

# The brain and language: How do we connect with our brains?

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## Opinion

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Language comprehension could be a process involving at least two critical brain regions that must work together in order to function. This would not be feasible without the interaction that enabled these brain regions to communicate. From birth until youth, the sensory fibers that build these connections grow and evolve, providing a growing foundation for comprehending and using language. Humans are very social creatures who talk a lot. We learn to communicate with our surroundings as soon as we are born. We enjoy conversing with our friends, family, and strangers as we grow up. We express our views and feelings and look forward to learning about other's sentiments and thoughts. This includes verbal utterances, phone calls, or Skype calls, as well as text messages sent through the mail, text messages, Facebook, or Twitter. All of these types of communication necessitate the use of language to get a message from one person to another. Very young children use language, and their language skills grow quickly. Yes, the ability to understand and produce language is extremely beneficial to us since it allows us to communicate quickly and accurately. It also enables us to convey information to tens of thousands of people at once, rather than having to write it down and keep it. The Bible, for example, has texts that were penned many years ago but may still be read today. When we speak, we'll talk about things that are in front of us, things that are far away, or things that haven't been on the planet and will never be. Language skills are one of the most impressive abilities we have. When a newborn is born, he or she is unable to speak or understand words. The majority of a child's communication is nonverbal and simple. Language does not appear to be something that children are born with. This is something they might pick up from their encounters with others. Children pronounce their first words within the first year of life, and whole sentences follow soon after. Children are already proficient at speaking and can say what they want after only 2 years to 3 years. This quick growth of linguistic skills may be aided by genetic features that encourage rapid learning. It's worth noting, however, that the child has already made the first steps toward language

development even before birth. This seems implausible when we consider that language must be acquired and is not a natural process like breathing or sleeping. However, kids are born with a natural language's sound and song and may not talk in a predictable rhythm. Of course, this speaking does not include words and also the sounds that newborns make when they cry, but these sounds follow a specific song. You might think that each baby sounds the same after they cry, but when a team of German and French scientists investigated the crying sounds of newborns in Germany and France, they discovered that they were different, with French babies initially emitting a low-pitched cry. On the other hand, German newborns start with a loud screaming cry that gradually fades. When you consider that these lamentations are similar to multilingual songs when people speak French or German, these findings become even more intriguing. The Germans prefer English as the first accent language, whilst the French prefer to emphasize words at the top. For example, the German term daddy, which is underlined within the initial letter dad, implies papa. The term daddy in French signifies papa, which is highlighted in the last sentence of the word daddy. Surprisingly, the French and German newborn songs both follow a speech anxiety pattern. While still in the mother's womb, newborns start to listen around three months before birth. Their ears have fully matured and are beginning to operate at this point. The mother's voice is most likely to reach the baby's ears while still in the womb, although other high-pitched sounds or voices may also reach the baby's ears. As a result, a newborn can hear people speak this beginning in learning a language every day for the first few months before birth. This is frequently the first step, or being informed of the melodies of language. Other language elements, such as the word for word or complete structure, are introduced later, between the first few months and years following birth. The

event of the newborn and its organs, as we've seen, provides vital markers of speech and language. A hearing apparatus will be installed, allowing the baby to listen to the sound of the tongue while still in the womb. However, concurrent brain development is equally vital because our brain offers us the ability to learn and create new talents. And it originates in our brain, which is where language is uttered. Understanding words and sentences are due to certain regions of the brain. These parts of the brain are primarily found on the left side of the brain and are connected via nerves. These brain areas and their connections constitute a network that provides the brain with linguistic hardware.

We may not be able to talk or understand what is being said without this brain network. This network's communication is critical since it allows network nodes to share information. As can be observed, a network of brain connections between language regions is developed in both infants and school-aged children. Basic communication within the language network can be employed for babies. From a young age, this is a vital forerunner. In newborns, however, there is no evidence of high-level communication between language regions. They now have a second advanced link that does not connect directly to the red language zone, but rather to the neighboring region that aids in the development and expansion of speaking and language skills.