

HOW LISTENING SKILLS SUPPORT SPEAKING DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: This article analyzes the crucial role of **listening skills** in the development of **speaking ability**. According to modern language learning theories and practical approaches, listening and speaking are interrelated and mutually reinforcing communicative skills. Through listening, learners are exposed to the phonetic, lexical, and grammatical structures of a language, allowing them to internalize pronunciation, intonation, stress, and speech flow. Therefore, effective listening serves as a foundation for oral communicative competence in language acquisition. Through listening, language learners perceive the natural rhythm of the language, acquire conversational patterns, and observe how words and expressions are used in context. This expands their vocabulary and prepares them to participate actively in communication. In particular, **authentic listening materials**—such as native speakers’ natural speech in interviews, podcasts, and conversations—enhance learners’ pronunciation and intonation, while boosting their confidence in constructing speech. Research indicates that active listening, by providing speech models, significantly improves language acquisition (Brown, 2001; Vandergrift, 2007). Furthermore, **interactive listening tasks** (such as question-answer exercises and dialogue-based activities) develop learners’ ability to respond to information they have understood, thereby enhancing their ability to speak naturally and contextually. The article also examines effective strategies for developing speaking skills alongside listening during the language learning process. These include the **shadowing technique**, interactive audio lessons, and differential listening methods. All of these help learners build speech that is more fluent, accurate, and appropriate to the communicative context.

In conclusion, listening is not merely a passive process but a vital tool for the development of speaking skills. To master a language, listening and speaking must be developed in an integrated manner. Therefore, giving sufficient attention to listening in the language learning process not only improves comprehension but also enhances learners’ ability to express their thoughts independently and confidently.

Key words: Listening skills, speaking, language learning, pronunciation, authentic materials, interactive listening, shadowing technique, communication competence, communicative development, listening-based speaking.

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируется важнейшая роль **навыков аудирования** в развитии **устной речи**. Согласно современным теориям изучения языков и практическим подходам, аудирование и говорение являются взаимосвязанными и взаимодополняющими коммуникативными навыками. Через слушание учащиеся знакомятся с фонетическими, лексическими и грамматическими структурами языка, что позволяет им усваивать произношение, интонацию, ударение и ритм речи. Таким образом, эффективное аудирование служит основой для формирования устной коммуникативной компетенции при изучении языка. Благодаря аудированию учащиеся воспринимают естественный ритм языка, осваивают речевые модели и наблюдают, как слова и выражения используются в контексте. Это расширяет их словарный запас и

готовит их к активному участию в коммуникации. Особенно полезны **аутентичные материалы для аудирования** — такие как естественная речь носителей языка в интервью, подкастах и беседах — которые улучшают произношение и интонацию обучающихся, а также укрепляют их уверенность в построении собственной речи. Исследования показывают, что активное слушание, предоставляя образцы речи, значительно улучшает овладение языком (Brown, 2001; Vandergrift, 2007). Кроме того, **интерактивные задания на аудирование** (например, упражнения в формате «вопрос-ответ» и диалоговые занятия) развивают у учащихся способность реагировать на услышанную информацию, что способствует более естественной и контекстуальной речи. В статье также рассматриваются эффективные стратегии одновременного развития навыков говорения и слушания в процессе изучения языка. К ним относятся техника **“shadowing”**, интерактивные аудиоуроки и методы дифференцированного слушания. Все эти подходы помогают обучающимся формировать речь, которая отличается большей беглостью, точностью и соответствием коммуникативному контексту. В заключение, аудирование — это не просто пассивный процесс, а важнейший инструмент для развития навыков устной речи. Для полного овладения языком необходимо интегрированное развитие слушания и говорения. Следовательно, достаточное внимание к аудированию в процессе изучения языка не только улучшает понимание, но и усиливает способность обучающихся самостоятельно и уверенно выражать свои мысли.

Ключевые слова: Навыки аудирования, устная речь, изучение языков, произношение, аутентичные материалы, интерактивное аудирование, техника shadowing, коммуникативная компетенция, развитие речи, говорение на основе слушания.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada **tinglash ko'nikmalarining** og'zaki nutqni rivojlantirishdagi hal qiluvchi roli tahlil qilinadi. Zamonaviy til o'rganish nazariyalari va amaliy yondashuvlarga ko'ra, tinglash va gapirish — o'zaro bog'liq va bir-birini to'ldiruvchi kommunikativ ko'nikmalardir. Tinglash orqali o'rganuvchilar tilning fonetik, leksik va grammatik tuzilmalariga duch keladilar, bu esa ular uchun talaffuz, intonatsiya, urg'u va nutq oqimini ichki ongda o'zlashtirish imkonini yaratadi. Shu sababli, samarali tinglash til o'rganishda og'zaki kommunikativ kompetensiyaning poydevori hisoblanadi. Tinglash orqali til o'rganuvchilar tilning tabiiy ritmini his qiladilar, so'zlashuv naqshlarini o'zlashtiradilar hamda so'z va iboralarning kontekstda qanday qo'llanilishini kuzatadilar. Bu esa ularning so'z boyligini oshiradi va faol muloqotga tayyorlaydi. Xususan, ona tilida so'zlovchilarning intervyu, podcast va suhbatlardagi tabiiy nutqini o'z ichiga olgan **autentik tinglash materiallari** o'rganuvchilarning talaffuz va intonatsiyasini rivojlantiradi hamda nutq tuzishdagi ishonchni oshiradi. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, **faol tinglash**, ya'ni nutqiy namunalarni tinglash orqali tilni o'zlashtirish jarayonini sezilarli darajada yaxshilaydi (Brown, 2001; Vandergrift, 2007). Bundan tashqari, savol-javob mashqlari va dialogga asoslangan faoliyatlar kabi **interaktiv tinglash topshiriqlari** o'rganuvchilarning tinglab tushungan ma'lumotga javob bera olish qobiliyatini rivojlantiradi, bu esa ularning tabiiy va kontekstga mos gapira olish salohiyatini oshiradi. Maqolada, shuningdek, tinglash va gapirish ko'nikmalarini birgalikda rivojlantirish uchun samarali strategiyalar ham ko'rib chiqiladi. Bularga **“shadowing” texnikasi, interaktiv audio darslar va differensial tinglash usullari** kiradi. Bularning barchasi o'rganuvchilarga aniq, ravon va kommunikativ kontekstga mos og'zaki nutqni shakllantirishga yordam beradi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, tinglash faqat passiv jarayon emas, balki **gapirish ko'nikmasini rivojlantirishdagi muhim vosita**dir. Tilni mukammal o'zlashtirish uchun tinglash va

