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LANGUAGE AND SPEECH

The article talks about language and speech. The main purpose of language and speech, creating, transmitting and receiving information exchange are discussed in the article. One of the important problems of nowadays is to learn how to express one's opinion correctly and to practice it practically, while maintaining the purity of the language. The importance of distinguishing between language and speech is that without taking this difference into account, it is impossible to solve a number of issues of modern applied linguistics and to prepare normative grammars. However, excessive addiction to the difference between language and speech is also wrong. Separating speech from language by completely individuating it is one of the unjustified aspects of Saussure's teaching. It is true that there is individuality in speech. However, speech is nourished by language as a form of reality of language, and language forms the basis of the formation of speech. Innovation is created through speech, this innovation becomes synchronic, normalized, and understandable under the influence of speech. In short, speech wears out language tools, creates new forms, regulates their normalization. Thus, once again, we find evidence that the reasons for distinguishing language and speech by researchers before us are not unfounded. Of course, sounds first appeared, then words, and later sentences and speech. Speech is distinguished by its increasingly sophisticated oral and written forms. Oral speech is historically considered the oldest. Later, as writing develops, written notation emerges. The speech of the most ancient people consisted of monosyllabic, unchanging and unconnected words. They mostly spoke in broken screams like other creatures. With this, communication between people gradually began, sounds turned into words, words into sentences, and eventually into speech.

Key words: language, discourse, setting, tool, research, member.

Introduction. Language (speech) is a means of communication and information transmission between people. The main purpose of speech is to transmit and receive information by creating an exchange of information. But in addition, speech also serves the purpose of recording and storing information. Various means of language are used to realize the speech. Speech is characterized by a number of parameters.

The clarity of the speech is its understanding by the addressee without any difficulty without the need for additional means of explanation and interpretation. Speech can be timed, active, unstructured, and spontaneous. Tempo, continuity, timbre, loudness, articulation (the work performed by the speech organs to produce a certain sound), accuracy, emphasis are the features that characterize speech and do not depend on the language. The modern literary language of Azerbaijan (far from dialects, jargons, slang words, etc.) has become the common speech of everyone. Now "how to say what?" issue has become very relevant. Today, it is very important for us to learn how to accurately express our thoughts (actively using the vocabulary of the language) while maintaining the purity of the language and practice it practically.

The extent of the problem. The problem investigated in the article has been studied in various aspects by other researchers such as, F. de Sossur, J. Huseynzade, J. Rahmanov, M. A. Ismayilova I. V. Arnold, L. G. Babenkon, K. M. Abdullayev, A. Abdullayev, A. Mammadov, G. Kazimov and etc. In those studies, the difference between language and speech and the structural structure and divisions of languages are studied.

Aims and Objectives. The aim of the study is to preserve the purity of language by highlighting the problems of language and speech, and how to accurately express ideas and how to practice them. The task of the research is to comment on the opinion of researchers who have conducted research on the problem in different periods.

Methods. Theoretical analysis and comparison methods were used in the research.

Main part. According to F. de Saussure, speech is a collection of random facts. Speech is unsystematic, it changes constantly, and there is no system in this change. Saussure confronts the sociological and natural characteristics of language and shows that a) language is a social phenomenon; b) manifestation

of speech is a natural phenomenon [1, p. 38]. The distinction between language and speech is connected with the name of F. de Saussure. He considers it necessary to take into account the differences between language and speech. The importance of distinguishing between language and speech is that without taking this difference into account, it is impossible to solve a number of issues of modern applied linguistics and to prepare normative grammars. However, excessive addiction to the difference between language and speech is also wrong. Separating speech from language by completely individuating it is one of the unjustified aspects of Saussure's teaching.

It is true that there is individuality in speech. However, speech is nourished by language as a form of reality of language, and language forms the basis of the formation of speech. Innovation is created through speech, this innovation becomes synchronic, normalized, and understandable under the influence of speech. In short, speech wears out language tools, creates new forms, regulates their normalization. For example, some exceptions to the law of harmony (light, lightning, mirage, etc.) that have become an iron law in Azerbaijani and Turkish languages have occurred in the speech process. Individual speech can never influence the language to such an extent and take it out of the norm and ensure that this contradiction becomes the norm again. Speech can be individualized only in the process of instant manifestation. Speech as a whole is a product of the collective and serves it. If the speech had a completely individual character, it could not influence the language, change its system and structure, and create a norm.

The existence of the norm in the form of a system is the result of speech activity. The language norm as a historical category arises, changes and develops in the language collective. The reasons for historical changes in the language can be different. Speech history, material, etc. it is related to factors, manifests language, and at the same time has a direct influence on its formation. F. de Saussure wrote: "historically, the fact of speech comes before the fact of language, and everything that is in language is first in speech. "Speech is a communication process, it can be in different forms, under different circumstances and with different goals." [1, p. 38].

