

Секція 4

ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ РОЗВИТКУ ПРОФЕСІЙНОЇ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТІ ФАХІВЦІВ ФІНАНСОВО-ЕКОНОМІЧНОЇ СФЕРИ



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LISTENING COMPREHENSION AS ONE OF MAIN TEACHING TECHNIQUES FOR MASTER-STUDENTS OF ECONOMIC SPECIALITIES

АУДІЮВАННЯ ЯК ОДИН З ГОЛОВНИХ МЕТОДІВ НАВЧАННЯ СТУДЕНТІВ-МАГІСТРІВ ЕКОНОМІЧНИХ СПЕЦІАЛЬНОСТЕЙ

The methods of listening comprehension teaching are neither linguistic nor methodological miracle of our time: they are reflection of the achievements of modern linguistics and foreign languages teaching methods, which are supported by the special possibilities of modern technical means and technologies of foreign language teaching. Even at the end of the last century, many varieties of the direct method of foreign languages teaching appeared the method of studying foreign languages through the perception of foreign language by ear was also on the arsenal of which.

The works which describe the modern possibilities of listening comprehension use as one of the most important methods of foreign languages teaching at different stages quite often appear in the methodical literature.

Listening comprehension teaching, with taking into account its mechanisms and difficulties which students encounter in their hearing perception as well as the factors on which the awareness of the content of the verbal expression depends must include:

- formation of mechanisms of speech hearing, memory, probabilistic prediction and articulation;
- presentation to students of the authentic foreign language of different sources with tempo of 200–240 compositions per minute and level of complexity in the limits of 60–70%;
- use of oral speech situations which are situationally determined;
- study of spoken cliché and everyday phrases;
- formation of skills and abilities to allocate key information from the text which is presented to the hearing perception of the and keeping in the memory of precision words;
- linguistic country study commentary for the texts which are intended for listening comprehension;
- wide use of visual and other types of support during the practice.

If the second requirement relates to the selection of teaching materials and to the conditions for their presentation, then all others should be taken into account during developing of the training system for listening comprehension teaching.

Before exercises' discussing, the mandatory conditions for listening comprehension teaching will be recalled:

- should avoid of artificial slacken speech's pace if there is need to increase pauses between rhythmic groups and sentences;
- should avoid of simplified training texts presentation;
- the most part of exercises should be done with use of audio active type equipment and it provides the constant activity of all students.

The system of exercises for listening comprehension training involves basic exercise, exercises for the formation and improvement of listening comprehension mechanisms and integrated practical exercises at advanced stage of training.

Later, the basic exercise is practiced as synchronous repetition of the text for listening comprehension. The repetition is not in pause, but during the speech of the speaker. If it causes difficulties, then firstly the text is repeated in mother language. The ability of synchronous listening and speaking is quickly formed; it allows repeating the texts in foreign language. The speaker's pace of speech, the degree of backwardness of those who are

learning foreign language, can be varied depending on the speaker's text after students' learning to repeat texts without difficulties.

And the remaining mechanism of listening comprehension is the articulation. This mechanism is elaborated during the basic exercise – repetition of words and phrases in a foreign language, as well as special phonetic exercises designed to form the skills of correct pronunciation.

The formation and improvement of the mechanisms of listening comprehension is accomplished with the complex practical exercises. They are called complex because they are aimed at drilling all the mechanisms of listening comprehension simultaneously. At the same time, these are practical exercises since they represent all the operations characteristic of listening comprehension in the context of everyday life.

A complex exercise in listening comprehension is to systematically listen to the texts specially selected and recorded by various speakers with the subsequent control of understanding their content. Texts of the exercise are selected and recorded taking into account the gradation of the complexity of the texts by the following parameters: the volume of the text, the presenter of the text, and the language difficulties of the text.

Tasks on controlling the understanding of the content of the listened texts are of particular importance in the complex exercise in listening comprehension. It is these tasks that allow varying exercises and direct students' attention. We provide several options for this task:

- make a short oral (written) summary of the listened text;
- listen to the short summary of the text and say what does not correspond to the content;
- make up a plan of the listened text;
- based on the listened text to confirm the following statements;
- listen to the text and answer the following questions;
- formulate the basic idea of the listened text.

The complex exercise in listening comprehension is periodically practiced until the end of the training. It is expedient to use it as homework with the subsequent control at the lesson.

Consecutive use of the exercise system for listening comprehension teaching plays very significant role in the foreign languages teaching method.

Basic exercise at the first stage and complex exercise at other stages allow training all mechanisms of listening comprehension. Some exercises are intended to train certain listening comprehension mechanisms. They can be varied by teacher, depending on the level of students' learning and abilities, in order to provide their general language training and formulate all the most essential for understanding the foreign language in the hearing perception.

Oral speech differs from its written form with truncation, deviations from the rules of normative grammar, expletives, presence of paralinguistic means of communication. Oral speech includes speaking and listening comprehension as types of speech activity. The main linguistic mechanisms which provide oral speech understanding are linguistic hearing, memory, probabilistic prediction and articulation.

Numerous obstacles complicate the listening comprehension process. Therefore, communication isn't carried out at the level of word's meaning, but it is at the level of expression, the content of which is defined as the content of the linguistic creation in particular situation.