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USING THE LISTENING METHODS IN LEARNING ARABIC LANGUAGE



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Abstract: The listening method plays a crucial role in mastering the Arabic language, as it allows learners to deeply immerse themselves in the natural rhythm and structure of the language. This approach enhances comprehension, pronunciation, and vocabulary acquisition while also fostering a deeper understanding of Arabic culture. This article examines the significance of the listening method, effective materials and strategies for its implementation, and its advantages in modern Arabic language education. Studies indicate that integrating the listening method with modern technologies and interactive exercises significantly boosts learners' skills and engagement.

Keywords: listening method, Arabic language, language learning, listening comprehension, pronunciation, language environment, modern teaching methods.

ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ МЕТОДА АУДИРОВАНИЯ В ИЗУЧЕНИИ АРАБСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Аннотация: Метод аудирования играет решающую роль в освоении арабского языка, поскольку позволяет учащимся глубоко погрузиться в естественный ритм и структуру языка. Такой подход улучшает понимание речи, произношение и усвоение словарного запаса, а также способствует более глубокому пониманию арабской культуры. В данной статье рассматривается значение метода аудирования, эффективные материалы и стратегии его применения, а также его преимущества в современном обучении арабскому языку. Исследования показывают, что интеграция метода аудирования с современными технологиями и интерактивными упражнениями значительно повышает навыки и вовлеченность учащихся.

Ключевые слова: метод аудирования, арабский язык, изучение языка, аудирование, произношение, языковая среда, современные методы обучения.

Introduction

Listening is a key element in developing fluency and comprehension in any language. When learning Arabic, a language with a rich linguistic and cultural heritage, students need to deeply understand its unique phonetic and syntactic features. Listening comprehension is an effective tool for this, helping students gain experience and improve their skills by listening to real language.

- 1. The Importance of Listening
- Listening is important when learning Arabic for the following reasons:
 - Speech Understanding
 - Regularly listening to Arabic speech helps students understand the pronunciation, intonation, and tempo of native speakers.
 - For example: **السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته** (Assalamu alaykum wa rahmatullahi wa barakatuh) – The full form of the Arabic greeting.
 - **كيف حالك؟** (Kayfa haluka/haluki?) – “How are you?”
 - Learners can hear these phrases from native speakers and understand and master the intonation.

Increase vocabulary

Through listening, learners acquire new words and phrases in context, which facilitates natural language learning. For example,

- **كتاب** (*Kitab*) – “Book”.
- **مدرسة** (*Madrasah*) – “School”.
- For example, learners learn new words by hearing the following sentence:
 - **أنا أذهب إلى المدرسة كل صباح** (*Ana adhhab ila al-madrasah kul sabah*) – “I go to school every morning.”

Improve pronunciation

By listening to native speakers, learners can practice correct pronunciation and reduce errors. For example,

- **قمر** (*Qamar*) – “Moon” va **قلب** (*Qalb*) – “Heart” the correct pronunciation of the word “qaf” is learned.
- Learning from reciting the Quran: **إياك نعبد وإياك نستعين** (*Iyyaka na'budu wa iyyaka nasta'een*) – “You alone do we worship and You alone do we ask for help” (Surah Al-Fatiha).

Cultural immersion

Authentic audio materials, such as songs and lectures, provide information about Arab culture and traditions. For example,

• Songs: طلع البدار علينا (*Tala' al-badru 'alayna*) – This ancient Arabic song was sung to welcome the Prophet (peace be upon him) upon his migration to Medina.

قال الشاعر: إذا الشعب يراد الحياة فلا بد أن يستجيب القدر (*Qal ash-sha'ir: Idha ash-sha'b'u yawman arada al-hayah fala budda an yastajeeba al-qadar*) – "If a people wants to live for a day, fate will answer" (Tunisian poet Abul Qasim al-Shabi¹).

• Listening not only provides a deeper understanding of the language, but also of the rich culture of the Arab world.

2. Choosing effective listening materials

• To maximize the effectiveness of the listening method, it is important to choose materials that are appropriate for the learners' proficiency level and interests. Effective resources include:

• Podcasts: Arabic podcasts cover a variety of topics and allow learners of different language levels to hear different dialects.

• بودكاست “إطلاة” (*Podcast “Itlala”*) – A popular podcast covering cultural, social, and scientific topics in the Arab world. Example:

• ما هي أهمية القراءة في حياتنا? (*Ma hiya ahammiyat al-qira'ah fi hayatina?*) – "How important is reading in our lives?"

• Audiobooks: Listening to Arabic literature or stories increases vocabulary and grammatical understanding.

• ألف ليلة وليلة (*Alf Laylah wa Laylah*) – Stories from "One Thousand and One Nights". Example:

• علي بابا و اربعون لصا (*Aliy Baba va arba'unan lissan...*) – "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves..."

• رواية "رجال في الشمس" (*Riwayat "Rijal fi ash-Shams"*) – "Men Under the Sun" (Ghassan Kanafani²).

