



## The Speech of Guide Translators as One of the Types of Speech

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**Abstract:** This article discusses the speech of interpreter-guides as one type of speech. The key tasks and problems of the interpreter when translating the excursion are indicated, the guide needs to understand the meaning of language and speech, their relationship. The speech of the guide is a purposeful activity to realize the possibilities of the language. The success of this activity depends on how much attention the guide pays to improving his speech skills.

**Keywords:** guide, excursion speech, speech types of the guide, problems and tasks of an interpreter when interpreting excursions, language and speech.

The perception of the excursion theme is built on the sound and visual range. The source of the sound series is the guide, his speech. In relation to sightseers, he can act from the positions:

- an informant who communicates knowledge to a group of people, talking about an event, phenomenon, without showing his attitude to it, without explaining its essence, causal relationships with other events and phenomena;
- a commentator who, reporting on observed objects, events and phenomena, gives explanations, naming the reasons that caused them;
- Interlocutor. Showing objects, the guide acts as an interlocutor. An interested conversation takes place, during which the reaction of the tourists to the material presented is taken into account; a question-answer form of presentation of information is used. The guide, in connection with the reaction of the listeners, their questions and remarks, may introduce additional material into the story;
- Adviser. The guide explains what he saw and gives advice on how to observe the object, that is, he leads the tourists to the necessary conclusions;
- an emotional leader who analyzes the objects and events associated with them, evaluates the problems under consideration, conveys his conviction to the tourists, helps to understand the observed objects and phenomena.

During the tour, the following five forms of oratory are used:

- 1) a word or speech, a short oral presentation on any topic;
- 2) a report, a public speech on a specific topic, contains analytical material that is subject to further discussion;
- 3) abstract - a brief summary of the content of the issue, based on scientific data, review and analysis of literary, archival and other sources;
- 4) lecture - an oral public presentation in which any topic is described in detail;

5) small forms of oral speech - a replica (agreement, objection, remark), response to the speaker's speech, reference in the course of speeches, rhetorical question, direct answer to the question.

Any well-prepared and conducted excursion is a synthesis of forms of oratory.

Language and speech. It is important not to confuse the concepts of "language" and "speech", which are closely related.

Language is an existing possibility that manifests itself under certain conditions: knowledge of phonetic, lexical, grammatical rules; the ability to think and speak, to reach mutual understanding with other people. Language is a specific social means of storing and transmitting information, as well as managing human behavior.

Speech is the realization of the possibility of language, a form of communication between people; "concrete speaking" that takes place in time and is exposed in sound (including internal pronunciation) or written form.

Using the possibilities of language in speech allows the guide to clearly express a certain body of knowledge on a given topic. The intelligibility of speech, its accuracy and expressiveness depend on a number of factors - the correct choice of words, the construction of phrases, etc.

Speech is divided into external and internal. External speech has a communicative purpose; other people focus its content on understanding. The guide's story is an example of external speech, the task of which is to influence the consciousness and actual actions of people, to convey to them certain information about specific objects and to ensure that this information is correctly reflected in the minds of the tourists. The transfer of knowledge and the reflection of reality are the two main functions of the language. The first function of the language in the excursion is the communication of knowledge, the verbal expression of feelings in the course of communication with the audience. A message on any topic is divided into two parts:

- a) the name of objects, from parts, historical events, natural phenomena, individual actions of people, i.e. their verbal designation;
- b) making a judgment about their essence, meaning, relation to other objects, phenomena, actions.

Inner speech is a speech about oneself, a preliminary formulation of thoughts that will be communicated to the audience. A person, thinking about any subject, communicates with himself in an internal (hidden) dialogue. With the help of inner speech, thinking is carried out; it uses such auxiliary means as diagrams, images, tables. Inner speech is based on the knowledge of a person received earlier. For the guide, inner speech takes the form of mentally pronouncing the entire content of the tour or part of it.

Each guide should use the possibilities of inner speech more, fully, which is, in essence, a person's communication with himself for setting and solving a particular cognitive task. If external speech is a presentation of ready-made, logically, well-formulated thoughts, then inner speech is a preparatory stage, during which, in a conversation with oneself, these thoughts are born and refined in the mind of a person.

The guide on the tour uses both forms of speech - the inner speech precedes the outer one, and the excursionist, assimilating the guide's message, uses only the inner speech. This helps to better understand and remember the knowledge gained, to agree with the conclusions of the guide, his point of view. Sometimes such a situation in the excursion is called a methodical method of hidden dialogue, which allows the excursionist, without entering into an open verbal discussion, to draw the correct conclusion on the material presented.