For the purpose of communication, people first used voice and then conventional written signs. As a result, two forms of speech appeared according to the form of expression. 1. Oral (acoustic) speech, which is historically considered to be the oldest. 2. Written (optical) speech that occurs after the emergence of writing, especially the alphabet. Oral speech is related

to the history of the formation of mankind. In terms of its activity and role in society, oral speech is much earlier than written speech. The speech of the most ancient people consisted of monosyllabic, unchanging and unconnected words. They mostly spoke in broken screams like other creatures. Joint activity has gradually created an opportunity to understand the essence of the heard sound. Necessary meanings are acquired by such certain sounds. Unlike other creatures, man was able to pronounce colorful sounds, and their combinations gradually formed into words.

Man, as a result of necessity, had to name such objects that were constantly in contact with him, and those objects entered his life. Language developed gradually, slowly. In the early times, oral speech was simplified, later it went through a long path of enrichment, "it continued its existence together with the existence of language" [2, p. 17]. Although the oral and written forms of speech each have their own advantages, the content is basically the same. So, the same idea can be expressed both orally and in writing. A number of types of speech refer to both oral and written speech (for example, lecture, report, dialogue). However, the objects and directions of oral and written speech are different. Verbal speech is explained in the "Explanatory Linguistic Terms" dictionary as follows: "Oral speech cannot be equated with spoken language (speech). Dialog speech given in works of fiction is considered an example of spoken language and should be considered oral speech. Because this speech has already been recorded and is a written speech" [3, p. 346].

The distinction between spoken language and oral speech in linguistics is controversial. Used in determining the colloquial language: 1) that the expression "happening without preparation" does not justify itself; 2) that the expression "occurring at the official and unofficial level" does not play a clear and criterion role; 3) Linguists who indicated that the criterion of "directly participating in the conversation" was not chosen correctly [2, p. 5] states that spoken language and oral speech are characterized by the same signs. However, there is a difference between dialogues used in books and oral speech or spoken language. Because the pieces of dialogue given in fiction were thought up and written down by one author. At this time, the author is forced to take into account the language norm to one degree or another. In general, spoken language is the same as oral speech. In any case, the speech situation is the same, the speakers are directly involved in the speech act. The course of the speech act depends on the speech process [2, p. 15].

Written speech is a form of long-term development that occurs after oral speech, a phenomenon of speech that has passed the way. Written speech mainly develops within the framework of literary language, elements of "non-literary language" are not reflected. Ancient written monuments, historical documents, chronicles, etc. from the past to the present date tell the history of Azerbaijani written speech. It is possible to learn from written sources. Written speech is sometimes not included in the concept of speech culture. In fact, for the development of cultural speech, written and oral forms of speech should be taken together, because the problem of speech culture is extremely related to writing, which is a visual, concrete means of expression of language. Written speech is a free and detailed means of communication. Here there is no feedback with the interlocutor.

Thoughts can be expressed in a more coherent manner in written speech. There is plenty of time to express the idea in a more precise, clear and communicative way. In written speech, language means of expressiveness (emphatic, emphasis, epithet, inversion, ellipsis, anaphora, rhetorical question, etc.) are used. Written speech characterizes the periods after the emergence of writing. This phase did not occur simultaneously in different human societies everywhere. Therefore, the formation of writing has its own history and forms. N. Golovin states that the creation of writing is based on the requirements of people to communicate at a certain time and distance. Writing arose from the need to transmit information at a certain time and distance. The formation and development of writing is related to the development of society [4, p. 231].

As human society has developed, the need to record certain information and events has arisen. Writing also has an ancient history and predates the alphabet. We find the concept of artistic text, which summarizes both written and oral speech and is the result. Artistic language is not isolated from literary language, colloquial language, in the broadest sense of the word, universal language; it is a capacious, polished, reworked arm, an effective area. Therefore, all the words used in the common language, which seem very flexible and functional in live speech, are transferred to the artistic language and cannot easily find their place in an artistic work. Every word used in the literary text is "tested", brought into contact with imagination and thinking.

Among the most important terms used in the structural analysis of the literary text are description and inspiration, narration, diegesis, intrigue, story and history. (histoire), or telling, story (recit), rhetoric

(rhetorique) and discourse (discours). Therefore, first of all, we need to carefully consider the meaning of these terms.

1. Description and explanation – narration, or narrative in a work of art is divided into two parts: description and explanation. If development manifests itself as a recording of the sequence of events, the image is formed in relation to characters and objects, and on the "scale" (table divided into degrees) of the development time (the time from the beginning of the events to the time when they are completed) – it refers to "moment points". For example:

2. Narration – the complete narration of the text, it is connected with diegesis, it has two parts: story + description. History is also understood as a synonym of history. It stands in opposition to the discourse. Thus, it stands in the position of replacing the discourse recorded in the text and is close to the meaning of "fable".

3. Mood, history (histoire) – Fabula (fabulate) is a synonym of narration in the narrow sense, according to its meaning.

It is close to the concept of "plot".

