

**MODERN APPROACHES TO DEVELOPING THE COMPETENCE OF PRIMARY  
GRADE STUDENTS TO UNDERSTAND SPEECH BY LISTENING**

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**Annotation:** This article analyzes modern resources, methods and types of activities related to the formation of competency of speech comprehension by listening to the lessons of the mother tongue of Primary School students. The stages of competency of listening and understanding, the factors affecting it and methodological recommendations for its development are justified on the basis of practical examples.

**Keywords:** listening comprehension, competence, Primary Education, Communication, Speech, didactic resource.

**Introduction.** In modern education, the formation of communicative competence is one of the important tasks. In particular, the formation of the ability of students to enter into communication through hearing and understanding (i.e. listening and understanding) of oral speech in the subject of the native language is established on the basis of state educational standards [1]. Listening and understanding speech is not only a component of linguistic competence, but also of personal and social competencies [2].

The state educational standard defines the main goal of teaching mother tongue in general secondary institutions as follows: “to mature a person with a developed culture of communication and speech – who correctly and fluently exposes his opinion orally and in writing, a library culture is formed, can think independently and creatively, understands other people's opinion.”

The main task of teaching the subject of the mother tongue is to form a speech competence aimed at “thinking the personality of the student, realizing the opinion of others, being able to make a literate statement of one's own opinion in oral and written form; develop in the student assimilable knowledge of grammar (phonetics, lexicology, writing, word composition, word making, morphology, syntax, writing and spelling, punctuation; it is established that it consists in the formation of linguistic competencies aimed at developing the ability to correctly and fluently state, making the most of the wide possibilities of the native language.”

Therefore, it is very important to understand speech, to understand it correctly by listening to it, and we can see that it is relevant to understand speech by listening to it, to realize its meaning and act in a person's place in social life, in society, in effective communication with people. It is established that it consists in the formation of linguistic competencies aimed at developing th.

**Main part**

Listening to speech is a communicative process, the process of understanding the information heard and responding correctly to it. Listening to speech involves the ability not only to hear words, but also to understand them in terms of meaning, analyze and draw the necessary conclusions. This process plays an important role in the development of language and communication skills of students. Being in speech communication is considered a necessary need for a person. Listening to speech is a communicative process, the process of understanding the information heard and responding correctly to it. Listening to speech involves the ability not only to hear words, but also to understand them in terms of meaning, analyze and draw the necessary conclusions. This process plays an important role in the development of language and communication skills of students. Being in speech communication is considered a necessary

need for a person. During the listening process, there are times when the speaker's thoughts are not fully or partially understood. The main reason for this is the insufficient attention paid to teaching listening and understanding. By listening and understanding speech, listening, perception and understanding are understood in the desert of vocal speech (speaking). In general, "speech" is understood as speaking, listening and understanding, reading and writing.

### **Research methodology**

The following methods were used in this study:

Analytical method: theoretical approaches were analyzed based on scientific and methodological sources.

Method of comparison: traditional and innovative approaches were compared.

Practical observation: listening comprehension activity of Primary School students was observed in the real learning process.

The following activities have been tested in determining the level of listening comprehension of students:

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The following activities have been tested in determining the level of listening comprehension of students:

1. Answer questions based on Audiomatn.

2. Description of reality based on The listened text.

3. Provide feedback and briefly summarize the story content.

There are several effective resources and methods available to develop students' level of understanding by listening to speech. These techniques help improve students' listening, understanding, and communication skills. Below we list such sources and methods. First of all, in order to increase the vocabulary wealth of Primary School students, it is necessary to work with new words and phrases, to expand vocabulary in order to better understand speech. Here are several effective resources and methods available to develop students' level of understanding by listening to speech. These techniques help improve students' listening, understanding, and communication skills. Below we list such sources and methods. First of all, in order to increase the vocabulary wealth of Primary School students, it is necessary to work with new words and phrases, to expand vocabulary in order to better understand speech. To do this, the student independently reads the given text and underlines words that are unfamiliar to him. The student rereads the text with the help of the teacher and learns the meaning of unfamiliar words. The student learns the meaning of new

Results and discussion. A reader who understands a speech by listening to it should also know how to respond and react on the basis of this information, without only understanding it. This is especially important in communication. In elementary school students, the ability to fully comprehend speech response will not be formed. In order to express their attitude to speech, to realize it, teachers of the beginner class need to work effectively. ults and discussion. A reader who understands a speech by listening to it should also know how to respond and react on the basis of this information, without only understanding it. This is especially important in communication. In elementary school students, the ability to fully comprehend speech response

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will not be formed. In order to express their attitude to speech, to realize it, teachers of the beginner class need to work effectively.  
In this story example, we will analyze several activities that are carried out during the process of listening to a speech:

1.1. The story is first listened to by the students, with the help of the teacher. That is, the teacher reads the story or plays the audio text.

1.2. The first stage of listening to speech is listening. When the reader hears the sounds of speech, he begins to distinguish words, to distinguish sounds from each other. The reader does not pay much attention to its content when reading the story. His focus is on correct pronunciation of words and unobtrusive reading. The second stage of listening is understanding, and understanding is the process of understanding the speech you listen to. The first stage of listening to speech is listening. When the reader hears the sounds of speech, he begins to distinguish words, to distinguish sounds from each other. The reader does not pay much attention to its content when reading the story. His focus is on correct pronunciation of words and unobtrusive reading. The second stage of listening is understanding, and understanding is the process of understanding the speech you listen to. At this stage, the reader analyzes the words he hears in terms of meaning, understanding their context. The reader determines the purpose of the speech, the system of thoughts and the main ideas. The third stage is inference, in which the reader receives the information he needs from the Heard story and draws conclusions on its basis. In this process, the student learns to separate, evaluate and correspondingly reason information from speech. In the fourth stage of activity, which is carried out in the process of listening to speech, an effective response is involved. he reader determines the purpose of the speech, the system of thoughts and the main ideas. The third stage is inference, in which the reader receives the information he needs from the Heard story and draws conclusions on its basis. In this process, the student learns to separate, evaluate and correspondingly reason information from speech. In the fourth stage of activity, which is carried out in the process of listening to speech, an effective response is involved. From the Heard speech, the reader receives the information he needs and draws conclusions on its basis. In this process, the student learns to separate, evaluate and correspondingly reason information from speech. In doing so, they express their attitude by answering questions about the content of the story.

