

PHILOSOPHICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATION MODELS

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Abstract

Relevance. The language went through a very long evolutionary process, that is, equal to the period with the processes of its own formation and improvement of man, until he reached the level of his current appearance. There are various models for expressing thoughts, that is, communication models. In this article, we analyze some of them.

Materials and methods. The article used methods of review of sources, comparison, review of literatures and theories.

Results. The existing models of language and communications, and their features are analyzed. Philosophical and methodological aspects of language and communication models. The communication models are grouped, their directions in language learning are determined.

Key words: communication models, mass, intergroup, interpersonal.

Introduction. Finding, finding and processing suitable stones for tools, processing animal skins, cutting meat, storing grass and using it in cooking, monitoring social morality, planning hunting processes, against the seeds of enemies, things such as the ability to stand up have led to the development of conversational speech, as well as to improve thinking. Since the increase in linguistic richness had a strong influence on the development of logical thinking, the complexity of logical thinking, an increase in linguistic richness, made it possible to catch even the most subtle things and events.

The study of oral speech was a decisive step in the evolutionary development of mankind. The ability to speak allows him to build the foundations

of human civilization. Early human communities focused their spoken language on the goals of acting together, protecting, collaborating in all activities in general, collaborating, expressing teams, and leveraging this effectively over time.

Main Part. Language is a social phenomenon created by the entire society and its members, and not by any separate group in the entire historical process of human society over the centuries. New intra-linguistic problems in modern knowledge of language include, in addition to issues related to the relationship between language and culture, language and society, language and religion, issues of the relationship between language and philosophy (Solomonik, 2002).

Linguistic and anthropological curves of philosophical consciousness imply the need to synthesize a unified philosophical approach in the socio-philosophical study of language. Rationalization of the phenomenon of "language" as a socio-cultural system allows us to actualize the research strategy as a socio-philosophical one. Thus, the strategy of socio-philosophical analysis of the evolution of a language problem can be expressed in a chain of transitions from individual elements of the language to its holistic imagination.

Language is also a product of the historical development of society, which means that it is capable of renewing the material and spiritual potentials (latent potentials) of society, and also manifests itself as a sociocultural phenomenon.

To understand the essence of language as clearly as possible, it is necessary to turn to the mechanism of its functioning in social life.

A person knows, learns and masters himself through language. As the child grows, he becomes larger, grows, learns about himself and gets to know others, learning about himself, his body, its parts, place, functions and location of each part. The level of humanity of a person is manifested through his language. A person cannot be dumb. Even a foolish person can join a community, family, group through their conventional language. The tongue cannot be held by the hand and seen with the naked eye. It exists only through a person, society, lives, lives, matures, develops.

Human life takes place in the environment of language, in the world of words. Language surrounds each of us and society as a whole and at the same time keeps them in place through the consciousness of society and the consciousness of a person. That is why a person cannot imagine himself without language, without language.

The world that a person perceives with his senses - eyes, ears, skin, tongue and smell - is extremely narrow and limited. He only sees, feels and hears. So it does not qualitatively differ from representatives of the animal world. Simply thanks to language, with the help of language, we expand our knowledge about the Universe, without smiling from a place, for example, we receive information about the surface of Mars, its size, heat and cold, or the internal structure of the atom. we can think with confidence. With the help of the language, we receive detailed information about the life and work of historical figures and so on. Based on this, we can say that the world that we know is the world of language.

Language is a means of knowing the world. When we say universe, being, we mean the universe that we know through language. The importance of language is that it does not limit the possibilities of our thinking, it gives us complete freedom to cognize the world. We cannot imagine a universe without language. We use language to distinguish between truth and error. However, the internal inconsistency of the issue lies in the fact that lies and mistakes also appear, form and exist through language. So, language is just a tool. He himself does not know how and does not know how to distinguish between truth and falsehood, truth and error. The tongue is like air. It is impossible to live without this. But he does not distinguish between good and evil, high from low.

Language is a learning tool. The universe, expressed in language, is infinite in time and space. Unknown parts of it, which have not been studied by man, are also included in the language, its exact name is "an unknown world that has not yet been studied." This definition mobilizes our consciousness for cognition, encourages our thinking to work, stimulates and emphasizes our imagination and draws our attention to the process of cognition.

The world that we are trying to explain with the help of language, words, concepts, material and spiritual, spiritual being is incomparably richer than language; language he seeks to embrace an infinitely rich and colorful creature, to reflect it as fully as possible with the help of the possibilities within it, but he cannot understand it completely. Full coverage of the objective and subjective world with the words of language is tantamount to the search for absolute truth. This can only be done in imagination.

Conclusion. Based on the above, we can group the models:

Sound-based communications:

- drum sounds;
- "whistle tongue".

Interpersonal communication:

- casual communication;
- interpersonal communication;
- intrapersonal (personal) communication.

Communication of social groups. Mass communication, from the point of view of media psychology, is a system. It should be noted that all communication models, based on position and opportunity, take place in society, they complement each other, play an important role in human life, also in the development of communications and language.

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