A language style is a type of language. For example, the language of people in everyday life differs from the language in the official sphere; the language of scientific abstracts differs from the language of teachers in secondary schools. There are styles of language: artistic, business, colloquial (everyday), scientific, journalistic, and vocational.

The style of the guide's language is a manner of verbal expression of thoughts, construction of speech. It is distinguished from other styles by the peculiar forms and techniques of the story, such features as conciseness, accuracy, logic, figurativeness, expressiveness, emotionality, purity, richness of the language.

The individual style of the guide's language characterizes the level of his professional skills, speech culture. Features of the style of the guide's language depend on its purpose: a) to recreate the external picture of a particular historical event; b) give an exhaustive description of the observed object, the described event, natural phenomenon; c) to make tourists feel the historical atmosphere of a distant time.

In the speech of the guide, it is unacceptable to use standard phrases and words, the meaning of which has long been erased: "so to speak", "means", "in short". The shades of speech are also important. Her tone, for example, should be somewhat upbeat throughout the tour.

The nature of the story changes depending on the tasks. The story can be narrative or reconstructive in nature. A narrative is a story about an event, a description of its course. The narrator gives the listeners an idea of where and how the events took place. The narrative style of presenting the material is typical for most excursions. A reconstructive story aims to restore to the mind's eye of the listeners one or another object in its original form (for example, a building that has not survived to our time). Leading the process of perception, the guide recommends that the tourists see and reproduce in their minds the picture he has drawn.

A culture of speech. Cultural speech is considered, which is characterized by the richness of the dictionary, the wide use of grammatical structures, artistic expressiveness, logical harmony, the expediency of gestures and facial expressions. Professor V. A. Artemov in his book "Culture of the guide's speech" includes in this concept the culture of pronunciation, grammatical forms and syntax of speech, as well as the stylistic culture of speech.

The concept of "speech culture" refers to oral and written speech. Both speech should be meaningful, understandable, expressive and effective. The culture of the guide's written speech finds its expression in such documents as control and individual texts, methodological development, abstract, lecture, review, bibliographic image.

The control text of the excursion is written in literary language, and the individual text is written in a language close to spoken. The culture of oral speech is considered as a combination of three components: language culture of speech, psychological culture of speech, communicative culture of speech.

The linguistic culture of speech combines the concepts - the culture of the dictionary, the culture of grammatical forms and syntax of speech, the culture of pronunciation (sounds, words, intonations), the stylistic culture of speech, the culture of gestures and facial expressions.

The psychological culture of speech includes the concepts: content, clarity, grammatical and stylistic expressiveness, the impact of speech (requirement, recommendation, task, advice, request, prohibition, reproach, warning). The action of methodological methods of conducting an excursion is based on the psychological culture of speech.

The communicative culture of speech, pursuing the establishment of contacts and connections with the audience, includes such concepts as a guide - a source of information; the tour guide's story is a system of genuine messages. The communicative qualities of speech include:

- the correctness of speech (observance of the norms of the literary language, stress and grammar);
- the accuracy of speech, which "consists in the correspondence of the content of speech to the range of objects, phenomena of reality that are displayed by speech";
- the logicity of speech, consisting in the correspondence of the connections of speech to the connections of the object and phenomena in reality;

- purity of speech, in which there are no elements alien to the literary language, and there are no elements of the language that are rejected by the norms of morality;
- expressiveness of speech (its features that arouse the interest of tourists and strengthen attention to the material presented);
- richness of speech (its saturation with various means of language); relevance of speech (correspondence to its theme, content, purpose and objectives of the excursion, as well as the composition of the excursion group).

The pace and rhythm of the guide's speech are dictated by the content of the story. They change during the tour - accelerate or slow down. Distinguish the pace of speech fast, medium, slow, smooth and intermittent. The pace of speech should be calm, measured, so that the content of the speech is effectively perceived.

When preparing specific topics, developing a story, it is appropriate for the guide to conduct independent classes with a watch in his hands. Fast speech rate - 75 words per minute, medium - 60 words, slow - 45 words. A tongue twister (80 or more words per minute) is unacceptable; it interferes with the assimilation of the excursion material, and quickly tires the listeners. The fast pace of speech, devoid of pauses, is not perceived by sightseers. At the same time, the same pace throughout the excursion is unacceptable, as it makes the excursion inexpressive and boring.

