

DIFFERENCES ASPECTS OF SPOKEN AND WRITTEN FORMS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Abstract: This article deals with the spoken and written language and their differences in usage. Linguistic and pragma linguistic view of speaking and writing competence, and explores the similarities and differences between them are researched in this work. The definition of a “spoken and written languages” as a key factor in product creation is discussed. Moreover, the article provides the examples that show the difference between written and spoken language in the field of lexicology.

Keywords: Spoken language, written language, formal language, informal language, content-based vocabulary, academic writing, acronym, grammatical complexity, speech, lingua didactics

INTRODUCTION

Every language has its own way of speaking and writing skills. Even English language has a difference in using these two language patterns. Spoken and written English has various key differences between each other. When it comes to spoken English, we need to focus on the pronunciation, choice of words used in the Sentence and grammar.

The ways in which the English language is transmitted through a conventional system of sounds. Spoken English, says linguist David Crystal, is "the more natural and widespread mode of transmission, though ironically the one which most people find much less familiar--presumably because it is so much more difficult to see what is happening in speech than in writing".

In recent years, linguists have found it easier to "‘see’ what is happening in speech" through the availability of corpus resources-computerized databases containing "real life" examples of both spoken and written English. The Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English (1999) is a contemporary reference grammar of English based on a large-scale corpus. The study of speech sounds (or spoken language) is the branch of linguistics known as phonetics. The study of sound changes in a language is phonology.

Written English refers to the language rules and structures. Spoken English is informal while written English is more formal. Spoken English is nothing but the

language we use to communicate with others. People from various backgrounds speak in a variety of accents, for example, an American's speech differs from that of a Canadian or a British person. Written texts are content-based. Writing is more permanent and less easily changed. A key difference between written and spoken languages is that written language tends to be more formal and complex than spoken language.

There are a number of differences between spoken and written language. For example, we can characterize spoken language as quite informal, colloquial and presumably unstructured (since it is often spontaneous). Furthermore, spoken language mostly takes place in the form of a dialogue with another speaker. Written language, on the other hand, is generally more structured, formal, impersonal and wordy. What's more, it typically forms a monologue rather than a dialogue. However, these distinctions aren't necessarily so clear cut. Consider these lines below from an email to a friend:

- Hi Sarah Remember that adorable house I showed you when you were last here? Well guess what, it's for sale!

Although it is in the written mode, the email starts off more like a dialogue (a question is asked of the reader). It is also quite informal (first name Sarah), and shows the writer's attitude (that adorable house). In other words, this example of writing seems more like spoken language. Similarly, here is an example of spoken language (at a house auction) which is more like written language:

- Prospective bidders are required to register with the agent before the commencement of the auction.

In spoken language we can use idioms, contractions (it's), abbreviations (sitcom), acronyms (The USA) and also we can change the order of words. But in written language we should obey all the rules of language (grammar, spelling, word choice, structure and etc.).

Spoken language is different from written language for many reasons. One important reason is that it usually has to be understood immediately whereas written language can be read many times. For that reason, spoken language has many different features.

Spoken language has the following characteristics

- Variation in speed - but it is generally faster than writing
- Loudness or quietness
- Gestures - body language
- Intonation
- Stress
- Rhythm
- Pitch range

- Pausing and phrasing

Spoken language has:

- more verb-based phrases
- (e.g. having treatment, being treated, hospital care, go to hospital)
- more predicative adjectives
- (misleading statistics, statistics are misleading)
- more pronouns (it, they, you, we)
- more lexical repetitions
- more first person reference
- more active verbs than written language
- fewer complex words and phrases

The main difference is the grammar, not the vocabulary.

The written text:

- Obviously the government is frightened of union reaction to its move to impose proper behavior on unions.

is more lexically dense than the spoken version:

- Obviously the government is frightened how the unions will react if it tries to make them behave properly.

Written	Spoken
Every previous visit had left me with a sense of the futility of further action on my part.	Whenever I'd visited there before, I'd ended up feeling that it would be futile if I tried to do anything more.
Violence changed the face of once peaceful Swiss cities.	The cities in Switzerland had once been peaceful, but they changed when people became violent.
Improvements in technology have reduced the risks and high costs associated with simultaneous installation.	Because the technology has improved its less risky than it used to be when you install them at the same time, and it doesn't cost so much either.
Opinion in the colony greeted the promised change with enthusiasm.	The people in the colony rejoiced when it was promised that things would change in this way.

