

DIALECTIC OF LANGUAGE AND SPEECH IN LINGUISTICS

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Abstract: The dialectic of language and speech is one of the most important and complex problems of theoretical linguistics, as well as applied linguistics and sciences such as psychology, philosophy, logic, and this issue is one of the most important issues of world linguistics. The main criterion of twentieth-century linguistics - systematic linguistics - was the relationship between language and speech, the differentiation of language and speech phenomena, units. It should be noted that the dialectical relationship between language and speech found its first real, perfect scientific theoretical solution in the works of the great linguist Ferdinand de Saussure, who made a sharp turn in the science of linguistics. This means that the issue of language and speech has been and will continue to be the most serious theoretical problem in both diachronic and synchronous stages of system linguistics, in general, in all periods of world linguistics.

Keywords: "stable essence", "forces in motion", the great theorist, "stability and variability in language", diachronic, synchronous, in the dialectic of speech.

The dialectic of language and speech is one of the important and complex problems of theoretical linguistics, as well as applied linguistics and such sciences as psychology, philosophy, and logic. The main criterion of 20th century linguistics - systematic linguistics was the distinction between language and speech relations, language and speech phenomena, and units. If we look at the history of this problem, according to Professor H. Nematov, the distinction between language and speech phenomena can be seen in the language learning methods of Arabic linguistics, which was formed in the 7th-9th centuries.

It should be noted that the dialectic relationship between language and speech found its first real, perfect scientific theoretical solution in the works of the great linguist Ferdinand de Saussure, who made a sharp turn in the field of linguistics.

Therefore, the issue of language and speech has been the most serious theoretical problem not only of systematic linguistics, but also of world linguistics in general, both in diachronic and synchronic stages, and will remain so in the future. After all, without this extremely complex and extremely urgent problem of linguistics, a number of the most important and basic issues not only of theoretical-general linguistics, but also of specific-practical linguistics cannot be solved completely, perfectly and objectively. Accordingly, the dialectic of language and speech remains one of the permanent problems of world linguistics.

In the linguistics of the Soviet era, especially since the 60s, special attention was paid to the issue of language and speech. More precisely, F. de Saussure's definition of the means of communication and expression of the people as language and speech, and their differentiation from each other, caused a conflict of opinions among scientists. A number of scientists say that language and speech are not mutually exclusive, that there is one indistinguishable object, that language and speech are one thing, while another number of scientists put forward the idea that language and speech must be distinguished, that they are different. So, now the distinction between language and speech, language and speech phenomena, units has taken a strong place in general linguistics, as well as in Uzbek linguistics.

In the dialectics of language and speech, the language functions as a whole system with its own complex structure. So, as F. de Saussure rightly stated, language is a system. The language system has an integrally connected sound side, vocabulary, and grammatical structure, which together form a whole, a system. The system character of the language is actually defined and based on the recorded levels, layers (tiers). At the same time, each of these levels is a unique internal system and is part of the language system. Therefore, the system of language systems serves the society as a super system, a macro system, has social significance, and performs a social practical task.

The social essence of language is seen in the fact that it is a tool of communication in society. Accordingly, the professor. S. Usmanov "What serves for the relationship between people must be of social importance. Because such a relationship,

communication is an event within the collective, in the society," he says. When thinking about the material nature of language, it is now accepted by linguists to view language as a sign system or a semiotic system. For example, Professor V.M. Solntsev says that "Language is a typical semiotic or system of signs," and linguist B.V. Kosovsky notes that "language creates a system of signs or a semiotic system according to its material nature."

So, language, as a super system of systems, has been historically perfectly created for the society, serves everyone equally and is common to all, and is mainly used to express thoughts and materialize thoughts. It consists of rules that serve to build a speech for logical connection. How does language perform its communicative (informative, expressive, emotive, voluntary, etc.) function in society?

Language, which is a socio-psychological process, fulfills its communicative and generally any function in society in the form of speech, in the form of speech, through speech. Speech is a specific expression, appearance, state of the language system in the process of speaking, exchange or in writing. Accordingly, S. Usmanov raises the question of when language can perform a certain function and answers as follows. Therefore, in his opinion, language can perform a certain function only when it is manifested as speech. Concepts, imaginations, and various thoughts formed in our brain (consciousness) due to the influence of the objective world, therefore, are manifested through language (speech) of social importance. More precisely, the expression of any thought, communication with others, takes place in the process of real, lively speech, which is realized only through the material of language. Speech based on language material is considered when language is evaluated as a tool of communication, a means of communication between people.

As the internal ideal process, the external material turns into reality, this transition process takes place only on the basis of speech, that is, through speech, which always relies on the material of language. Language wealth and language material serve as the basis for speech. S. Usmanov divides the language material into two parts:

Psychic material. This is the memory image of words, morphemes and phonemes.

Tangible material. These are clearly pronounced words, morphemes and sounds that have a marked sound shell during the creation of speech.

