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SCIENTIFIC, PHILOSOPHICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATION RELATIONS

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Abstract: Relevance. The aim of the study is to substantiate a language as a means of communication, which manifests itself in thinking in an oral lexico-grammatical structure. **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. **Conclusion.** In the conclusion, recommendations and conclusions were developed to solve this problem.

摘要：相关性。 该研究的目的是证实一种语言作为一种交流手段，它体现在口头词汇语法结构的思维中。**方法。** 文章采用分析综合、比较分析、遗传、历史、逻辑、概括、从一般到特殊的过渡等方法。**结果。** 文章的现实意义在于，语言与意识的平衡是思维的产物，语言反映思维，思维是用语言表达的，交际是语言和思想的普及手段，是语言思维的一个因素。自我意识学习不同语言的重要性。**结论。** 在结论中，提出了解决这个问题的建议和结论。

1 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

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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.

In addition, a number of studies are being carried out to determine priorities for enhancing the role of the national language and sociocultural communication in global sustainable development. These include strengthening cooperation between international institutions in ensuring the development of language and communication, defining the role of the international language and the communication system in the formation of modern socio-political and legal relations, ways to improve the communication system in organizing international dialogue.

2 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.

The object of the subject is the direction of the balance of language and communication in the system of social relations.

The subject of this research is the study of philosophical and methodological aspects of the balance of language and communication.

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

The scientific novelty of the article is as follows:

- based on the fact that language is a means of ensuring the spirit and ideology of the nation, the continuity of generations, the logical coherence of thought and fluency of speech;
- it was revealed that the use of computer linguistics software for language teaching, automatic editing and translation of texts is a factor in increasing the prestige of the Uzbek

- language as a state language, improving international relations;
- language and communication turned out to be carriers of public consciousness, a means of sustainable management, a criterion for determining the norms of individual respect for the native language and communication as a strategic resource of the state;
 - proceeding from the fact that observance of the norms of language and speech is a systemic organization of human interaction, a means of achieving perfection and a factor of thinking renewal;
 - language - communication is a social condition for oral and written communication, transmission and reception of interpersonal information, it turned out to be a product of intellectual speech, improved mechanisms for the use of natural and artificial linguistic signs were developed.

The bottom line is:

- the use of new information and telecommunication technologies in the development of a modern language reveals the influence of changes in the types of language communication and the expansion of the functions of the oral form of language communication; on the basis of the fact that language is an arbitrary factor of the connection between the signifier, the signifier and the signifier, the point is expressed in the form of a sound determined by the signifier, modern means of artificial and natural language have been developed;

Scientific and practical value. 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.

3 Results 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 Farabi (16), Abu Raikhan Beruni (8), the richness and diversity of the dialect of India, Ibn Sina in his treatise *Asbab al-Khudud al-Khuruf* (25) In "Devoni lugat the Turk" by Mahmud Kashgari (50) nations differ in language, and in *Kutatgu bilig* by Yusuf Kos Hajib (78) the words are based on the influence of language on communication. A. The works of Navoi "Lisonut tayr and Mukhokamatul lugutain" (58) and "Boburnoma" by Z. Bobur are based on the reflection of the spirit of the people in the

language (79). In the twentieth century A. Avloni, M. Behbudi, A. Fitrat substantiated the importance of learning foreign languages.

European scientists R. Descartes (10), G. Hegel (20), I. Kant (27), W. Leibniz (44), J. Locke (45), V. Humboldt (23) studied the role of language in communication, the role human life, based on the possibilities of thinking, the importance of logical conclusions. G. Frege "The language of logical formulas and the calculation of my concepts", "Philosophy, logic, language" (17), the influence of thought on the practical imagination, J. Moore (14), the influence of thinking errors on activity, and B. Russell (60) analyzed the linguistic aspects. R. Barth (5) classified linguistic signs, M. Heidegger, H. Gadamer - the role of communication in understanding the meaning of thought, the possibility of thinking in understanding the meaning imposed on words (33), D. Davidson (13), adherence to the rule of linguistics, J. Deleuze (11) revealed the logic of meaning, Yu. V. Quain (36), J. Lacan (42), Yu.M. Lotman (46) - the interaction of words and objects, the role of language in psychoanalysis, the importance of the meaning of words in poetry. P. Ricoeur (61) the dialectics of words and meanings in conflict situations, E. Sapir (68) the need for the development of the science of linguistics, M. Foucault in "Words and Things" (19), that things have meaning through words, L. Wittgenstein on balance language and communicative ways of overcoming problem situations in providing, analyzed the role of everyday languages in logical models of philosophical and linguistic research (77).

Representatives of the Vienna Circle were engaged in the logical analysis of science M. Schlick, O. Neurath, R. Carnap, G. Hahn, F. Weissmann, K. Gödel, G. Feigl, as well as G.

Reichenbach, F. Frank and A. Iyer showed, that some empirical and theoretical aspects of language and communication can be changed using the concepts of logical positivism (32).

