

LINGUISTIC ASSESSMENT OF THE MAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORAL AS WELL AS WRITTEN SPEECH

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Abstract: Speech is the use of language in the processes of expressing and exchanging ideas, a certain lifestyle of language as a special type of social activity. Speech means the processes of its manifestation in oral and written form, that is, the speech process and its result. Speech is the use of language in the processes of expressing and exchanging ideas, a certain lifestyle of language as a special type of social activity. In this article, the speech and its importance are presented through examples and facts. In addition, general information about oral and written speech, a separate classification, similarities and differences of each of them are revealed.

Key words: speech, oral, written, process, situation, speaker, scientific, differences, system, literary, language.

Introduction:

Language exists in specific speech events, including speech events that are repeated orally or mechanically and recorded in writing. Analyzing, comparing, and summarizing the structural features of many speech phenomena makes it possible to understand and describe a set of elements in a particular language and the relationships between them as a whole complex sign system.

Methods:

It is known that speech has an oral and written form. Oral speech exists only during the speech unit, and this process ends when the speech is finished. The speech is quick and unedited. It is necessary to develop an idea, keeping in mind what was said in oral speech. Oral speech is much poorer than written speech in terms of vocabulary. It uses the same words and the same forms over and over again. This situation is related to the choice of words. The speaker's active speech act reaches the listener on the basis of pauses, tone, emphasis, and various gestures. The ability to provide evidence and the ability of the author to generalize guarantee the meaningfulness of the speech.

The information the writer provides must be relevant. Correct use of phonetic and lexical tools increases expressiveness. Another feature of this type of speech is that it is impossible to return to any point in the speech. At the same time, it is also advisable to think logically. Oral speech can be prepared; on the contrary, it is possible to speak without preparation.

Prepared oral speech is distinguished by thoughtfulness, or rather, content. But at the same time, as usual, speech tends to establish direct communication. There are many pauses in unprepared oral speech. But these pauses allow for thinking and speaking.

Written speech differs from oral speech in the following aspects:

- The author of the speech has the opportunity to think freely in terms of time.
- The ability to analyze his own speech and the whole speech to choose an idea suitable for the text.
- Written speech is more fluent than spoken speech.¹

Literary language includes neutral and stylistic means of expression characteristic of both forms, as well as language elements and means characteristic of the oral or written form of literary language.

The oral form of the literary language is used in lectures and conversations, and the written form is used in science, technology, and works, official working documents, publishing, and the press. But these are interrelated. Lectures and various performances are close to the written literary language in their characteristics. Also, in the written literary language, especially in artistic works, words and phrases characteristic of colloquial speech are used.

It differs from written speech in that the form of the activity itself reflects the context and purpose of communication, for example, a description of a work of art or a scientific experiment, holiday announcements, or an informational message in a newspaper. Therefore, written speech has a style-creating function, which is manifested in the selection of language tools used to create a certain text that reflects the typical features of a certain functional style. The written form is the main form of existence for scientific, journalistic, formal business, and artistic styles.

Thus, when talking about the fact that oral communication takes place in two forms—oral and written—it is necessary to take into account the similarities and differences between them. The similarity is that these forms of speech have a common basis in literary language, and in practice they occupy approximately equal space. The differences often come down to the means of expression. Spoken speech is related to intonation and tone, is non-verbal, and uses a certain number of "own" language tools.

Materials:

The difference between written speech and oral speech is that the writer does not have the opportunity to influence the addressee with the tools available in their arsenal.

¹<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=https://blog.andovar.com/3-ways-differences-in-spoken-and-written-language-affect-subtitling>

The expressiveness of written texts is provided by the use of punctuation marks, changing the font, using paragraphs, etc.

In verbal communication, many things can be indicated by intonation, gaze, facial expressions, and various gestures. For example, saying "goodbye" in one situation can mean "see you, I'll wait", and in another situation "everything is over between us". Even a pause can be important in a conversation. Sometimes it happens that oral speech impresses listeners, and words written on the same paper do not leave any impression at all.²

Results:

Written speech is a graphic system that serves to combine and transmit information, which is one of the available methods of language. Written speech is presented, for example, in books, personal and business letters, and office documents.

Oral speech is a form of language expressed in speech and perceived by the ear through sentences. Verbal communication is either direct (friendly conversation, teacher's explanations in the classroom) or indirect (telephone conversation).

Placement

Written speech is described as contextual. That is, all the necessary information is available only in the text itself. Such speech is often addressed to an unknown reader, in which case the content cannot be trusted to be filled with details that would normally be understood without the words of direct communication. Therefore, written speech appears in a more expanded form. It fully reveals all the important points and describes the nuances.

Oral speech often involves the combination of interlocutors in a specific situation that is understandable to both. In this situation, many details remain unknown. After all, if you say out loud what is already clear, the speech will turn out to be boring, even unreasonably long and pedantic³. In other words, oral speech has a situational nature and is therefore less developed than written speech. Often, in such communication, only advice is enough to understand each other.

Ability to think:

All responsibility for the content of the written text rests with the author. At the same time, the writer has more time to think over phrases, correct them, and complete them. This mainly applies to types of oral speech, such as pre-prepared lectures.

² <https://uz.m.wikipedia.org>

³ <https://www.dictionary.com/browse/speech>

At the same time, colloquial speech is carried out at a certain moment of communication and is aimed at a certain audience. These conditions sometimes lead to difficulties for the speaker. Not being able to express an idea, not knowing what to say, and the desire to correct what has already been said, as well as the desire to express everything at once, lead to significant mistakes. This is an interruption of speech, or, on the contrary, the inseparability of phrases, unnecessary repetition of words, and incorrect emphasis. As a result, the content of the speech may not be fully understood.

Period of existence:

Consider the difference between written and spoken speech in terms of the duration of each. Let's turn to writing. Its important feature is that once the text is written, it exists for a long time, regardless of the existence of the author. Even if the writer is not alive, important information reaches the reader.⁴

It is the fact that the past era does not affect writing that allows humanity to pass on the accumulated knowledge from generation to generation and preserve history in the annals. At the same time, oral speech lives only in sound. Author participation is mandatory. Statements written in the mass media are excluded.

Conclusion:

In literary language, one can see the specific features of both forms in terms of syntactic construction. Often, the use of simple sentences, especially partially connected sentences or incomplete sentences, is typical for the oral form of the literary language. At this time, tools such as tone, pause, gesture, and speech situation play an important role. The syntactic structure of the written literary language is characterized by its complexity. It uses adverbial clauses, introductory words and phrases, simple sentences with a complex structure, separate and connected clauses, and complex sentences.

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⁴ <https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Speech>