

SCIENTIFIC, PHILOSOPHICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATION RELATIONS

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Methods. The article uses methods of analysis and synthesis, comparative analysis, heredity, historical, logical, generalizing, the transition from the general to the particular.

Results. The practical significance of the article lies in the fact that the balance of language and consciousness is a product of thinking, language reflects thinking, and thinking is expressed in language, communication is a means of popularizing language and thought, that it is a factor of self-awareness of the importance of learning different languages.

Keywords: language, communication, philosophy, improving the communication system.

Introduction. A key factor in understanding national identity in the world, the importance of language as a means of communication between peoples is growing and requires the security of communication for its development. Language and communication serve as an important means of assimilating and inheriting the past experience of mankind, all spheres of society - economics and politics, science and religion, law and ethics, art and literature, education and upbringing, spirituality and culture in general. In an informed society, new communications form artificial linguistic signs and require humanity to use artificial communications in a natural language. Therefore, at the present time, it is important to ensure the balance of language and communication.

A number of research institutes and centers around the world are conducting research on creating new models for the development of language and communication, creating new mechanisms for learning foreign languages to improve international relations, national revival, language as an important factor in national identity. In these studies, language, on the one hand, is viewed as a criterion for the preservation of the nation, and as, on the other hand, is viewed as a means of establishing international communication. Indeed, language is important as a means of communication in maintaining world peace and promoting interethnic and interreligious tolerance. To ensure social and cultural stability in Uzbekistan, there is a growing need for language and communication as an important tool for improving international relations, ensuring freedom of speech and information, and learning foreign languages. Communications provide a strategy for the development of scientific innovations, their implementation in state and public construction, and the development of promising areas of advanced technologies. Ensuring sustainable development, communication technologies play an important role in the development of the national language in the preparation of competitive personnel.

Materials and methods. The purpose of the study is to substantiate that language is a means of communication, which manifests itself in thinking in an oral lexico-grammatical structure.

Objectives of the topic:

- philosophical analysis of the concepts of "language" and "communication", revealing their place in the formation of social consciousness;
- substantiate that the views of Western and Eastern thinkers on the nature of speech, language and communication are a means of interpersonal understanding in society;
- classification of linguistic and communication models in social space and the study of their significance;
- study the role of natural and artificial languages in society as a means of communication;

- identification of promising directions of the Uzbek language as a means of communication, identification of their effective ways and means.

Review and Discussion. The idea of the importance of language and communication was formed 3,000,000 years ago. In particular, in the 5th century BC, a scientific definition of the ancient Indian literary language appeared - the Panini grammar. Almost at this time, the possibilities of language and communication were studied in Ancient Greece and the Ancient East, in Mesopotamia, Syria and Egypt. The most ancient linguistic and philosophical ideas are reflected in myths, epics, religious teachings of different peoples. The philosophers of antiquity, Plato's dialogues on Crete and Timaeus, and the Rhetoric of Aristotle explore the importance of using words in language.

The balance of thought and language is reflected in the treatises of the medieval thinkers of the East Farobi, Abu Raikhan Beruni, the richness and diversity of the dialect of India, Ibn Sina in his treatise Asbab al-Khudud al-Khuruf In "Devoni lugat the Turk" by Mahmud Kashgari nations differ in language, and in Kutatgu bilig by Yusuf Kos Hajib the words are based on the influence of language on communication. A. The works of Navoi "Lisonut tayr and Mukhokamatul lugutain"[1] and "Boburnoma" by Z. Bobur are based on the reflection of the spirit of the people in the language[2]. In the twentieth century A. Avloni, M. Behbudi, A. Fitrat substantiated the importance of learning foreign languages.

The emergence of a balance of language and communication, which is formed in the process of human activity, representing the principles of human life, as a rule, is reflected in the development of the theory of speech by J. Ryle [10], P. Struson. acts [10]. In the theory of reference, developed by S. Kripke, D. Kaplan, H. Putnam and others, it was studied that language and communication depend on external social phenomena that resist internal phenomena. J. Hintikki [12], J. Searle [13], D. Dennett, The relationship between the content of language and communication with the psychophysiological process, its interaction with psychophysiological aspects, structural elements and other subconscious phenomena. education has carried out a systematic analysis of its impact on it. The

German sociologist N. Luhmann in his monograph "Social Systems" argued that media communication is a new direction of communication [14]. CIS scientists argued that the spiritual aspects of a person's spiritual development are inextricably linked with the methodological aspects of language and communication, socio-philosophical and psychological phenomena. According to the research results, the pedagogical, socio-political and historical-philosophical aspects of the language are based on the fact that the language is the prestige of the nation. However, the scientific, philosophical and methodological aspects of language as a means of social communication have practically not been studied.

Conclusion. Nowadays, natural and artificial languages, dead languages and developing languages differ, and each of them performs its own communicative function in interpersonal relations and social development. While speech ensures the smoothness of thinking, the interaction of people with each other through words, written languages are reflected in the transmission of historical social events, scientific information to future generations, ensuring the continuity of social dialogue. Attention at the level of government to ensuring and improving the purity of the language in any country is a factor in its preservation.

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