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Written Speech

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Abstract: This article discusses the main communicative qualities of written cultural speech, the factors of development of written speech, the purity, richness and expressiveness of speech.

Keywords: Speech, written speech, purity of speech, richness, expressiveness, factors of speech development.

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Speech culture is of particular importance as an integral part of society's life, as a specific reality and appearance. It includes daily, constant, necessary processes such as exchange of ideas, communication, through which it becomes an event and has the power to influence [3,12]. Speech appears in one of two forms:

1) oral speech;

2) written speech.

Each form of speech has its own rules. For example, if oral speech has pronunciation rules, this is replaced by spelling rules in written speech. Tone, correctness, accuracy of pronunciation, high/low voice, sincerity/insincerity play a big role in oral speech. Letter forms, literacy, correctness and logic of sentences are important in written speech [2,19]. For example, in our language there are the words vacation and work leave. Both are widely used in our speech. But one of them is oral, and the other is characteristic of written speech. It is ridiculous to act in conversation as in written speech, and in writing as in oral speech. Through the written form of speech, a certain idea is expressed in writing. Written speech is speech without an interlocutor. It includes all kinds of written works, starting from a simple letter, application, and reference to a short story and a novel. Written speech does not have non-linguistic means (tone, pause, facial expressions, etc.). Written speech is formed after oral speech and gradually becomes more complex. Its main feature is adherence to certain orthographic, punctuation and stylistic standards. Written speech

There are several differences from oral speech, and these are as follows: when writing a speech, the author has the opportunity to think freely in terms of time. He can repeatedly edit parts of his speech and

the whole speech, choose the most suitable opportunities for thought, facilitate the structure of the sentence. That is why written speech is more fluent than oral speech. Official, scientific, artistic and journalistic texts are formed in the form of written speech. Examples of written speech include:

1) artistic speech;

2) scientific speech;

3) journalistic speech;

4) formal speech;

5) neutral speech.

Official texts are used in state administrative and legal matters, in official diplomatic relations, and written speech literacy is of great importance in this. Legal texts, decrees, orders, orders, in short, all official documents are written in this style. This style has verbal manifestations and its own norms. Standards: accuracy, formality, specific to legal documents such as terms specific to documents: administrative responsibility, civil status, civil responsibility, guilty, suspect, victim, defendant, witness, public guarantee, inquiry, reconciliation with the victim, etc., to diplomatic relations special: high contracting parties, ambassador, embassy, ambassador, plenipotentiary, plenipotentiary, note, ratification, agreement, statement, joint statement, declaration, visit, residence, etc. [1].

The writing of scientific texts and scientific works has its own style. The use of language units in the field of science, in the process of scientific presentation, is the basis for the formation of this style. It relies only on evidence and facts. Characteristics of a scientific text:

accuracy;

objectivity;

logical consistency;

brevity.

The works written in the popular style are essentially current and they are informative and propaganda in nature. New socio-political terminology enters our language through journalistic texts.

The artistic style differs sharply from other written styles in the breadth of the possibility of covering language material. In this style, the main feature of the artistic style is the use of all the linguistic units that exist in the national language, as well as the elements characteristic of other functional styles, and they serve to fulfill an important task - an artistic-aesthetic task. Naturally, such possibilities and features are limited in other styles.

In conclusion, the development and formation of written speech literacy in the young generation is important for their future work and future. Written speech should be taught to the child from the primary school. In elementary grades, more use is made of the narrative essay, which contains elements of illustration and discussion. Classification of the essay helps to understand the educational tasks in depth and to choose methodological tools, as well as to distribute the types of work in the necessary direction[4]. Therefore, the formation of written speech from a young age plays a major role in fully reflecting the inner spiritual worldview of the young generation.

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