



RELATIONSHIP OF CONCEPTS OF LINGUISTICS AND SPEECH

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Annotation

Despite the fact that language and speech are tied to one another and cannot exist without the other, they are two distinct social phenomena. Each individual has a unique speech pattern that may include one or more languages. In addition, each person's speech has unique qualities depending on his or her age, degree of education, general spirituality, and cultural background. Hence, speech is a unique phenomena. This article discusses the relationship between the concepts of linguistics and speech.

Keywords: Language, speech, linguistics, interdependence, individual, speech activity, history of linguistics, function, features of speech.

The key idea is that speech is genuinely personal. Speech is unique in accordance with how it is realized, or how it happens, by an exclusive, unique person. But speech is social according to its purpose. Speech is therefore regarded to be carried out by an individual when it is personal, and when it is social, its significance, utility, and public nature are recognized.

Speech is a system, a system has character. But it is a secondary system to the language, based on the language system, using it as an opportunity. A speech system, speech activity, and a system of idea expression all develop from the language system. The components involved in the same process enter into a logical, essential relationship with one another and form a whole-system, such as a speech or a sentence, because speech (speech activity) is the process of expressing thoughts. Being a unique micro and macro system, each word, phrase, sentence, and piece of text in speech - the act of expressing thoughts - is also distinct.

Speech is necessary for the survival, existence, and evolution of the language. As an illustration, I am utilizing Uzbek in my speech, demonstrating the Uzbek language's presence and continued existence. So if I use English in my speech, it signifies that this language exists and that I am utilizing it. As a result, every



obvious, observable instance of language is a genuine speaking act. Live speech, or real speech, is the presence of language, its active movement. Language is a treasury of linguistic units and rules in human memory. And speech is the active movement of these units based on certain rules, performing a certain social task, that is, speech is a process, a practice. Both language and speech are social phenomena. Language and speech, which have a social character, are realized through each other, that is, language is manifested through speech, and speech is manifested through language.

So, language works through individual speech. Speech and language are both social and personal. Speech is how sociality in language is expressed. "Sociality in speech is an external, real phenomenon, but sociality in language is a concealed, internal phenomena". Speech is concrete and language is abstract since we can hear, sense, and see speech (in text). The speech is always clear, occurs in a certain place and at a certain time. Speech requires the presence of a speaker, a listener, and an object - the object of thought. A speech act is always a creative act. Because everyone relies on their knowledge, vocabulary, life experience and cultural level when expressing their thoughts in a specific form - words, speech. Speech is mobile, dynamic, alive, while language is static, stable. Speech depends on the individual. Language does not depend on a particular person, an individual. In the study of linguistics, learning only without going out of its scope narrows this scope extremely. Because linguistics is multifaceted, it is clear to the researchers of linguistics. Such multidisciplinary necessarily results from interaction with other disciplines. Linguistics, in particular, is related to almost every subject, and almost every subject has its branches. Along with linguistics, language is also studied by humanities such as philosophy, psychology, sociology, and logic.

Every field of study that involves learning a language has a unique approach to language. A person must be familiar with the disciplines linked to such languages in order to study general linguistics, or to comprehend the field of general linguistics. Even linguistics itself is regarded as a humanities discipline. We'll also look at how the article relates to the humanities. This shows that the science of linguistics can be said to be related to other humanities. Below we will take a look at the interaction of Burmese linguistics with other humanities. The logical direction reflects on the following problems in linguistics:

- Unraveling the relationship between language and epistemology;



- Elucidation of the universal aspects of the language for all languages, rather than specific structural features of the language;
- Determining grammatical categories based on universal categories of logic, interpreting words based on concepts, interpreting words based on judgments, etc.;
- Develop a single principle of analysis regardless of language form;
- A preference for synchronic analysis over diachronic analysis, with a corresponding focus on descriptive grammar over historical and comparative-historical grammar;
- Focusing more on sentence and semantic analysis.

It also supports our assertion that the phrases Greek logic and Arabic logic are based on words and speech from the earliest times of the emergence and fusion of linguistics and logic. The study of psychology, which studies the laws governing human mental processes, is concerned with the human psyche. The study of the connection between linguistics and psychology is the focus of the relatively new field of linguistics known as psycholinguistics. American scientists were the ones who initially introduced the concept of psycholinguistics to the scientific community.