Although science in practice uses natural language in these approaches, it cannot describe its objects using only this language. Because it is, first of all, the language and communication used in everyday practice, adapted to the description and prediction of objects common to human activity. In addition, in everyday practice, language and communication are ambiguous and ambiguous, and their explicit content is often manifested in the context of behavior under the control of everyday experience.

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 (21), P. Struson. acts (73). 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. Hintikka (24), J. Searle (69), D. Dennett (12) 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 (47).

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.

Russian philosophers M. Bakhtin (4), I. V. Kulikova (38), T. A. Goryunova (22), L. Ts. Tarchimaeva (74), E. V. Zonova (80), T. G. Kuznetsova (40), MV Lebedev (43), NV Serova (70), S.V. Kutsepal, N.I. Beresneva (6), S.S. Ogareva (59), E.N. Motovnikova (56), E.L. Mosunov (55), E.A. Feed (35), K.L. Romanovsky (62), P.S. general philosophical aspects of language in his research work. However, they analyze the balance of language and communication not linguistically, but linguistically. Also, in the problems of social communication, no attention was paid to the philosophical and methodological features of the language.

Scientists from Central Asia, in particular from Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, have conducted research on the nature of language and communication. Kazakh scientists A.E. Bayteltyev, on the use of nominative and communicative phraseology in the Kazakh language in the nature and meaning of the language, G.T. Smagulova, on the didactic conditions of teaching foreign languages to students of technical specialties of colleges, A.M. and information texts by L.R. Dzhikeeva, about the language situation in the Jostanai region of the Republic of Kazakhstan, M.T. Uetuboeva, on the language problem in the educational space of Kazakhstan: history and prospects, Turkmen scientists N.A. Ismailova, Turkmen in the school course on the history of Turkmenistan J. Gurbangeldyev, Cultural diplomacy in the language of interethnic dialogue, Kyrgyz scientists N.S. Eshimbekova, Historical analysis of communicative functions in the spiritual culture of the Kirghiz, Temirkulova I.A., Russian-Kyrgyz cultural and

semantic linguistics on the topic of photography, A. Asankanov, mid-80s. Mass media in the system of socio-cultural development of rural Kyrgyz. On some issues of archeology and ethnography of Kyrgyzstan, Tajik scientists A.A. Nizomov, on the state of the language, features and prospects of development in modern Tajikistan, M. Dzhuraeva, on the communicative-pragmatic analysis of stable communicative formulas in the Tajik media (2010) -2016), S.Kh. Toshzoda defended his Ph.D. and doctoral dissertations on the formation of professional and communicative competence of students in the context of comprehensive teaching of the Russian language (on the example of linguistic universities of the Republic of Tajikistan).

Political, socio-cultural aspects of the development of the state language and socio-political communications are based on the works of the First President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov (31), the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev "On the strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and his works (51, 52, 53, 54).

Linguists of Uzbekistan S.A. Rustami (63), I.A. Ismailov (26), M.M. Kurbanova, S.T. Mustafoeva (57), F.D. Sapaeva (66), T.M. Togaev (75), O.O. Dadaboev (9) and G.K. Ergasheva studied were engaged in comparative literary studies, language and literature of the Eastern peoples, linguistics and translation studies (15). For example, S.A. Rustami assessed the language as a complex system of symbols (63). When studying the theoretical aspects of the language, Western linguistic schools paid special attention to the communicative, cognitive, nominative and accumulative functions of the language. According to F.D. Sapaeva, "in the

science of Uzbek translation there is always a need for specialists who are well versed in the individual characteristics of related languages” (66). Uzbek philosophers K. Khonazarov (34), B. R. Karimov (28, 29, 30), N. A. Shermukhamedova (72), N. Azizova (3), J. A. Mamashukurov (48), Sh. Kuchimov (41), AI Saitkosimov (65), Sh.T. Kubaeva (37), IG Abdullaeva (1) analyzed the philosophical and methodological aspects of the balance of language and communication in Uzbek philosophy. In particular, N. Shermukhamedova in the textbook "Philosophy of Science" revealed the relationship between natural and artificial linguistic signs (72), B. Karimov proposed a roadmap for the creation of a single language of communication of the Turkic peoples (28, 29, 30), G.Kh. Mansurova, N. Azizova defended her doctoral dissertation on the significance of the national language as an important tool for self-understanding of every nation (49), N. Azizova defended her dissertation on the spirit of the nation (3).

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. Thus, this study examines the importance of language as a means of sociocultural communication.

5 Conclusion

At a certain stage in the development of society, languages emerged as a means of transmitting, receiving and continuing social communication, and languages differed from each other in terms of territorial, spiritual and religious unity.

Language is a conscious attitude of a person to the world, a means of expressing his knowledge, it relies on emotional experience and rational activity, acts as a universal mediator in the relationship between mind and being. It can be understood that the human mind has an ontological feature of the external world, like language itself. This requires a detailed description of such functions. Language as a means of communication presupposes communication between interlocutors, the correct transmission of a specific goal in words, which allows the informant and the recipient to understand not only the language, but also the unity of the attitude to the topic under discussion. 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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