

## THE BASIC NOTIONS OF THE LANGUAGE THE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LANGUAGES

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### Abstract

The relevance of the article is the basic notions of the language, the communication between languages. I generalize my thoughts below.

**Keywords:** communication, terminology, language, area, notion

### Introduction

A language is a complex communication system or the ability to learn and use the same system. The field of language study is called linguistics. To determine the number of world languages, you need to determine the difference between a language and an adverb. However, the number of languages is between 6-7 thousand. Natural language is distributed through speech or gestures, but any language can be encoded into a secondary medium, such as hearing, vision, writing with sensory stimuli, Braille, or a whistle. Since human language is independent of modality, it is possible. The term language in a broad sense refers to a set of rules that define the system of communication. All languages rely on Semiosis, that is, the process of linking signs with corresponding meanings. Spoken and orthographic languages include a Phonological system that forms a sequence of characters in words or morphemes, as well as a syntactic system that forms expressions and sentences from a sequence of words and morphemes. Human language is unique in that it has the characteristics of fertility, recursiveness, and fragility, and is based entirely on social harmony and learning. Consequently, its complex structure provides a very broad expression and application in relation to animal communication. It is assumed that language arose when the first hominins gradually began to change the prismatic communication systems, the ability to form other theories of consciousness and intensity. This development may be related to an increase in brain volume; many linguists believe that the language structure was designed to serve appropriate communications and social functions. Language is processed in various areas of the human brain, in particular, the use of language is deeply absorbed into the human culture. Consequently, language becomes not only a means of communication, but also has social and cultural roles, such as individuality, social stratification, and care.

Languages change over time by studying historical linguistics, determining what features ancient languages have for the emergence of subsequent stages, and comparing them with modern languages. A group of languages from a common ancestor is called a language family. Today, the most widely spoken languages in the world, including English, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, and Hindi, are Indo-European; Mandarin Chinese and Cantonese are

Sino-Tibetan; Arabic, Amharic, and Hebrew are Semitic; and Swahili, Zulu, and Shona-Bantu are a family of languages. According to linguists, today between 50 and 90% of existing languages are disappearing by 2100. Language will be present in speech phenomena that are repeated and recorded in writing, either orally or mechanically, including specific speech phenomena (individual speeches, stories, conversations of several people, and so on). Analysis, comparison and generalization of the structural features of many speech phenomena allows us to understand and characterize the complex of elements present in a particular language, and the relationship between them as an integral complex system of features. Currently, it is known that a living language exists from 2500 to 5000 soles (in some sources from 300 to 7000), belonging to different peoples and tribes. Each of them shows some structural features that are common to all languages. From the point of view of the linguistic system, many language features defined as such common features of the language are the presence of General (mathematical) rules for the use and use of words; in phrases, you can specify the division of the language into the shortest (small) sound units-phonemes, and so on. Within a single word, phonemes merge into one or more syllables. No less common structural feature of the language is the allocation of phonetic and semantic parts-morphemes, reducing them within individual words. The location of words in any speech phenomenon in the process of speech is a recognized feature of any sound language. Within the framework of common features, there is an infinite variability of their constituent elements in different languages and the interaction of these elements in the process of speech. Language, along with labor and social consciousness, is one of the 3 most important characteristics that distinguish a person from an animal and are interconnected. In these properties, work is important, which is the material basis for the existence of society.

The connection of language with thinking and social consciousness is inextricably linked. Language features-the ideal products of consciousness-are words, phrases, and sentences-material forms that are reflected impartially from a specific imagination to the most General concepts or judgments. This means that language is not only a means of expressing or exchanging opinions, but also a means of forming and anchoring thoughts in the public consciousness.

Language is the property of society, it carries out the interaction of members of society, collects and informs them about all events that occur in the material and spiritual life of a person; language in this sense is formed and exists for centuries. Thinking develops and updates a little faster than language, silent thinking is impossible to imagine: a thought that is not expressed in language is something indefinite, incomprehensible and cannot help a person in the implementation of all phenomena, the development and improvement of science.

Language also cannot exist without thinking, as long as thinking cannot exist without language. We think and speak and write, and try to express our thoughts more clearly and clearly in language. Thus, thoughts arise on the basis of language and are strengthened in it;

forming the integrity of thinking with language. The question of the origin of a language, a primitive language, has long interested mankind. Since ancient times, many theories and teachings about the origin of language have appeared. But these theories and teachings have not yet been able to solve the problem of the origin of language.

As already noted, world languages differ from each other in their grammatical structure, rich vocabulary, and other aspects, but they develop on the basis of General laws that are common to all languages. The language changes in harmony with the era, time (to what extent such changes occur when the current appearance of the Uzbek language accelerates with the time of the Old Turkic language), sometimes as a result of various socio-political changes, it may go out of circulation. For example, the ancient Greek and Latin languages spoken by the fexes and Romans, which in the past made a great contribution to the development of world culture, eventually fell out of circulation and became dead languages.

The nature of language changes and the direction of language development are determined by two other factors — historical changes in the life of society and specific features of its structure at a certain stage of language development.

The connection between the history of language and the history of society is manifested in changes in the internal structure of language (mainly in the field of vocabulary and phraseology), as well as in changes in the scale of development of a particular language (including the development of its functional styles) and its division (differentiation) into dialects. Changes in phonetics and morphology are not directly related to social events. Major changes in the language structure will depend on the processes of language interaction.

Differences in the degree of linguistic differentiation of languages at different stages of the historical development of society is a characteristic that determines that the history of a language is connected with the history of society. While the processes of economic and political decomposition of individual territorial parts of society exceed the processes of economic and political unification, they are divided into integral territorial dialects.

On the contrary, in periods when the processes of economic and political unification of society exceed the processes of territorial disintegration, along with linguistic differentiation, it will be possible to create a single common language, fixed in literature as a literary language. The formation of a universal national language occurs during the formation of the corresponding nation.

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