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ASPECTS OF THE FORMATION OF LITERARY SPEECH

***Keywords:*** *internal speech, style, speech norms, rhetoric, oral speech, written speech, speech emotion*

Language retains its leading position among the means of communication and will continue to do so in the future. It is the richest means of information exchange, capable of expressing any content according to its capabilities. Language acts as the formation of thought, so language communication is the basis of other forms and types of information exchange. It is no coincidence that one of the positive qualities of a person is his clear and beautiful speech. "Every man is hidden behind his tongue." Of course, you do not have to be a good speaker to have a good speech. You just need to have enough socio-political, scientific knowledge and rich vocabulary.

If language is a mean of understanding and exchanging ideas, then speech is the use of language in the oral or written form. A speech is based on a language. These are two aspects of an event and are closely related to each other. Language consists of a combination of words, their complex. It names things and events in the world around it. Names are expressed in the form of words, and with their participation it is possible to form ideas, build sentences. Here the features of the word, its sound composition, forms of interaction, morphological structure are taken into consideration. The application of the means of language in the process of communication is called speech. It reflects not only language units, facts and events, but also logical, psychological factors and many rules.

Language tools are used in both written and oral speech. Oral literary language, which is a polished form of vernacular, is a form of oral speech that manifests itself on the basis of strict phonetic, lexical, morphological and syntactic norms. Formation on the basis of these norms distinguishes it from dialects and spoken languages. Since ancient times, before writing, the language of folk art has spread among people in the form of holavars, counting words, laments, proverbs, riddles, caravans, riddles, tales, bayats, songs, folk games and performances.

Today's oral literary language is becoming richer and richer at the expense of high and secondary school teachers, actors on the stage, masters of speech, radio and television announcers, and intellectuals in other fields. This speech is spoken and sounded. It is accompanied by hand, arm, body movements, face, eyes, eyebrows, lips actions (facial expressions) and voice harmony, in other words, it is a type of speech that uses oral intonation, facial expressions and gestures.