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Characteristics of monologue speech

Monologues are similar to poems, epiphanies, and others, in that, they involve one 'voice' speaking but there are differences between them. For example, a soliloquy involves a character relating his or her thoughts and feelings to him/herself and to the audience without addressing any of the other characters. A monologue is the thoughts of a person spoken out loud. Monologues are also distinct from apostrophes, in which the speaker or writer addresses an imaginary person, inanimate object, or idea. Asides differ from each of these not only in length (asides are shorter) but also in that asides are not heard by other characters even in situations where they logically should be (e.g. two characters engaging in a dialogue interrupted by one of them delivering an aside. From Renaissance theatre onward, monologues generally focused on characters using the extended speech to pursue their dramatic need. Postmodern theatre, on the other hand, often embraces the performative aspects of the monologue, even to the point of challenging the boundary between character portrayal (e.g. acting) and autobiographical speeches.

The term dialogue is intended to imply a deeper level of analysis or explanation than that which concerns itself only with the surface meaning of talk as isolated expressions made by individuals. When we talk about dialogue, we are talking about the joint enterprise of talk, as a cumulative (building up over time) activity which is aimed at some purpose or other. In education, the purpose we are most often interested in is learning, in a rather broad sense.

In classrooms such dialogue occurs in a variety of settings, including wholeclass work and grouptalk in groupwork contexts. Research directs that the most effective sorts of dialogue:

1. Are often not reflected in classroom talk
2. Are not simply question and response (IRF) exchanges, but are dialogic in nature
3. Are mutually respectful, and involve exploratory talk which seeks to build a shared understanding between talk partners (what Edwards and Mercer termed 'Common Knowledge') [1].

Dialogue is a recurring theme on this wiki, and in particular is covered in context in the sections described above.

You should consider throughout the relationship between dialogue, and assessment. You might find some of the items in the table below to be useful prompts.

The monologic statement is a special and complex skill, which is considered to be specially formed in the process of TFL. From the linguistic point of view the

efforts of the pupils and the teacher should be directed on processing of the structurally - grammatical, lexical and stylistically correct construction, and from the extra linguistic point of view on the accordance of the speech statement to the communicative purpose, the given situation, theme etc [2].

A monologue in the opinion of a number of the researchers, concerns to list of not enough elaborated problems in the methodology. Till now it has not found its consistent definition. In the given work we understand the monologue as a prepared kind of speech representing a producer of individual creation and invented to be a long statement of one person addressed to an audience. For its realization the speaker should have a theme and be able to construct on its basis a statement or a chain of statements. Besides it is the organized kind of speech that assumes the presence of the skills to produce not only a separate statement or a sentence, but also a message as a whole. The monologue proceeding in the form of conversation, performance, report or lecture, resembling to the oratory speech, varies from others by the complicated syntax and complicated lexical constructions. Here we can find such expressive means of a language, as repetitions, rhetorical questions, exclamation, parenthesis, ellipses etc. In conditions of real speech communication the monologue in the pure state meets seldom, more often it is combined with the elements of the dialogic speech, being as a matter of fact, a monologue in a dialogue.

Dialogic speech is the one of the basic forms of speech communication, in spite of the fact that it is more difficult than a monologuespeech, from the point of view of intensity of the attention, and variety of used speech samples. Nevertheless preference in teaching oral speech is given to the dialogic speech [3].

The distinctive feature of the dialogic speech is that it has mutual characteristic. As the Methodists emphasize “The dialogue characterizes a chain of retorts or series of reports, in which one of them usually derivate a new one in conditions of direct communication of two or more speakers [4].

Monologue, in literature and drama, is an extended speech by one person. The term has several closely related meanings. A dramatic monologue is any speech of some duration addressed by a character to a second person. A soliloquy is a type of monologue in which a character directly addresses an audience or speaks his thoughts aloud while alone or while the other actors keep silent. In fictional literature, an interior monologue is a type of monologue that exhibits the thoughts, feelings, and associations passing through a character’s mind.

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