

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WRITTEN AND SPOKEN LANGUAGE

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Abstract: In this article we can see the differentiation of two forms of language that is, written and spoken language. Key features of language forms are deeply discussed. It's argued that anything which is published in print can be written language and it's saved for a long time. However, oral language is kept for short period. On the other hand, certain types of writing are more similar to speech than others. It is also analyzed that mimes and gestures can be used in oral language but in written form they are expressed with punctuation marks. It is explained that intonation, emotional expressions, tembre and such kind of things are used only spoken language.

Key words: spoken language, written language, linguistic nuances, context, punctuation, emotional expressions.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada biz tilning ikki shakli, ya'ni yozma va og'zaki tilning farqlanishini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Til shakllarining asosiy xususiyatlari chuqur muhokama qilinadi. Bosma nashrlarda chop etilgan har qanday narsa yozma tilda bo'lishi mumkinligi va u uzoq vaqt saqlanib qolishi ta'kidlanadi. Biroq, og'zaki til qisqa vaqt davomida saqlanadi. Boshqa tomondan, yozishning ayrim turlari boshqalarga qaraganda nutqqa ko'proq o'xshaydi. Shuningdek, mimika va imo-ishoralar og'zaki tilda qo'llanishi, lekin yozma shaklda tinish belgilari bilan ifodalanishi tahlil qilinadi. Intonatsiya, emotsional ifodalar, tembr va shunga o'xshash narsalar faqat og'zaki nutqda qo'llanilishi tushuntiriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: og'zaki nutq, yozma til, lingvistik nuanslar, kontekst, tinish belgilari, hissiy ifodalar.

A key distinction between spoken and written languages is that written language has a propensity to be more formal and complex than spoken language. Additional variants include: Writing lasts longer and resists alteration better. Anything that is published in print or online stays there permanently. If no recording is available, the speaker may state their position again. With the exception of formal addresses, speaking is more impromptu. As a result, it commonly includes repetitions, pauses, and incomplete sentences. The writing has improved. Because written language is more sophisticated, punctuation is necessary. Punctuation in spoken language has no equivalent. Text messaging, internet chats, or similar technology is the sole immediate way for writers to learn if their message has been understood. Speakers can offer clarification or comments in response to questions as necessary, and they do get feedback. Oral and written communication both use several language kinds. For instance, slang and tags are widely used when speaking. The use of context, which offers information,

helps readers comprehend a literary work's message better. Depending on the context the author provides, a literary work—whether it a novel, a biography, or a collection of short stories—can be read in a variety of ways. Every writer must understand context and know how to use it in their own writing because while certain contexts are simple to describe, others need a close reading of the literary work. Context serves as a bridge between authors and their readers, improving comprehension and lowering misinterpretations of the author's intentions. I think a speaker's or writer's choice of words or language can affect the context in which they convey their views. It makes natural that, depending on where they are and who they are writing or speaking to, English language learners would use various linguistic nuances. Written and spoken languages are very different from one another. On the other hand, certain types of writing are more similar to speech than others. Texts that have been written out normally cannot be modified once they have been printed or written out because writing is typically permanent. Speech is frequently transitory and liable to change as it is being delivered unless it is recorded. Usually, written language is more complex and sophisticated than spoken language, with lengthier sentences and lots of subordinate clauses. There is no counterpart in spoken language for the formatting and punctuation used in writing. Email and instant messaging, on the other hand, are examples of written communication that is more like vocal communication. Since formal speeches and other written forms of speech are not necessary for news broadcasts, plays, or movie screenplays, spoken language frequently contains repeats, errors, and interruptions. The majority of the time, readers respond to writers slowly. With the exception of written correspondence between close friends, they cannot rely on context to provide explanation, thus they must be clear and concise in their explanations. Speech frequently takes the form of an animated discussion between two or more parties. Due to the context and general awareness, there is a lot that can be implied or left unsaid. Authors can employ headings, layout, colors, and other graphical effects in their written works. Language cannot adequately express these things. To put speech in an emotional context, one can use timing, tone, loudness, and timbre. Directly on the writing surface, attentively read, documented, and underlined written material is possible. In this case, recorded speech is the only speech that is acceptable. Certain terminologies and grammar rules, such as some intricate legal and scientific expressions, are only usable in writing. The majority or exclusive use of some words occurs in spoken language. Readers need context to understand why something is happening in addition to being aware that it is happening. Unlike writing, speaking is a language composed of deliberate sounds or, depending on how it is defined, hand motions. In contrast to sign language, which is produced using the body and hands, oral language, also known as vocal language, is produced using the vocal tract. Young people's academic achievement, social life, and employability are all impacted by their speech, which also raises their risk of poor mental health and criminal participation.

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