1.3. Based on the following story, these stages were analyzed in a practical way:

1.4. The story of "true friendship": the supporting words of the third friend served to form positive attitudes, social empathy and active listening skills in children. In this process, the student learns to separate, evaluate and correspondingly reason information from speech. In doing so, they express their attitude by answering questions about the content of the story.

1.5. Based on the following story, these stages were analyzed in a practical way:

1.6. The story of "true friendship": the supporting words of the third friend served to form positive attitudes, social empathy and active listening skills in children.

1.7. Student responses have shown the formation of the following skills:

1.8. Semantic correlation determination

1.9. Understanding the idea of the text

1.10. Empathic attitude

This helps students form critical listening, sensitive thinking, and meaningful response skills [4][5].

Psycholinguistic foundations of listening and understanding. The process of listening and understanding is considered a psycholinguistically complex multi-stage activity. During this activity, the auditory's attention, memory, perception, thinking and language skills are actively involved. According to Vygotsky and Leontev, the correct perception of the Heard language signal, its analysis in context, its understanding on the basis of a semantic model and the formation of an oral or mental response – this requires higher forms of human thinking [4].

For elementary students, this process requires special attention. Because their phonetic perception, the ability to perform semantic analysis, and language knowledge will now be in the formation phase [5]. Therefore, tasks for listening and understanding should form not only hearing, but also consistent logical thinking.

Stages of listening and understanding

The process of listening comprehension is methodically divided into the following four stages [6]:

The process of listening and understanding speech consists of the following steps:

Listening - listening (reminder step): the reader can distinguish between sound and words.

- Comprehension (semantic analysis of the sound): perceives the content of the Heard speech.

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- Comprehension (semantic analysis of the sound): perceives the content of the Heard speech.

Conclusion-drawing conclusions: logical results are obtained from The listened text.

Answer - return: oral or written opinion is expressed based on the information heard [3].

A separate methodological approach is necessary for each stage. For example, for the semantic analysis stage, a method of in-depth analysis of text content based on Question and answer is effective [7].

### 3.3. Features characteristic of elementary students

Elementary students are characterized by the following aspects in relation to speech perception:

Not enough dictionary wealth;

Short-term focus separate methodological approach is necessary for each stage. For example, for the semantic analysis stage, a method of in-depth analysis of text content based on Question and answer is effective [7].

### 3.3. Features characteristic of elementary students

Elementary students are characterized by the following aspects in relation to speech perception:

Not enough dictionary wealth;

Short-term focus;

Difficulty analyzing the text heard in full;

Tend to remember short sentences.

Teachers to overcome these shortcomings:

Use of simple, meaningful texts / notes

How they connect hearing material with visual media

Based on familiar words and context, the student should compose a text [8].

In the process of listening and understanding interactive and modern methods, the following innovative methods will bring great effect:

Work on the basis of sound audiomatns (for example, the story “true friendship”)

Voice dictators

QR-code audio assignments

Speech analysis through podcasts

Role-playing games based on the story heardIn the process of listening and understanding interactive and modern methods, the following innovative methods will bring great effect:

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Role-playing games based on the story heard

The following practical task will be an example of this:

Broadcast part of the” Silent Child ” story in an audiomatn style. Then ask the following questions:

- Who is the main character?
- What problem did he face?
- What would you do if you were?

Such assignments develop not only the reader's listening and understanding, but also his creative and critical thinking [9].

### 3.5. Evaluation criteria

The following criteria are used when evaluating students ' listening comprehension skills:

Also, the assessment criteria for listening comprehension should be developed in harmony with the criteria of the CEFR (Common European Framework of Reference) [10].

Conclusion. The more important it is for a person to listen to a speech, to understand its meaning, the more important it is for a person to correctly understand the meaning of speech, to express his attitude to speech and give a worthy answer to it, the more important we see as one of the daily needs of a person.onclusion. The more important it is for a person to listen to a speech, to understand its meaning, the more important it is for a person to correctly understand the meaning of speech, to express his attitude to speech and give a worthy answer to it, the more important we see as one of the daily needs of a person. One of the reasons for the many conflicts that occur between human beings can also be attributed to the fact that when they speak, they do not understand their partner correctly. When this process is taught from a young age, from the age of a small school, the skill of choosing and responding to the right thought is formed in order to hear the interlocutor,to realize his opinion faster and to give a worthy answer.This ensures that the communication process is much easier. Listening comprehension is an important competency that shapes the potential of students to think, realize, engage in communication and articulate their own opinion.hen this process is taught from a young age, from the age of a small school, the skill of choosing and responding to the right thought is formed in order to hear the interlocutor,to realize his opinion faster and to give a worthy answer.This ensures that the communication process is much easier. Listening comprehension is an important competency that shapes the potential of students to think, realize, engage in communication and articulate their own opinion. By establishing this process in the elementary school, students develop communication culture, verbal expression, and analytical thinking skills. Modern educational approaches allow this process to be effectively organized through interactive materials, multimedia tools, and assignment-based assessment [6][7].

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