

**THE INTERNAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE LANGUAGE.
LANGUAGE AND SPEECH**

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Annotation: *This article is about the role and importance of language and speech in linguistics, the internal structure and functions of language, tools of language and speech, their specific functions, and we can consider language and speech.*

Key words: *means of communication, language, system, structure, means of communication, functions of the language, nominative of the language (fire) function, communicative function of language, expressive language task, writing, sigttailor, mime (gesture), speech, language units, speech units.*

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqola til va nutqning tilshunoslikdagi o'rni va ahamiyati, tilning ichki tuzilishi va vazifalari, til va nutq vositalari, ularning o'ziga xos vazifalari haqida bo'lib, til va nutqni ko'rib chiqishimiz mumkin.*

Kalit so'zlar: *aloqa vositalari, til, sistema, struktura, aloqa vositalari, tilning vazifalari, tilning nominativ(atash) vazifasi, tilning kommunikativ vazifasi, tilning ekspressivvazifasi, yozuv, sigttailor, mimika (imo-ishora), nutq, til birliklari, nutq birliklari.*

Аннотация: *В данной статье речь идет о роли и значении языка и речи в лингвистике, внутреннем строении и функциях языка, языке и речевых средствах, их конкретных функциях, а также мы можем рассмотреть язык и речь.*

Ключевые слов: *средства коммуникации, язык, система, структура, средства общения, функции языка, номинатив языка (огненная) функция, коммуникативная функция языка, экспрессивная речь задание, письмо, sigttailor, мим (жест), речь, языковые единицы, речевые единицы.*

Introduction: *Humans use each other in the process of aioqa-araiasbuy a set of tools is a means of communication, and there are several of them to be one's own personality, to be involved in the process of communication varies according to the*

level Kishtiar has the following connection in its historical development who have used the tools and are doing so:

1. Signals.
2. Signs.
3. Mimicry (gesture).
4. Writing

5. Language. And in them, language is the primary communication, and writing is a secondary communication to it means, and the rest are auxiliary means of communication.

Different parts of the language are organically combined and make it one linguistics that studies as a whole, as a system of our century In the 1920s, it became known as system-structural linguistics. It should be founded by Ferdinand de Saussure Dozens of new linguistic currents in the system linguistics of the 20th century and schools came into existence, a great modern achievement in this field The scope and subject of Linguistics is included in the box Ferdinand de Saussure Wilhelm von From the method of antinomies like Gumboldt using language and speech; separate pit them against each other. According to him, language is only one aspect of speech activity constitutes contrary to speech. The main difference between language and speech is language social. speech is an individual event. Glim on language and speech both, without denying the interrelated relationship recommends studying the phenomenon separately and language linguistics and introduces the terms of speech linguistics. A language is not a simple sum of morphemes and phonemes is a whole system. The systematicity of the language is in its internal structure manifests, because it also has an internal structure, which is internal the structure has the characteristic of hierarchy. Every steps is unique to one step unity consists of the interaction of two or more members is the whole found. The word as a unit of morphological level is two and It is formed by the interaction of more morphemes a whole, and a morpheme is the interaction of two or more morphs the whole formed by the relationship is considered

Main part: Language is created in human society as a means of communication is a social phenomenon that serves. His social nature is different it is manifested in service not to the individual, but to society. Language is all created in the course of the historical development of mankind representing cultural and scientific wealth and from generation to generation is the main means of inheritance.

Language appears as a social phenomenon during the development of society will be (in other words, “born”, develops, “grows”), As soon as a society disappears, the language slowly goes out of use begins and becomes a dead language over time. For example, Latin, Sugdian, ancient Khorezm languages are examples of this. However emergence (“birth”) of language development (“growth”) and not being consumed (“dying”) is not a biological process is related to the development of society.

Therefore, the laws of language, he created the ways of its development with the history of society and this language the issue is correct only when it is studied in connection with the history of the people can be solved.

Language as a social phenomenon is distinguished from natural phenomena. For example, the natural biological and physiological characteristics of people (eating, breathing, development, etc.) nature according to the laws, developed independently of the society goes. But speaking a language is not a human society for thinking (social environment) must be. Because the language of people is with each other arose as a result of the needs of communication and exchange of ideas. Therefore, unlike natural phenomena, language is personal created by society and serving it is an event.

Language is not a hereditary phenomenon that is passed from generation to generation. Rather, language is a product of social development. What language does the child speak? how he begins to speak depends on the language environment that surrounds him. For example, If a French child is brought up among the Japanese from infancy, he may speak only Japanese and not know his mother tongue.

Here's a brief overview of the internal structure and functions of language, along with the relationship between language and speech:

Internal Structure and Functions of Language:

Phonology: This refers to the sound system of a language. It involves the study of phonemes, which are the smallest units of sound that can distinguish meaning in a language.

Morphology: Morphology deals with the structure of words and the formation of words from morphemes, which are the smallest units of meaning in a language. Morphemes can be roots, prefixes, and suffixes.

Syntax: Syntax is the study of sentence structure and the rules governing how words are combined to form grammatically correct sentences. It deals with the order of words and phrases.

Semantics: Semantics is the study of meaning in language. It involves understanding how words and sentences convey meaning, as well as the relationships between different words and their meanings.

Pragmatics: Pragmatics refers to the use of language in context. It involves understanding how language is used to communicate effectively in different social and cultural situations. Pragmatics deals with aspects such as tone, intonation, and implicature.

Language and Speech:

Language: Language is a system of communication that uses symbols, such as words and gestures, to convey meaning. It is a complex cognitive ability that is unique to humans. Language encompasses the internalized knowledge of a language system, including its grammar, vocabulary, and rules.

Speech: Speech refers to the verbal expression of language. It involves the production of sounds through the articulation of speech organs, such as the tongue, lips, and vocal cords. Speech is the physical manifestation of language and is used for communication between individuals.

While language provides the framework for communication, speech is the means by which language is conveyed orally. Language exists both as a mental phenomenon (internalized knowledge) and a physical act (speech). The relationship between language and speech is integral to human communication, with language providing the structure and speech facilitating its expression.

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