

THE IMPORTANCE OF FORMING GRAMMATICAL RULES IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING ENGLISH IN PRIMARY GRADES

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Abstract

This article describes the specific features of the development of listening comprehension skills of high-grade English language learners. Also, in educational institutions, teachers began to pay great attention to teaching their students not only to speak fluently, but also to listen and understand. In order to master and use a new language perfectly, it is necessary to form existing knowledge and learn all the necessary information based on language receptive skills.

Keywords: listening comprehension, interpersonal activity, modern methods, effective methods.

Introduction

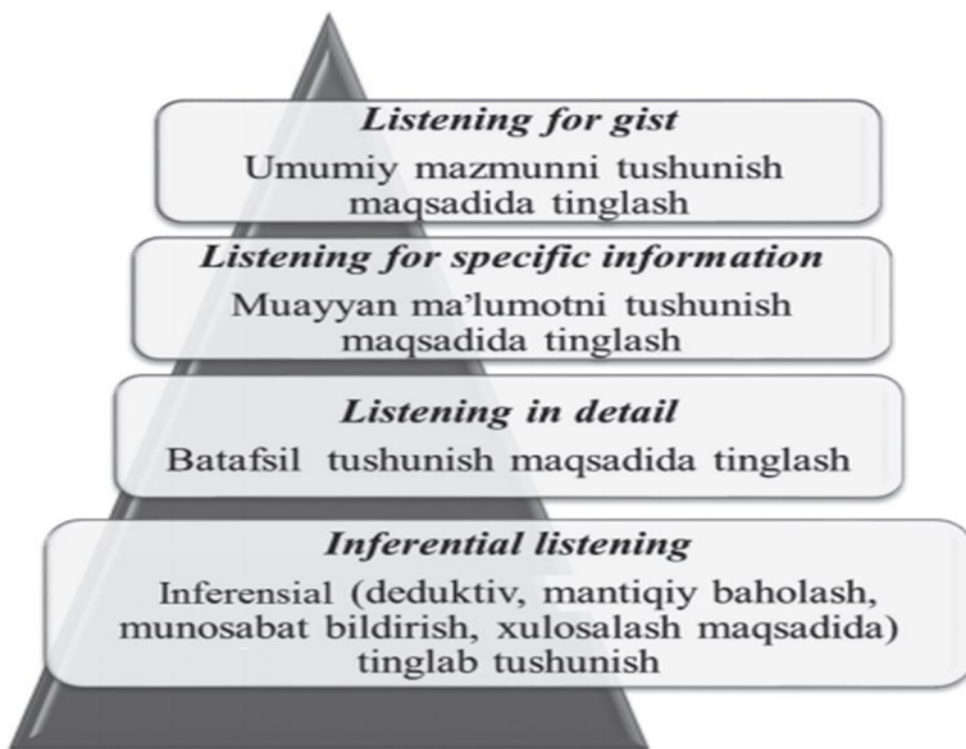
Listening and understanding also play a key role among the four important abilities in learning any language. Language speaking and writing are usually viewed as a factor in the use of the basic language in the field of language teaching and learning. And listening and reading skills are second. Part of the reason may be the slight difficulty of mastering the ability to listen. But listening and understanding, too, was greatly eased by the transition through various materials in language classes after the spread of IT technology. In addition, it should be noted that most students began to be allocated to listeners. We began to be convinced of the importance of frequent listening. Listening to any language in the natural order of learning began to take the lead. Everyone began to be convinced that only one ability to acquire itself could produce nothing. Teachers began to pay great attention to teaching their students not only how to speak fluently but also how to listen and understand them. To master and use a new language perfectly, it is necessary to develop existing knowledge and learn all the information necessary based on language receptor abilities. In this regard, a language learning program has been developed to make it easier for learners. Depending on the structure of this program, it should not contain any input tests, results or outputs. Listening training is very relevant today, because without listening speech connection is impossible. The concept of listening involves the process of understanding and understanding sound speech. Listening, of course, is an important aspect in learning English. [1] Modern effective ways to teach listening skills involve everything, from interactive exercise to multimedia resources. The ability to listen is considered to be the ability to learn best. Because a little more focus is on learning, it improves through simple and interesting activities and leads to good results in the end.

Animals use hearing to save lives or find food. Man, on the other hand, is a creature with the ability not only to hear sounds but also to be able to listen to conversations with lectures, radio



and television programs, and other people, to understand it, and to analyze the information he hears (even simple sound). As the young baby grows up, he recognizes the world when he hears the voices, sounds of the people around him.

Therefore, developing the ability to listen and understand students first will be an important factor in learning and teaching the language.



