Strategies for Developing Listening Skills of Adult Students through

Technological aids: A Cram

Mr. V. Balachandran

Ph.D., Scholar, P.G. Department & Research Centre in English H.H.The Rajah's College, Pudukkottai.

Dr. G. Somasundaram

Assistant Professor, P.G. Department & Research Centre in English Alagappa Govt. Arts College, Karaikudi.

Abstract:

As Technological aids innovation becomes more available to teachers and learners of other languages, its potential as a device to upgrade listening skills becomes a viable alternative. It permits integration of content, design, sound, and movement video in an extend of combinations. The result is that learners can presently interact with literary, aural, and visual media in a wide extend of formats. Consequently, when we presently see at the computer as potentially supporting listening skills acquisition, we require to examine not as it were aural processing opportunities, but technological aids, (synchronous locate, sound, content) preparing as well. This paper looks at technological aids processing and its implications for listening abilities advancement in a foreign or second language and also how it relates to listening skills improvement can be supported to the adult students.

Keywords: innovation, acquisition, technological aids, second language

Introduction:

Learning English as a second and foreign language has gotten to be a basic portion of our lives because it has gotten to be the foremost broadly spoken language all over the world so it is off beat significance to memorize English within the show period. It is the dialect of science and innovation. Noble, (2001; 36) affirms that over the past two decades, there has been a significant increase within the number of individuals around the world who talk English as a second language. Some nations like India and Pakistan talk numerous diverse languages, but their governments adopt English as the official language. Within the same regard, Harmer, (2001;14) contends that different nations are setting more significance on learning English as a second language and it has gotten to be the "lingua Franca" for trade exchanges between nations[2]. Thus, Middle East Nations, including Palestine, give plans and programs for educating English to empower students to utilize the English Language successfully.

Dominance of English Language in Communication:

Language is best learned through language utilize as an oblivious process. The true is about communication as a implies to the dominance of the language. For the most part, classroom educating centers on the skill of reading and writing. It is to be understood that speech is essential, so it is necessary to develop the skills of listening and speaking to begin with. Speaking is a productive skill that includes veritable information. 'Listen' implies to pay consideration[1]. Hearing isn't the same thing as Listening. Hearing is the programmed physical process of detecting, whereas listening is the ponder mental get ready of perceiving. This refinement between hearing and listening permits recognizing listening as an extraordinary skill.

A Quarterly Double-Blind Peer Reviewed Refereed Open Access International e-Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories Indexed & Listed at: Ulrich's Periodicals Directory ©, U.S.A., Den J Gage, India as well as in Cabell's Directories of Publishing Opportunities, U.S.A.

Listening is a responsive ability that includes three essential stages – Learning – Processing – and Assessing.

Listening is more than merely hearing words and Listening is an active process by which students receive, construct meaning and respond to spoken and or nonverbal messages[2]. Teachers can help students becomes effective listeners by making them aware of the different kinds of listening the different purposes for listening and the qualities of good listener. Wolvin and Coakely (1992) identify four different kinds of listening: Comprehensive Listening, Critical Listening, Appreciative Listening, and Therapeutic Listening.[4] Richards (1983) indentifies as many as 50 micro-level sub skills in listening that the students of English in a Second language situation are expected to master to understand the day to day conversational discourse. These are mandatory and indispensable to develop listening for comprehension and for conversation. The following explain the sub skills of listening;



A Quarterly Double-Blind Peer Reviewed Refereed Open Access International e-Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories Indexed & Listed at: Ulrich's Periodicals Directory ©, U.S.A., Den J-Gage, India as well as in Cabell's Directories of Publishing Opportunities, U.S.A.



Base Skills required Acquiring a new Language:

The very base skill in acquiring a new and second language is listening with understanding[6]. For the students to get exposure to listening to language, the teacher should speak the target language in the class. She/he has to provide the students with plenty of listening experiences. It is unfair to expect students to speak when the teacher does not speak fluently in the target language. However, students could be encouraged to listen to English news bulletins in Radio and TV supplement classroom English. Relation to this point Dr.ShaikMowla (2009) rightly said "while listening to others, people are likely to be causal and careless[5]. They often switch off their minds from the task on hand. They should focus their attention on what is being spoken. In the classroom all listening is intensive listening with their attention on the sound, stresses and intonation".

