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GRADUAL PROGRESS OF COMMUNICATION

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Abstract: In the article analyzed gradual progress of communication, as we know in the philosophical analysis of human activity in subject-object relations, it is necessary to rely on dialectical-materialistic foundations, and this activity is defined by psychologists and philosophers in different ways. So far, subject-object relations have been considered, but the existence of interaction between subjects has been neglected. As M.S. Kagan wrote, in this case we encounter a communicative type of activity or communication. M.S. Kagan in the book "The world of communication: the problem of intersubjective relations" published in 1988 analyzes how the problem of communication appeared in the history of culture and philosophy, its structure and functions. He justified the fact that at first only the concept of communication was understood, the concept of "communication" entered the interpretation of modern views, and now they are separated as separate categories that require each other.

Keywords: communication, subject-object relations, case, culture and philosophy.

Although man has been living in communication since his creation, he began to get rid of the limitations of space and time. Thus, although the process of communication has always been considered as a factor of social and cultural development, its extensive research as an object of scientific views has been done for the past few hundred years.

There are different views on the development stages of the communication process. Muzaffar Kasimov succinctly describes the revolutionary turns of the process as follows: "Humanity has implemented the information revolution three times in the history of its civilization. The first was the invention of writing, and the second was the invention of printing by Johann Gutenberg. Undoubtedly, both of these information revolutions served the immense development of human knowledge. The third information revolution was the birth of the Internet! Exactly, the Internet is

the highest, most advanced peak of information and communication technologies at the present time.

T.D. Venediktova and D.B. Gudkov's textbook "Osnov teorii kommunikatsii" ("Fundamentals of the theory of communication") analyzes the revolutionary stages that occurred in the gradual development of the concept of communication in the history of mankind somewhat more widely.

The first revolution of communication can be considered as the emergence of language, which turned man into an intelligent person (Homo sapiens), and it organized the coordination of joint actions, the ability to store and transfer information, the ability to know the surrounding world, etc. It was impossible for human thought, existence and evolution of human society without language. The origin of language remains an unsolved mystery for scientists, which naturally gives rise to many different hypotheses. M. Umarkhozhayev is proof that there are different views on the emergence of languages he describes it as: - "The main feature of language is the ability to determine the relationship between sound and meaning. This characteristic originates from the state of connection of the plan of meaning, that is, the soul and thought, psyche, experience and consciousness".

It can be said with high accuracy that the **second communication revolution** occurred with the appearance of writing in the IV-III millennia BC. It was writing that caused the emergence of civilization, the need to store a large amount of information that enriches human memory many times, and statehood. Writing brought about serious changes in the way people perceive the world.

Writing made it possible to perceive time linearly, and accordingly, historical consciousness appeared. The concept of history acquired purpose and meaning, which allowed the emergence of fields of human activity such as philosophy and science in the future.

The third communication revolution was caused by the appearance of typography in Europe in the middle of the 15th century (this technology was invented in China in the 9th century, but it turned out that its social role was quite limited). This event also led to drastic changes in human life, including the emergence of

national states and national languages. The linguistic and information unity of people living in a certain area gave them a sense of community belonging to a different nation from their neighbors. The wide spread of education and scientific worldview has stimulated the growth of personal development and individualism. This, in turn, led to serious political changes, in particular, the democratization of social life.

The fourth communication revolution took place at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century due to the emergence of new means of communication - telegraph, telephone, radio. The volume of transmitted information, the time of its transmission, the distance between communicators disappeared, and the message had the opportunity to appeal to several times more listeners than the creators of the printed edition.

In this regard, there are two opposite but closely related social processes that characterize the modern structure of society: massification (the averaging of people's behavior and spiritual needs) and atomization (the relative isolation of a person from others, growth of independence) will have to be talked about.

Today's development of communication systems makes it possible to talk about the **fifth communication revolution**. We can see its manifestation in the violation of the border between oral and written communication, interpersonal and public communication, completely new types of remote communication as a result of the formation of the Internet network around the world. This revolution, like all previous revolutions, led to a profound restructuring of human consciousness and personal society. As the role of the printed text has significantly decreased, the value of information transmitted through voice recording and visual images has increased significantly.

We will try to analyze these theoretical views on the basis of factual materials.

First of all, at the initial stage of the emergence of language, there was a possibility of interpersonal speech communication only in one time and space, face-to-face. In the case of a slightly wider possibility, a third person (for example, a courier) was involved between the communicators, and he traveled for several days to

deliver a small message and started communicating with the person in the second space.

For example, the epic "Rustam Khan" begins with the pregnancy of Hurayim, the wife of Sultan Khan, the king of the Aktash country. Sultan Khan says to his wife Huroyim: "There is a saying, in this world it is bad when you are afraid and it is bad when you are so happy." This is the child that I could have when I am old. One day you will give him birth. If I stay here, I will die of joy. I will travel to the land of Qurudum, I will give coins and gold to the person who comes to me with good news, I will bury him with the world of wealth till his ears, maybe I will point him as a leader" then saying that he would come in fourteen years he left. (From the epic "Rustam Khan") The distance, lack of communication environment causes all kinds of adventures, and heroes overcome hardships and achieve their goals.

Secondly, the appearance of writing had two important practical implications:

1) it became possible for people from other places and times to be aware of the reality that happened in a certain place and time. The significance of writing is great in studying the events and phenomena in the distant depths of human history, the development and stages of human society. For example, through the "Orhun-Enasoy" stone inscriptions, which have been preserved as examples of our oldest written monuments, information about a patriotic man like Tonyuquq, Bogu Tarkhan who tirelessly fought together with Eltarish Khagan, for the independence of the country, the well-being of the country, and the unification of the people has reached us. "... It seems that the Turkish people died, disappeared, ended because God said, die, because they surrendered to Tabgach. There is not a single seed left on the real Earth of the Turkish people" (from the inscription "Tonyuquq")

2) a new form of interpersonal communication, somewhat improved compared to the oral message at the initial stage, appeared through a written text - a letter. From the following information about the old mail to the age of technology, we can understand that delivering a message to a recipient in another place required a lot of effort:

- when talking about the first postal service and the first post office, there are mentioned the jug with picture that was found in the mausoleum of Pharaoh's prime minister Namchoren. On the jug, there is an image of a man bowing his head while handing a letter written on papyrus to Pharaoh Amenophis (1438 BC), and this same image is considered as the source of the first postal service in the world. In the process of researching this, it became clear that the Assyrians and Egyptians were at war at the same time. The news of the Assyrian attack on Egypt was brought to Amenovis by a courier, that is, a postman.

Fir`avn Menegtas esa choparlar uchun maxsus toshli yo'llar bunyod etgan. Chunki bu paytda choparlar kecha-kunduz yalangoyoq chopgancha bir joydan ikkinchi joyga xabarlar Yetkazish bilan shug'ullanishgan[1].

Pharaoh Menegtas built special stone paths for the messengers. Because at that time the messengers were running barefoot day and night from one place to another, delivering messages.

- When Prophet Mohammed (s.a.v) returned to Medina after completing his journey to Khudaibiya, he wrote two letters to the Sultan of Abyssinia. Amr bin Umayya was entrusted as an ambassador.

Amr immediately set off. Arriving in Jeddah, he boarded on a ship and crossed the shores of Abyssinia. He went to Najoshi.

The king of Abyssinia took the blessed letter and kissed it, rubbed it on his face and placed it on his head. His actions were an expression of respect and love for the one who sent the letter. Then he opened it and read it. He got down from his throne and knelt on the ground:

- I believe and testify that there is no god except Allah. I also believe and bear witness that Muhammad (s.a.v) is his slave and Messenger. (Ahmed Lutfi Kazanchi. "Stories of the Age of Happiness"). Thanks to the power of the word, such a historical event was resolved with a letter brought by a simple courier.

- "Bariyd" means "mail" in Arabic. The postal service in the Arabs was organized as follows: A hill was built every 12 miles. On every hill the runners were

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[1] https://uzbegimny.ucoz.com.

standing with their galloping horses. Houses and stables were built for them. When an important message needs to be delivered quickly to a certain place, it is reported to the first hill. As soon as they got the news, they lit a bonfire and emitted smoke in order to warn the people on the second hill. Those on the second hill who saw the smoke, lit a fire to inform those on the third hill, saddled their horses and were preparing. After receiving the letter from each other, they immediately set off. In this way, the message was quickly delivered to the right place. The distance between two post offices is called "bariyd".

- It is said that when the conqueror Amir Temur started marching against Iran, the siege of Isfahan was prolonged and there was not enough money to supply the army with food. Finally, Amir Temur sent a courier to Samarkand and sent a letter to Saraymulkhanim. The letter was short and it said: "The army's reserves are exhausted, send sequins (gold, treasure) from the treasury." When Saraymulkhanim became aware of the content of the letter, she wrote on the back of the letter, "Great Amir, if your sequins (gold, treasure) are over, are your politics over?" he writes and handed over to the messenger.

After Amir Temur received the letter, he thought about Saroymulkhanim's sarcastic words and finally came to a decision: on the same day he collected the bones of slaughtered sheep, cattle, horse and camel that had been eaten in the camp, cut them into different sizes, and assigns a large value to the big size, and a small value to the small one, hot-stamps a steel seal on it, and orders it to be put into circulation instead of temporary money. As a result, food for the army is bought for a pittance in neighboring towns and villages. Soon after the surrender of the city of Isfahan, the bones will be exchanged for *sequins (gold, treasure).*

The word "chopar" (messenger, ambassador) is used more than 60 times in the novel "Amir Temur" by the historian, scientist and writer Borivoi Akhmedov. This shows that during the formation and management of the great empire, the great master constantly interacted with people from different places.

- Finishing the letter Musulmanqul, shamelessly grinned at Otabek and ordered his servant.

- Bring me two golden robes!

Seeing Otabek's second recovery minutes after the miracle, O'tabboy Qushbegi involuntarily grabbed his collar. Khudoyor Khan also smiled at Otabek as if congratulating that he had escaped from the clutches of his predatory father-in-law.

As Musulmonqul limped and dressed Otabek in a golden robe with his own hands:

"In the shadow of your father's great service, you became a golden child as you escaped death," he said again. (Abdullah Qadiri. "The Past Days")

In this episode of the novel based on historical events, the information in the letter from Khudoyor Khan's army chief Normuhammad Qushbegi completely changes the speech situation in the opposite direction. Both O'tabboy Kushbegi and Musulmanqul, who are interested in killing Otabek and the boxowner, will be forced to change their communication strategy.

In conclusion, it can be said that the communication system in harmony with the history of mankind gradually developed and progressed as a complex situational pragmatic system during the long evolutionary and five revolutionary stages and became a synchronous-asynchronous phenomenon. Oral speech is actualized directly in real space and time, while written speech is indirectly actualized in different spaces and time intervals. For thousands of years after the appearance of writing, until the fourth revolution of communication, i.e., until the appearance of media such as the telegraph and telephone, the whole of humanity has primitively used the types of speech communication in the form of speaking-hearing, writing-reading. In general, the comprehensive practical aspects of the communication process are constantly being updated and improved under the influence of the process of realizing new opportunities, adapting to the unexpected results of technological advances, and the cultural and social landscape that surrounds us.

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