DICHTONOMY OF LANGUAGE AND SPEECH

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Annotation

This article explores the distinction between language and speech, a concept most notably associated with Ferdinand de Saussure's groundbreaking work in linguistics. Saussure's dichotomy of "language and speech" (langue and parole) revolutionized 20th-century linguistics by introducing fundamental concepts such as the signifier and the signified, synchronic and diachronic analysis, and syntagmatic and associative relationships. The article traces the historical attempts to differentiate between language and speech, starting with ancient Greek philosophers like Aristotle and Plato, who viewed language as a tool for producing speech and communication. It also examines contributions from Arabic linguists and later scholars such as V. Humboldt and Baudouin de Courtenay. The article highlights the development and materialistic expansion of Saussure's theories by the Prague Linguistic School. Despite ongoing research in modern Uzbek linguistics, there remain numerous unresolved issues and debates regarding the distinction between language and speech. This study underscores the importance of distinguishing linguistic units within the context of language and speech to advance theoretical and practical understanding in the field.

Keywords: Linguistics, dichotomy, language, speech, structuralism.

Any division of a whole into precisely two non-overlapping halves is called a dichotomy. Stated otherwise, it is a bipartition of items that are mutually exclusive. That is, everything must belong to one of the two sections; nothing can be in both portions at the same time. They are frequently compared and referred to as "opposites." The word is derived from dichotomos, which means divided: dich- ([in] two) temnein, which means to cut. When the phrase is employed in linguistics or mathematics, the aforementioned directly applies. Because no portion of B is contained in not-B, and vice versa, if a concept A is divided into parts B and not-B, for instance, the parts create a dichotomy and are mutually exclusive and since they cover all of A and return A together, they are jointly exhaustive (1).

In the 19th and 20th centuries, linguistics began to approach language as a system. This led to numerous studies. The distinction between language and speech, and the approach to language as a system were regarded as revolutionary phenomena in 20th-century world linguistics. This is because it fundamentally changed existing views in linguistics. Furthermore, research was conducted to differentiate between language and speech, separate linguistic units into language and speech units, and define these units. F. de Saussure laid the foundations for fundamental concepts in linguistics, such as the dichotomy of "language and speech," the signifier and the signified, synchronic and diachronic, and syntagmatic and associative/paradigmatic. The study

of linguistic units within the language and speech dichotomy is difficult to imagine without F. de Saussure's research.

Although the study of distinguishing language and speech is associated with F. de Saussure in linguistics, attempts to differentiate between language and speech have been made since ancient times. Ancient Greek philosophers Aristotle and his student Plato tried to study language and speech separately. However, their views differed somewhat from F. de Saussure's theory. Aristotle examines language and speech in his works "Rhetoric" and "Poetics." He considers language as a tool used in the process of producing speech. Although Aristotle believed language and symbols to be arbitrary, he saw them as means of communication and exchanging thoughts. For Aristotle, language and speech served as tools for conveying and explaining information (2). Furthermore, in his collection of works known as "Organon," dedicated to the rules of logic and thinking, Aristotle discusses the logical structure of language and its role in thought. He attempts to demonstrate how language helps in logical analysis and how speech is based on logical rules (3). Aristotle's views on language and speech significantly contributed to understanding their essence. His analyses provide valuable insights into the structure and function of language and speech. He viewed language not only as a means of expressing thoughts but also paid considerable attention to its logical and aesthetic aspects. In his work "Rhetoric," Aristotle analyzed the art of speech and its styles. This work is still considered an important source for studying speech culture, communication strategies, and effective speaking styles. His ideas on elements of logic, pathos, and ethos have also formed the basis of modern communication theories.

Later, in the 8th-9th centuries, Arabic linguists approached language and speech separately. Subsequently, views on language and speech can be found in V. Humboldt's concepts of "energeo" (action, process, force) and "ergon" (product) in language, A. Steinthal's theories of "stable essence" and "dynamic forces" in language, and Baudouin de Courtenay's teachings on "stability and variability" in language. However, the thorough scientific-theoretical and practical distinction between language and speech phenomena and their associated units, as well as the new interpretation of "language" and "speech" concepts, are primarily connected with the doctrine created by F. de Saussure and his followers.

After F. de Saussure, representatives of the Prague Linguistic School such as A.I. Smirnitsky, V. Panfilov, A.S. Melnychuk, V.M. Solntsev, and others developed F. de Saussure's theories on a materialistic basis, giving them content and direction characteristic of dialectical materialism.

While attempts to study language and speech separately continue in modern Uzbek linguistics, research is still insufficient. There are many unresolved issues and controversial topics regarding language and speech in our linguistics. H. Ne'matov and O. Bozorov's views are pertinent in this regard: "Despite some ideas being expressed about the differences between language and speech phenomena, which are dialectically interconnected, in modern Uzbek linguistics, attention to this issue is still insufficient. The lack of distinction between language

and speech in Uzbek language research hinders thorough investigation of issues such as speech sounds and phonemes, phonetic and phonemic changes, lexemes, lexical and situational nomination, structures (models) and their emergence, and the characteristics of lexical units in macro- and microtexts, as well as essence and phenomenon in the syntactic level of the Uzbek language" (4).

References

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4. Ne'matov H, Bozorov O. Til va nutq – Toshkent "O'qituvchi", 1993. B-7 (32).