4. First of all, the narrative is characterized by the successive transformation (transfer) of a simple sequence of elements, in other words, a series of discrete (unobvious) elements, or stories, facts from a time sequence. (consecution) can change to a causal relationship (causal) – a causal state. The causal situation is presented as a consequence based on the principle used by the French structuralists: "post hoc, ergo propter hoc" – "after this it is necessary for this reason". In fact, this principle occurs due to the violation of logic and chronology, that is, the time sequence based on logic. Bremond K. in his work "Possibilities of Logical Development" writes in order to clarify the matter that "Where there is no connection to the jointness of events, there is no story, there is no story, but chronology is a sequence of actions. – there is an expression of unconnected sequence.

5. Diegesis (diegesis) – according to Plato, "lexis" (language form) is the field, which is created as the opposite of "logos" (what is discussed, what is talked about), theoretically foreign speech – the other's. It is a simple telling, which is referred to as self-imitation of what is said (mimesis), that is, it is to reflect the essence of the story in a concrete way – it is diegesis.

6. Intrigue (intrigue) is the event that is the basis of the story, it is called the connection of a number of main elements (facts) of the given information to understand its essence and meaning.

7. Narrative (recit) should be understood as a synonym of diegesis in the broadest sense of the word.

8. Can be modeled by the formula $N + D = S$ –. Here:
N – development,
D – description,
S is the sign of the story.

9. Rhetoric (rhetorique) – apart from its traditional meaning (eloquence), it is also understood as a system of functioning of secondary elements that are meant. More precisely, it is art that determines the organization of the connotation (measuring and bringing to life) of the language. As a field of science, rhetoric studies figures of speech and the system of metaphors, general and special topics (evidence), and methods of connotation [6].

There are universals in the language and these issues are investigated in the linguistics of universals [5, p. 272]. Artistic texts are written in artistic language. From this point of view, the analysis of literary texts and the revealing of their stylistic features always attract attention with their relevance in linguistics. The language of a work of art does not necessarily deny the expressive possibilities of live speech, dialects, archaism, vulgarism and jargonism, locality, and slurred speech. They are used when needed, when the movement and attitude of the image require a unique artistic logic, and are mostly included in the language of the image. The writer's own language is distinguished by its simplicity, purity and clarity.

It is impossible to imagine a work of art without similes, plates and landscapes, without borders and borders. Here, special attention is paid to the figurativeness of the language, the artistry, the expressive-

ness of the image, and the emotional expression of the thought. The abundance of symbols, metaphors of different styles, paints and colors, poetic language, expressiveness of the image increase the artistic and intellectual capacity of the work, and does not let the reader leave the described events.

The result. Since the language itself has a certain linear character in the system, the order of the words in the speech process also has linguistic and textological importance. It is true that there are languages in which word order does not matter. The order of words in a sentence has two different functions: 1) word order is a means of creating a connection between word combinations and sentence components; 2) word order is one of the means that creates a connection between sentences, as well as between sentences and contexts, consituations, and also allows a sentence to perform its function of speech and syntactic composition. Thus, the order of words in a sentence and in a text is also a certain way of connecting words. This connection plays a special role in determining the semantics at the sentence level.

If the study of language as a system of signs is not enough for the analysis of communication, the communicative interaction of individuals, as well as the types of pragmatic judgments revealed in the theory of speech acts do not reveal the full characteristics of the speaker's speech strategy, and thus, "how to achieve the highest effectiveness of speech?", "in communication What means to use depending on the goal?" such questions are still not answered.

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Ісгандарова Є. Х. МОВА ТА МОВЛЕННЯ

У статті авторка досліджує питання мови та мовлення. Розглядається основне призначення мови та мовлення, створення, передача та отримання інформації, обмін інформацією. Одна з важливих проблем сьогодення – навчитися правильно висловлювати свою думку та реалізовувати цю навичку на практиці, зберігаючи при цьому чистоту мови. Важливість розрізнення мови і мовлення полягає в тому, що без урахування цієї різниці неможливо вирішити низку питань сучасної прикладної лінгвістики та підготувати нормативні граматики. Однак надмірне захоплення вивченням різниці між мовою і мовленням також є неправильним. Відокремлення мовлення від мови шляхом повної індивідуалізації є одним із невиправданих аспектів вчення Соссюра. Це правда, що в мовленні існує індивідуальність. Однак мовлення живиться мовою як формою мовної реальності, а мова лежить в основі формування мовлення. Інновація створюється через мовлення і стає синхронною, унормованою та зрозумілою під впливом мовлення. Одним словом, мовлення зношує мовні засоби, створює нові форми, регулює їх унормування. Таким чином, ми вкотре переконаємося, що підстави для розрізнення мови та мовлення попередніми дослідниками не є безпідставними. Звичайно, спочатку з'явилися звуки,

потім слова, а згодом речення і мовлення. Мовлення вирізняється своїми все більш досконалішими усними та письмовими формами. Усне мовлення вважається найдавнішим. Пізніше, з розвитком писемності, з'являється писемне мовлення. Мовлення давніх людей складалася з односкладових, незмінних і непов'язаних між собою слів. Говорили вони здебільшого уривчастими криками, як і інші створіння. Так поступово почалося спілкування між людьми, звуки перетворилися на слова, слова – на речення, а згодом – на мовлення.

Ключові слова: мова, дискурс, середовище, інструмент, дослідження, учасник.