

Opportunities For Language And Thinking In The Development Of Society

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Annotion: The article reveals the role and significance of language as an object of philosophical research in the development of logical thinking, science. It is especially important that the relationship of language to logic is analyzed within the framework of Philosophical Studies. However, the influence of language on the achievement of maturity, the formation of young people of high potential, the expansion of the framework of logical thinking, the increase in intellectual opportunities is considered very important. The study of the constructive possibilities of language in the development of society on the basis of philosophical laws is important in the science of today's times.

Key words: language, logic, thinking, types of language, logical terms, language and thinking, language and scientific knowledge, logical knowledge.

Introduction

The development of society, the achievements of science are determined by the constructive possibilities of language. Language has long been considered the main means of communication that unites humanity, helps in the implementation of certain goals. From early symbolic language tools to today, the language has evolved and continuously developed its range of possibilities. Language has been the main weapon of knowledge for centuries, a means of reflecting the world. The range of capabilities of the language is quite wide. Since the most ancient times, language has been of significant functional importance in making people understand each other initially using gestures, using different signs, living together, being protected, and creating comfortable working conditions for themselves. A person has always lived in the need for mutual communication. Therefore, the language is considered a very great gift given to a person. The problem of language has always intrigued scientists, linguists, philosophers and representatives of the science of logic. While the question of language is studied in philosophy mainly within the framework of the field of logic, it is advisable that its constructive, cognitive, creative possibilities are researched within a whole range of philosophical disciplines.

Main Part

Within the framework of philosophical research, the analysis of the issue of language, its wide range of possibilities in today's modern society is of essential importance. After all, it is difficult to imagine the life of a society without language and without communication, which is considered its main form. "Language is a system of information signs that ensures the interaction of a person with a person, a person with a machine (computer). Language is inextricably linked with thinking, ensures the direct existence of our thought and serves to establish communication between people. Language acquisition is one of the important tasks of logic" [3; 199]. So the language problem is not only an object of linguistics, but also an object of study of philosophical sciences, including Logic. As an object of philosophical research, the role and significance of language in the development of society, the scientific-theoretical, logical-philosophical essence are revealed. It is especially important that the constructive possibilities of language are analyzed within the framework of Philosophical Studies. In modern science today, the possibilities of language are growing. Modern forms, types and manifestations of TL are being formed. "Language is a social phenomenon. In the development of society, language shows its essence. Language is again a form of gaming activity. The outcome of a clear language game is unpredictable. Words in language games used to describe a particular phenomenon do not apply to all (they will not have full commonality either) [4;11]. So the consequence of speech, manifested in the unity of language and thinking, can cause not only positive processes, but sometimes also negative consequences. For nothing, our people have long thought deeply about every word that comes out of the language, and then speak, not meditating in a matter of fact. It is even possible, through a single word, to

