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**FEATURES OF WRITTEN AND OGZAKI SPEECH”**

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**Annotation:**

This article provides information on the concept of speech, features of written and ogzaki speech.

**Keywords:** speech, writing, communication, oral speech, phonetic, morphological, written, language, style

Speech communication is carried out in two forms - oral and written. They are important in complex unity and socio-speech and occupy approximately the same place as their significance. And in the field of production, education, yurissent, art, the media, there are spoken and written words. In real communication, their constant cooperation and interphrenation are observed. Any written text can be guessed, read aloud and read orally using technical means. There are genres of colloquial speech. For example, drama produced specifically for subsequent voting, oral. And vice versa literary works under the "dialogue " the dwelling is widely used: the author seeks to preserve the characters and other features of the verbal self, first-class characters and other features. Radio and television practice is the creation of a specific form of oral speech (e.g., television conversation) that is continuous or interacting in oral and voice speech. This is the basis, and written and oral speech is literary speech, which is in the leading form of the Russian language. Literary speech is intended for a conscious approach to the communication system, which is focused on the word, the corresponding normal patterns. This is a means of communication, their model forms of speech, that is, they are corrected by grammar, dictionaries, textbooks. School, cultural institutions, means of Mass Communication help to spread these norms. Literary speech is characterized by universality in the field of activity. It is based on scientific works, journalistic works, business writing, etc. However, the form of oral and written speech is independent, has its own characteristics and features.

Oral speech is voice speech that works directly in the field of communication and works in the field of broader understanding. The initial form of historical oral speech appeared long before the letters. The material form of oral speech is sound waves, which are the result of the complex activity of human organs of inunktania with phenomena, that is, the result of the complex activity of oral speech. Intonation speech, intensity (volume) is created by speech, endurance, increased or slowed down speech rate. In oral speech, in a logical accent, a large role is played by the degree of clarity of pronunciation, the presence or absence of pauses. Speech in the mouth is the presence of a lot of speech, which can transmit all human feelings, experiences, mood, etc. The perception of oral speech in direct contact occurs simultaneously in the audience and with visual channels. Therefore, oral speech accompanies its exclusivity as an amplification, for example, the

spatial arrangement of thinking and listening, the spatial arrangement of facial expression and listening. Thus, a gesture can be likened to an emotional word, refer to an emotion, surprise or so on, surprise, etc., for example, as a congratulatory sign ( at the same time, gestures are of a national-cultural nature, so they should be used with caution, especially in oral business and scientific speech). All these linguistic and extralinguistic assets have semantic significance and provide an opportunity to feel the sensation of oral speech. Time placement is one of the main features of oral speech. Again, it is impossible to return at any point in oral speech, at the same time it must be forced to think and speak, that is, it thinks: "there is," a mouthpiece speech can be, for example, a proposal of several invitations in several communicative independence, characterized by separation, quadratic, distribution. - called the director. Delayed. It will be half an hour. Start without it " on the other hand, on the other hand, the administrator must take into account the reaction of the audience and strive to attract attention, arouse interest in the report.

Unprepared oral talk which stands out in itself. An unconfirmed oral statement (in the main part of the proposal in writing the speech) is gradually formed, parts, because it is said that it is necessary to know that it is necessary to repeat, clarify. Therefore, a lot of pause in oral unprepared speech, but the use of pause aggregates (enter words). This will allow you to think about the future. The Speaker controls the logical, syntactic and partial lexical-disassembled levels of the language. This ensures that his speech is logical and connecting, choosing the appropriate words for the relevant points. The phonetic and morphological level of the language, pronunciation and grammatical forms are not controlled, they are repeated automatically.

In literary language, in addition to the means of neutral and stylistic expression inherent in both of its forms, only one form of literary language will be the elements, means of language specific to the oral or written form. The universal and Inter-stylistic forms primarily include morphological units of the language. There is no strict limit to the division of language means into two groups – oral and written, depending on their morphological signs. Nevertheless, it is possible to show some of the characteristic features of these forms. In particular, in the oral form of the literary language, the forms that express the feeling, affectivity inherent in the noun and adjective categories (boy, girl, man, toddler, small, large); analytical forms of the verb that express the meanings of repetition, continuity, amplification (deliberately, exaggerate, come, motivate, read), as well as analytical forms in the noun and adjective categories specific to the written literary form (with; -lik, -chilik, - it is possible to indicate words (teaching, farming, poultry farming, radioization, automation) and others made with the help of affixes, such as the same.

In conclusion, in the literary language, one can see features characteristic of the two forms, even in terms of syntactic construction. Often the use of simple sentences, especially compound sentences, in which incomplete sentences are partially connected, becomes typical for the verbal form of literary language. At this time, such means as tone, stop, gesture, speech situation play an important role. And the syntactic

construction of a written literary language is distinguished by its considerable complexity. In it, compound sentences with adverbs, introductory words and phrases, simple sentences with a complex construction, separated and organized passages, complex compound sentences are used much more widely.

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