<p>Listening for gist (umumiy mazmuni tushunish maqsadida tinglash)</p>	<p>Bu turdagi tinglab tushunishda ingliz tilidagi biror suhbat yoki tinglanilayotgan audio/videomaterialning asosiy mazmuni nima haqidaligini bilishga diqqat qaratiladi. Suhbat (yoki audiomaterial) qay darajada (qanday tempda) borayotganini ovoz tembrlaridan sezish mumkin.</p>
<p>Listening for specific information (muayyan ma'lumotga, axborotga diqqatni qaratib tinglash)</p>	<p>Bu turdagi tinglab tushunishda ingliz tilidagi biror suhbat yoki tinglanilayotgan audio/videomaterialda aytib o'tiladigan biror aniq ma'lumot (misol uchun, raqamlar, joy nomlari, odamlar ismlari va boshqa shunga o'xshash ma'lumotlar) idrok etiladi.</p>
<p>Listening in detail (batafsil mulohaza va mushohada qilib tinglab tushunish)</p>	<p>Bu turdagi tinglab tushunishda ingliz tilidagi biror suhbat yoki tinglanilayotgan audio/videomaterialning asosiy mazmuni dan tashqari, arzimasi bo'lib tuyilgan detallarga ham e'tibor beriladi. Ma'lum bir savolga javob olishda bu turdagi tinglab tushunish ko'nikmasini bilish juda muhim hisoblanadi.</p>
<p>Inferential listening (inferensial (deduktiv, mantiqiy baholash, munosabat bildirish, xulosalash maqsadida) tinglab tushunish)</p>	<p>Bu turdagi tinglab tushunishda ingliz tilidagi biror suhbat yoki tinglanilayotgan audio/videomaterial yuzasidan unga deduktiv, mantiqiy baho beriladi, munosabat bildiriladi, xulosa qilinadi.</p>

In the meantime, it is also worth mentioning that hearing analyzers are mys. This hearing system is a major component of mechanical receptors and nervous systems that detect and analyze sound vibrations through the hearing organs. The structure of hearing analyzers, especially its peripheral part, differs in both humans and animals. Auditory analyzers are a tympanal organ in insects, a floating bubble in bone fish. The vibration of the floating bubble passes through the veberov apparatus, from it to the inner ear. Additional receptor cells (basilium membranes) develop in the inner ears of those living in the water and on land, reptiles, and birds. In large mammals, including many breastfeeding, hearing analyzers consist of the outer, middle and inner ears, as well as the auditory nerve and successive nerve centers. The development of the Central Division of Hearing Analyzers is linked to ecological factors and the importance of hearing analyzers in animal behavior. The fibers of the hearing nerve go from the chicken to one of the nerve centers, the cochlyar nucleus; The nerve fibers that come out of the left and right cochlyar are symmetrical along the two pathways of the auditory analyzers and are attached to the upper oliva. The shell barrier plays a key role in determining sound vibrations. This barrier consists of filtering-hearing receptors that perform mechanical spectral analysis of sound and are located in a row along the shell barrier. Receptors accept vibrations in the range from 0.1 to 10 nm. Neurons located in the central section of the auditory analyzers are sensitive to certain sound vibrations. The nerve elements of the auditory analyzers are influenced by the characteristics of sound power, duration, and so on, along with sound vibrations. The central nervous system and, especially the neurons of the upper part of it, are sensitive to complex signs of sound (e.g. the frequency, direction, and movement of sound amplitude modulation) [2]. A person who is studying English should learn a number of objectives of listening and understanding. These include obtaining (being aware) information on a particular topic, expressing an emotional attitude (some sympathy, sadness, compassion) to someone or what he hears, or, otherwise, enjoying the material listened to (when listening to music), giving him a price (attitude), and, most importantly, analyzing and understanding the information he hears (even sound) critically (good or bad; negative or positive)

Using general knowledge of language skills development, we can count some recommendations for developing listening skills:

- The ability to listen develops through face-to-face communication. By communicating in English, students have the opportunity to introduce a new language and test their listening skills. Face-to-face communication develops the ability to listen to meaning.
- Listening develops by focusing on meaning and trying to learn new and important content in the target language. By focusing on the meaning and real causes of listening to English, students can develop their own linguistic and nolingustic ability to understand.
- Listening skills are developed by working on understanding activity. By focusing on the specific purposes of listening, students can evaluate their skills and abilities. With clearly defined understanding activities, students will be able to evaluate and revise what they have achieved.
- Listening develops by focusing on precision and analyzing the shape. By learning to understand sounds and words correctly, our readers can achieve sustainable development if they perform meaningfully oriented activities. By learning how to make sounds and words



clearer, readers make sure they understand the meaning. Listening as an understanding is a traditional way to think about the nature of listening. In fact, in many methodological manuals, listening and hearing are synonymous.

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