

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.

Conclusion. The communication models are grouped, their directions in language learning are determined.

Keywords – Communication Models, Mass, Intergroup, Interpersonal.

I. 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.

Thanks to the language, the social life of mankind, the quantitative growth of its descendants has also progressed incredibly. The number has also increased. So, language is a manifestation of desire, it is the most important means of communication in human society, serving society. This is why the role of language in human society is incomparable.

II. 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, 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.

Academician I. Muminov expresses the essence of language as follows: "Language plays an important role in human communication, the exchange of ideas, as a single instrument of human interaction as a whole. The common denominator of all languages, reflected in its vocabulary, grammar, is that they are clearly expressed in the reflection of the material world. In general, the participation, the dialectic of community is striking and exemplary. There is nationalism in forms, universality in content and dialectical connection" (Muminov, 1972). Indeed, language is a mirror of the spirit of the nation. Language embodies the existence, thoughts, worldview, dreams, homeland and feelings of the nation. Every word in the language, every form is the result of human thoughts and feelings. Here we want to focus on the reflective nature of language, that is, on its comparison with a mirror. Language also reflects a being, like a mirror, but if the mirror is a simple body, language is the whole universe. It is constantly changing, developing in harmony with society, becoming richer and more beautiful. A mirror, on the other hand, reflects only what exists, and language, in abstract terms, also reflects a non-existent world, that is, what does not exist in front of the mirror. Their common denominator is that both language and reflection are reflexive.

III. COMMUNICATION MODELS

Language is the most important means of human communication, the main tool for the exchange of ideas in society, ensuring the development of social thinking, fixing, preserving the knowledge accumulated by mankind, transferring cultural and historical traditions from generation to generation. However, communication can be established in other ways: Morse code, gestures, etc.

IV. SOUND-BASED COMMUNICATION

Drum sounds used for long distance calls in Africa and the "whistle tongue" used in the Canary Islands. Other means of communication are auxiliary, secondary to language. Opportunities that combine language and other means of communication:

- expression of thoughts and feelings;
- sociality, that is, it is created and served by society;

- materiality (sound waves, graphics ...);
- reflect an objective being.

The differences between language and sound communications are as follows:

- language is a means of expressing thoughts and feelings. Man uses it in all his activities. The scope of using other means of communication is limited, for example, road signs are only used to ensure traffic safety on the street;
- the language does not convey dry information from one person to another, but reflects the speaker's attitude to this information, his desires and values, mood;
- all signaling systems, except for language, are artificial, created by human hands and can be assimilated depending on conditions. They are secondary to the language, act as additional tools to it, complement the language. A small group of people who are well versed in the field are involved in the creation of these systems.

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.

V. FORMS OF MODERN COMMUNICATION

The first object of communication, which is studied and solved, is information (various signs, signals, messengers) means of communication. Before studying the problems characteristic of a particular area, it is advisable to establish effective communication systems, the laws of social interaction with the actors acting in it. In today's complex, ambiguous environment, the study of the laws of communication in the process of globalization is also an urgent task for the military. Because in today's complex globalization of information, in the difficult conditions of the development of mobile networks at an unprecedented speed, time requires a modern military specialist to adapt to communication processes. The processes of mass communication change not only society, the way of life of people in it, but also the spiritual world. Understanding these changes, military professionals must be aware of the knowledge that helps them communicate with their contemporaries in this area, as well as in society, and have the skills and competencies to effectively apply this knowledge in practice.

There are different forms of communication: **interpersonal, intergroup, mass**, and so on. These are representatives of different spheres (cultural, spiritual, scientific, industrial, educational, military), as well as representatives of different ages, genders, peoples, nations, races, different categories of the population (youth, women, religious groups), planets, regions, countries, can be done between regions.

Depending on the area of the communicative process and the number of people involved in it, it is divided into mass, intermediate, inter-organizational, local, intra-group, inter-group types.

From the point of view of attitudes towards external entities, communications are divided into external, interpersonal and intrapersonal (personal) types.

Interpersonal communication occurs between two or more people.

In interpersonal communication, both the transmitted and the received act individually. Such communication occurs through the direct interaction of various subjects of communication. The appeal of one party is carried out through the voice communication channel. The speech of each participant, that is, the answer of one person to the question of another, serves as a tool for entering into two-way communication.

By the way of communication and its support, communication is divided into direct (direct) and indirect (remote).

Communication takes place using direct verbal and non-verbal means (eg, conversation, public speaking). Indirect communication is communication through the person in the middle. In this case, communication can be carried out by individuals, as well as using various means of communication, in particular, technical means. For example, through the media, telephone, radio, video, global and local computer networks.

At the initiative of the communicator, communications are divided into active and passive. If the communicator acts on a recipient who leaves an answer unanswered, both the recipient and the message will be inactive. Such communication is active if all communicators participating in the process are active during the transmission of the message and quickly respond to the information received.

Organizationally, communications can be casual and organized. **Casual communication** happens unexpectedly. This leads to a more casual exchange of information between people. The psychological aspect of interpersonal communication enriches the communication process.

The basis of the theory of interpersonal communication is speech activity. Russian researchers L.S. Vygotsky and A.N. Leont'ev developed this theory on the basis of the theory of general psychological activity.

The basis of verbal communication is motive and purpose. When the motive refers to communicative activity, the goal can always refer to perceived, perceived and non-perceived processes.

In interpersonal communication, the views, opinions, social instructions of a person regarding a particular reality change. Having received important information about them, they check them, and the results serve to change personal opinion about any object.

Intrapersonal (personal) communication. The concept of intrapersonal communication originated in the depths of communication theory in the 1960s. last century in the United States (Vocate, 1994). Approximately twenty years later, the scientific direction that studies the processes of intrapersonal communication was recognized by the American scientific community and developed organizationally. During this time, several independent models of intrapersonal communication have been developed, three collections of works devoted directly to intrapersonal communication have been published (Pivovarov, 2005). However, even today there is no agreement among American social communication specialists about how to define and how to research intrapersonal communication. Self-control and self-determination, as well as the development of communication skills "with oneself", or rather "within oneself", are the priority problems of a modern person. The point is that at present, the person must acquire new communicative characteristics. In this regard, from A.M. Pivovarov's point of view, there is a need for a detailed theoretical development of the problem of intrapersonal, or intrapersonal, communication as a poorly studied area of social communications (Pivovarov, 2006). The study of intrapersonal communication is fully consistent with this general trend towards interdisciplinary synthesis in sociology, since it involves the active involvement of data obtained in various academic disciplines. In addition, today we can say that in the sociology of communication there is a gradual shift in the research focus from mass communications and the media to the study of interpersonal, everyday and intrapersonal communication.

Communication of social groups. Specificity of communicative relationships between social groups. Another important type of communication is the communication of social groups. People in society are divided into certain social groups depending on their views, age, goals and aspirations, areas of activity. Why is such an association of people calling a social group and not just a group? Since these groups exist in society, they reflect a certain aspect of society.

In the communication of social groups, the subjects participating in it have the opportunity to participate in the discussion, to express their personal views, depending on their potential.

When members of a social group interact, their main goals are to interact with each other, convince each other of their personal ideas, encourage action, change plans, and make a good impression. Communication by its two-way nature is a complex process in the system of interpersonal, intergroup relations in a society in which people interact and understand each other.

Mass communication, from the point of view of media psychology, is a system of community self-government. In fact, the interaction of autocommunications, that is, the public, is a whole system of self-government (Sharkov).

Leaders of society, representatives of social groups express their opinions, descriptions through the media, influencing the minds of people and social groups, changing their behavior, culture and spirituality. Information consumers can be divided into two groups: representatives of a regular audience and representatives of a potential audience. Members of a constantly active audience are those who come to understandable sources. On the other hand, the potential audience can be a large stratum, citizens of the country. When studying communication processes, as a rule, it is necessary to take into account these two different audiences, specific channels of information, services. The appeal of students, listeners or viewers to the media reflects the interests of certain social groups in their respective areas, problems, issues.

VI. 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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