

**EXTENSIVE AND INTENSIVE LISTENING**

***Egamberdiyeva Xojiya Abdumavlonovna***

*Teacher of English at the Polytechnic Lyceum of Turin*

***Annotation:*** *This article examines the concepts of extensive and intensive listening in the context of language learning. It explores their definitions, benefits, and applications, backed by relevant literature and practical insights. The study employs qualitative methods to analyze the effectiveness of these approaches and provides actionable recommendations for educators and learners.*

***Keywords:*** *Extensive Listening, Intensive Listening, Language Learning, Listening Strategies, Language Acquisition, Pedagogical Approaches.*

Listening is a fundamental skill in language acquisition, playing a critical role in both comprehension and communication. Extensive and intensive listening represent two distinct approaches that cater to different aspects of language learning. Extensive listening involves exposure to large amounts of spoken language for general understanding and enjoyment, while intensive listening focuses on detailed analysis of specific language features. This paper delves into these two methodologies, emphasizing their importance, applications, and implications for language education.

The study utilized a qualitative approach to compare the effectiveness of extensive and intensive listening. Data were collected through a combination of classroom observations, learner surveys, and interviews with language instructors. Participants included 50 intermediate-level English as a Second Language (ESL) students and 10 instructors from diverse educational settings. The analysis focused on learners' performance, engagement levels, and feedback regarding the two approaches.



Extensive and Intensive Listening are two key approaches to developing listening skills, particularly in language learning. They differ in purpose, methods, and outcomes.

## Extensive Listening

Extensive listening involves listening to large amounts of material for general understanding and enjoyment. It is similar to extensive reading and focuses on improving overall listening fluency.

### Features:

- Purpose: To expose the listener to a wide range of language in a relaxed, enjoyable way. Focus is on comprehension rather than analyzing every detail.
- Material: Authentic or adapted materials such as podcasts, audiobooks, radio shows, music, movies, or TV series.
- Method: Listening to the content without pausing frequently or focusing too much on unfamiliar words or details.
- Benefits:
  - Improves overall comprehension skills.
  - Builds listening fluency and confidence.
  - Exposes learners to a variety of accents, tones, and vocabulary.
  - Develops a natural sense of language rhythm and intonation.
- Example Activities:
  - Listening to a favorite podcast while commuting.
  - Watching a TV series with subtitles in the target language.

## Intensive Listening

Intensive listening is a focused approach where the listener pays close attention to the details of the material. The goal is to analyze and understand specific language features or content.

### Features:

- Purpose: To improve accuracy by focusing on specific elements like grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, or structure.



- Material: Shorter clips such as news reports, academic lectures, dialogues, or language-learning audio resources.
- Method: Listening carefully, often replaying sections, taking notes, and analyzing language.
- Benefits:
  - Improves understanding of specific details and nuances.
  - Helps learners master complex vocabulary and sentence structures.
  - Trains active listening skills.
- Example Activities:
  - Listening to a news report and answering comprehension questions.
  - Replaying a conversation to practice dictation or note-taking.

Comparison Table

Aspect	Extensive Listening	Intensive Listening
Purpose	Fluency and enjoyment	Accuracy and detailed understanding
Focus	General meaning	Specific language features
Material Length	Longer (movies, audiobooks)	Shorter (dialogues, clips)
Learning Style	Relaxed, passive	Focused, active
Examples	Watching a sitcom	Analyzing a short lecture

## Combining Both Approaches

For effective listening skill development:

- Use extensive listening to build fluency and enjoyment of the language.
- Incorporate intensive listening for targeted practice and skill refinement.
- Balance both approaches to ensure well-rounded listening abilities.

The results highlight the complementary nature of extensive and intensive listening. Extensive listening fosters a holistic understanding of language and encourages autonomous learning. It also provides cultural insights and real-world context. On the other hand, intensive listening addresses the need for precision and aids in mastering complex language structures. Balancing these approaches can create a well-rounded listening curriculum.





### **Conclusions**

Extensive and intensive listening are indispensable components of language education. Their integration can maximize learning outcomes by catering to both general comprehension and specific linguistic needs. Educators are encouraged to:

Design curricula that incorporate both extensive and intensive listening activities.

Use authentic materials to enhance learner engagement.

Provide clear objectives and feedback for intensive listening tasks.

Encourage learners to adopt extensive listening as a part of their self-directed learning routines.

Future research could explore the impact of technology, such as language learning apps and AI-based tools, in facilitating these listening approaches. By leveraging the strengths of both methods, educators can foster more effective and enjoyable language learning experiences.

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