

## STRUCTURAL AND SEMANTICAL FEATURES AND DIFFERENCES OF ORAL AND WRITTEN SPEECH

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**Annotation:** This article compares the semantic and structural features of oral speech in Uzbek and English. The functional functions of internal and external speech types were also studied comparatively.

**Keywords:** internal and external speech, monologue, dialogue, polylogic speech

In the study of speech types, we mainly distinguish two different types of speech: external and internal. We will focus on the fact that external speech includes written and oral (dialogic, monologue, and polylogic) speeches, and that they are specific features.

Monologic speech is a long-term, consistent, logical, interdependent expression of opinion, expressed through one person. Monologic speech is consistent, logical, and meaningful. The content of a monologue must first be consistent with existing logic and proven in its narration. The monologue does not accept incorrectly formed sentences. It requires special attention to the rules of pronunciation of words with high and low pronunciation.

Written speech is a form of monologic speech. It is different from oral speech, in which case it is not intended to communicate with the interlocutor at the same time. In addition, written speech does not affect the recipient by any auxiliary means (facial expressions, slave movements, etc.), where only the presence of words, their order, punctuation helps. Written and oral are in a very complex relationship with each other. They are closely related to each other. But their unity makes enormous

differences. Modern written speech is “alphabetic” in nature; signs of written speech - the letters represent the sounds of oral speech.

Written and oral speeches perform a variety of functions. For example, in the process of communication, oral speech acts mainly as a conversational speech, written speech is a business activity, scientific, impersonal, and does not require the presence of the interlocutor at the moment. Written speech is mainly focused on the delivery of content and does not use any auxiliary means, while oral speech occurs in the direct formation of communication. As a result, the two types of communication have their own differences[1,3].

Even if there are many differences between written and spoken speech, they cannot be contrasted. Neither written nor oral speech forms a whole speech in its entirety. There are many different types of speech, both oral and written. Oral speech, on the one hand, can be a conversational speech, a speech-conversation, and on the other hand, it can be a speech in a speech, report or lecture.

Thus, oral speech is different from written speech, but it is very difficult to perceive their different aspects, the specificity of one type of speech is inherently dependent on another type of speech and is not noticeable because it is used very skillfully. This is because, firstly, the two types of speech interact with each other, the forms corresponding to one type of speech pass into the speech of the second type. Second, when oral speech is used to express emotional excitement, written speech usually gives a general idea of something. Inner speech is a separate type of speaking activity[2,1]. It is neither the planning nor the theoretical activity is the starting point in practice. Therefore, if internal speech consists of fragmentation, fragmentation, incoherence, incoherence, inaccuracy, on the one hand, it requires a correct and clear understanding of the situation, on the other hand, therefore, internal speech is appropriate to dialogic speech. is close. Internal speech is formed on the basis of external speech. The difference between internal speech and external speech is not only in the absence of loudness and "speech minus sound", but also in the specific functions of both speech. Consequently, both speech structures differ in

terms of structure. Unless intended for something else, internal speech consists of "short breaks," which are usually incomplete, and internal speech seems complete to the user. Internal speech is intermittent: it can only be conveyed to the speaker and be in the lunda, and the information that needs to be said can be omitted. Speech formed in the form of internal speech loses its primary functions: internal speech gets rid of the function of communication, that is, the ability to enter into a conversation and communicate, first of all, it operates on the principle of internal functioning of existing thoughts.

Every thought of a man expressed in words has its listeners; the system of citation in a person's inner speech involves the listener, the inner speech is usually directed from the inside to others, even if it is not to the real listener, but to the listener who can be. The transformation of external speech into internal speech is called internalization, which means contractions, and the transformation of internal speech into external speech is called externalization, which leads to the expansion of internal speech, which requires not only logical accuracy but also grammatical aspects. The richness of the speech's information takes into account, first of all, the value of the facts on which the information is presented and the author's ability to convey the information. The comprehensibility of speech is based on the following factors: first, its meaningful content; second, language features; third, it is based on the listener's interests, being aware of the information. The expressiveness of speech includes the ability to use words and the use of words in both verbal and figurative senses, taking into account the state of speech, taking into account the accuracy and pronunciation, the correctness of intonation[1,5].

The distinctive relationship between oral and written speech can be seen in the following points:

1. Verbal speech is a time-dependent, dynamic (active) and variable (short) event.
2. Written speech is space-dependent, stable, and constant. There is usually a distance between the writer and the reader, and it is not clear who the reader is.

3. Most spontaneous speech speeds complicate complex planned exchanges. Pressure on thinking during speech leads to loss of sentence structure, repetition, use of other expressions, and interpretation of speech (‘you know’, ‘mind you’, ‘as it were ‘). Intonation and pauses break the long thought expression into smaller pieces, but the connection of the sentence remains unclear.

4. Writing allows re-reading and analysis, provides a careful approach to the structure of speech, as well as the revision of perfect phrases. Uses punctuation and other symbols in the definition of language units (sentences, paragraphs).

5. Because speech participants are usually face-to-face, they can rely on extra linguistic tools such as facial expressions and gestures. right now ‘).

6. Lack of visual connection in written speech makes it impossible for participants to rely on additional tools in determining the meaning of a sentence.

7. The uniqueness of oral speech is often seen in poetry.

In conclusion, Speeches can also be precise and indeed they ought to be. But precision in oral communication comes only with a great deal of preparation and compression. Once spoken, words cannot be retracted, although one can apologize for a mistake and improvise a clarification or qualification. One can read from a written text and achieve the same degree of verbal precision as written communication. But word-for-word reading from a text is not speech-making, and in most circumstances audiences find speech-reading boring and retain very little of the information transmitted.

## References

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