Written language is relatively more complex than spoken language. Written language has longer words, it is lexically dense and it has a more varied vocabulary. It uses more noun-based phrases than verb-based phrases. Written texts are shorter and the language has more grammatical complexity, including more subordinate clauses and more passives. Academic writing is relatively formal. In general, this means that in an essay you should avoid colloquial words and expressions. Written language is in general objective rather than personal. It therefore has fewer words that refer to the

writer or the reader. This means that the main emphasis should be on the information that you want to give and the arguments you want to make, rather than you. For that reason, academic writing tends to use nouns (and adjectives), rather than verbs (and adverbs). Academic writing is well-organized. It flows easily from one section to the next in a logical fashion. A good place to start is the genre of your text. Once you have decided on the genre, the structure is easily determined.

Written language is the most complex type of speech, which is due to the presence of a whole range of skills and abilities and includes writing techniques (graphics, spelling, calligraphy) and the creation of a speech product - written text.

When referring to the writing technique, then this is a complex psychophysiological process, in which auditory, speech-motor, visual-graphic, motor analyzers are involved.

Accordingly, there are both similarities and differences between spoken and written language. The similarity we have noted is a consequence of the identity of their nature: both oral and written languages are the implementation of the literary language as a system of signs intended for communication, collection, storage and transmission of information, impact, expression of emotions and feelings, creation of works of art, etc.

The key factor in the creation of works of both oral and written language is the linguistic personality. Note that the concept of "linguistic personality" is used in many areas of humanitarian knowledge (linguistics, cultural studies, lingua didactics, etc.), characterized by a wide variability of interpretations.

Thus, written language is relatively independent of the moment of speech, since recorded, it becomes, as it were, timeless. Of course, this phenomenon has more culturological significance rather than linguistic, but it cannot but affect the essential properties of written language: it is characterized, in comparison with spoken language, by greater preparedness to (thoughtfulness) and more consistent and conscious adherence to literary norms.

Here is an example of the same idea written in a formal style and in a less formal style as a spoken text:

Written text	Spoken text
In general, the Green and White Papers successfully highlight the government's well-placed concern for equity towards the unemployed, and propose practical recommendations which are likely to lessen the problem of mass unemployment such as the training wage.	So, generally speaking, the Green and White Papers are successful because they show that the government cares about equity towards the unemployed. Also, they've come up with recommendations that are practical — what I mean by this is that their recommendations are likely to help without the problem of mass unemployment. For example, they recommended the training wage, which is a good way of trying to deal with the problem of unemployment.

METHODS AND ANALYSES OF LITERATURES

Different linguistic methods are used in this article. The comparative analyses, contextual analyses and generalization of comparison methods are used in this work in order to clarify the topic. For comparing and differentiate the difference between spoken and written language the comparative analyses method is used. Contextual analyses method is also used to describe the vocabulary meanings in these two types of language. R. Thomson's book describes that spoken language is different from written language for many reasons and these reasons are clarified. Other useful websites are also included in this research work.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this research it is discussed that spoken and written languages are connected each other. Speech is shaped by the body. By our facial expressions as we talk, by the pitch and pace and volume of our voices, by how we hold our bodies, how close we stand to the other people we are talking to, or whether we talk with our hands. We don't need punctuation when we speak because our voices group the words together, create phrases and sentences, indicate to the other person whether something was a sentence or a question. Writing has to have punctuation marks to show us how the words are grouped and which words connect to which other words (commas) or don't (periods).

But I would argue that the most critical difference between speaking a conversation and writing one has to do with turn-taking. In a conversation, we signal to each other when we are done speaking through things like pitch and musicality, but mostly through pause. Many research studies have been...

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, there are many differences and similarities between spoken and written language in English. When referring to the writing and speaking technique, then this is a complex psychophysiological process, in which auditory, speech-motor, visual-graphic, motor analyzers are involved. The key factor in the creation of works of both oral and written language is the linguistic personality. It should be noted that the concept of "linguistic personality" plays the most important role in both skills.

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