

## LANGUAGE AND MEMORY: THE BASIS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

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### ABSTRACT:

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*This article provides brief information about the role of language and memory in modern society, why memory is a bridge between the past and the future, language and memory are the basis of human development, and the harmony of language and memory.*

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#### KEYWORDS:

*memory, language, thinking, hieroglyphs, intellectual, modern society, globalization.*

**INTRODUCTION.** Language and memory are two inseparable parts of the human mind and consciousness, and their interdependence plays an important role in the development of humanity. Language is one of the most fundamental tools that distinguish us from other creatures. Memory, in turn, allows us to remember past events, analyze them, and plan our future actions. Together, these two elements serve to preserve the culture, history, and scientific achievements of society.

#### *Language is a reflection of thought.*

Language is a reflection of human thought. Through language, a person conveys his inner world, feelings, knowledge and experience to other people. The culture and history of each society are expressed and preserved through language. Language acts as a means of communication in society, but it also reflects the intellectual and cultural wealth of the people.

For example, in China, words depicted through hieroglyphs are often associated with meanings and symbols. The historical memory of this people is hidden in hieroglyphs and is inextricably linked to their way of thinking. At the same time, ancient Greek philosophy formed the basis for modern ideas through language, and these ideas are reflected in our society. Memory is a bridge from the past to the future. Memory allows us to remember

events that occurred in the past and store them in our minds. Through memory, a person learns from his experience and learns lessons for the future. Memory can be personal, that is, the preservation of events in his own life, or social, that is, the remembrance of historical events of a people and their transmission to future generations. Societies preserve their history through memory. Historical memory ensures the unity and solidarity of the people<sup>8</sup>. For example, figures in Uzbek history such as Amir Temur and Babur play an important role in the understanding of national identity. The memory of these figures not only points to past victories, but also to national pride and future progress.

Language and memory are closely related. Language is the main tool for the preservation and transmission of memory. Through language, personal and social memory is strengthened. Memory, in turn, affects the richness of the language, causing the emergence of new words and terms.

Also, the strength of memory contributes to the development of the language. For example, the culture and history of a people are reflected in its language, through which memory is transmitted to new generations. Cultural phenomena, traditions and beliefs are also preserved and developed through language.

The role of language and memory in modern society. Today, the role of language and memory is expanding further. As technology develops, people have the opportunity to quickly and effectively convey their experiences and knowledge. However, at the same time, there is a risk of memory weakening and forgetting. As a result of globalization, languages and traditions inherent in many cultures are being forgotten. Therefore, each nation should pay special attention to preserving and developing its language and memory. Language is of decisive importance in understanding national identity and preserving cultural heritage, and helps to convey historical experience to future generations.

#### ***The connection between language and biological memory.***

The connection between language and memory is important not only at a cultural or social level, but also at a biological level. The parts of the human brain associated with language and memory work inextricably together. For example, the hippocampus plays an important role in the formation and storage of new memories, while the language center (Broca's and Wernicke's areas) controls spoken and written speech.

This connection affects a person's ability to speak and remember. Memory-related diseases, such as Alzheimer's disease, can also cause problems with human language. In such diseases, individuals not only forget words, but also lose the ability to find specific words and speak grammatically correct.

***Language and cultural memory.***

Cultural memory is a means of preserving the history, customs and traditions of a people. Through language, this memory is transmitted from generation to generation. Unique dialects and dialects serve as the custodians of cultural memory. Each people preserves its cultural heritage through its language. For example, the population living in different regions of Uzbekistan speaks its own dialects. The preservation and development of these dialects is important for maintaining national identity.

Also, national poets and writers, through language, remind of the historical events of the people and strengthen cultural memory. The works of such figures as Babur and Alisher Navoi are an integral part of Uzbek cultural memory and have been preserved through language to this day.

The formation of language directly affects the development of human memory. Studies show that learning and developing a language increases the power of memory. For example, multilingualism activates human memory, and people who speak two or more languages retain and recall their memories better than those who speak only one language.

When language and memory work together, a person effectively stores and remembers various knowledge and experiences. For example, when learning a language, it is easier to remember new words using context (content). This makes it easier to master the language by relying on memory.

In conclusion, it can be said that language and memory are an integral part of human development. Memory is stored and transmitted through language, and memory provides the opportunity to create new meanings in language. Therefore, every society must preserve its language and memory, develop it, and pass it on to future generations.

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