In the speech of the guide, the main points are presented more slowly than the rest of the material. The material that develops the main provisions is presented at a fast pace. The disadvantages of speech include the excessive use of special terms, foreign words, verbal clichés, clerical turns, long phrases, as this irritates listeners and scatters their attention.

It is important for the guide to have good diction - a clear, clear pronunciation of syllables, words and whole phrases. Disadvantages of speech are lisping, nasality, lethargy of pronunciation, omission of the endings of phrases and words.

The guide begins work on the language with mastering the technique of speech (breathing, voice, diction). It is important that diction (the way you pronounce sounds and words in speech) is clear and distinct. First, it is necessary to eliminate ambiguities, illegibility of speech, and work out the pronunciation of words that are hardly perceived by sightseers. Then attention is drawn to the haste or slowness of pronunciation. Each word, including words of a foreign language origin, as well as names and patronymics, must sound clearly and be understandable to tourists.

The guide must pay attention to the intonation of his speech, i.e. the rise and fall of his voice when pronouncing words and sentences. Speech intonation must be logically justified, since the basis of the story is not only thought, but also feeling. It gives color to the story, shows the attitude of the guide to the content of the material.

There is another purpose of intonation in a story - bringing a thought to its logical conclusion. It allows you to emphasize the meaning of the fact, to give the story solemnity, surprise, the nature of interrogation, etc. The change in intonation is caused by the semantic content of the story, so the ability of the guide to pronounce individual words and whole phrases with different intonation shades is of great importance.

The master of the spoken word, I. L. Andronnikov, argues that the range of intonations can be considered unlimited. It would not be a mistake to say that the true meaning of what was said lies not in the words themselves, but in the intonations with which they are pronounced. The intonation of individual sentences can be interrogative, exclamatory, affirmative, narrative. The tone of the story can be joyful, sad, solemn, depending on what the guide is talking about and how he relates to it. The emotional coloring of the story should be justified, therefore, in the course of preparing for the excursion, the intonation and tone of the upcoming story should be determined.

The guide must be proficient in all types of stress - verbal, phrasal, logical. In itself, stress is the emphasis on a word or group of words by the power of the voice or the rise in tone. Logical stress -

highlighting the most important moment in speech. Such an emphasis is placed on those words that should capture the attention of the tourists, make them think, come to a certain conclusion.

It is important to work out phrasal and logical stresses in the story. In each phrase, one or several words are usually singled out, from which semantic (phrasal) stress is made. With logical stress in a phrase, the word or words that are most important in their content are highlighted. The guide should not mechanically memorize the wording and difficult words in the text. You need to get used to them, understand their meaning, and only then remember. The main thing is to ensure that their use in speech is natural and necessary. In cases where this cannot be achieved, individual words can be replaced by others that are more familiar to the guide, more natural for the style of his speech.

The tone of speech emphasizes the significance of the event, draws the attention of tourists to it, and helps them draw the right conclusions. Elevation, solemnity of the story, while respecting a sense of proportion in some part of it, is quite natural. When telling a story, it is necessary to avoid monotony, lethargy, and excessive elation, unjustified emotions, false pathos, loudness.

Constant work on the development of speech culture enriches the guide's vocabulary, allows him to correctly select and use words in the story, helps to get rid of the clogging of speech with unnecessary words, standard phrases, as well as the use of a large number of foreign words, enables the guide to develop his own individual style of language.

**Conclusions.** The guide needs to understand the meaning of language and speech, their relationship. The speech of the guide is a purposeful activity to realize the possibilities of the language. The success of this activity depends on how much attention the guide pays to improving his speech skills. The main thing is constant practice. For one guide, this is the assimilation of various forms of revitalizing speech, for another - the fight against parasitic words, for the third, the identification and eradication of errors in the language, for many - the elimination of tautologies in speech. Errors in the language of the guide are explained by inattention to their speech. Tourists usually notice them. Examples of such errors: "we live in too great a time", "the composer's works arouse numerous interest", "a rumble of doubt hung over the crowd."

No less impoverishes speech is tautology - the repetition of the same thing in other words: the use of words that are identical or similar in meaning (entirely and completely, clearer than clear, true truth), duplicating each other's judgments. The way to overcome tautology is to search for similar words and expressions in reference books, encyclopedias, dictionaries.

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