For the first time this term was used in 1946 by the American psychologist N. Pronko in the article "Language and psycholinguistics". This article was the first reference to psycholinguistics. But in this article, the status of psycholinguistics was not defined to the extent recognized by the general scientific community. In 1953, famous American psychologists J. Karol. At the seminar conducted by the famous linguist and ethnographer T. Siboeck with Osgood, the relationship between linguistics and psychology was discussed, and the need to establish a separate discipline under the name of psycholinguistics was emphasized between these two disciplines. In 1954, a collective monograph published under the name "Psycholinguistics" became the first basic study foundation of psycholinguistics, which studied the relationship between linguistics and psychology. The study of language written in 1953 provides an in-depth analysis of the relationship between linguistics and other disciplines, especially psychology.

As a distinct field between linguistics and psychology, psycholinguistics is defined. Nowadays, psycholinguistics programs are offered in a number of nations, including England, France, Italy, Romania, Poland, the Czech Republic, the Netherlands, Russia, Norway, and Canada. Language is a psychologist's



primary tool, just like it is in linguistics. These academic fields research the psychological effects of language. That is why the sciences of psychology and linguistics are inextricably linked.

Linguistics' relationship with history is also closely related to the science of history. In studying the history of words, the vocabulary of the language, the science of history can greatly help the science of linguistics. Because the language is closely connected with the history of clans and tribes, nations and peoples. How such a clan, tribe, nation, people appeared, and in what periods they lived is the source of the science of history. Accordingly, the history of human society is reflected in language. The sciences of linguistics and history have a reciprocal relationship with each other. That is, as historical materials are important for the study of language development, language facts are equally important for the science of history.

When we read a scientific book by a certain author on linguistics or history, we can see that the knowledge it contains is not just limited to these disciplines but also provides crucial information on other disciplines. We frequently see how these two topics are related, both in the independent study of history and in the study of linguistics.

To study a subject, to understand it deeply, it is a mistake to work only on this subject. In order to understand it in depth, do not go to the surrounding sciences - a study will greatly help to understand this science in depth. Because any science is inextricably linked with each other. On the one hand, we can take this on the basis of the theory that all science is separated from the science of philosophy. Studying the relationship of language with other disciplines also reveals its wider possibilities. Since it is Sunday, it is not right to limit yourself to only one source.

The language system fully reflects its individuality through speech, an independent activity. Speech is communication, and to some extent, the culture of one social stratum or another is also represented in speech. The following are plainly discernible when contrasting language and speech:

- Language serves for communication and is able to express all the ideas of a person about the world through certain symbols.
- Speech is the implementation of language in the process of practice; it is a language in action, manifested as a sequence during the precise use of communication tools.



Although language is a sign system belonging to a social community and an important component of speech activity, it cannot be equated with speech. Language systems are activated during speech. Speech is a form of individual consciousness and desire. On the one hand, it requires exchanges in expressing one's thoughts through spoken language forms, and on the other hand, it ensures the independence of these exchanges as a psychophysiological mechanism.

Speech can be clear or unclear, high or low, fast or slow, long or short, with or without hand movements, and with or without facial expressions. doesn't arrive. Both dialogic and monologic speech are possible. Language cannot be dialogic or monologic. Language is a means of communication as well as a tool for speech. Possibility, discourse, actuality, and affectivity all exist in language. Generality in language; particularity and individuality in speaking. The origin of speech is primary, meaning that speech sounds existed before speaking, and language is secondary, meaning that it developed from speech and was developed on the basis of speech. Language is known through analysis, speech, and reception and understanding. The life of the language is long, related to the life of the people, and the life of the speech is short, that is, it exists only at the time of speaking. 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.

In conclusion, it is feasible to understand the socio-practical mechanism of a language when we pay attention to speech, activity, and speech. Only speech activity can actually realize the interaction, connection, and link between language and speech. Linguistics is the study of language, including how it has changed over time, how it is changing now, how it relates to mind, how it relates to society, where it fits in that culture, and how it is structured internally.

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