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The Role and Importance of Stage Speech in Actor Training

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A B S T R A C T
This article is dedicated to studying issues related to stage speech in actors' performance skills. Key aspects of stage speech, such as pronunciation, articulation, clarity of diction, vocal range, and emotional expression, are analyzed. The main issues include incorrect pronunciation, weakness of the articulation apparatus, uneven vocal volume, and deficiencies in conveying emotional expression. The causes of these problems are identified as being tied to dialect or regional accents, lack of knowledge of native language rules, errors in breathing techniques, and psychological factors. Additionally, the article proposes solutions to improve stage speech, including literary and phonetic exercises, articulation gymnastics, diction enhancement techniques, and improvements in breathing techniques. Implementing these recommendations can help actors further develop their stage speech, enhance expressiveness, and establish effective communication with the audience. This article serves as a valuable theoretical and practical resource for professionals and actors engaged in performing arts.

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Introduction.

Stage speech problems in the performance skills of actors are related to many factors, which mainly include the following aspects:

Pronunciation and Articulation Problems: Correct pronunciation is one of the main requirements of an actor on stage. A lack of articulation can cause the audience to not understand the actor's words. While dialects, dialects, or mispronunciations are unique to a national or local theater scene, improper speaking techniques can be problematic in international productions and in general culture.

The main shortcomings in pronunciation are caused by the following.

Dialect or Dialect - An actor may deviate from the conventions of the literary language when speaking in their regional dialect. Incorrect stress - Placing stress on the wrong syllable of words or using incorrect intonation that changes the meaning in a sentence, i.e. mainly misspelling vowel sounds to pronounce 'ri. Mispronunciation - Mispronunciation of certain phonemes (for example, not making the "r" sound correctly or turning "s" into "sh"). "Swallowing" or shortening words, placing emphasis on consonants rather than vowels, or distorting vowels, including pronouncing the word goat as internal, ekan as ikan, etc., during speech dropping the end of z or shortening incorrectly.

Materials.

The causes of pronunciation problems are as follows.

Not knowing the rules of the native language perfectly. Lack of diction and unlearned pronunciation

technique. Underdevelopment of speech organs (slow mobility of the tongue, lips, jaw and crooked teeth).

The main disadvantages in articulation:

Uneven output of sounds - The sounds between words are not fully formed, which leads to slurred speech.

Weakness of tongue and lip movements - As a result of the weakness of the muscles involved in the formation of sounds, accurate pronunciation is not possible.

Uneven pitch - Some words are loud and others are too low.

Slurred Speech - Slurred or "slurred" speech, making it difficult for an actor to express themselves.

The main causes of articulation problems are as follows.

Insufficient training of the articulation apparatus. Improper use of breathing techniques. Physical defects (e.g. misalignment of teeth or jaw).

To eliminate the problems, I can describe the following. Literary language exercises - Improve pronunciation through expressive reading of poems and literary texts. Regular use of a variety of simple and complex quick lays. It is also necessary to read fiction, newspapers, magazines aloud every day for 3-5 minutes, and record it on a dictaphone, identify existing problems and eliminate them, and repeat this process at least 10 times. Phonetic exercises - Practicing the pronunciation of sounds from various linguistics textbooks (for example, exercises that activate the movement of the tongue to make the "r" sound). Correcting Mispronunciation - Identifying mispronounced sounds and re-practicing them individually.

Research and methods.

Gymnastics for the tongue and lips - moving the tongue up, down, right and left. Lip stretching and rounding exercises. Through these exercises, the activity of the organs of speech is achieved.

Exercises to strengthen diction - Working with quick sayings ("quick sayings"). For example: "Sasha’s father taught Sasha how to make sauce without splashing."

Improving voice mobility - Exercises to speak in different rhythms and tones (for example, saying the same text while laughing, crying or with other emotions).

Breathing techniques - practicing the correct breathing and exhalation techniques (for example, breathing through the diaphragm and developing the technique of correct distribution of breath).

Working with the audience - Getting used to speaking clearly and loudly enough for others to hear. Practicing in front of a mirror - To achieve accurate pronunciation by observing articulatory movements by eye. Audio recordings - Record your own speech, analyze mistakes and try to correct them.

Working on pronunciation and articulation not only increases the actor’s credibility on stage, but it also allows the audience to feel the characters and emotions more deeply through the actor’s speech. It also serves to assess the actor’s overall position on stage and professional skills.

Disadvantages in diction: If the clarity and tone of the speech is not enough, the emotions of the actor and the character of the character will not be conveyed correctly. Speaking in a hurry or, conversely, speaking too slowly can also cause the audience to lose attention and become bored.

Sound range and power issues: A weak voice or a narrow range is a great obstacle for an actor. This makes it difficult to get enough sound out to the audience. Adjusting the sound for the scene or neglecting the voice exercises will have a negative effect on the quality of the speech on stage.

Discussion.

The harmony of emotional expression and speech: Sometimes the actors cannot express the speech at a high emotional level or, on the contrary, speak with an overly dramatic tone. It can lose the naturalness of the character. When the harmony of speech and movement is broken, the stage performance looks artificial. The actor makes a false voice.

Improper control of speed and rhythm: Uneven rhythm in stage speech or speaking too fast will drain the

energy of the stage. On the contrary, speaking too slowly will harm the dynamics of the performance.

Use of technical equipment: Actors who lack the skills to maintain volume and clarity when working with microphones or technical equipment may experience speech problems.

Psychological factors: Nervousness or stage fright causes the actor's speech to be disturbed. A lack of self-confidence during performance can lead to a shaky voice and a lack of stage expression.

To overcome these problems; Regular exercises should be performed to increase articulation, diction clarity and voice power, as well as special breathing exercises. Meditation, breathing exercises and mental preparation techniques should be used to overcome stage fright. It will be useful to use the help of experts in professional stage speech, to participate in mentoring classes. It is necessary to develop the skills of working with sound equipment on stage. To improve speech and movement harmony, it is necessary to pay attention to synchronization exercises.

If these problems are regularly addressed and the solutions implemented, the actor's stage speech will be significantly improved and effective communication with the audience will be established.

Conclusion.

As a conclusion, we can say that the stage speech skills of actors play an important role in their performance art. Aspects such as pronunciation and articulation, clarity of diction, breadth of voice range, emotional expression and coherence of speech shape the actor's expression on stage. Any lack of these elements can make it difficult to connect with the audience and damage the effectiveness of the performance.

Constant exercises, breathing techniques and articulation exercises are the main means to overcome the problems of stage speech. It is important to take special lessons to expand the voice range and clear speech, as well as to overcome stage fright through psychological preparation techniques. Working with professional coaches and specialists, effective use of technical tools and improving the harmony of speech and movement will bring the quality of the actor's performance to a new level.

Through regular practice and a determined approach, an actor can improve his speech, increase his credibility on the stage and the impact of his character. As a result, a strong emotional connection with the audience is achieved, which is one of the most important goals of theater art.

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