

COMMUNICATION IS THE BASIS OF THE COMMUNICATIVE METHOD

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Annotation: This article analyzes the opinions and views of scientists regarding communication as a speech activity.

Key words: listening, understanding, perception, memory

Communication is, first of all, a social process, which includes experience, methods of activity, exchange of skills and results of activity. E.I. Passive communication acquires a commonality and is formed by the influence of people's mutual thoughts and lifestyle. Communication is the most important condition for the formation of a person's consciousness and self-awareness [1].

The phenomenon of communication cannot be reduced to pragmatics. Because this existence and speech expressed by the person himself is considered an independent activity. The goal of communication is to change relationships. Communication is the interaction of people. Its main features are: goal, result, communication methods, means and use of units.

Each speech communication has its own topic and focuses on the relationship between communication requirements. When talking about the purpose and result, it is emphasized that communication is information aimed not at conveying information, but at informing, changing attitudes. Methods of communication: perception, interactive, informational, etc. Means of communication are divided into oral and written. The types of verbal and non-verbal communication are unique. Verbal communication is important with the greater use of non-verbal means. Represents situations as a system of communication units-relationships. It is the situation that is used in the lesson as a unit of communication and covers all the main features of communication.

There are three aspects of language phenomena: language, speech, speech activity. Speech activity is considered an aspect of language. L.V. Shcherba suggested distinguishing three aspects of language: speech, that is, the process of speaking and understanding; language, i.e. linguistic experience; linguistic material, i.e. disordered linguistic experience [2].

The following interpretation of speech activity is related to the psychological works of L. S. Vygotsky, A. N. Leontiev. In the middle of the 20th century, the concept of "communication activity" was introduced - communicative and speech activity is interpreted more narrowly: that is, speech itself is taken as a communication activity. Today, we pay more attention to communication in teaching foreign languages. Oral communication consists of speaking and listening.

It is important to first understand what these concepts are. Hearing and listening to audio are not synonymous. Auditory-acoustic sound perception, which includes hearing, that is, the perception, understanding and interpretation of information.

Listening is an activity as an independent type of speech (for example, listening to lectures, films) or entering dialogic communication as a receiving component, becoming one of the sides of the speech. Listening, unlike speaking, is a receptive type of speech activity. However, the listener affects the communication: his reaction is reflected in laughter and gestures. It is a reactive type of listening-speech activity. Listening can be direct (dialogic communication) and mediated, distant (radio-television broadcasts) communication. Listening is a complex type of speech activity, because

listening processes in real communication are irreversible and cannot be analyzed and corrected. New information replaces the old, and what was said is irretrievably lost. Often there is not enough time to think about what is heard, so understanding is often not achieved and the communication process is broken.

The following components are necessary for the implementation of the act of communication: source (speaker); a message (text) transmitted through the auditory channel; receiver (listener). In this case, communication is carried out in a certain situation - with voice text

always addressed to a specific audience. It is necessary to determine who is speaking and to whom. The listener is required not just to hear the text, but to perceive it. The text produces cue that prompt the listener to refer, memory to search for this information, and then use it again in the text. The text continues to emit signals and begins recombination, which means adding new knowledge to the listener. A changed balance of knowledge (information) is a necessary condition for further understanding of the text.

Information flows from the text to the listener and from the listener to the text. Listening takes place perceptually, because external and internal events are directly actively reflected in existence by the cognitive sphere of a person. Listening: shows analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction, comparison, mnemonic (Greek: mnemonicon-art of memorization). When listening, comparison helps to stay in memory. Listening is based on certain psychophysiological mechanisms in any process: perception, recognition and understanding.

Mechanisms of perception include internal pronunciation, operative and long-term memory, identification, (comparison), anticipation (probability prediction) mechanism. The result of listening depends on the auditory memory and the value of the "operational unit".

In conclusion, foreign language listening comprehension exercises are considered important in the process of communication. Memory retention of the received segments depends on the process of understanding the audio text and the possibility of its subsequent interpretation. Thanks to hearing, the student receives words and phrases and can use the information he heard in communication.

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