

LANGUE AND PAROLE

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- *Langue* and *parole* is a theoretical linguistic dichotomy distinguished by Ferdinand de Saussure in his *Course in General Linguistics*.
- The French term *langue* ('[an individual] language') encompasses the abstract, systematic rules and conventions of a signifying system; it is independent of, and pre-exists, the individual user. It involves the principles of language, without which no meaningful utterance, or *parole*, would be possible.

- In contrast, *parole* ('speech') refers to the concrete instances of the use of *langue*, including texts which provide the ordinary research material for linguistics.

LANGUE

- FRENCH WORDS. IN ENGLISH, LANGUE MEANS LANGUAGE OR TONGUE
- LANGUE COMPRISES THE RULES OF GRAMMAR OF A LANGUAGE , THE SYNTAX , THE PHONETICS, SPELLINGS ETC
- LANGUE IS THE SYSTEM AND PAROLE IS THE USE OF THE SYSTEM

- THE COMPLETE LANGUAGE CANNOT EXIST WITHOUT LANGUE AND PAROLE. LANGUAGE IS THUS EQUAL TO LANGUE + PAROLE
- LANGUE IS ABSTRACT, IT IS DIFFICULT TO OBSERVE AND ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO CAPTURE
- IT IS THE COLLECTIVE ACT OF THE WHOLE RACE.

PAROLE

- FRENCH WORDS. IN ENGLISH PAROLE MEANS SPEECH OR SPEAKING
- PAROLE IS MAKING USE OF THESE RULES TO PRODUCE UTTERANCES
- PAROLE IS CONCRETE. IT CAN BE SEEN AND EVEN RECORDED AS SPEECH BY INDIVIDUALS

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- IT IS AN INDIVIDUAL ACT OR EXPRESSION. IT CHANGES FROM ONE INDIVIDUAL TO ANOTHER AND IS SUBJECTED TO INDIVIDUAL PREFERENCES