

The Importance of Language in Society

Sharofiddinov Yashnar Tolibjon Ogli

Denau institute of Entrepreneurship and pedagogy, 209-group Foreign language and literature (English language) 2nd year student
Phone number: +998990642710

[Gmail: yashnarsharosiddinov@gmail.com](mailto:yashnarsharosiddinov@gmail.com)

Abstract: *This article discusses the role of language in society and human life, as well as its history and significance. You will also gain an understanding of the world's scholars who have contributed to the development of language and of world language*

Keywords: Languages, world language, language development, world scientists, history, language and life, sound

Introduction

Language is a complex system of communication or the ability to learn and use that system. The field of study of language is called linguistics. To determine the number of world languages, it is necessary to distinguish between language and dialect. However, the number of languages is estimated at between 6,000 and 7,000. Natural language is transmitted through speech or gesture, but any language can be encoded into a secondary medium, such as writing, braille, or whistling, using stimuli of hearing, sight, and touch. This is possible because human language is independent of modality. In a broad sense, the term language refers to a set of rules of a communication system. All languages rely on semiosis, the process of linking symbols to appropriate meanings. Spoken and sign languages include a phonological system that forms a sequence of symbols into words or morphemes, and a syntactic system that forms phrases and sentences from a sequence of words and morphemes. The language of any nation is its historical memory reflected in the word. The millennial spiritual culture, the life of the people is reflected in the language, in its oral and written forms, in monuments of different genres in a unique and distinctive way. And so the culture of language, the culture of speech, manifests itself as an integral part of many, many generations.

Languages change over time, and their evolution is studied by historical linguistics, which identifies the characteristics that ancient languages had in order for later stages to occur, and compares them to modern languages. A group of languages descended from a common ancestor is called a family of languages. The most common languages in the world today, including English, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, and Hindi, are Indo-European languages; Mandarin Chinese and Cantonese are Sino-Tibetan languages; Arabic, Amharic, and Hebrew are Semitic languages; Swahili, Zulu and Shona belong to the Bantu language family. Linguists estimate that between 50 and 90 percent of the languages available today will be extinct by 2100.

Language, along with labor and social consciousness, are one of the three most important features that distinguish human beings from animals. Among these qualities, labor is important and is the material basis of the existence of society.

The connection of language with thinking, social consciousness is extremely integral. Language signs — words, phrases, and sentences — are material forms in which the ideal products of the mind are objectively reflected, from concrete ideas to the most abstract and generalizing concepts or judgments. Thus, language is not only a means of expressing or exchanging ideas, but also a means of forming and consolidating ideas in the social consciousness. Language is the wealth of society, it interacts with the members of society, gathers and informs about all the events that take place in the material and spiritual life of man; language, in the same sense, has been formed and existed for centuries. Thought develops and renews much faster than language, but thinking without language is inconceivable: thought expressed in language is vague, incomprehensible, and does not help man to understand the phenomena of existence, to develop and improve science. As long as thinking does not exist without language, so language cannot exist without thinking. We speak and write thoughtfully, trying to express our thoughts more clearly and intelligibly in language. This means that ideas arise and are based on language; thinking with language forms a whole.

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 the specific features of its structure at a certain stage of language development. The relationship of language history to the history of society is manifested in changes in the internal structure of language (mainly in lexicon and phraseology), as well as in changes in the scale of a language (including the development of its functional methods) and its differentiation. Changes in phonetics and morphology are not directly related to social events. Significant changes in the structure of a language depend on the processes by which languages interact. Differences in the level of dialectal differentiation of languages at different stages of the historical development of society are a feature that determines the relationship of language history with the history of society. When the processes of economic and political disintegration of a society into separate territorial units take precedence over the processes of economic and political unification, the whole language is divided into territorial dialects. On the contrary, at a time when the processes of economic and political unification of society prevail over the processes of territorial fragmentation, along

with dialectal differentiation, it becomes possible to create a single common language that will be established in literature as a literary language. The formation of a national language takes place during the formation of the corresponding nation.

World languages or world languages are the languages of the peoples who have lived (or have lived before) on Earth. Their total number ranges from 2,500 to 5,000. The most widely spoken languages in the world (1985 census) are Chinese (more than 1 billion), English (420), Hindi, about a dozen Urdu (320), Spanish (300), and Russian. (250), Indonesian (170), Arabic (170), Bengali (170), Portuguese (150), Japanese (120), German (100), French (100), Pendjav (82), Italian (70), Korean (65) languages. This includes their speakers as well as their users as an interethnic, interethnic link. All the world's languages are divided into language families according to their proximity. Each came from a group of close dialects, which in ancient times were dialects of the same language or joined a monolingual union.

English is a language belonging to the Germanic group of the Indo-European family. The language of the English people. Official languages of Australia, USA, UK, India, Ireland, South Africa, Canada, Liberia, Malta and New Zealand. English is the third most widely used language in the world (after Spanish and Mandarin Chinese). The main language of the European Union.