Techno-sphere in English Language:

English language is absorbing technology because of its techno-friendly and flexible nature. No other language in the world is as used and accepted in the techno-sphere as English[7]. So depending upon the traditional methods alone to teach the language will not be that much effective as we expect. Moreover, managing a language classroom is different from other classes and the language teachers are in need of attracting the attention of the students[9].

Modern technology provides good practice for students' listening grasp. Technology acts as a tool both inside the classroom and outside the class room. Learning becomes autonomous, real, comprehensible, easy to use and provide cultural understanding. Internet resources offer a

A Quarterly Double-Blind Peer Reviewed Refereed Open Access International e-Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories Indexed & Listed at: Ulrich's Periodicals Directory ©, U.S.A., Den J-Gage, India as well as in Cabell's Directories of Publishing Opportunities, U.S.A. International Journal of Engineering and Scientific Research

Volume 4, Issue 7

ISSN: 2347-6532

congenial and stimulating environment to engage in many communicative activities and it can be fruitfully exploited for language classes[8]. Online social networks have recently been considered as an alternative method for teaching and learning by educators and language specialists. Social networks like Face book allow users to connect with other users with similar interests, interact with friends, and meet new people. "Face book is widely used around the world and for educational purpose (Zaidieh, 2012), and to get a proper knowledge about the role of that social media in facilitating learning English and improving academic writing will be beneficial for teachers, students and administrators".

Conclusion:

Since it is the world of science and technology, there are many choices available like: TV, Radio, Internet, Mob Apps, CDs, Software, LED Screen, Projector etc. and these technological aids certainly help the learners to develop their listening skills. In the past, the traditional method gave a limited opportunity for the learners, but nowadays the teaching methods and approaches have been changed based on the use of technological instruments and tools. This brings a big paradigm for developing communication skills, especially listening skills.

Reference:

- 1. Kawakami, Alice J., et al. "Improving the practice of evaluation through indigenous values and methods." Fundamental issues in evaluation (2008): 219-242.
- Young, Shelley Shwu-Ching, and Yi-Hsuan Wang. "The game embedded CALL system to facilitate English vocabulary acquisition and pronunciation." Journal of Educational Technology & Society 17.3 (2014): 239-251.

A Quarterly Double-Blind Peer Reviewed Refereed Open Access International e-Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories Indexed & Listed at: Ulrich's Periodicals Directory @, U.S.A., Duen I Gage, India as well as in Cabell's Directories of Publishing Opportunities, U.S.A. International Journal of Engineering and Scientific Research http://www.ijmra.us Page 114

- Suleiman, Mohammed Suleiman Hassabelnabi. "The Role of Listening Skills in Learning Process." (2016).
- NagararajGeetha, 1996: "English Language Teaching" Hyderabad, Orient Longman Private Limited
- Brown H. D. Teaching by Principles: An Interactive Approach to Language Pedagogy, 2011.
- Jack C. Richards and Theodore S. Rodgers, 2001: "Approaches and Methods in Language Teaching", UK, Cambridge University Press.
- Minton, David. Teaching skills in further & adult education. Macmillan International Higher Education, 2015.
- Kojima, Kumi Matsushita. "The Effectiveness of Computer Technology in Vocabulary Development." HPU TESL Working Paper Series (2008): 13.
- 9. Kawakami, Alice J., et al. "Improving the practice of evaluation through indigenous values and methods." Fundamental issues in evaluation (2008): 219-242.

A Quarterly Double-Blind Peer Reviewed Refereed Open Access International e-Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories Indexed & Listed at: Ulrich's Periodicals Directory ©, U.S.A., Open J-Gage, India as well as in Cabell's Directories of Publishing Opportunities, U.S.A.