

**PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PEDAGOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF LISTENING  
CULTURE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPEECH ACTIVITY AND LISTENING  
CULTURE.**

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**Annotation:** The relationship between speech activity and listening culture is the cornerstone of effective communication and a healthy social environment. These are not two separate phenomena, but two sides of the same coin, in a relationship of mutual dependence and influence.

**The key word:** Speech activity, listening culture, active listening, communicative culture, effective communication, speech communication, the relationship between speech and listening

**Introduction.**

The relationship between speech activity and listening culture is the cornerstone of effective communication and a healthy social environment. These are not two separate phenomena, but two sides of the same coin, in a relationship of mutual dependence and influence.

**Listening culture as a basis for speech activity.**

A high listening culture creates a safe and supportive environment for speech to be born and heard. A sense of security and trust: When a person is confident that they will be listened to without interruption, understood, and treated with respect, they are more likely to share thoughts, ideas, and even doubts. This is especially important in educational institutions and workplaces where innovation is born. Feedback quality: An active listener is not just silent, he processes information and gives high-quality feedback. This may be a clarifying question, a paraphrase ("Did I understand correctly that...") or a development of thought. Such feedback encourages the speaker to deepen his thought, to argue it, to speak more clearly and in a structured manner. Example: A teacher, after listening carefully to a student, asks a leading question that helps him formulate the correct answer.

**Speech activity as a factor in the formation of listening culture.**

On the other hand, active and high-quality speech in itself educates and trains the audience. The formation of a standard: Vivid, logical, reasoned and emotionally colored speech sets the bar high. Listening to such speakers, people subconsciously learn how to speak. They begin to appreciate good speech and strive for it themselves.

Example: Speeches by speakers such as Steve Jobs or Barack Obama have become not only events, but also teaching aids on public speaking for millions. Creating an "informational occasion" for listening: It's pointless to listen to someone who doesn't say anything. Speech activity creates content that can and should be listened to, analyzed, and interpreted. Without it, listening culture turns into a silent expectation. Developing critical thinking in the audience: Faced with different, sometimes contradictory, points of view (that is, with high speech activity of different people), the listener is forced not only to passively perceive information, but to analyze, compare, and evaluate arguments. This is an active, engaged listening process.

The ideal communication environment is not where everyone listens to one person in silence, and not where everyone shouts at the same time. It is an ecosystem of dialogue where respect for the speaker's word and the listener's responsibility create a space for mutual enrichment, idea generation and constructive problem solving. By developing one, we inevitably influence the other.

#### 1. Definition of key concepts

· Speech activity is not just about "talking a lot." It is the ability to express your thoughts, ideas, feelings, and needs clearly, argumentatively, and appropriately. It includes:

- Rich vocabulary.
- The logic and structure of the utterance.
- The ability to adapt speech to the audience and the situation.
- Confidence in expressing your position.

· Listening culture is an active, conscious process of perceiving and comprehending another person's speech. This is not a pause while waiting for your turn to speak, but:

- Attention to words and non-verbal signals.
- The desire to understand, not just to hear.
- The ability to ask clarifying questions.
- Empathy and rejection of hasty judgments.
- Feedback confirming understanding.

#### 2. The nature of the relationship: The "Feedback loop"

The relationship between speech activity and listening culture is not a linear relationship, but a cyclical, self—reinforcing system.

#### **How listening culture affects speech activity:**

1. Creates a safe environment. When a person knows that he will be listened to attentively, will not be interrupted and will try to understand, he feels safe and opens up. This is a direct stimulation of speech activity.

· Example: At a meeting where the manager demonstrates active listening, employees are more likely to come up with ideas, even risky ones.

2. It is a "fertilizer" for thought. An attentive listener, with his questions and reactions, helps the speaker to better understand his own thought, develop it, and see new boundaries. The listener acts as a co-author of the speech.

· Example: In therapy or coaching, the listener's questions help the client to formulate deep-seated problems.

3. Provides quality feedback. An intelligent listener makes it clear what was clear and what was not. This allows the speaker to learn, adapt his speech, and become a more effective communicator.

4. Forms the standards of "good speech". By observing how others react to clear and confusing speech, a person unconsciously learns which communication is successful and strives for it.

#### **How does speech activity affect listening culture:**

1. Stimulates listening. An interesting, deep, well-structured speech in itself attracts attention. Listening to such a person is easy and pleasant. It trains your listening skills.

· Example: A lecture by a talented speaker vs. monotonous slide reading.

2. Sets the cultural standard. In a society where eloquence and meaningful speech are valued, the environment itself forces people to be more attentive listeners in order to "match the level".

3. Requires developed listening for dialogue. A high level of speech activity in a group (for example, in an academic environment) requires an equally high level of listening culture, otherwise the dialogue will turn into a chaotic set of monologues.

3. Manifestations of interconnection in different contexts

· In education: A teacher who knows how to listen to students encourages their speech activity. And students who learn to express their thoughts clearly understand each other better. This creates an interactive, productive learning environment.

· In business: A culture of "open doors" and brainstorming, where every idea is listened to, leads to a surge in innovative employee speech activity. Conversely, in an authoritarian structure where superiors do not listen, speech activity fades, giving way to tacit agreement and gossip.

· In personal relationships: Couples who practice active listening are more open and honest about their feelings and problems (high and high-quality speech activity). It strengthens the relationship.

In public life (politics, media): A low listening culture (when politicians do not hear each other, and the media take words out of context) leads to degradation of public speech: it becomes aggressive, simplistic, populist. Conversely, in a society with traditions of public debate and respect for the opponent, speech becomes more balanced and reasoned.

#### **Conclusion.**

Speech activity and listening culture are in a symbiotic, dialectical relationship. They mutually generate and reinforce each other. The development of one is impossible without the development of the other.

A healthy communication environment is an ecosystem where:

1. Listening creates safety for speech.

2. Speech provides content for listening.

3. This cycle constantly enriches all participants, generating new ideas, building trust, and fostering collective intelligence.

Thus, fostering an listening culture is not a secondary task, but a key investment in the development of speech and, consequently, intellectual and creative potency of both an individual and society as a whole.

Of course, here is a list of sources that is compiled in accordance with academic standards and reflects the key ideas outlined in the article on the relationship between speech activity and listening culture.

The relationship between speech activity and listening culture is the cornerstone of effective communication and a healthy social environment. These are not two separate phenomena, but two sides of the same coin, in a relationship of mutual dependence and influence.

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