
ABOUT CONSCIOUSNESS AND SIGNS

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We perceive existence through the mind. The mind (psyche) functions based on signs. In particular, in certain situations for a person, cloud rain, wind cooling, red and green lights of traffic lights stop and walk for the passenger, flags and coats of arms serve as signs (symbols) of different states.

It is known that consciousness-based cognition is conditionally divided into two, namely emotional (empirical) and mental (rational) cognition.¹ Sensory cognition is unique to all species of animals, while mental cognition is unique to humans. In both stages of cognition, work is done based on signs.

According to tradition, a sign means that something affects the mind of a person or an animal, and thus informs and conveys information about something else. A symbol can be something or a word that can be learned using the five senses. The process of characterization includes the message of consciousness, of something that affects the mind, and of something else, that is formed based on that thing. As mentioned above, consciousness consists of stages of emotional and intellectual cognition that operate in an interdependent relationship. Emotional cognition based on the five senses is the basis of mental cognition.² Signs used by humans (e.g. words) are different from emotional (material, object) signs used by animals. In sensory cognition, which is the lower stage of consciousness, signs are used on the basis of conditioned reflexes.³ For example, if we give a dog a call first and then give it food, it will start waiting for food as soon as it hears a bell in the next situation. In other words, a ringing sound for a dog is a sign, i.e. a means of predicting something. In this process, the bell creates an image of food in the dog's mind based on previous experiences. This image, in turn, activates the salivary glands. In this process, the bell creates an image of food in the dog's mind based on previous experiences. This image, in turn, activates the salivary glands. In this psychophysiological process, an external acoustic event (ringing sound) forms in the dog's mind, first and foremost, the image of the informing ringing sound. This acoustic image, on the other hand, stimulates the image of food on the basis of neural connections formed in the previous experiment, and in this way the sound of the bell becomes a symbol, a messenger of food. It is known that the levels of development of animal consciousness vary. In this regard, characters based on conditioned reflexes are also diverse.

In particular, the message ability of characters used by "smart" dogs in the Interior Ministry, "entrepreneurial" foxes, dolphins to help a person who has died in the water, differs from that of other animals with lower levels of consciousness. This can be seen, for example, in the way that "smart" dogs give different messages by barking thick, thin, dull or loud. Thus, in animals other than man, things that affect the senses, such as seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, and feeling, can act as symbols.

Man is a creature with five senses and a brain that serves for thinking. It therefore has the ability to work with characters in a conditioned reflex and thinking relationship. For example, remember a scene from *The Silent Child*: When the trumpet player sees a child eating a pomegranate in front of him, he cannot play the trumpet. The reason for this is that the child creates an image of a pomegranate in the image of a pomegranate trumpet in his hand, and he (the image of a pomegranate) uses the salivary glands. Of course, the conditioned reflexes associated with the five senses in man, and the image-characters used on the basis of them, are inextricably linked with thinking, unlike in animals.

1 Tulenov J. Cognitive theory. Text of lectures for bachelor's and master's degrees. - Tashkent: 2001. - B. 8-9;

2 Ismailov B. Yazyk and poznanie mira. - Tashkent: Fan, 1969. - C. 146.

3Boymurodov N. Applied psychology. - Tashkent: Yangi asr avlodi, 2008. - B. 95-115.

Xomutov A.E. Physiology vysshey nervnoy deyatelnosti. - Nizhny Novgorod, 2015. - P.25.

In particular, the ringing of the bell at school not only signals the entrance to the class, if not, the consequences will be bad. Hence, the diversity of the organic (living) universe, the fact that animals have different levels of consciousness, has also led to a variety of characters used by them. This has led scientists to take an interest in the character problem.

LIST OF REFERENCES

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