
**LANGUAGE AND SPEECH. RESEARCH OF THE ISSUE OF SPEECH
UNITS**

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Abstract:

This article will describe scientific views on language and speech. The distinction between language and speech phenomena is analyzed. This article provides scientific research findings, interconnection and relationship between language and speech. In addition, some of the scientific views related to speech units are presented.

Keywords: language, speech, units of language, units of speech, differentiation, scientific views.

Language and speech – a different approach to phenomena observed in VIII-IX centuries in Arabic linguistics, later V.Humboldt, A.Steyntal and in the teachings of Boduen de Courtenay¹. However, scientific-theoretical and practical differentiation of phenomena of speech with language and their units; ways to reveal the core purpose of language and speech units, the granting of a complete new content to the concepts of "language" and "speech" are associated with the works created by Ferdinand de Saussure and his followers.

Ferdinand de Saussure's scientific views are based on the fact that language is a complex, contradictory, multilateral phenomenon. Ferdinand de Saussure used the antinomial (oppositional) method as Wilhelm von Humboldt, for the purpose of discovering more precise linguistics' definition, the boundary, object as well as he separated language and speech by juxtaposing them. In his opinion, language constitutes only one side of speech activity. Language contradicts speech². The most fundamental difference between language and speech is that language is a social phenomenon, and speech is an individual phenomenon. The scientist considers without denying the interconnection and the relationship between language and speech, recommends to study the two phenomena

¹ Ne'matov H., Bozorov O. Til va nutq. Toshkent: O'qituvchi, 1993. B. 7-8.

² Ochilova, G. Interpretation of the problem of speech units in general linguistics. Actual Problems of Humanities and Social Sciences., 2025. P. 313–316.

separately. Terms of language and speech linguistics are connected with Ferdinand de Saussure because he introduced them to science³.

Language and speech have even differences in terms of what units they consist of. When it comes to language units interpreting they contradicted with speech units. Moreover, the notion of linguistic unit is observed in scientific sources of linguistics. According to A. Nurmonov, the concept refers to both language and speech units, in fact, it covers language and speech units. The systematic nature of language is that, it has the ability to transmit unlimited information through different combinations of its units. Therefore, the amount of language units is limited, finger counting. These numbered language units are come into view in a variety of forms in the process of speech. The real occurrence of language units in the speech are considered as units of speech⁴.

According to Ferdinand de Saussure, the main task and subject of linguistics is the study of language linguistics. Speech linguistics, on the other hand, is a secondary issue for linguistics and can be studied by other disciplines such as philosophy, psychology, physiology, anthropology, philology. Therefore, Ferdinand de Saussure divided linguistics into internal and external linguistics, by juxtaposing them. The main branch of linguistic science is internal linguistics, which studies the internal appearance of language, while external linguistics refers to the language as society the one who studies its history, its connection with its culture is linguistics, which is a secondary phenomenon for the science of linguistics.

To this day in linguistics, the use of language and speech phenomena the differentiation was initiated by the famous German scientist Wilhelm Humboldt, and it is believed that this forms the basis of the works of Ferdinand de Saussure. However, Alisher Navoi distinguished language and speech phenomena long before them.

Alisher Navoi summarizes his half-century experience in lexicography and linguistics in his work "Muhokamat ul-lug'atayn".

Alisher Navoi says that a word (unit of language) in the manner of opportunity is possible to be differently polished (realized as a unit of speech) by the speaker. He understood that language was a social phenomenon. Language is the one of the things that distinguishes human from the animal⁵.

³ Фердинанд де Соссюр. Труды по языкознанию. М., 1977. С. 75.

⁴ Nurmonov A. Lingvistik belgi nazariyasi. Toshkent: Fan, 2008. B. 34.

⁵ Ne'matov H., Bozorov O. Til va nutq. Toshkent: O'qituvchi, 1993. B. 7-8.

The issue of language and speech in Uzbek linguistics was discussed by scientists like Sh.Rakhmatullayev, A.Hojiyev, A.Nurmonov, H.Nematov, O.Bozorov and their works has been extensively and comprehensively analyzed.⁶

Despite the fact that in the current Uzbek linguistics there are some points of view on the difference in linguistic and speech phenomena, which are mutually dialectical, so far, attention to this issue is not enough⁷. The fact that language and speech are not taken as a basis for Uzbek language studies prevents from depth research on such issues as speech sound and phoneme, phonetic and phonemic changes, lexeme, lexical and situational nomination, device (models) and their surface to surface, macro and microstate characteristics of dictionary units, essence and phenomenon at the syntactic level of Uzbek language.

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⁶ Rahmatullayev Sh. Til qurilishining asosiy birliklari. Toshkent: Universitet, 2002. 28 b.

⁷ Hojivev A. O'zbek tili morfologiyasi, morfemikasi va so'z yasallishining nazariy masalalari. Toshkent: Fan. 2010. 250 b.