There are more than 6,000 different languages in the world today. Language is the mirror of this country. As the Uzbek poet said, "This is the language of the mirror life of every nation in the world."

Exchange of ideas is a constant and vital necessity, because it is impossible to establish joint efforts of people in the struggle against the forces of nature, in the struggle to produce the necessary material wealth, to achieve success in the productive activities of society, hence social production and society itself nor is it possible. It follows from the above that the place of language in society is one of the highest levels of humanity.

Language and its functions play the role of communication, cognition, comprehension, development of thinking, and so on. The role of language is very important both for the individual and for society as a whole.

What is the essence of language? These are definitions from different perspectives: language is a system of interrelated categories that allows a person to create and maintain a system of sign language (linguists); language is the ability to express thoughts reflected in the mind using the nature of meanings that reflect a particular view of the world on the one hand, and the world (philosophers) on the other.

Now we can rely on the ideas of N. Mechkovskaya to find out what role language plays in society, and Leontiev A.A.

As V. V. Lenin described language, "language is the most important means of human communication," "... language is a means of communication, and at the same time a means of struggle and the development of society."

Decades ago, Marx and Engels pointed out their interdependence and inseparability in the definition of language and consciousness: from the beginning, the "curse"

was cursed by the "burden" of its own matter, where the layers of air, sounds, in words, the type of language. Language is as ancient as consciousness; Language is simply practical, available to other people, but at the same time there is a real consciousness for me, and like comprehension, language stems from an urgent need to communicate with other people.

This definition of language refers to the organic connection and unity of language and thought, the essence and nature of language, the causes of the emergence of language and thought, subjective and objective language.

The first idea that emerged in man was embedded in the linguistic shell. It is impossible to think without language and to speak only when the process of thinking takes place. Language and thought are inseparable, and one cannot exist without the other. "Naked thoughts, free of linguistic material, free of linguistic natural matter - do not exist."

Undoubtedly, the practice of life with logic proves that language does not exist without thought, and that thought is necessarily embodied in linguistic natural "matter," for language is the direct truth of thought, and in society its production, co-operation, development is a means. is done through language. development and struggle because there is no more effective direct and rational way of communicating ideas than language.

But while emphasizing the connection between language and thinking, we must keep in mind that this connection should not be understood as a person.

To properly understand the role and importance of language for society, it is necessary to determine how thought processes and its forms are organically related to the speech process in cognition. We must always come from the fact that "neither thought nor language is a kingdom in itself, they are merely demonstrations of real life". How is the learning process?

Intuition, contemplation, consciousness are the highest products of specially organized matter. This specially organized issue is the human brain, which has the ability to think. Thinking is a process in which the objective world is reflected in the mind. Based on the statements of the classics of Marxism, we can imagine how human perception occurs through direct perception and intuition, and through mediated verbal reasoning.

The phonetic side of the word is the material substrate of language, its emotional basis, "natural matter". Words and sentences, as basic units of language, are physically reproducible and sensitive. Without these, language could not have become a means of communication: the speaker is incapable of shaping and shaping speech. without his thought and the listener's voices he could not comprehend the meaning of the speech. Of course, a person's thoughts can be expressed in other ways: through painting, music, dance, gestures. However, none of these methods has become a comprehensive method that can convey an idea in its entirety. Only sound language, the language of words, can be such a perfect expression and the formation of thought.

Through the transmission of meanings, language is enriched with new concepts and words in certain conditions of development of the material and spiritual culture of society. Therefore, language and its functions play the role of communication, cognition, development of thinking, and so on. The role of "language" is very important both for the individual and for society as a whole. In science, there are conflicting theories about the origin of language, and they are at odds with each other. Some of these theories believe that language is the result of the need for people to interact with each other, while others believe that it is the result of some people expressing their opinions first for themselves and then for others. In this way, different views, theories and hypotheses about the origin and formation of language were created. These theories need to be studied critically. There are four main theories: the theory of sound imitation assumes that the first words, the names of objects, came into being as a result of people imitating the sounds made by objects around them. According to the founders of this theory in ancient Greece, primitive people studied the cries of animals and used them to express their inner experiences: oh, ah, place, ing are examples of this. Other words in the language are said to be derived from a combination of such words. Well-known French scholar JJRusso echoed this sentiment. There are such units in all the languages of the world, but the number of such words is so small that it would be simplified to say that such a complex phenomenon as language arose in this way. It is known that the main function of language is to ensure the exchange of ideas between people. Consequently, the acceptance of this theory leads to the rejection of the basic function of language, that language is a social phenomenon. Expressing resentment does not always mean having a community. And the existence and development of language is inextricably linked with society: where there is a society, there is a language, and where there is a language, there is a society. So this theory also fails to shed light on the origin of language.

Bibliography:

- [1] Donskix O.A (The origin of language)
- [2] Leontiev A.A (Person language and consciousness)
- [3] Mechkovskaya N.B (Language and religion).