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DIFFICULTIES ASSOCIATED WITH DEVELOPING LISTENING SKILLS BASED ON PARADIGMATIC VOCABULARY MEANING

Annotation. The article describes how students may learn to speak clearly even if their grammar is imperfect or their vocabulary is limited, and use listening techniques to improve their understanding of auditory information.

Keywords: listening, paradigmatic vocabulary, communication, physiological order, hearing.

Аннотация. В статье описывается, как учащиеся могут научиться четко говорить, даже если их грамматика несовершенна или их словарный запас ограничен, и использовать методы аудирования для улучшения понимания слуховой информации.

Ключевые слова: аудирование, парадигматическая лексика, общение, физиологический порядок, слух.

Annotatsiya. Maqolada grammatik bilimlari nomukammal yoki so'z boyligi cheklangan bo'lsa-da, talabalarning qanday qilib aniq gapirishni o'rganishlari va ma'lumotni tinglab tushunishni yaxshilash uchun tinglash usullaridan foydalanishlari tasvirlangan.

Kalit so'zlar: tinglash, paradigmatic lug'at, aloqa, fiziologik tartib, eshitish.

Language is essential to the development of listening comprehension because it facilitates learning and profound understanding of our personal and professional realities. Listening enables to grasp the speaker, his words, and their purpose. This interaction begins with the speaker, the message, and the listener; the listener interprets the message using the linguistic and educational resources available to him or her. To comprehend the speaker's message, one must pay proper attention. Due to the necessity of listening to others rather than simply hearing sounds and associating them, listening skills have been linked to social skill development. A person can learn to empathize with others by listening, which is the ability to transmit a meaningful, logical perception of what another person says.

Nowadays, effective communication requires exceptional listening skills. Being a good listener may help you develop deeper relationships, make better decisions, and reach agreements with people more quickly. Listed below are other reasons why listening skills are essential. They:

- improve your capacity to successfully serve, inspire, influence, and grow people;
- enable a company to function efficiently with the information supplied, allowing them to adapt to market trends or client demands;
- improve simple human communication.

First, we examine the distinctions between listening and hearing:

Hearing is:	Listening is:
1) a physiological order	1) an interpretative order
2) perceiving the sounds	2) interpreting sound and verbal and noun-verbal actions
3) a passive process	3) an active process

A listener interprets the speaker's message by correlating gestures, postures, facial expressions, silences, and other signs. Language is understood based on the link between words and actions when hearing is grasped. Listening requires the ability to evaluate and comprehend the information received, as well as to generate one's own ideas, thoughts, and remarks on what is heard.

Yet, listening to songs with English lyrics while singing along is a brilliant way to acquire new vocabulary and store them in memory, as well as to become more familiar with the practical side of language. As you learn a new word, be sure to take down its definition, look it up in the dictionary, and practise using it in a sentence!

Let's investigate the major attributes of listening ability:

1. Maintain eye contact with the speaker; do not check your phone or surf it while someone is speaking, staring out a window, or scanning a computer screen. Focus on the speaker and avoid unwanted interruptions. Give them your whole attention. This conveys nonverbally that you are interested in what they have to say, so encouraging them to continue. Note that the speaker may not be making direct eye contact with you due to shyness, discomfort, or because their culture does not value it. Maintain eye contact with the speaker, even if they are not looking directly at you.

2. Visualize what the speaker is describing – to remember what you hear, visualize what the speaker is explaining. This may be a literal portrayal of the topic or other related ideas. When you listen for longer durations, it will become easier for you to recall words and phrases. If you can visualize what the speaker is saying, you will not need to prepare your response. If you

observe yourself drifting off course, you must promptly correct your route.

3. Restrict your evaluations; listen without judging the speaker in your mind. Even if the message causes you concern or annoyance, resist contemplating judgmental or critical remarks, as doing so impairs your capacity to pay close attention. Also, you should listen with an open mind and recognize that the other person is expressing their perspective. You will see that they make more sense as you chat with them, but you will not fully get the story unless you listen.

4. Do not interrupt. Each individual studies information and talks at his or her own pace, so refrain from interrupting. If someone is speaking slowly, exhibit patience and wait for them to finish before attempting to speed up the conversation by predicting what they will say next or responding before they have finished speaking. Moreover, it is necessary to avoid answering questions. They desire your attention beyond anything else. If you have a great suggestion, you should consider obtaining permission before responding.

5. Before asking questions, it is possible that you did not fully comprehend what the speaker stated. When

requesting an explanation of a topic or word you do not understand, it is advisable to wait until they pause.

6. Ask clarifying questions; clarifying questions make it easier to maintain the focus of the discussion. Instead of asking questions irrelevant to the core point the speaker is attempting to make, you should ask only comprehension-related inquiries.

7. The ability to empathize with the speaker is essential for good listening. Empathizing with the speaker demands work and focus, yet it fosters relationships and open communication.

8. Nonverbal communication is a method of interpersonal communication. While interacting with you, a person's body language and tone of voice may disclose a great deal about them.

In conclusion, in order to understand listening comprehension, it is necessary to understand what listening is. The ability to listen is the capability to receive, comprehend, interpret, and respond to verbal and nonverbal clues from the speaker. Listening may result in an understanding that is impacted by a variety of factors, including hearing, the message, the environment, and memory.

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RELIGIOUS WORLD IN LINGUACULTURAL WORLD PICTURE

Currently, the topicality of studies of the national world picture from the standpoint of linguistic and extralinguistic (religious) dogmas increases significantly [2:23], as under “the onset” of globalization there is an understanding of their content, all the innermost meanings and meanings of the verbal system, in which the spiritual image of the people is forever imprinted, the evolutionary development of the ethnos and its moral and spiritual values, life experience and wisdom is reflected.

At the moment, the national linguistic science has accumulated a fairly representative material, indicating the emergence of a new independent complex direction in the framework of linguaculture, connected with the

simultaneous study of language and confession (religion). For the nomination of relevant research in such a developing direction, scientists among whom are Dilaram U. Ashurova, Margarita R. Galieva, Nursultan M. Djusupov, offer many options. Thus, M.R. Galieva notes that due to the emerge of anthropocentric paradigm by the end of the 20th century “modern linguistics is distinguished by interdisciplinary and holistic approach to researches, which implies the integration of linguistics with related disciplines: cultural studies, sociology, history, psychology, philosophy, anthropology, ethnography, theology, etc. for the purpose of holistic research of interaction problems “Language – Society – Thinking”. M.R. Galieva also mentions that “the study