

SPECIFIC FEATURES OF ORAL AND WRITTEN SPEECH

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The pride of the language is the condition of existence, the power of the people, the preservation of the national culture. In the language, as Professor Nizomiddin Mahmudov said, the worldview, labor, gradual development, centuries-old history of an entire nation, let alone the whole nation, its intellectual and spiritual world, finds its age as the sun shines in the sky. . .

Speech is the process of using a so-called language, a socially-individual unique weapon, the manifestation of language units, their capabilities in a necessary, constant relationship with the objective being, thinking and situation. Languages, among others, is considered to be all types of oral speech based on the provision of service as conditional symbols.

A type of speech that is based on all the rules, laws, and symbols of language is called oral speech.

A characteristic feature of oral speech is that this speech takes place between the interlocutors. Such participation of the interlocutor or interlocutors consists of them paying attention to the speech of the speaker, asking questions, throwing words; the interlocutors object to the opinion of the speaker, or either express their agreement with that opinion, or expand that opinion.

Oral speech is wide-ranging due to its resonance, sensitivity, ease of receiving information, compactness in transmission, the ability to prevent fatigue.

Features of oral speech include:

Oral speech is done quickly (automatically). Together with the concepts, the word that is its garment begins to come into being at lightning speed. Sometimes a word that expresses a concept cannot be found by the speaker at that speed. They use words that cannot express a concept that is close to him or thought. As a result, the spoken speech (speech, utterances) does not fully show the intended purpose (idea). Both the listener and the speaker will suffer. [1].

In oral speech, word units and sentence modules are selected quickly in accordance with the idea being expressed. It controls speech construction, models, intelligence. The idea is to develop what is being said by memorizing it. If the memory is a little lazy, the sentence structure, the word combinations, will not be logically and grammatically connected. Because the new part cannot adapt to it because the previous part has been forgotten. For example, "Teacher... , we are grateful to you for your great service to the people." In the example, the speaker forgot the previous part, the thought pattern, in the process of discussing how to develop it after saying the "Teacher" part of the speech. Therefore, the word in the dream contract is not grammatically and logically connected with the following parts [2].

Oral speech is deprived of the ability to edit. It is referenced to the listener in the form in which it came into being.

Written speech also serves as a communication function like oral speech. However, in oral and written speech, the exchange of ideas takes place in a variety of ways and means. Verbal speech relied on clear sounds. Written speech is described in the form of a graph (graphic) using written symbols (letters), each of which represents certain sounds of oral speech.

Written speech occurs in the history of society and in the life of an individual after oral speech is formed on its basis. Written speech involves composing, copying, and narrating various texts and reading them internally or aloud. The peculiarity of written speech is that it is directed to the reader, who is not in another situation, in the same place, and he reads what is written only after some time.

The lack of direct communication between the writer and the reader creates certain difficulties in composing a written speech. The writer cannot use expressive means (tone, facial expressions, gestures) to better explain his thoughts. The writer cannot rely on the situation that surrounds him because it weighs on the reader's comprehension. Therefore, written speech is more perfect and fluent than any form of oral speech. In a written

speech, the whole content of the thought: the writer's desire, purpose, situation, action, etc., must be stated in maximum completeness.

One particular importance of written speech is that it expands the communication between people and greatly expands the boundaries of knowing the being that surrounds them. In the written speech, the historical experiences of human society - its achievements in science, art and culture of all mankind - are noted and strengthened. The knowledge accumulated by many generations as a result of writing will remain the wealth of millions of people, and every educated person will benefit from them in their cognitive activities. can use [3].

A feature of written discourse is that this discourse is not a means of direct communication, but rather a means of communicating with people who may or may not be in a different situation, in a different situation. For example, a message we wrote in a letter to a friend or relative may be read by him, perhaps a day later, two days later, a week later, in another town or village. We learn the knowledge in these books by reading books written half a year, a year, or even a few decades and a hundred years ago.

Written speech is both in the form of a monologue and in the form of a dialogue. For example, scientific works are always written almost in the form of monologues. Literary works are written both in the form of dialogues and in the form of monologues. Sometimes even simple letters are written in the form of a dialogue, in which the person writing the letter imagines the person reading it, asks him questions in the letter himself, and answers these questions himself.

Syntactically, written speech is the most complete and perfect speech. Everyone follows the rules of grammar more than they do when speaking a simple letter or a scientific article. If one of the passages in a written speech is dropped, those who read this written speech will have difficulty understanding it or not being able to understand it at all. The syntactic completeness of written speech is therefore necessary, as facial expressions, gestures, intonations, and other similar additional elements that are characteristic of oral speech cannot be used in written speech.

Written speech is basically voluntary speech. A person who writes letters, reports, lectures, etc., chooses words consciously, trying to make their sentences better. Often we have to put a lot of effort into making our thoughts very clear and understandable to those who read them [4].

Written speech is the best means of expressing our thoughts. In written speech, some shortcomings in the content and form of the idea become apparent, and the idea itself is expressed in the clearest, clearest terms in terms of content and form. That is why when we are engaged in mental work, when we solve a problem, or when we acquire ready-made knowledge, we often write down the result of the work or the knowledge we have received, and sometimes we copy it several times. Therefore, various written works - storytelling, essay writing, taking notes - are of great importance for the growth of thinking. At the same time, mastering written speech also helps a person to improve oral speech, as a result of which oral speech becomes richer in its lexical content, becomes more grammatically expressive, becomes more regular and systematic speech. This in itself shows that oral speech and written speech are always interrelated.

There are speeches that take a middle ground between oral and written speech, which are separate types of monologue. Oral presentations: lectures, speeches, teacher explanations of the lesson, etc. Monologues are such special types of speech. These speeches are closer to written speech in terms of their syntactic structure: usually, a person who wants to give a speech, report, give a speech, teach, prepares for it. [5].

This preparation itself often consists of pre-written statements of reports, lectures, and the like. But in terms of the technique of making these speeches, they often (if the written material is not read) approach the oral speech. In such cases, this type of speech is similar to oral speech in terms of its syntax structure. As in ordinary oral speech, these types of monologue speech also use facial expressions, gestures, intonation, and so on. Therefore, this kind of speech is also close to oral speech in terms of its 'live'.

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