INTRODUCTION

A sender, a message, and a receiver are all involved in listening. Receiving, attention to, building meaning from, and responding to spoken and/or nonverbal stimuli is the psychological process. The need for English-speaking human resources in Vietnam is growing by the day. In addition, the number of students, students, and working people learning English has grown (Aydogan & Akbarov, 2014). As a result, students in university's English language major must learn and use an effective strategy from the start of their English studies. As a result, "Study on training elementary listening and speaking abilities of English language students at university by shadowing technique" will be beneficial topics to assist students develop their listening and speaking skills so that they can communicate effectively (Indrasari, 2019). Many studies emphasize the importance of listening as a crucial communication skill. According to most studies,

we spend 70 to 80 percent of our waking hours communicating in some way. We spend around 9% of our time writing, 16% reading, 30% speaking, and the other 45 percent listening. We can see clearly from this study that the majority of what we learn comes through listening.

Key Component of Listening Skills

The person who carefully listens to someone will undoubtedly reap significant benefits such as:

- Grasp and understand the matter that is spoken by the speaker.
- Enrich our personal relationships.
- Help us make fewer mistakes in our jobs.
- Increase our learning potential.
- Work better in a team-based environment.
- Move up the corporate ladder faster.
- Helps you to perform well your duties.
- Identifying and comprehending the meaning of words.
- Recognizing grammatical groupings of words.

- Recognizing phrases and sets of utterances that act to generate meaning.
- Linking linguistic cues to non-linguistic and paralinguistic signals.
- Employing background information to anticipate and confirm meaning.

BACKGROUND OF WORK

It has been several study articles published on the subject. According to Chi (2017), it's a chance to communicate with many different cultures and languages throughout the world demands conversational skills. Despite having completed the English Language Proficiency Test, pupils are unable to hear or comprehend English when speaking, or even grasp what the other person is saying but are unable to respond with suitable expression and right English (Chung, My62010). Many students want to improve their pronunciation, but if the strategy is too difficult to execute, they may lose interest. Moreover, Nushi & Orouji (2020) noted that in second language acquisition (SLA), a teaching strategy known as shadowing is considered as an excellent method for increasing listening skills in a foreign culture. The author claims that this strategy would reduce the anxiety of speaking or being assessed in front of instructors and classmates (Aydogan et al., 2014). Learners of English as a Foreign Language (EFL) must listen to the English language on a regular basis if they are to communicate effectively (Darti & Asmawati, 2017). 'Important for second language (L2) acquisition is the development of listening skills' (Kajiura, et al., 2021, p.1). In fact, it may be impossible to learn English without listening since it offers second language learners with linguistic input, which is critical for language development (Darti & Asmawati, 2017; Gilakjani & Ahmadi, 2011). Yet, because hearing requires focus and English pronunciation is inconsistent, listening is frequently regarded as the most difficult language skill to master (Abdalhamid, 2012; Darti & Asmawati, 2017; Gilakjani & Ahmadi, 2011; Sa'diyah, 2016). Nonetheless, listeners may be affected by a

variety of circumstances, some of which they may be unable to control, such as background noise, which may impair listening comprehension (Sahlen, et al., 2020). Listeners, for example, are unable to affect the tempo at which a speaker talks and may be unable to persuade them to repeat certain words or phrases. Furthermore, the quantity of a learner's vocabulary can have a considerable impact on the listening process, since a limited language will impair understanding. According to the research stated above, students commonly struggle with a variety of listening comprehension issues. Our research tries to close that gap in the literature.

PROCESS OF LISTENING HEARING

Hearing refers to the physical reaction induced by sound waves activating the sensory receptors of the ear; hearing is perception of sound waves; you must hear to listen, but you do not have to listen to hear (perception necessary for listening depends on attention). The brain filters stimuli and allows just a handful to come into focus; this selective perception is known as attention, and it is a necessary condition for efficient listening.

UNDERSTANDING

This stage assists us in comprehending the symbols we have seen and heard; we must assess the significance of the stimuli we have experienced; symbolic stimuli include not just words but also noises such as applause and visuals such as blue uniform...that have symbolic connotations as well; the meanings associated with these symbols are a result of our previous connections as well as the environment in which the symbols appear. The listener must grasp the intended meaning as well as the context established by the sender for successful interpersonal communication.