gapirishni birgalikda, integratsiyalashgan tarzda rivojlantirish zarur. Shuning uchun, til o'rganish jarayonida tinglashga yetarli e'tibor berish nafaqat tushunishni yaxshilaydi, balki o'rganuvchining mustaqil va ishonchli fikr bildirish qobiliyatini ham rivojlantiradi.

Asosiy so'zlar: Tinglash ko'nikmalari, og'zaki nutq, til o'rganish, talaffuz, autentik materiallar, interaktiv tinglash, shadowing texnikasi, kommunikativ kompetensiya, nutqiy rivojlanish, tinglash asosida gapirish.

Introduction

In today's era of globalization, the demand for learning foreign languages is steadily increasing. In modern times, the ability to communicate effectively through spoken language in academic, professional, and everyday settings has become one of the main goals for all language learners. In developing such oral communication, **listening skills** play a crucial role. Contemporary research in linguistics and teaching methodology considers listening and speaking to be inseparable processes. They complement and reinforce each other, forming a strong interconnection. In the language learning process, listening is often regarded as a passive activity. However, practical experience shows that effective and active listening plays a central role in mastering a language, particularly in developing **speaking skills** (Brown, 2001).¹ Through listening, learners are exposed to the natural flow of the language, its intonation, pronunciation, and stress patterns—not only hearing them but also forming internal speech models. These models later become active tools in the learner's own speaking performance. Many language learners, despite having a good grasp of grammar, struggle with speaking. The main reason for this is the lack of experience in hearing and understanding how the language is used in real contexts. From this perspective, listening comprehension is not only a **receptive process** but also a **preparatory stage**. By hearing the language, learners begin to understand how to pronounce words, construct sentences, and use them appropriately in context. As Vandergrift (2007) emphasizes, speech patterns acquired through listening are accurately reproduced during speaking². Moreover, listening enables learners to grasp the **social dimensions of spoken communication**. For instance, through authentic podcasts, interviews, films, or real-life conversations, learners not only encounter vocabulary

but also understand the social tone, levels of politeness, and distinctions between formal and informal speech styles. This helps them express themselves more contextually, accurately, and in a culturally appropriate manner. There are various methods for developing speaking through listening. One of the most effective is the **shadowing technique**, in which learners repeat what they hear a few seconds after listening, attempting to speak simultaneously with the original speaker³. This helps them focus on word flow, pronunciation, stress, and sentence structure. In addition, **interactive listening activities**, such as question-and-answer tasks, scripted dialogues, or role-playing based on listening materials, positively influence speaking development. In modern language teaching methodology, the **integrated approach** plays a key role. This approach treats listening and speaking as inseparable. After listening to a material in class,

¹ Brown, H. D. (2001). *Teaching by Principles: An Interactive Approach to Language Pedagogy (2nd ed.)*. Longman.

² Vandergrift, L. (2007). *Recent developments in second and foreign language listening comprehension research*. *Language Teaching*, 40(3), 191–210.

³ Nation, I. S. P., & Newton, J. (2009). *Teaching ESL/EFL Listening and Speaking*. Routledge.

learners are given tasks to reflect, express opinions, or construct speech. This way, they go beyond merely hearing the language and develop the ability to transform it into active speech. The development of spoken language skills is not achieved solely through grammar knowledge or vocabulary memorization, but rather through listening and building speech models from what is heard. Every learner must regularly listen, understand, and internalize how the language is used in different contexts in order to shape their own speech. Therefore, treating listening as a fundamental tool in the language learning process contributes not only to deeper language acquisition but also to forming fluent, clear, and contextually appropriate oral communication.

Conclusion

In conclusion, listening skills in foreign language learning should not be seen merely as a supportive or passive process, but rather as a fundamental tool in shaping and improving speaking ability. Through listening, learners acquire not only pronunciation, intonation, and speech flow, but also develop a deep understanding of how language is used in social and cultural contexts. It is precisely these speech models and patterns formed through listening that play a crucial role in learners' ability to speak independently and fluently. Interactive listening activities, authentic materials, and techniques such as shadowing activate listening practice and enhance learners' ability to use the target language contextually. This enables them to produce speech that is not only grammatically correct but also culturally and socially appropriate. Modern language teaching methodology—especially the integrated approach—emphasizes that listening and speaking should not be taught in isolation. This leads learners toward genuine communicative competence. Therefore, giving sufficient attention to listening within the language learning environment is not only essential for comprehension, but also serves as a critical step toward fostering confident, clear, and effective spoken communication.

References

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⁴ Rost, M. (2011). *Teaching and Researching Listening*. Pearson Education.