

How our brains communicate: The brain and language

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OPINION

Language understanding could be a process that involves a minimum of two important regions of the brain, which require to figure together to function. This cannot be possible without the interaction that allowed these brain regions to exchange information. The sensory fibers that structure these connections grow and evolve from infancy and childhood and supply a growing basis for understanding and using language. We humans are very social beings and that we talk a lot. As soon as we are born, we learn to speak with the environment. Growing up, we enjoy talking with our friends, family, and strangers. We share our thoughts and feelings and appearance forward to learning about the thoughts and feelings of others. This includes spoken to face statements, phone calls, or Skype, but also text messages *via* post, text messages, Facebook, or Twitter. All of those varieties of communication require language to convey the message from one person to a different. Language is employed by very young children and their language skills develop rapidly. Yes, the power to know and produce language is of great benefit to us because it allows us to exchange information very quickly and accurately. It also allows us to send information to many thousands of individuals at a time when it's written down and stored. As an example, the Bible contains scriptures that were written many years ago and that we can still read them. Once we speak, we will discuss things that are before us or distant things or perhaps things that haven't been within the planet which will never be. Language skills are one every of the foremost amazing skills we've got. When children are born they can't speak or understand words. A child's communication is typically basic and not verbal. Children don't seem to be born with language or language. This can be something they learn in their interactions with others. Within the first year of life children say their first words and shortly they'll say complete sentences. After only 2-3 years, children are already good at speaking and can say what they require. This rapid development of language skills is maybe supported by genetic factors that support the rapid acquisition. However, it's interesting to notice that the kid has already taken the primary steps toward language development even before birth. This sounds impossible after we know that language has to be learned and isn't spontaneous unlike breathing or sleeping. But babies are born knowing the sound and music of the natural language and might not speak by following a language pattern. Of course, this speaking doesn't include words and also the sounds that newborns make often cry, but this cry follows a particular song, you may think that each one baby sounds identical after they cry, but when a team of German and French

scientists investigated the crying sounds of newborns in Germany and France, they found that they were different, French babies showed a low-pitched cry initially, which just got louder. German babies, on the opposite hand, show a howling cry with great intensity initially, which falls. These findings are even more interesting once you realize that these lamentations are kind of like bilingual songs when people speak French or German. Germans like English as the accent language at the start, while the French emphasize words at the top. For instance, the German word daddy means papa which is underlined within the first letter dad. The French word daddy means papa which is underlined within the last sentence of the word daddy. Surprisingly, the French and German neonate songs follow the pattern of speech anxiety. About three months before birth, while within the mother's womb babies begin to listen to. At that time, their ears are fully developed and start to function. Usually, it'll be the mother's voice that reaches the baby's ears inside the womb, but also other high pitched sounds or voices yet. As a result, daily for the primary few months before birth, a baby can hear people speak this commencement in learning a language. This is often the primary step, in other words to be told the melodies of language. Later, within the next few months and years after birth, other language features, like word for word or complete structure, are added. As we've got seen, the event of the baby and its organs provides important indicators of speech and language. This will be the event of a hearing system, which allows the baby to listen to the sound of the tongue within the womb. But simultaneous brain development is equally important because our brain gives us the power to find out and develop new skills. And it comes from our brain where language is spoken. Certain parts of the brain are to blame for understanding words and sentences. These areas of the brain are mainly located in two regions, on the left side of the brain, and are connected by nerves. Together, these brain regions and their connections form a network that gives language hardware to the brain. Without this brain network, we might not be able to speak or understand what's being said. Communication within this network is extremely important because it allows network nodes to share information. As can be seen, for both newborns and school-going children, a network of brain connections between language regions is established. For newborns, basic communication within the language network can be used. This is an important precursor from a very young age. But high-level communication between language regions cannot be observed in newborns. However, they now have a second advanced connection that does not directly connect to the red language region, but to the nearest region which helps to develop and expand speaking and language skills.

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