



LITERATURE AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES

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Speech is a practical means
of communication using language.

"The loss of the national language loses the spirit of the nation"
Abdullah Avloni

Abstract

The concepts of language and speech — and this is obvious from practice nowadays (for almost everyone) — are related concepts, although not identical. The idea that they need to be distinguished arose in the minds of scientists, first of all philosophers, and then linguists, a very long time ago. The "duality" of linguistic phenomena was pointed out by outstanding linguists of the past — Wilhelm von Humboldt, I. A. Baudouin de Courtenay and others. However, it was only at the beginning of the XX century, after the publication of the famous "Course of General Linguistics" by Ferdinand de Saussure, now a world-famous Swiss and French linguist, that these concepts received terminological, and therefore meaningful certainty. As our great ancestor Abdullaavloniy wrote, "Language and literature is a mirror of the life of every nation, which shows its existence in the world. To lose the national language means to lose the spirit of the nation." Language is a mirror of the nation, a source of pride and thoughts. As long as there is a language, a nation will live, nations will be dear and sacred. The virtues of humanity also penetrate into the human heart, primarily through the mother goddess, her unique charm. In this sense, the priceless spiritual heritage of our great ancestors - the preservation and glorification of the native language - is everyone's duty. Language is a huge wealth, an invaluable asset of every





nation. Every nation and people has its own language, which it respects. The language reflects the history and culture of this people. Language is a mirror of the nation. Language is a symbol of the state. The preservation and development of the language means the rise of the nation. The spiritual image of each nation is formed through language and through this language subsequently reflects its image in the world civilization. Exactly F. For the first time, de Saussure made the heterogeneity of linguistic phenomena the subject of broad consideration, highlighting two main dialectically interrelated sides in speech activity (language) – language (langue) and speech (parole). He characterized each of these aspects of speech activity by means of several oppositions (antinomies), emphasizing that language is a social phenomenon, potential and stable, and speech is individual, real and changing. Being so different, language and speech required different methods of study, and therefore Saussure wrote about the need to separate the linguistics of language and the linguistics of speech. The problem of language and speech was first formulated by the brilliant German linguist Wilhelm Humboldt, who distinguished language as "an organ forming thought and "speech activity", "the process of speech". "In the disorderly chaos of words and rules, which we usually call language," Humboldt wrote, "there are only individual elements reproduced – and moreover incomplete – by speech activity; all repetitive activity is necessary in order to be able to know the essence of living speech and create a true picture of a living language." Language is a tool, a means of communication, a system of signs, means and rules of speaking, common to all members of a given society. This phenomenon is constant for a given time period. Speech is the manifestation and functioning of language, the very process of communication; it is unique for each native speaker. This phenomenon is variable depending on the speaker. Language and speech are two sides of the same phenomenon. Language is inherent in any person, and speech is inherent in a specific person. In linguistics, thus, the term "speech" means "language in action", i.e. the language that is used to express specific thoughts, feelings, moods and experiences. The language is at the disposal of all speakers of it. He has the means necessary and sufficient to express any specific content – from the most naive childish judgments to the most complex philosophical generalizations and vivid and original artistic images. Each language, depending on the level of its development and the degree of elaboration of its scientific description, has a norm, although of varying degrees of obligation. Nevertheless, the use of language is very individual. Each person, expressing his thoughts and feelings, chooses from the "storerooms" of the language only those means that are needed and available in each specific case of communication. At the same time, the speaker must organize the means selected from





the language into a coherent whole — a statement — a replica of a dialogue or a text. The introduction of the term "speech" into scientific usage emphasizes that the general, abstract concept (language) and the particular, concrete (speech) in the system of means of communication are one and at the same time different. Language as a general is realized, concretized in speech as in a particular.

Language is a system of means of communication that are not related to the specific content and situation of communication.

And the same means of communication, inevitably focused on specific content in the process of communication, is speech. Language in dictionaries and grammars, in articles and monographs devoted to its study, is described, as a rule, in distraction from a specific communication situation, and speech, on the contrary, is always "tied" to it. In modern linguistics, the terms "language competence" and "communicative (communicative-speech) competence" are relevant when discussing the problem of the correlation of language and speech. Morphemes forming the basis of a word are called affixes; the grammatical "opposition" to them is made up of inflections. Morphemes are performed in the language (when it is used in speech activity) a number of important functions:

- with the help of morphemes in the language, word modification processes are carried out (word changes according to grammatical forms). Basically, this function is performed by inflections, as well as, in some cases, suffixes and prefixes;

- with the help of morphemes, word formation processes take place in the language. The morphemic method of word formation (suffixal, suffixal-prefixal, etc.) in the developed languages of the world serves as the main way of forming new words, since the homonymic method of word formation has a rather limited scope of use in the language system;

- with the help of morphemes, word connections are formed in word combinations (grammatical function of inflections, as well as suffixes);

a certain combination of morphemes creates the main lexical meaning of the word, as if summing up the grammatical meaning of the morphemes included in this word. Proceeding from these most important linguistic functions of morphemes, as well as from the fact that morphemes form a fairly extensive layer of language in their diversity and quantitative composition, with regard to the theory and methodology of correctional "speech" work, the following methodological conclusion can be drawn: full-fledged assimilation of the language by students is impossible without mastering its morphological structure.



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