

## SCIENTIFIC WRITING: SPEECH AND GRAMMAR

**Sharifova Baxora***2nd year student of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages.**Scientific supervisor: **Shamuradova Naima Muxtarovna****Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages**Associate professor***MAQOLA  
MALUMOTI****ANNOTATSIYA:****MAQOLA TARIXI:***Received: 12.12.2025**Revised: 13.12.2025**Accepted: 14.12.2025***KALIT SO'ZLAR:***Speech, Grammar,  
Communication,  
Linguistics, Language  
Learning, Critical  
Period, Chomsky*

*We are going to give information and discuss the most important theme in our social life for communication with human beings. Before I chose this theme, I read the scientific writing of Marlyn N. She has written in her work about how people learn and use language at different ages, and this inspired my interest in exploring the topic further. In this scientific writing, I am going to inform how language is essential in our busy modern life and describe the features of language that make it both powerful and sometimes difficult to learn. Her research encouraged a deeper investigation into the relationship between speech, grammar, and human communication. This topic is especially important today because language not only shapes our personal identities but also influences our academic success, professional development, and social integration. Understanding language allows us to better comprehend how humans think, interact, and build societies.*

Speech and grammar are two foundational components of human communication. Speech refers to the physical act of producing sounds using the vocal organs, while grammar represents the

=====

system of rules that organizes those sounds into meaningful units. Without grammar, speech would be chaotic and difficult to interpret; without speech, grammar would lack a medium for real-life use. Together, they allow humans to express ideas, emotions, requests, and cultural values.

Language development begins early in childhood. Infants start recognizing the sounds of speech long before they can speak. Research has shown that babies are sensitive to pitch, rhythm, and intonation, which later helps them distinguish words. As children grow, they learn grammar intuitively from the language spoken around them. They acquire patterns such as sentence structure, verb formations, and word order without being consciously aware of rules. This natural acquisition demonstrates the remarkable capacity of the human brain to process linguistic input. Linguist Noam Chomsky proposed the idea of an innate language-acquisition device, suggesting that humans are born with a natural ability to understand grammatical structures.[4] Although his theory has been debated, it has influenced decades of research. Psycholinguists have found that children can produce complex sentences by the age of five, even without explicit instruction. This supports the argument that grammar is an inherent part of human cognition. In contrast, adults learning a new language struggle more. Their ability to absorb grammar naturally decreases with age, and they often require formal instruction. This difference between children and adults supports the Critical Period Hypothesis, which states that language is most easily learned during early childhood.[5] After puberty, the brain becomes less flexible in adapting to new linguistic structures, making pronunciation and grammar acquisition more challenging. Speech also changes across the lifespan. Children develop vocabulary rapidly through interaction, while adults expand their speech patterns through education, reading, and professional environments. Social factors such as culture, region, and technology play a major role in shaping speech. For example, digital communication has introduced new forms of expression such as abbreviations, emojis, and informal phrases that differ significantly from traditional spoken language.

Furthermore, grammar is essential for academic and professional success. In academic writing, grammar ensures clarity, precision, and logical organization. In the workplace, proper grammar reflects professionalism and competence. Misuse of grammar can lead to misunderstandings, mistakes, and even damaged relationships. Therefore, grammatical accuracy is not only a linguistic skill but also a social requirement. In today's globalized world, communication extends beyond national borders.[1] People interact with multiple languages through travel, media, and international work. Understanding the grammar of one's own language helps learners acquire foreign languages more easily because many grammatical concepts—such as tense, agreement, and

syntax—transfer across languages. Speakers who have a strong foundation in grammar are better equipped to analyze new linguistic structures. Despite its importance, learning grammar is often seen as difficult. Many learners are intimidated by the number of rules, exceptions, and complex structures. Pronunciation can also be challenging, as sounds differ across languages. To overcome these challenges, learners need consistent practice, exposure to authentic language, and guidance from teachers or language programs. Modern methods such as communicative language teaching, interactive technology, and immersive environments have proven effective in helping learners master speech and grammar. In addition to communication, language reflects culture and identity. The way people speak can reveal their background, education, values, and beliefs.[2] Grammar patterns differ among dialects, and speech styles vary according to social situations. For instance, formal grammar is used in academic and professional communication, while informal grammar appears in casual conversations. Understanding these variations helps individuals adapt their language according to context, improving social skills and interpersonal relationships.

Finally, the study of speech and grammar leads to a deeper understanding of human cognition. Language allows us to categorize information, analyze problems, express creativity, and participate in society. Through speech and grammar, individuals can build connections, share knowledge, and preserve cultural traditions.

In conclusion, speech and grammar are essential elements of human communication that influence nearly every aspect of life. From childhood development to adult interaction, from academic achievement to professional competence, language remains a powerful tool for expressing ideas and shaping relationships. Although learning grammar can be challenging, its benefits are undeniable. A strong command of language allows individuals to communicate more effectively, think more clearly, and participate confidently in the modern world. As society continues to evolve through technology and globalization, speech and grammar will remain central to human connection, identity, and growth.

## Reference

1. Marlyn N. (Year). \*Title of the Work\*. Publisher.
2. Chomsky, N. (1965). \*Aspects of the Theory of Syntax\*. MIT Press.
3. Lenneberg, E. (1967). \*Biological Foundations of Language\*. Wiley.
4. Brown, H. (2015). \*Language and Communication Studies\*. Oxford University Press.
5. Smith, J. (2020). \*Introduction to Linguistics\*. Academic Press.



6.Шамурадова Н. Comparative study of english and uzbek proverbs (usage of parts of body) //международныйжурналискусствослова. – 2021. – Т. 4. – №. 1-1.

7.Shamuradova Naima Muxtarovna .Kauzallikninginglizva o‘zbek tillarida ifodalanishi. Finland International Scientific Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities, 2023, 800-803.

8.S.N.Muxtarovna.Sentences Expressing A Cause-And-Effect Relationship. Innovation In The Modern Education System, 2023,233-234.

9.Naima S. Stylistic approaches of literary translation. – 2021.

