RESEARCH ARTICLE

Methodological Foundations Of Developing Speech Activity In Accordance With Linguistic Norms Of Language

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Abstract

The development of speech activity in accordance with linguistic norms is one of the central objectives of modern language education. Speech activity reflects not only a learner's communicative competence but also their mastery of phonetic, lexical, grammatical, and stylistic norms of a language. This article examines the methodological foundations of developing speech activity based on linguistic norms. It analyzes key concepts of speech activity, linguistic norms, and their interrelation, as well as effective teaching methods and approaches aimed at forming correct, fluent, and culturally appropriate speech. The study emphasizes the role of systematic instruction, communicative approaches, and learner-centered methodologies in developing normative speech competence.

KEYWORDS

Speech activity, linguistic norms, language teaching methodology, communicative competence, speech development.

INTRODUCTION

In modern linguistics and language pedagogy, the development of speech activity occupies a crucial place. The primary goal of language teaching is not only to provide learners with grammatical knowledge but also to develop their ability to use the language correctly and appropriately in real communicative situations. Speech activity, therefore, must be formed in strict accordance with the linguistic norms of the target language.

Linguistic norms regulate pronunciation, word usage, grammatical structures, and stylistic appropriateness. Violation of these norms may lead to misunderstanding, communicative failure, or negative evaluation of the speaker's speech. For this reason, methodological approaches to speech development must be closely connected with the system of linguistic norms.

The purpose of this article is to analyze the methodological foundations of developing speech activity in accordance with linguistic norms and to identify effective teaching strategies that ensure the formation of accurate and fluent speech.

The Concept of Speech Activity

Definition of Speech Activity

Speech activity is understood as a complex process of producing and perceiving speech in oral and written forms. It includes four main types:

- Listening
- Speaking
- Reading
- Writing

Each of these types requires knowledge of linguistic norms and the ability to apply them in practice. Speech activity is not mechanical reproduction of language units but a conscious, purposeful, and socially conditioned process.

Speech Activity in Language Education

In language teaching methodology, speech activity is viewed as the ultimate outcome of language learning. The learner must be able to:

- Express thoughts clearly and logically

- Understand spoken and written texts

- Use language appropriately according to context

Therefore, speech activity development should be systematic and norm-oriented.

Linguistic Norms and Their Role in Speech Development

Types of Linguistic Norms

Linguistic norms represent generally accepted rules of language use. They include:

1. Phonetic norms – correct pronunciation, stress, and intonation

2. Lexical norms – appropriate word choice and usage

3. Grammatical norms – correct use of morphological and syntactic structures

4. Stylistic norms – suitability of language forms to communicative situations

Mastery of these norms ensures clarity, correctness, and effectiveness of speech.

Importance of Linguistic Norms

Linguistic norms perform several important functions:

- Regulating communication

- Maintaining mutual understanding

- Preserving the literary standard of language

In language education, norms serve as a benchmark for evaluating learners' speech competence.

Methodological Principles of Speech Activity Development

Systematic and Consistent Approach

One of the fundamental methodological principles is systematic instruction. Speech activity should be developed gradually, from simple language units to complex communicative structures. Linguistic norms must be introduced step by step and reinforced through regular practice.

Communicative Orientation

The communicative approach emphasizes the use of language in real-life situations. Speech activities should simulate authentic communication, allowing learners to apply linguistic norms in meaningful contexts rather than isolated drills.

Conscious Learning Principle

Learners should understand not only how to use language forms but also why certain norms exist. Conscious awareness of linguistic rules helps learners avoid persistent errors and develop self-correction skills.

Methods and Techniques for Developing Normative Speech

Phonetic Training Methods

Correct pronunciation forms the foundation of speech activity. Effective methods include:

- Imitation and repetition

- Phonetic drills

- Listening to authentic speech models

Regular phonetic practice helps learners internalize phonetic norms and improve intelligibility.

Lexical and Grammatical Skill Formation

To develop lexical and grammatical norms, teachers may use:

- Context-based vocabulary exercises

- Pattern practice

- Sentence transformation tasks

These techniques help learners use language units accurately and flexibly.

Development of Speaking and Writing Skills

Speaking and writing require active production of speech. Effective methods include:

- Dialogues and role-plays

- Discussions and debates

- Essay and paragraph writing

Teacher feedback plays a key role in correcting norm violations and guiding learners toward accurate speech.

The Role of Error Correction in Speech Development

Errors are a natural part of speech development. However, systematic error correction is essential for mastering linguistic norms.

Types of Errors

- Phonetic errors

- Lexical errors

- Grammatical errors

- Stylistic errors

Each type requires different corrective techniques.

Corrective Strategies

Effective error correction should be:

- Timely

- Clear

- Encouraging

Excessive correction may hinder fluency, while lack of correction may fossilize errors. Therefore, a balanced approach is necessary.

Learner-Centered Approach and Speech Activity

Modern methodology emphasizes learner-centered instruction. Individual differences in learners' abilities, motivation, and learning styles must be taken into account.

Creating a supportive learning environment encourages learners to speak freely while gradually improving normative accuracy. Pair and group work, project-based learning, and reflective activities contribute to the development of confident and normatively correct speech.

Challenges in Developing Normative Speech Activity

Some common challenges include:

- Interference from the native language

- Limited exposure to authentic language

- Lack of communicative practice

To overcome these difficulties, teachers should integrate authentic materials, encourage extensive practice, and promote learner autonomy.

CONCLUSION

The development of speech activity in accordance with linguistic norms is a complex and multifaceted process. It requires a solid methodological foundation that combines linguistic knowledge with communicative practice. Linguistic norms serve as the basis for correct and effective communication, while speech activity represents their practical realization.

Effective speech development is achieved through systematic instruction, communicative and learner-centered approaches, and balanced error correction. By applying appropriate methods and techniques, teachers can help learners develop fluent, accurate, and culturally appropriate speech, which is the ultimate goal of language education.

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