

word by initial letters, to guess the syntactic structure of a sentence based on the first words, to further construct a paragraph based on the first sentence.

CONCLUSION. The development of prognostic skills is facilitated by the learner's anticipatory system, which guides the continuous construction of knowledge structures in the learner's mind, activates his background knowledge and language experience, and promotes hypotheses. The process of preparing the mind to perceive information encourages the student to remember, to guess, to guess, that is, to include the skills of long-term memory and personal and social experience.

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STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING LISTENING SKILLS IN THE CLASSROOM

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***Abstract.** Listening is really important in everyday life for understanding different things. People listen to things like audio for different reasons, such as enjoyment, learning, or getting important information. When students learn*

English, they often have trouble understanding what they hear because schools focus more on reading, writing, and speaking. This research talks about the challenges students face when listening in class and how teachers can help them improve. When teachers understand what students struggle with, they can teach better. This article shows how important it is to help students become better at listening to English. It also suggests some activities both students and teachers can do to improve listening skills.

Keywords. *Listening, understanding, techniques, problems, comprehensive, strategies*

Introduction

Listening is seen as one of the four important skills for communicating in English, along with reading, writing, and speaking. Among these skills, listening is considered the most crucial. Because improving this skill can greatly benefit other areas, this research investigates its significant value.

The study begins by examining strategies used for listening comprehension and then focuses on challenges students face when listening to spoken passages. Its goal is to help educators better understand these challenges to promote effective teaching methods. The results of this review aim to offer instructors and students valuable insights and guidance on teaching and improving listening comprehension.

Scholars have developed different ways to describe listening. Chastain (1971) sees listening as the ability to understand native speech at a regular pace. Morley (1972) defines hearing as recognizing sounds, choosing important information, remembering it, and connecting it to meaning. Hearing lets us communicate, while listening helps us understand our surroundings. Listening allows for better communication, comprehension, and awareness of others' words. Thomlison (1984) states that listening involves understanding meaning, grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation. Skilled listeners can achieve all these goals at once. Listening comprehension means understanding what you hear. It's about making sense of spoken words or sounds. Understanding what you've heard is important. This

includes knowing how sentences are built, what words mean, and listening carefully to how people speak.

To help students understand better, teachers should first focus on improving their knowledge of sentence structure, pronunciation, and vocabulary before teaching listening skills. Teaching listening can be hard for students who struggle to understand what they hear. Developing a strategy, as Vandergrift (1999) suggests, is crucial because it helps students manage and assess what they hear. With a strategy, students can control and evaluate their understanding more effectively. Because cultural aspects directly affect a person's ability to learn a language, language students should learn about the cultural aspects of the language they are studying. According to Azmi, Celik, Yidliz, and Tugrul (2014), students might find it hard to understand topics if they are exposed to content from various cultural traditions. Before starting listening activities, it's the teacher's job to give some basic cultural knowledge to the class. The teacher is responsible for making decisions for the students in the class. Dealing with many different dialects and accents can make understanding what's being said more difficult.

Here are some helpful tips for students struggling with listening comprehension:

Teachers should provide basic listening tools to help students better understand native speakers' speech. Students need activities tailored to their needs. Teachers are responsible for creating engaging listening activities that help students develop their listening skills and strategies. These activities test students' ability to understand and encourage them to use different listening techniques effectively. To prepare students for various types of speech, teachers should familiarize them with pronunciation conventions and encourage them to mimic native speakers. Teachers need to expose students to a wide range of information through different media, like lectures, news broadcasts, movies, plays, discussions, and interviews. Students should be encouraged to familiarize themselves with regional and national accents from around the world. Listening exercises should vary in difficulty, from simple to more challenging, to accommodate students with different levels of expertise.

While students listen to various materials, teachers should provide background information and help with language understanding. Teachers should give constructive feedback on students' performance to motivate them to correct mistakes, increase their enthusiasm, and boost their confidence in listening activities.

Understanding what we hear isn't always focused on in English classes. It's important to use different ways of understanding when we listen, like remembering and connecting what we hear. Teachers should teach how to listen well in class, but there isn't one way that works for everyone. Listening tasks should get harder as students learn more English. Listening is important for talking every day and learning the language.

Conclusion

But, children sometimes have trouble listening. This might be because of the things they listen to, how they study, or not having enough time to practice. Students need different listening activities to learn new things. Teachers should pick the best ways to help students listen. Tasks should get tougher as students get better at English. This review suggests ways to get better at listening and shows what makes it hard to understand. It could help teachers and students learn better.

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THE ROLE OF COMPARATIVE LINGUISTICS IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

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***Abstract:** This article is about teaching foreign languages through comparative methods. The importance of teaching other languages through comparison and its theoretical and practical importance are mentioned. In addition, several scholars who have contributed to this comparative method have shared some ideas and explained several methods of foreign language teaching.*

***Key words.** Linguistic, competence, context, protolanguages*

The role of comparative linguistics in foreign language teaching is very important because it helps students to use their existing language while learning a new language. Comparative linguistics provides an opportunity for students to acquire the knowledge and skills that are available in the process of learning a new language while learning a new language. It is a very effective way to adapt students to a new language through comparative concepts, facilitating their own learning and acquisition process. Comparative linguistics is a branch of linguistics that focuses on comparing and analyzing the similarities and differences between languages. It explores various linguistic elements such as phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics in different languages, revealing patterns, relationships and