

LANGUAGE - SPEECH MEDIA

G.R.Karimberganova

UrDPI Faculty of Pedagogy, 2nd level student, Pre-school education

Abstract. This article is about the place and importance of language and speech in world linguistics, and their specific functions. In the article, you will get to know the views and opinions of different scientists about language and speech, the abstract-concrete characteristics of language and speech. You will be able to consider the relative independent units of the style, as well as the specific subtleties of the language.

Key words: language, speech, abstract, correlate, phoneme, morpheme, sign, meaning, specificity, generality, affective.

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, and this issue has always been at the center of world linguistics and is still the case today.

When thinking about the material nature of language, it is currently accepted by linguists to view language as a system of signs or a semiotic system. For example, Professor V. M. Solntsev says, "Language is a typical semiotic or system of signs...", and linguist B. V. Kosovsky says, "Language is based on its material essence. creates a sign system or a semiotic system," he notes separately.

Today, language as a supersystem, a system of systems, historically created perfectly for society, serves everyone equally and is common to all. It would be correct to say that it is a set of certain rules that serve to understand the speech in order to connect it logically.

How does language perform its communicative (informative, expressive, emotive, voluntative, etc.) function in society?

Language, which is a socio-psychological process, fulfills its communicative and generally any task in society in the form of speech, in the form of speech, only through speech. Speech is a clear expression, appearance, state of the language system in the process of conversation, exchange of ideas or in text. Accordingly, S. Usmanov "When can language perform a certain function?" "Language can perform a certain function only when it is manifested as speech."

Concepts, various thoughts, imaginations formed in our brain (in our mind) due to the influence of the objective world, therefore, are manifested through language (speech) of social importance. More precisely, expressing any idea, Communicating with others is a real process that can only be done with language material. Language is also a tool of communication that occurs in the process of live speech, a tool of interaction between people.

S. Usmanov divides the language material into two parts:

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

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

So, it is a fact that does not require proof that a real live note is made up of real language units. For example, our era is a period of transition to a market economy, speech is real speech, and it is made up of sound units that have sound matter. That is, this sentence: It consists of words (lexemes) and affective morphemes from specific language units such as we, ning, era, i, miz, market, economy, i, yot, i, ga, ot, ish, era, i, dir . So, dividing the same sentence into recorded language units - words (lexemes) and affective morphemes, in fact means dividing it into real language units. Losing its shell as images, it is permanently stored in memory. These elements in the memory are no longer a material event, but become a mental event. From a mental event, it is possible to create a material event again due to the activity of the organs of speech.

It is worth noting that the dialectic relationship between language and speech found its first real and 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 and theoretical problem not only of systematic linguistics, of the science of world linguistics in all periods - both diachronic and synchronic stages, and it will continue to be so. A number of the most important and basic issues of not only theoretical-general linguistics, but also specific-practical linguistics cannot be solved completely, perfectly and objectively without this urgent problem. will remain as one of the problems. F. de Saussure's definition of the means of communication and expression of people as language and speech, and their difference from each other, caused a conflict of opinions among scientists.

In conclusion, it should be said that language is an excellent tool that shapes people's worldviews, facilitates communication, and ensures personal and social growth. Realizing the importance of language as a means of speech, it is necessary to develop strong language skills in children, to help their cognitive, emotional and social development. Therefore, every educator-pedagogue should open the doors to the world of knowledge, understanding and communication through books, conversations and stories.

List of used literature.

1. Preparing preschool children for literacy. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7378190>
2. F.M. Bekchanova Society and innovations Journal home page: <https://inscience.uz/index.php/socinov/index>. "The value of observation in environmental education of preschoolers" No. 2/S, volume 4, page 123.
3. Analytical-synthetic sound method manual in teaching literacy