

increasingly in the public eye, federal budgets are decreasing, and job creation and innovation are key national priorities.

Nowadays, efforts to protect the environment have become very important. Here is some information to protect the environment from damage.

We must reduce air, water and land pollution, protect biological diversity, protect our planet from the harmful effects of global warming, and develop sustainable development. It is very important for us and for future generations. Currently, various measures are being developed for citizens who have damaged the environment.

In my opinion, it is necessary not to look at this problem lightly. I think fines and accountability are the best way to protect the environment.

Appendix:

1. Global warming-a gradual increase in the overall temperature of the earth's atmosphere generally attributed to the green house effect caused by increased levels of carbon dioxide, chlorofluorocarbons, and other pollutants.

2. exaggeration-a statement that represents something as better or worse than it really is.

3. Pollution-the presence in or introduction into the environment of a substance or thing

4. EPA-Environmental Protection Agency

5. Green Energy-is any energy type that is generated from natural resources, such as sunlight, wind or water.

6. exacerbated-make (a problem, bad situation, or negative feeling) worse.

USED LITERATURE:

1. A. Decadal «Origins, worlds and life» strategy for planetary science and Astrobiology 2023-2032.

2. Edward O. Wilson «The Nature of nature»

3. The National Academies Press Washington D.C. Press «Science for Environmental Protection»

4. <https://leverageedu.com>

5. <https://www.greenmatch.co.uk>

TIL VA JAMIYAT.

Til jamiyatning aloqa-aralashuv quroli sifatida jamiyat bilan uzviy aloqadadir. Chunki jamiyatda ro'yi har bir o'zgarish shu jamiyatning tilida o'zining ma'lum izini qoldiradi. Shuning uchun ham jamiyat tarixining muayyan jihatlarini yoritishda tarixiy hujjatlar, yozma yodgorliklar o'zlik qilib qolgan joyda lingvistik materiallar yordamga kelishi mumkin. Til ijtimoiy xarakterga ega, chunki u jamiyat taraqqiyoti, mehnat faoliyati jarayonida yuzaga keladi. Til faqat jamiyatda, odamlar orasida mavjud bo'ladigan ijtimoiy quroldir. Tilning taqdiri, uning yashashi, rivojlanishi faqat shu tilda gaplashuvchi jamiyatga bo'liq.

Til deb murakkab [muloqot](#) tizimiga yoki shu tizimni o'rganish va ishlatish qobiliyatiga aytiladi. Til asosan muloqot vositasi hisoblanadi. Tilni o'rganuvchi sohaga [tilshunoslik](#) deyiladi. Jahon tillari miqdorini aniqlash uchun til va [sheva](#) orasida farq o'rnatish zarur. Tabiiy til so'zlashuv yoki imo- ishora orqali tarqaladi, biroq har qanday til eshitish, ko'rish, sezish [stimullari](#) yordamida [yozuv](#), [braille](#) yoki [hushtak](#) kabi ikkilamchi vositaga kodlanishi mumkin. Bu odam tili modallikdan mustaqil bo'lgani uchun ilojli. Keng ma'noda til atamasi ostida biror muloqot tizimining tayinli qoidalari majmuasi tushuniladi. Barcha tillar [semiozisga](#), ya'ni [belgilarni](#) tegishli [ma'nolarga](#) bog'lash jarayoniga tayanadi. [Og'zaki](#) va imo-ishora tillari ramzlar ketma-ketligini so'z yoki [morfema](#) qilib shakllantiruvchi [fonologik](#) tizim hamda so'z va morfemalar ketma-ketligidan ibora va [gaplarni](#) hosil qiluvchi [sintaktik](#) tizimni o'z ichiga oladi. Odam tili [unumdorlik](#), [rekursivlik](#) va [siljuvchanlik](#) xususiyatlariga ega ekanligi hamda ijtimoiy kelishuv va o'rganishga butunlay asoslangani uchun unikaldir. Binobarin, uning murakkab tuzilishi [hayvonlar muloqotiga](#) nisbatan juda keng ifoda va qo'llanishlar ko'lamini beradi.

Tilshunoslar til tuzilishini tegishli muloqot va ijtimoiy vazifalarga xizmat qilish uchun evolutsiyalangan, deb qarashadi. Til [odam miyasining](#) turli, xususan [Broca](#) va [Wernicke sohalarida](#) ishlanadi. Odamlar tilni yosh bolalik paytidagi ijtimoiy o'zaro munosabat orqali [o'zlashtiradilar](#) va o'rtacha uch yoshga kelib ravon gapira oladilar. Til ishlatish odam [madaniyatiga](#) chuqur singgan. Binobarin, til faqatgina muloqot vositasi bo'lib qolmay, balki [individuallik](#), [ijtimoiy stratifikatsiya](#), [parvarish](#) va [ermak](#) kabi ijtimoiy va madaniy rollarga ham ega.

Tillar vaqt o'tishi bilan [o'zgaradi](#), ularning evolutsiyasini qadimgi tillar keyingi bosqichlar sodir bo'lishi uchun qanday belgilarga ega bo'lganini aniqlovchi va ularni zamonaviy tillarga taqqoslovchi [tarixiy tilshunoslik](#) o'rganadi. Umumiy ajdoddan keluvchi tillar guruhiga [tillar oilasi](#) deyiladi. Tilshunoslar fikriga ko'ra bugun mavjud tillarning 50 dan 90 foizigachasi 2100-yilga kelib [yo'qolib](#) ketadi.

Hozirgi davrda turli millat, elat va qabilalarga tegishli 2500 dan 5000 tagacha (ba'zi manbalarda 3000—7000 oralig'ida) jonli til borligi ma'lum. Ularning har birida barcha tillar uchun umumiy bo'lgan ba'zi universal struktur xususiyatlar ko'zga tashlanadi.