

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Unit: 3.1

- Listening
- What is Listening?
- What Listening Explain?
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- Types of Listening
- Effective Listening
- Barriers to Effective Listening
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Listening

- What is Listening?
 - To listen is to give attention to sound or action. In the process of listening one is hearing what others are saying. Listener is trying to capture and understand what speaker is telling.
 - Listening involves verbal-nonverbal, facial expression and physical gesture-posture.
 - Listener try to male sure senders message and let them realize the shared message, thoughts, feelings are captured properly by listener.
 - Listening is main skill to run the communication ahead. Effective listening is the most important of all the skills.

What Listening Explain?

- Listening teaches us to receive message properly. It teaches us concentration to understand the message.
- It is an ability to receive properly message in process of communication.
- Sincere listening is key to effective communication.
- Improper listener misunderstood easily the effective message.
- Proper and careful listener can give motion to the meaningful communication.
- Listening explain us to hold passion and toleration. It make us calm and responsible while communicating with others.

Benefits of Listening

- It establish healthy relationship at home and work place.
- For better leadership, listening necessary.
- Professional advantages of listening are very rich.
- Healthy listening make us hopeful and zealous.
- It gives us new ideas guidance and better understanding.
- It is useful in introduction appreciation.
- It shows respect to others.
- It emphasis on challenges and assumptions.
- Listening teaches us connection of ideas and gives information

Types of Listening

There are many types of listening as per category. But mainly we focus on two types of listening, namely they are discriminative listening and secondly comprehensive listening. Let's discuss them.

(1) Discriminative Listening:

It begins from early childhood. It is purely language learning time period for every children. This stage of language learning has different places like, among family member, before birth in the womb of mother or in the cradle.

- Discriminative listening begins from early childhood. It begins from early birth in the womb of mother.
- It always captures basic listening and understanding.
- Here baby tries to know different voices.
- Baby tries to learn meaning of same pronunciation and tone.
- It teaches dialect and use of words in specific language.
- Discriminative listening teaches accent, rhythm, intonation and fluctuation.
- Here baby tries to know types of feelings, emotions, body language, gesture-posture and facial expression.
- Discriminative listening focuses on the way to present thought through language.

(2) Comprehensive listening:

- This type of listening involves understanding the message or communication. Comprehensive listening may take place in our daily life like, at working place, at school, or college or in family. Comprehensive listening require appropriate vocabulary, vocal ability and language skill

- Comprehensive listening recognize voice of two different people in different way.

For example it require in,

in lecture hall or class room.

in business meeting

- Comprehensive listening is complimented by subject or message from non verbal communication.

For example,

different voice, different body language and varied gesture- posture

- Comprehensive listening seek clarification in different types of situation.

For example,

we have to clarify the talk in meeting or class room

- Comprehensive listening compel us to answer the situation basis on what we understand from speech of encoder.

For example,

in our daily life at every stage, situation and circumstance we need to reply speaker or encoder.

Other types of listening

(1) Selective listening:

For example, advertise while movie or serial.

(2) Appreciative Listening:

For example, music or song we like most.

(3) Rapport Listening:

For example, explanation given by salesman or at reception counter

(4) Informative Listening:

For example, at railway station we pay attention on announcement.

(5) Critical Listening

For example, almost we try to make our decision correct.

(6) Listening to evaluate and analyze.

For example, in business meet or important discussion

(7) Listening to learn:

For example: while learning or studying we concentrate.

(8) Listening to understand feelings and emotion:

For example: while giving consolation at some sad occasion.

Characteristics of good Listener:

Process of communication depends on speaker and listener. It's a two way process. Here we see active speaker and passive listener though process of communication expect certain characteristics apart from listener. Such characteristics are given below

- Good listener always pays full attention.
- They maintain eye contact with gesture-posture.
- They show their proper body language.
- Active listener gives proper feedback.
- They try to capture speakers speech and leap movement.
- Active listener avoid their interruption while speech of speaker.
- later they ask speaker where they are not getting clarity.
- They ask question where they realize confusion.

Barriers to Effective Listening:

We always try to justify speaker but some time circumstance create some obstacle to disturbs proper voice. Though having mature listener, we have to face some barrier. Lets know such barriers.

- Some time noisy environment create disturbance,
For example: Road vehicle pollution affect school education
- Distraction of mobile phone
- Mindset or personal perspective,
For example: stress, strain, fear, frustration, anxiety, emotions
- Physical state
For example: depression, hunger, uncomfortable sitting
- Unnecessary interruption of others,
For example: challenge, jealous, anger, sorrow
- Poor eyesight may disturb listener to capture gesture-posture, leap movement and facial expression
- Noisy atmosphere or unexpected unlikely sudden voice
- Health issue or body pain
- Meaningless speech or uninterested talk.