Language in Philosophy

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Abstract

The paper reveals in detail significant facts of human life, since man is the very fact of this life and an effective element in the independent creation and phenomena around him. The theoretical and methodological background of research was a system approach based on modern philosophical and literary studies in the field of language the peculiarities of its realization in the domestic conditions. The study involved traditional general scientific methods: analysis and synthesis, typological comparison.

Analysing the methodological background of the research topic, we can trace the complexity associated with its pretension to universality, first, with the lack of a common understanding of postmodernism, and second, with the versatile use of this concept, both in the philosophical literature and in works on sociology, history, culturology.

Key words: language and philosophy, language and action, philosophy, postmodern philosophy, logic of language and action

Introduction

Postmodernism is relevant because it means linking the phenomenon to time according to development, self-awareness of the inner world, in the form of something that is in the post stage, after modernity. But based on the scientific literature, it is becoming increasingly clear that this is “going beyond time.”

Scientific literature review shows that scholars describe the term “postmodernism” as a reproduction of spiritual development and awareness of oneself in contrast to other subjects and the world in general. Each person goes through life at his own discretion, the knowledge and experience he gained is no more than a set of the same person’s will to live, anxiety for knowledge, intuition, and wisdom to apply that all correctly.

The social outline is a pointer and not a predetermined vector of action. Action is always a person’s will, in fact, as is the absence of action on his part. Society evaluates social collective experience in terms of the history of its path. People extrapolate the future when they discuss the past, but they make a choice here and now. For example, tomorrow we will evaluate it... And it will always be like that. Thus, it is an eternal question of the philosophy of life of its meaning in the inquiries of man alone. Therefore, the interest in the postmodernist paradigm for modern applied philosophy is becoming increasingly relevant. Because an active life position and knowledge of own capabilities in their projection to meet their own needs is gradually becoming a social formula for the progress of modern civilization. That is why the philosophy of action, the adequacy of knowledge to the requirements of life becomes important. Applied philosophy is characterized by an original non-classical, nonlinear approach to study the material and spiritual culture of modern society. In modern research we find the basis of certain stereo types of human thinking and behaviour, we trust the principle of responding to the proposals of life in the standard order: in thoughts - words - trust - actions. The comprehensive interest in the possibilities of self-realization and irrational activity of a person who seeks to live alone and enable others to live inspired an intellectual excursion into the realm of postmodern philosophy, with its bold challenges to traditions, its assertion of the will to live even through retreat or reassessment of certain classical values. The stated paradigm of curiosity — search - action is a
very important problem in modern human science and especially for philosophy, and is strongly topical for the authors of this article.

In addition, as mentioned above, the classical types of worldview do not always meet the demands of modern man. We look for the analysis and solution of such a problem in the field of theories that offer new praxiological approaches to the interpretation of the philosophy of action, participation in life, rather than observation of its course and summarizing the fact. This article intends to show the general methodological and main applied guidelines of postmodern philosophy in the plane of language-action-consequence. The objective of our study is to reveal the content of the fact of human life, since man is the very fact of this life and an effective element in the creation of one self and phenomena around him.

Review of scientific publications.

Language and action in postmodern philosophy is a relevant topic of research in philosophy, pedagogy, ethics, and is studied primarily by Modern domestic science, in particular, applied philosophy, demonstrates a fragmentary appeal to the real of postmodern paradigm. In turn, this reason and a number of questions to the world tradition of postmodern philosophy did not give a complete answer to our questions, so there is a need to further find an answer to the problem of consistency algorithm in “thoughts - words – human actions”, the results of which we hope to obtain in the course of our study. In general case, postmodernism indicates the state of the postmodern era. Since the mid-60’s of the 20th century, foreign scholars (Risman, Toffler) studied social traditions with an emphasis on the entry of developed countries to another development stage. In order to be properly oriented in the core values, it is necessary to have the appropriate knowledge, skills and willpower in the process of their application. Besides, one needs to have one’s own life position. Through life, each person tries to make important decisions for themselves, and be responsible for the freedom of choice and their own actions, which can be difficult for themselves (Höffe, 2015). During life, a person acquires wisdom and concludes that first of all he needs to enjoy life itself, to enjoy the benefits of life, and not to focus on death carrying out his assessment through the prism of eternity. This is how the right orientation of a person occurs when making a choice between what he wants and what is most necessary. All this is a practical impletion for the individual. A person builds his life path to self-improvement, regardless of the position of society, and believes that social conflicts can be resolved through self-improvement of each individual works gives feedback on the understanding of the influence of culture and cultural diversity in the activities and events of everyday life in different areas of the context. Using metaphors of communication, cultural/intercultural communication, she sheds light on the nature of cultural and intercultural communication, fostering awareness of issues of social in conclusion, justice, and institutional transformation. Covarrubias’s work on the study of intercultural communication through real world narratives shows the way to “deep understanding” of the cultural aspects of communication, and “building” a strong foundation for intercultural communication.” Taking into account the analysis of the patterns of development of life and person’s participation in it, it becomes obvious that a person is always looking for an opportunity to organize the productive nature of his own lives. Passive observation of the process no longer brings results (benefits), does not suit. Thus, creation in a broad sense through philosophy — thinking and way of communication — exchange — language — understanding is now the basis of human development, cultural development in a broad sense as the objectification of creative and intellectually applied abilities of man (community) As we know, every person throughout his existence seeks to find answers to the question of what is the meaning of his life, what is its purpose. On this basis, it is necessary to emphasize the awareness that the core of this is morality, which is characterized as a set of values that are inherent in a particular person, according to social norms and rules.
Thus, the knowledge obtained, offered and transferred by means of communication (even in a broad sense) are fundamental in the development of social relations. The standard of living depends on one’s attitude to oneself, living conditions and the possibility of self-realization, which not only satisfies one’s own needs, but also evolutionarily becomes the foundation for the development and self-realization of others, thus serving progressive development as a whole, where the interests of each person are taken into account. Through the prism of moral values, a person realizes his cultural level as a baggage and potential that allow him to adapt more quickly to reality (a powerful technical process). The well known fact of the realization of intelligence had a psychological effect on an individual, who is an accomplice to progress.