REMEMBERING

Remembering is a vital part of the listening process because it indicates that an individual has not only received and comprehended a message, but has also saved it

in the mind's storage bank. Listening requires selective attention and memory; what is recalled may change significantly from what was initially seen or heard.

EVALUATING

In this stage of Listening, only engaged listeners participate. At this point, the active listener weighs evidence, separates fact from opinion, and determines the presence or absence of bias or prejudice in a message; the effective listener ensures that this activity does not begin too soon; starting this stage of the process before a message is completed requires that we no longer hear and attend to the incoming message—as a result, the listening process stops.

RESPONDING

The speaker has no other method of knowing if a message has been received, this step becomes the sole overt manner by which the sender may gauge the degree of success in sending the message.

BARRIERS TO EFFECTIVE LISTENING

It's hardly shocking that we don't listen well. Regrettably, most of us have never been taught how. Students are taught to read, talk, and write, but not to listen. Even reputable organisations' training programmes lay a strong focus on refining presentation and written communication abilities while ignoring listening skills. But, developing listening skills is critical in today's high-tech environment if we are to become successful and competent communicators. It can all become better listeners if it make a concerted effort. Listening is difficult if a person is unable to identify the barriers to good listening. There may be obstacles to good listening, but recognising these obstacles can help you overcome them and become a better listener.

METHOD TO DEVELOP EFFECTIVE LISTENING SKILLS

First and foremost, choosing listening material is critical for shadowing practise. The notion of shadowing explicitly specifies that it is a way of replicating voice samples, thus it will not be successful if the listening material chose

is not appropriate. So, a type of paperwork is required, while selecting listening material. Secondly, it must be appropriate for the level; if a beginner level listening instruction is too difficult or too fast, pupils will quickly quit up. Students can acquire textbooks with graded levels or visit English learning websites on the internet to obtain content appropriate for their level. The challenge with this strategy is that it needs pupils to practice every day (Annisa et al., 2020). To keep pupils interested, this strategy should be used to the teaching process in schools, classes, and, notably, the English language class at university. As a result, the ideal option in this case is for the school to encourage instructors and students to use shadowing as the primary way for opening a specialized listening and speaking class that allows students to register freely in order to complement the school's lack of expertise. There are English instructors (Yang et al., 2013). Several experiments demonstrate that humans are poor listeners. It should be mentioned that we listen at a maximum efficiency rate of 25% and recall only approximately 50% of what is conveyed during a ten-minute speech/lecture/conversation. Here are some pointers to help you improve your listening abilities.

- Keeping as much eye contact as possible.
- In reality, successful listening begins with keeping eye contact with the person speaking.
- Be open to new ideas and information at all times.
- Continue to ask questions. This displays how well you comprehend the speaker's thoughts as well as how attentive you are to him.
- Sit up straight or lean slightly forward to demonstrate your concentration through body language.
- Do not interrupt in the middle of a conversation. Let the speaker to finish his or her sentence before explaining your point of view or asking questions.

- Restate and summarise the speaker's points.
- Listen without passing judgement on the other person or mentally evaluating what he or she says.
- Make the speaker feel at ease. Provide a liberal, encouraging environment in which the speaker can freely express himself/herself.
- Be calm and don't lose your cool.
- To the greatest extent feasible, eliminate all forms of distractions.
- Provide regular feedback to the speaker.
- Regardless of the person's origin, appreciate the speaker for his or her expertise and talents.
- Quit conversing with others.

CONCLUSION

Listening is an essential component of good communication. Good listening improves the quality of conversation. It not only promotes a positive mindset but also results in better decision-making in a company. The use of shadowing in hearing and speaking from the start will be an excellent way to enhance students' existing status. Shadowing is a technique that will assist pupils progress from a rudimentary knowledge to speaking, utilising, and applying effectively. Students, on the other hand, had a favourable attitude towards developing their listening skills. Evidence suggests that in order to successfully strengthen their listening abilities and overcome these issues, English students should listen to the language as it is spoken, not just in the classroom but also at home.

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