change or ruin the life of an entire person and society. Therefore, it is necessary to be very careful about the language issue and its expression through speech. The correct formation of language is determined by correct reasoning. Zero language and thinking can only be expressed in speech in an inextricable connection. In many cases, a person expresses what he thinks, thinks, contemplates and phenomena in speech through language. From Sh Bois, the upbringing of thought, its rational orientation, reveals to what extent language has a constructive possibility. "Avesto", considered the sacred spiritual heritage of the Uzbek people, is a sign that several thousand years ago the idea of "good thought, good word, good deed" was put forward, that our people have long been seriously focused on the question of harmony of thought and speech, its orientation towards goodness and its manifestation in deeds. In addition a large number of Oriental allomas have covered the issue of language and speech, its power in their works. An example of the spiritual heritage of a number of our allomas, such as Joseph Khos Hohib, Alisher Navoi, Babur Mirzo. Speech, which is formed in the harmony of language and thinking, exists in an oral and written state, in which our thought enters the material form, that is, the form in which hissy is perceived, and thus it no longer belongs to one person, but to society. Language arises and develops on the basis of the social labor activity of people, throughout their lives, in the conditions of a particular society. In its development, the level of culture of society, the economic, socio-political, spiritual and moral environment of mihim are important. With the help of language, knowledge is generated, collected and delivered from one generation to another. Thus, it helps to carry out educational and educational work, to progress our culture. It is very important what a person speaks in his life. But it is even more important how to speak, by what means to speak, what laws and rules to follow in the process of speaking. "Only one person, that is, one person, can be a source of speech. Not a person, his personality speaks. That is, in a particular speech, the speaker's personality will be encrypted. Democritus in this place says there is a habit of learning, not a correspondence between the word and the subject [1;47]. So speech and speech come from the framework of individual human thinking. Represents personal position. The wealth of thought means the wealth of language. A large part of information about the universe and society reaches a person through the means of language and is perceived through thinking. The received information, on the other hand, is again manifested in speech as another information by means of language. A person lives in the world of certain concepts. And the concept may not show the thing realistically. The world of concepts arises as a result of mental, mental and social need. The achievements of each person in society are considered to depend on how he can use the word. The reason for both failures and failures is associated with the culture of speech and the ability to enter the mysterious world of language. In this regard, it can be said that a person is not only a person who is able to create and perceive speech, he is also the owner of the language, which brings out grammatical, logical, critical, creative features of the language, internal possibilities inherent in the language, influencing him in the process of using the language within the framework of his personal qualities. Sources record two types of language. They are natural and Artificial languages. "Natural or national languages consist of a system of information signs of historically formed sounds (speech) and graphics (writing). A sign of how natural language is obtained separately does not express anything in its own way. These signs become signs that acquire a certain meaning and content only when they enter the language system, which is formed at the heart of the development of human practical activity and thinking. Natural language has a great capacity to encompass and express objects, phenomena and their properties and relationships that belong to different areas of the objective world and knowledge. It is a semantically closed system. In other words, a natural language can build and express itself independently, while not referring to other languages. Alternatively, the use of natural language presents some difficulties in the process of cognition" [3; 200]. That is to say, natural language has appeared and evolved in different forms from the stages of human formation. A certain historical period, socio-political situations served as the basis for its development. Artificial language, on the other hand, consists of a system of auxiliary information symbols created on the basis of natural language, which serves to accurately and economically describe and transmit existing messages. Artificial language uses special artificially created symbols, that is, symbols-symbols. Thoughts with concrete content in natural language are replaced by such symbols in scientific knowledge. Hence, artificial language, deviating from the concrete content of our thought, provides only work with symbols. In the process of scientific knowledge, both a natural language and an artificial language are used. That is, Iilmi language will be made up of special terms of a natural language and an artificial language. Language and logic are interrelated chmbarchas. "Logic (Arabic), logic (Greek) means speech, ti, speech,

thought, reason” [5; 165]. It is known that the science of logic is a philosophical science that studies the laws and forms of thinking. This science serves as an important basis for the correct thinking, the correct conclusions, and the correct formation of speech. The formal, dialectical, mathematical fields of the science of logic arose, formed and advanced at the stages of historical development. Each area was able to influence the development of thinking, scientific knowledge, language and speech. Logic (logic) is one of the oldest sciences, the founder of which is the Greek philosopher Aristotle. “The term Logos in Greek means” thought“, ” word“, ” mind“, ” speech“, ” law“. The term "logic" is equivalent to the term Logic [7]. It was also “the first time that the concept of logic as a scientific term was introduced by the Greek philosopher Democritus to dialogue in his work” on logic or rules". In modern scientific communication, the term “logic” is much richer in content, it is used in various meanings. If the word goes over the order, connection, consistency of things – the objective logic, and vice versa, if the word, thoughts go about the connection, consistency, justification, progress and laws of thinking, the logic of thinking or subjective logic is understood [5; 165]”. It should be noted that subjective logic serves as the basis and backbone for objective logic. That is, thought, formed in the logic of thinking, becomes reality in the logic of reasoning objective. The correct formation of logical thinking in general serves as a pretext for the rational orientation of the language. Therefore, the science of logic is important not only for the correct Organization of laws and forms of thinking, but also for the rationality of language and speech. Hence, the science of thought-language-speech-logic can exist in close connection. At the same time, “it is necessary to be able to distinguish the existence of the outside world from language, and also to distinguish language from consciousness. However, the perception of the outside world by man is so firmly connected with language that the aspirations of some philosophers to separate consciousness and being from language is an unnatural act, and it is essentially impossible to do so. From this point of view, the existence of phenomena, properties and relationships in the universe does not leave anyone in doubt. However, they are made by language and become constructions of language. Language remains a means of constructing the universe as it is understood [6; 274]. Thus, language is the most important functional, theoretical and practical phenomenon not only in the maturation of a person as a person, but also in the distribution of the whole universe, being, Society.

Conclusion

First, language is considered a tool that brings life into any phenomenon and process, describing it. The content, quality, rationality of the language, as well as the form of its manifestation, considered speech, are determined by the logic, validity, science of thinking. Secondly, the study of the essence of language as an object of philosophical analysis within the framework of such directions as phenomenology, analytics, hermeneutics and postmodernism is important in today's modern science. The philosophical analysis of language reveals its constructive possibilities. Thirdly, the development of society, the development of Science and the rise of language culture in achieving spiritual and moral, scientific, economic well-being and its analysis as an object of philosophical research are of essential importance.

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