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Abstract: *This article provides information about the universality and diversity of language, thought and experience, the influence of language on the way of thinking, its style, techniques and methods, the specific features of information transmission.*

Key words: *language, thought, experience, information, speech, style, functional attitude.*

Human consciousness is inextricably linked to language as a way of being. Animals have the first signal system, based on which they form conditioned reflexes. In humans, in addition to the first signaling system, it develops the second signaling system, a unique human system of speech, language, communication, communication, information transmission. Compared to the sound and gestural ability of animals to communicate information, the peculiarity of language is that the processing of symbols (for example, reading, speaking, writing speed, etc.) is not inherited, but acquired in a process human socialization. As a way of existence of consciousness, speech has a complex functional relationship with it. They do not exist without each other: consciousness reflects reality, and language defines and expresses what is central to this reflection. The language combines the ideal basis (information) and the method of its transmission material carrier. The development of consciousness, its saturation with information develops speech, on the other hand, the development of speech as an improving method of existence of consciousness develops consciousness. Language affects the way of thinking, its style, techniques and methods. Language is more conservative than consciousness: the same linguistic shell, word, concept can express different content of thought, which prevents its development, gives it some kind of compulsion . Improving one's language, a person

improves one's consciousness and vice versa, ignoring the functioning of linguistic signs, using a limited vocabulary, we preserve thinking, limiting it to the existing mind. There are different types of speech: oral, written and internal. The thought process is always carried out through one or another form of speech, even if this speech does not find direct, emotionally observable expression. Complex neurophysiological processes of the coordinated activity of the brain and speech apparatus work here. Each nerve impulse entering the speech apparatus from the brain reproduces in it a concept adequate to the signal or a set of corresponding concepts.

It is concepts that are the primary elements of speech, and since concepts are formed as a result of certain generalizations, thinking, consciousness is always a process of generalized reflection of reality. That is, thinking is always conceptual and fundamentally different from previous forms of reflection, including complex psychological forms. Language as a mode of existence of consciousness, as "the direct reality of thought", characterizes the specific quality of consciousness as the highest form of reflection of reality, irreducible to its pre-conscious forms. But consciousness information that circulates at the level not only with the help of oral or written speech, i.e. natural language. Consciousness realizes itself in other sign systems, in various artificial and symbolic languages (musical, mathematical, Esperanto, cybernetics, dances, colors, gestures, etc.).

Symbols are material objects, processes and actions that play the role of "substitutes" for real things and events. They are used to receive, store, change and transmit data. A sign system can be called a human language if it meets the following requirements:

It should have semantics and grammar, contain meaningful elements and rules of their meaningful connection;

It must constantly develop and not only under the influence of improving human activity, but also as a result of self-development, i.e. expansion of consciousness to create an unlimited number of information messages based on semantic units limited by certain rules;

Messages made in one or another language should not depend on the existence

of designated objects. Sign systems have appeared and are developing as a special material form in social life, for example, in science and technology, where thinking is carried out and information processes are strengthened.

Natural language is the most common sign system. Non-linguistic signs include: sign-copies; signs - signs; signs - signals; symbols. Currently, at the level of development of consciousness, sign systems of artificial languages are widespread: code systems, formulas, diagrams, diagrams, etc. At the same time, any sign has meaning and meaning only in one or another system. The specific intensity and information density of the modern development of society gives rise not only to new languages and sign systems, but also to sciences about them. In the last century, a new scientific discipline based on the principles of the structure and operation of sign systems - semiotics. The emergence of a scientific direction - informatics. But, in any case, the system of natural language concepts formed over millions of years remains the main measure of the existence of consciousness. Concepts denote not only events, but also the idea of objectively existing objects, their connections and relations. represents The word and carrier of our knowledge of the world, the "mediator" between thought and subject. So, showing the special place and relative independence of the language in the mind, we can distinguish several main functions of the language.

1. Declarant. According to its meaning, a word is always connected with an object. Only when this connection exists, it can serve as a means of coordinating actions in the process of knowledge and practice. With the help of these words, perfect images are distinguished, concepts are formed. By working with concepts, words, it is possible to abstract from concrete things, their properties and relationships. The word, in fact, "replaces" the object in the mind.

2. Cumulative. Language allows "shortening" of reality, "reduced" ideal reproduction, as well as storage, transmission and practical use of information in it. The word in compressed form reflects the important thing in the event. In this generalizing function, language acts as a collection of knowledge and consolidates (materializes) the social memory of mankind.

3. Communicative. In this function, language acts as a means of communication between people. Information can be used by society only in the form of language (natural or artificial). In the history of society, the communicative function of language has changed qualitatively twice, and this has led to a more effective embodiment of social experience in each individual case, activation of activity and material and spiritual culture. The first such qualitative leap was the invention of writing. The second is happening before our eyes based on the rapid development of computer technology, informatics, and cybernetics.

4. Expressive. Everything that is reflected in the human mind through the medium of language is related to his interests and needs to one degree or another. Therefore, it is inevitable that he has a certain emotional-emotional reaction to the surrounding events, which cannot be expressed with the help of language.

5. Interactive. This task is related to the fact that a person always addresses himself or another person with the help of language, and his speech contains explicit or implicit questions, suggestions, requests, complaints, commands, threats, etc. that is, the speech always has a certain effect on the listener, prompts him to one or another action.

Language is the most common way of social activity of the mind. Animals can also use signs of the second signal system, but the sounds and gestures that indicate various events and situations and are used by animals to communicate information to their relatives do not constitute language in the true sense of the word. Considering that the person, as a rule, is surrounded by things and events created or changed by him, they can also be seen as certain signs or thoughts that act as an objectified form of an ideal being. complaints are often hidden from a person and cannot be directly perceived by him.

The task of consciousness is to reveal meanings, to reveal the content and meaning of symbols coming from the outside world, to transform them into meaningful, informative images. As a result of this process, a person's thinking ceases to be his subjective, individual property and begins to live according to his own laws, and acquires relative independence. Describing the relative independence of

consciousness, it should be noted that:

1) Consciousness does not develop as a mirror image of the material world, it is an altered reflection that includes all previous experience.

2) Consciousness that exists through concepts goes beyond concrete sensory images. In the realm of consciousness, reflection moves from intuition and perception to concepts, judgments and conclusions, which are characterized by creative reflection, analysis and synthesis of feelings. this material.

3) The relative independence of consciousness is also manifested in the fact that it reveals a certain conservatism in relation to the developing social practice.

First, consciousness preserves the memory of the spiritual culture of past generations in materialized ideal forms (literature, architecture, art monuments). Secondly, certain ideas, beliefs, ideological and moral inclinations, etc., which no longer correspond to the changed reality, find consolidation, reproduction and preservation in the mind. On the other hand, especially in scientific thinking, consciousness is capable of coming forward from real events and anticipating them, forming fundamentally new combinations of reality interrelations that move human activity and are implemented on the basis of creativity. Comparative analysis of the qualitative characteristics of human consciousness and animal psyche consciousness and confirms the thesis about the socio-historical, socially transformative nature of language, both genetically and functionally. The human mind cannot arise and function outside of society. The discovery of human children known to science, accidentally isolated from society and "raised" in an animal environment, testifies to the impossibility of the formation of consciousness outside of society, outside of communication and social information exchange.

Conclusion:

Thus, the system in which consciousness arises and develops is the practical activity of people aimed at changing reality. To regulate relations between people in the process of work and other types of interactions, he took tools created by people themselves, not given to them by nature: customs and traditions, norms - imperatives and norms - taboos, forms of social heritage. family arrangement expressed through

language. Thus, people create a "second nature", a special social environment of life - means of production, social relations, spiritual culture. The experience of this creative activity is reflected in the mind, which causes its consistent development along with the historical enrichment of the experience itself.

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