

**THE ROLE OF COMMUNICATION AND LANGUAGES IN SOCIETY****Yusupova Gulnora Sur'at qizi**

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**ABSTRACT**

This article provides general theoretical views on language and society and communication in it. The basis of scientific research is the role of language in society and the types of communication, problems, their solutions, and their reflection of nationality in the literature.

**Key words:** *communication, verbal, nonverbal, mentality, Climatic conditions, Socio-economic conditions*

The realities of social life are reflected in the daily life of the participants of social dialogue, that is, in conversational speech, in emotional expressions, in business conversations. Figurative expressions used in speech reflect the national mentality, thinking, and level of relationship between people. Scientific research by foreign experts has shown that the nature, form and style of communicative communication, and the first minutes of communication are sometimes known in seconds. Consequently, there are types of appeals in communication that can alleviate any situation. For example, smiling while saying the name of the interlocutor ensures that the conversation continues in a friendly tone, and so on. Depending on the nature and style of communication, communicative forms of verbal, nonverbal, and paraverbal communication are presented. Verbal communication - According to experts in this field, the basis of communicative communication of three out of four people is verbal communication.

Language, as the primary means of verbal communication, requires that each word or sound have a unique meaning. For people of a certain language, such meanings are clear and easy to understand. However, in our modern world, there are about 3,000 languages, each of which has a national landscape. As a result, in the process of communication, there is a mismatch between different languages in certain situations, or the absence of certain concepts at all. It is well known that such inconsistencies are caused only by the culture of a particular nation and concepts that are not found in other nations.

According to Hall, Germany is one of the countries where contextual information is insignificant. In order to understand communication in this country, it is not enough to differentiate its form and emotional level, but the word itself. In the West, rhetoric is an art, and verbal information is very important here. In the Western mentality, verbal information is analyzed independently of its author, and it is the content of the verbal information that is important, not the author's emotional expression. However, the opposite can be seen in the Eastern mentality, which is that in fiction, in most cases, the speech of a certain character is accompanied by his emotional state. If we compare the mentality of the peoples of Asia and the mentality of the United States and Europe, the people of the United States and Europe will be able to express their views more clearly and accurately. There is a national mentality in the national mentality of Asians, including the Uzbek people, such as "not speaking your language", which shows that verbal communication alone is not enough to understand.

The nationality of fiction is reflected in the following

1. In the language of the work and in the means of expression. It is well-known that every nation expresses its nationality first of all in its language and means of expression. For example, the mentality of the Uzbek nation, the language of the novels "O'tgan kunlar", "Mehrobdan chayon", "Kutlug' kon" reflected the identity of the Uzbek nation. We can see this in the noble qualities of the Yo'lchi and Gulnara, the protagonists of the Qutlug' qon.

2 In the national thinking reflected in the play. Along with the language of the nation, the language of the work of each nation reflects the national thinking and worldview of that nation, which has been ingrained in its blood for centuries. Mir Alisher Navoi, one of the protagonists of Musa Tashmammad oglu Oybek's novel "Navoi", skillfully illuminates the inner world of our ancestor, his thinking and high human qualities, which have reached the level of perfection inherent in the true Uzbek nation. A. Navoi's deep thinking, good manners, signs of perfection are the combined image of the noble qualities that elevate the Uzbek nation.

3. The geographical environment reflected in the works of art, in features related to natural conditions. The mentality of the nation in which the work is created is, of course, closely related to the geographical location, natural environment and climatic conditions of that nation. The cities and their climatic conditions are directly related to the nationality of the work, and each city and plant is expressed as a national word. Climatic conditions and geographical location of cities such as Samarkand and Fergana are words that are completely foreign to people of other nationalities, which are translated by transliteration or interpretation in the translation process.

4 Socio-economic conditions, economic activity of the people and related features reflected in the work of art. The protagonist of Oybek's novel "Kutlug Kan" is Yolchi's uncle. The fact that Mirzakarimboyvachcha is treated as a boyota, that he is always respected, and that he is unjust to the Traveler, shows that he is greedy and rich. The image of a greedy rich man is also one of the negative images of the Uzbek people. Ghafur Ghulam's famous comic book "Shum bola" also depicts the image of a boyat, which is characteristic of a greedy boy. Ghafur Ghulam is a writer who is able to reveal the negative qualities of human beings in a humorous and humorous way. In Said Ahmad's story "Tiger", laganbardarism is strongly criticized in a humorous way.

5. The life, customs, skills and characteristics of the people reflected in the work of art. A. Cholpon's novel "Night and Day" skillfully describes the fate of Uzbek girls of that time. The customs and traditions of the Uzbek people are highly reflected in the folklore of the Uzbek people. The wedding image in the epic "Alpomish", the wedding ceremony and the lapars depict the wedding ceremony of the Uzbek people. Barchinoy's beauty, intelligence, and modesty are the collective image of Uzbek girls. Alpomish's heroism, courage and bravery are the epitome of the high qualities of Uzbek youth.

6. In the problems of people's lives reflected in the play. In a work written in the language of each people, of course, the writer reflects any problem specific to that nation. The fate of Zebinisa in "Night and Day", the death of Sotiboldi's wife in the story "Sick" by Abdullah Qahhor, the betrayal and displeasure of ministers and officials in Oybek's novel "Navoi", a fake doctor named Ibn Shahvani in Odil Yakubov's novel "Old World" In Khorezm, Mahmud Ghaznavi's courtship as a fake Ibn Sina, and a number of similar masterpieces reflect some of the problems of the Uzbek people.

7. In national character and psychology. The national character is first of all reflected in the language of the work of art. The complex inner world and psychology of the protagonists are also important in expressing nationality. Shukur Kholmiraev's story "Uzbeks" shows the real Uzbek character in the example of the heroes of the work. It is no exaggeration to say that Salih Mahdum's unique character, inner world, style of dress and miserliness, which is described in the novel "Scorpion from the Altar", is a work of art skillfully drawn by the author. Such features are a vivid example of the Uzbek character of the Uzbek people. The national characteristics of the Uzbek nation are reflected in the way of life, customs and traditions of the nation.

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