Man is a thinking being who is a participant and witness of obscenity or hypocrisy, which in appropriate situations have a meaning of social ranks, for the individual to gain influential position In a winning situation, a person criticizes dogmatic ideals, his era. There is a problem of value orientations in the situation of choice of the average person: who to trust, a real figure who is successful (but not always morally) or classical orientations that orient a person to civic opinion, his reputation, his chosen path using the means to achieve the goal (Golovey, 2012).

A certain social link (professional organization, religious community, legal institution, etc.) forms its moral outline of references that fit into the requirements of the era, world integration or empirical human needs. That is, universality accepts individuality to some extent. An important question is how to reconcile or harmonize the interests of the monadic and universal. To analyse this problem, we should turn to moral (and legal categories) — good — as the basis of social relations, the element of evil — as an integral companion of the dynamics of life, namely — the result of human activity, which is the result of choice (complex concept based on the specifics of choice between good and evil), dignity, humanity, justice. (Heidegger, 2016) Of course, there is no task of meticulous search for the truth, but the author considers certain aspects relevant. As we have already mentioned, each community develops a convenient system of rules of conduct in accordance with the time, economic, political, legal atmosphere of their state. Despite the ideally moral imperatives (for the external eye), the principle of using the moment and material opportunities for self-realization in the economic and legal sphere is successfully implemented. It should be noted that the religious component, albeit indirectly, by means of language, affects the formation of both inter-individual values and the quality of interpersonal relationships, which affects the economic and legal culture of society.

Nowadays, the concept of “individualization of personality” is characterized as the greatest value, and the ideas of justice describe the conditions of individual existence that a person needs for its free expression through the philosophy of language — the perception of information. On this basis, modern society is assessed from the standpoint of how the protection of individual rights is realized and how it helps to self-realize and self-improve reminds us of the complexity and ambiguity of the concept of value — a tool of cultural measurement, social and cultural norms, or measuring the answers and interpretation of ethics, human rights and ideologies. Culture is like the shell of an oyster with a pearl inside, and its quantitative measurement is like robbing its wealth. We must be aware that culture cannot and should not be limited by the digital tower.

Conclusion

Summarizing the above, we note that language and action in postmodern philosophical discourse, concretized in the personal application of absolute (theoretical level) morality, appeals to two levels of motivation: rules that are generally accepted, and the exception, as a deviation from the rules, especially social morality. Modern philosophers describe the term “postmodern” as a modern historical stage of development of society. In order to establish harmony with his inner and outer world, a person needs to find his own way or method of communication. Thus, each individual must be more critical and adjust when choosing between desired and necessary according to the rules. Everyone should understand and be aware of his aspirations, the meaning
of his actions and their consequences. Of course, there are other options, but they are an exception, so it is not worth focusing on them. Of course, the nature of life communications today is multifaced, and a conscious, responsible and active person not always succeeds. We believe that this problem will be the motive for research in our future studies.

The modern world is characterized by a large flow of information, which leads to the loss of essence, the fullness of the life of a person who is constantly in search of himself, his meaning of life in the modern world. In order to better understand the individual’s inner world, a person shall be in constant harmony with himself, needs to acquire the relevant knowledge and skills, and further use his own way of communicating with the outside world.

References: