THE INTERRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LANGUAGE AND SPEECH: A COMPREHENSIVE EXPLORATION

Sindorov Lutfulla Kurolovich
Teacher of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek
Marina I. Solnyshkina
Dr.Prof., Department of Theory and Practice of Foreign Language Teaching, Kazan Federal University, Russia
Mamarajabov Yoqubjon Umedovich
Student of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek

Annotation: *Language and speech are foundational elements of human communication, yet they represent distinct aspects of this complex process. Language encompasses the abstract, rule-governed system of symbols and structures that enable meaningful communication, while speech involves the physical act of producing sounds that express linguistic elements. This article explores the intricate relationship between language and speech, examining their distinct characteristics, interdependencies, and the implications of their interaction for linguistic theory and speech pathology. By reviewing theoretical frameworks, neurological evidence, and developmental patterns, the paper underscores the importance of distinguishing between language and speech while recognizing their interconnectedness. This distinction has significant implications for understanding cognitive processes, diagnosing and treating communication disorders, and developing effective linguistic theories.*

Keywords: *Language, Speech, Communication, Linguistics, Verbal Expression, Non-verbal Communication, Human Interaction, Syntax, Phonetics, Articulation, Language Development.*

INTRODUCTION

Language and speech are often conflated in everyday discourse, but they represent different, though interconnected, phenomena. Language is an abstract system of symbols, governed by rules that allow for the creation and interpretation of meaning. Speech, on the other hand, is the physical manifestation of language through vocalization. Understanding the relationship between language and speech is crucial for fields such as linguistics, cognitive science, and speech pathology.

Defining language and speech: Language is a structured system of communication used by humans, comprising a set of symbols (such as words) and rules (grammar) that combine these symbols to convey meaning. Language can exist without speech, as demonstrated by written language and sign languages. Speech is the vocalized form of human communication. It involves the articulation of phonemes—distinct units of sound that distinguish one word from another in a particular language—using the vocal tract, including the lungs, vocal cords, and oral structures.

The relationship between language and speech linguistic theories: Saussure's structuralism distinguishes between 'langue' (the abstract system of language) and 'parole' (speech, the individual use of language). Chomsky's generative grammar further separates competence (knowledge of language) from performance (use of language in speech).

Cognitive Science: Language is often seen as a cognitive system, involving neural processes that are distinct from the motor processes involved in speech production. Language is often conceptualized as a cognitive system, involving higher-order mental processes. This system encompasses various levels of linguistic representation and processing, including phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. Key cognitive functions associated with language include. The mental representation and manipulation of sounds in language. This involves recognizing phonemes, the smallest units of sound that can distinguish meaning in a language. The understanding and application of rules that govern the structure of sentences. Syntax allows for the arrangement of words into meaningful and grammatically correct sentences.

Developmental perspectives language acquisition: Children acquire language through exposure and interaction, which involves both understanding (receptive language) and producing (expressive language) speech. The development of speech typically follows the acquisition of language comprehension. Conditions such as dysarthria (a motor speech disorder) and aphasia (a language disorder) illustrate the separation and interaction of language and speech. Dysarthria affects the ability to produce speech sounds, while aphasia impacts language processing and production, highlighting their distinct neural bases.

Neural and biological basis language processing: Broca's area (involved in speech production) and Wernicke's area (involved in language comprehension) are key regions. Damage to these areas can differentially affect language and speech.

Speech Production: The motor cortex, cerebellum, and basal ganglia are crucial for the coordination of muscle movements required for speech. Research on genetic conditions, such as FOXP2 mutations, shows that specific genes can impact both speech and language, indicating a biological basis for their interrelationship.

Linguistic Theory: Understanding the distinction and relationship between language and speech informs theories of syntax, semantics, and phonology, providing a more nuanced view of human communication.

Speech Pathology: Differentiating between language and speech disorders aids in accurate diagnosis and targeted interventions. For example, therapy for aphasia focuses on language rehabilitation, while treatment for dysarthria emphasizes improving motor control of speech. Speech pathology is a field dedicated to diagnosing, treating, and researching disorders related to speech, language, and communication. This field encompasses a wide range of conditions that affect an individual's ability to produce speech sounds, understand and use language, and engage in effective communication. Understanding the interplay between language and speech is crucial for speech pathologists to develop effective interventions and support for individuals with communication disorders.

CONCLUSION:

The relationship between language and speech is complex and multifaceted. While they are distinct entities, their interaction is crucial for effective human communication. Future research should continue to explore their interdependencies, with implications for both theoretical understanding and practical applications in fields such as linguistics and speech pathology.

REFERENCES:

1. Chomsky, N. (1965). Aspects of the Theory of Syntax. MIT Press.
2. Saussure, F. de. (1916). Course in General Linguistics.
3. Levelt, W. J. M. (1989). Speaking: From Intention to Articulation. MIT Press.
4. Pinker, S. (1994). The Language Instinct. William Morrow and Company.
5. Goodglass, H., & Wingfield, A. (1997). Anomia: Neuroanatomical and Cognitive Correlates. Academic Press.
6. Pinker, S. (1994). The Language Instinct: How the Mind Creates Language. New York: HarperPerennial.
7. Sapir, E. (1921). Language: An Introduction to the Study of Speech. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company.