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FUNCTIONAL ASPECT OF TEACHING PROFESSIONAL MONOLOGUE TO FUTURE POLITICAL SCIENTISTS AS AN ESP ISSUE

Prepared monological utterance is a transition between oral and written information transfer. Professional monologue is a complex speaking activity. It is not intended for verbal reaction as opposed to the dialogue which presupposes interaction.

Monological utterance involves a peculiar contact with the addressee, so both the content and the procedure are important. Even the best message cannot reach its communicative pragmatic goal, if it is not listener-focused [2].

Consequently, a coherent speech reflects all the essential links of their subject content in the linguistic aspect. Monolingual speech is a fairly detailed statement of one person consisting of phrases connected logically and communicatively, reflecting psycho- and lingo-cognitive traits of a speaker.

Along with the term "professional monological utterance" the following are used: the notion of "specialized language" or "specialized speech". English-speaking linguistic research notes the emergence of a similar concept – "Language for special purposes" (LSP) [3]. The origin of the term "language for special purpose (LSP), which was later replaced by the term "language for specific purpose" (LSP), is associated with the development of the communicative approach to learning foreign languages and teaching functional language styles [1].

Teaching professional monologue is generally considered in two aspects. First, professional development involves knowledge of the so-called special language,

which includes terminology of the profession. It is believed that possession of professional terminology greatly facilitates the work of a specialist, raising the productivity of his work and developing the ability to navigate complex professional situations.

Second, the high level of professional fluency involves the availability of special knowledge and abilities. They provide the ability of the speaker to establish contacts with representatives of both, their own and related specialties [2].

Regarding public speech of future specialists in the political sphere, we note that, according to current qualification requirements, the professional activity of political scientists is closely related to such kinds of speech activities as: political reviews and comments, reports on scientific conferences, participating in political disputes, discussions, debates, etc.

Taking into consideration all of the above, we can conclude that the functions of the monological speech of future political scientists involves informing and convincing the listeners.

References

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