Therefore, it is a fact that does not require proof that real, i.e. existing living speech is made up of language units. Compare: Our time is the period of transition to the market economy, speech is real speech, it consists of real language units with sound matter. More precisely, this sentence is a word (lexeme) from specific language units such as we, ning, period, i, miz, market, economy, i, yot, i, ga, ot, ish, era, i, dir and affixal morphemes. So, dividing the same sentence into recorded language units, word (lexeme) and affixal morphemes, in fact, means dividing it into real language units. "However, each element created by separation loses its material shell after that speech has passed, and is permanently stored in memory as certain images. These elements in the memory are no longer a material phenomenon, but a psychic phenomenon. And from a mental event, if necessary, it is possible to create a material event due to the activity of the organs of speech. are issued real equivalents.

So, the images of language elements in memory become real language elements during speech activity. Indeed, real elements are actually primary, and their images in the mind (memory) are secondary, and they are formed due to real elements. Language is "externally" both material and mental phenomenon. Its materiality is the matter of sound, and its mental phenomenon is the property of being stored in memory. The social function of language is seen in materiality. The materiality of the language is manifested in the fact that words, phrases and morphemes are wrapped in sound matter. The same feature makes it possible to use the language for social purposes.

It turned out that speech is the process of using language for the purpose of communication. At present, it has been proven by experience that speech is a process of communication through language material. For example, psychologist V.A. Artemov "Experimental - phonetic and experimental - psychological studies convince us that speech is a process of communication through language. Currently, most psychologists, stylists and linguists have agreed to this opinion. So, language is realized through speech, and speech is realized through language material. Academician I.P. Pavlov

named the language as a secondary signal system and it can be known that every language is formed during the historical development, in the process of communication of people with the means of speech.

The relationship between language and speech is also known from the following. Language is organized on the basis of speech and is realized through speech. Language is both the basis and the product of speech at the same time. Language provides material for communication, speech is the formation of ideas from this material. As F. de Saussure said, language is necessary for us to understand speech, and speech is necessary for the development, survival, and formation of language. Historically speaking facts precede language. Here is the professor. It is appropriate to quote B.A. Serebrennikov's opinion. As he noted, "Language is used in the speech process. Language elements are involved in every speech activity. If the language has a systematic character, speech will also have a systemic character after it is manifested on the basis of language elements.

In our opinion, speech is a system, a system has a character. But it is a secondary system to the language, it is based on the language system, it uses it as an opportunity. On the basis of the language system, a speech system, speech activity, and a system of expression of thought arise. Also, since speech (speech activity) is the process of expressing an idea, the units participating in the same process enter into a logical and necessary relationship with each other and form a system of unity, for example, a speech, a sentence. In addition, the word, phrase, sentence, and text in speech - the process of expressing thoughts - are unique micro- and macrosystems. Everyone has their own speech and speaks using one or more languages. At the same time, each person's speech has its own characteristics depending on his age, knowledge, general spiritual and cultural level. It follows that speech is an individual phenomenon. But we said above that both language and speech are social phenomena. The point is that speech is truly individual.

Speech is performed according to its individual performance, that is, it is performed by an individual, a separate person. But according to its function, speech is

social. So, when the speech is individual, it is understood that it is carried out by an individual individual, and when the speech is social, it is understood as its importance, function, and publicness. A language of social importance can also be called individual in a certain sense. Because language material (elements, units) exists in our psyche, in our memory. That is why S. Usmanov says: "Elements of language exist in the memory of society members."

So, language functions in the form of individual speech. Language and speech are both social and individual. Sociability in Tid is manifested through speech. "Sociality in language is a hidden, internal phenomenon, while sociality in speech is an external, real phenomenon." Language is abstract, and speech is concrete, that is, we hear speech, perceive it acoustically, and see it (in text). The speech is always clear and takes place in a certain place (place) and at a certain time. Speech requires the presence of the speaker, the listener, and the object of thought. A speech act is always a creative act. Because everyone relies on his knowledge, vocabulary, life experience and cultural level when he expresses his opinion through a certain form of speech and speech. Speech is mobile, dynamic and lively, while language is static and stable. Speech depends on the individual. Language does not depend on an individual.

The creator of the language is the people. As A.A. Potebnya said, language is a product of the people. The creator of speech is an individual, a human being. Speech can be high or low, fast or slow, long or short, with or without facial expressions, with or without hand movements (gestures), clear or unclear, such a description of language is correct. doesn't come. Speech can be both monologic and dialogic. Language cannot be monologic or dialogic. Language is a tool of communication, speech is a method of communication. Language is a possibility, speech is reality, influence. Language is common, speech is specific, separate. According to the origin of speech, it is primary, i.e. before speech - speech sounds appeared, and language is secondary, formed and formed on the basis of speech. Language is known through analysis, and speech through reception and understanding. The life of language is long, it is related to the life of peoples, and the life of speech is short, that is, it exists only at the time of speaking.

Speech, which is a special function of language, is examined by psychology, linguistics (stylistics, speech culture, etc.), physiology (studying the structure of the speech apparatus), information theory, and other sciences. Language is studied by linguistics, philosophy, logic, history, semiotics and other disciplines.

So, live speech, speech activity is a form of existence and development of language. It is possible to reveal the mechanism of its socio-practical task only when we observe the language in speech activity. The interaction, connection, and connection between language and speech is realized only in speech activity. The dialectical relationship between language and speech is that speech is formed as a result of speech activity. Speech is made up of language units and separated into language units. Language units again serve for speech activity - activity.

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