• Movies and TV shows: They help learners learn to communicate in Arabic in real-life situations.

• فيلم "البداية" (*Film "Al-Bidaya"*) – A popular Arabic film about life and society.

Example:

¹ Abul Qasim al-Shabi (Arabic: أبو القاسم الشابي) (1909–1934) was a prominent Tunisian poet and one of the greatest figures in modern Arabic literature. He is often referred to as the "Poet of Love and Freedom" and is known for his inspiring poems about freedom, resistance, and the beauty of nature.

² Ghassan Kanafani (جَسَّانٌ كَنَافَانِي) — Palestinian writer, journalist, political figure, and one of the most important representatives of modern Arab literature.

- أين كنا؟ وماذا فعلنا؟ (Ayna kunna? Wa madha fa'alna?) – "Where were we and what did we do?"

- مسلسل "باب الحارة" (Musalsal "Bab al-Hara") – A popular series in the Syrian dialect.

These materials not only develop listening skills, but also help to understand the rich cultural and spiritual richness of the Arabic language.

3. Practice Strategies

A. Repeated Listening

Listening to the same audio material over and over again helps learners understand subtleties, improve listening skills, and strengthen vocabulary.

- النص: (Text:)

كان الطقس جميلاً في الصباح، وقرنا الذهاب إلى الحديقة.

- (Kanat at-taqsu jamilan fi as-sabah, wa qarrarna az-zahaba ila al-hadiqa.)

"The weather was beautiful this morning, we decided to go to the park".

Students will listen to this text several times to master pronunciation and intonation.

B. Dictation exercises

Teachers can read Arabic texts aloud and ask students to write them down. This exercise develops listening and writing skills.

The teacher reads the following aloud:

ذهبت إلى السوق واشترىت تفاحاً وعنباً

(Dhahabtu ila as-suq wa ishtaraytu tuffahan wa inaban.) "I went to the market and bought apples and grapes".

The student writes down what they hear and checks with the teacher.

C. Recording dialogues

Students practice by listening to recorded conversations and then repeating or responding to them.

- النص: (Dialogue:)

كيف حالكاليوم؟ (Kayfa haluka al-yawm?) "How are you today?"

- بخير، شكرأً. وأنت؟ (Bikhayr, shukran. Wa anta?) "Okay, thank you. How about you?"

The student listens to the dialogue, then practices responding.

- D. Subtitled Videos

- Subtitled videos in Arabic allow learners to connect the words they hear with their written form...

Example:

- Listen to the following sentence from a movie or video with subtitles:
“أريد كوبًا من الماء، من فضلك”
- (“Uridu kuban min al-ma’, min fadlik.”) “Please bring a glass of water”.
- Students practice listening comprehension and pronunciation using subtitles.
- Advantages of the listening method
- Natural language acquisition: Organic acquisition of language structures through real speech.

Example:

- عندما أسمع الأخبار يومياً، أتعلم كلمات جديدة مثل "سياسة" واقتصاد

(*Indama asma’ al-akhbar yawman, ata’allam kalimat jadidah mithl “siyasa” wa “iqtisad”*) “I listen to the news every day and learn new words like “politics” and “economy”.

- Encouraging: Interactive and culturally relevant materials make the learning process interesting.
- Adaptable: Suitable for different learning styles and levels.
- Materials and methods for different levels.

Example:

- Elementary level:

كيف أقول "شكراً" باللغة العربية؟

- (*Kayfa aqulu “shukran” bil-lugha al-‘arabiyya?*)

“How do I say “thank you” in Arabic?”

- 4. Integration with technology: Modern tools, such as mobile apps and online platforms, make it easier to access auditory materials.

Example:

- Arabic exercises on the Duolingo app:

ترجمة: البيت كبير

- (*Tarjama: “Al-bayt kabir.”*) “The size of the house is large”.

5. Challenges and solutions

- Although the listening method is effective, learners may have difficulty understanding different dialects or maintaining attention during listening exercises.

- Differences in dialects

- Starting with Modern Standard Arabic (MSA).

Example:

- ما الفرق بين "باب" و"بواية"؟ [6, 22]

- (*Ma al-farq bayna “bab” wa “bawwaba”?*) “What is the difference between the words “door” and “gate”?”

- Difficulty maintaining attention

- Choosing a variety of interesting materials.
Example:
• لنشاهد برنامجاً ممتعاً عن الطبيعة
• (*Linnushahid barnamejan mumti'an an at-tabi'ah.*) “Let's watch an interesting show about nature”.

Conclusion

The listening method is an effective approach to learning Arabic, helping to improve comprehension, pronunciation, and cultural understanding. Using appropriate materials and practical strategies, students can make significant progress in mastering Arabic. Modern technology expands the possibilities of this method, making it an integral part of Arabic language learning. Regular practice and listening allow students not only to speak fluently but also to gain a deeper understanding of the language's rich cultural heritage.

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