

LANGUAGE AND SPEECH: THEORETICAL ASPECTS

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada til va nutqning lingvistik, psixologik va kommunikativ jihatlari tahlil qilinadi. Tilning tizimli tabiatini va nutqning individual jarayoni ilmiy nazariyalar asosida tushuntiriladi. Maqolada til va nutq o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik hamda ularning kommunikatsiyadagi roli ko'rib chiqiladi. Til ijtimoiy tizim sifatida, nutq esa shu tizimning shaxsiy va amaliy qo'llanilishi sifatida farqlanishi yoritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Til, Nutq, Lingvistika, Psixolingvistika, Kommunikatsiya, Grammatik tuzilma, Talaffuz, Oq'zaki va yozma nutq, Til va nutq farqi, Til nazariyasi

Abstract: This article analyzes the linguistic, psychological, and communicative aspects of language and speech. The systematic nature of language and the individual process of speech are explained based on scientific theories. The relationship between language and speech and their role in communication are also discussed.

Key Words: Language, Speech, Linguistics, Psycholinguistics, Communication, Grammatical structure, Pronunciation, Oral and written speech, Difference between language and speech, Language theory

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируются лингвистические, психологические и коммуникативные аспекты языка и речи. Системный характер языка и индивидуальный процесс речи объясняются на основе научных теорий. Рассматривается взаимосвязь языка и речи, а также их роль в процессе коммуникации. Статья подчеркивает различие между языком как социальной системой и речью как индивидуальным, реальным применением этой системы.

Ключевые слова: Язык, Речь, Лингвистика, Психолингвистика, Коммуникация, Грамматическая структура, Произношение, Устная и письменная речь, Различие между языком и речью, Теория языка

Introduction: Language and speech are two of the most important concepts in linguistics. Although they seem closely related, their functions and nature are quite different. In the course “Theoretical Aspects of the Language Being Learned,” understanding these differences and their interaction is essential.

Language is a system created by society, while speech is the actual use of this system in real life. Therefore, knowing a language is one thing, but using it correctly and effectively is another.

The Nature of Language

Language is a complex system of signs that allows people to communicate. It develops in society and is passed down from generation to generation. Its main features include:

- Systematic nature — language consists of interrelated rules.
- Social character — language belongs to the community, not an individual.
- Stability — language persists over time.
- Structural organization — language includes phonology, lexicology, grammar, and semantics.
- Language exists in the human mind as an abstract system; we do not hear it directly, but we perceive it through speech.

The Nature of Speech

Speech is the practical application of language, the process by which a person conveys thoughts to others. Speech is individual and unique to each person.

Key features of speech:

- Active process — speech occurs in real time.
- Psychological process — thoughts form in the brain and are expressed orally or in writing.
- Context-dependent — speech changes depending on the situation, interlocutor, and purpose.
- Personal style — everyone's speech is distinctive.

Speech can be expressed in two forms:

1. Oral speech — relies on pronunciation, intonation, speed, and pauses.
2. Written speech — requires grammatical accuracy, coherence, and logic.

The Relationship Between Language and Speech

Language and speech complement each other. Their relationship can be summarized as:

- Language — potential,
- Speech — realization of that potential.

Without language, speech cannot exist; without speech, language cannot be applied or developed. Once a person learns the rules of a language, they can begin using it through speech.

Psycholinguistic Perspective

Psycholinguistics studies how speech is formed in the human mind. The speech production process occurs in several stages:

1. Planning the thought
2. Structuring it into linguistic units
3. Forming it grammatically

4. Articulating or writing it

- Special brain areas are involved in speech:
- Broca's area — organizes speech grammatically.
- Wernicke's area — responsible for speech comprehension.

This complexity shows that speech depends not only on language rules but also on psychological mechanisms.

Modern Research on Language and Speech

Today, distinctions between language and speech are studied in fields such as neurolinguistics, computational linguistics, speech recognition technologies, and communicative language teaching (CLT). These areas show how the theoretical structure of language and practical use of speech interact with modern technology and education.

Conclusion: Language and speech are interconnected but distinct concepts. Language is a system created by society, while speech is a process carried out by an individual. Studying both is essential for correct language use, clear expression of thoughts, and developing communicative competence. In the course “Theoretical Aspects of the Language Being Learned,” this topic provides a solid theoretical foundation in linguistics.

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