

Problems Of Significance Of A Word

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Annotation. This article gives ideas about the symbolic features of the word. the characteristics of the signifying and signified aspects are analyzed on the example of the Uzbek language.

Keywords: word, sign, representative, expression, semiotics, referent, denotation, language.

Introduction

In world linguistics, language units that have form and content are studied by such types of linguistics as comparative-historical, typological, comparative, descriptive, system-structural, generative, transformational, naturalistic, psychological, logical, social, gender, cultural, cognitive, anthropocentric. However, a solution to the problem of the symbolic nature of the word, which is of methodological importance, is expected. On this problem, bilateral, monolateral theories arose, which, however, could not solve the problem completely.

In world linguistics, the place of the science of the theory of language (general linguistics) is incomparable. For it theoretically guides private (national) types of linguistics. Therefore, the unresolved problem of the symbolism of a word within the framework of the theory of language, first of all, causes great difficulties in the study of the specific symbolic nature of national languages. The symbolic nature of the word is also an urgent problem for modern Uzbek linguistics.

The degree of knowledge of the problem. For the first time, interest in the sign nature of language arose in the naturalistic philosophy of the period of antiquity. In subsequent periods, in addition to philosophy, such sciences as logic, psychology, rhetoric, ethnography, linguistics, and mathematics began to pay attention to the issues of the sign and the sign nature of the word [6:17-19].

In the period from the end of the 19th century to the 30s of the 20th century, a special science of signs began to form - semiotics (sign science). Serious studies arose on the symbolism of the word. In this great merit belongs to C. Piersui C. Morris[21:160].

In the first quarter of the 20th century, Ferdinand de Saussure first created a linguistic theory about the symbolism of a word [2:110]. In this regard, a bilateral theory about the sign nature of the word arose. This theory was supported by such scientists as B.Russell, J.Vandries, E.Sapir, L.Elmslev, L.Blumfield, L.S.Vygotsky, B.A.Serebrennikov, A.Nurmonov[8:14]. At the same time, in linguistics, a monolateral trend opposite to the bilateral flow was formed. Its representatives are such linguists as E.M. Galkina-Fedoruk, L.O. Reznikov, V.Z. Panfilov, L. Zavedovsky, V. M. Solntsev. In linguistics, there is another trend that differs from monolateralism and bilateralism, which does not have its own name. Views corresponding to this trend were reflected in the works of such linguists as V. Voloshinov, N. D. Arutyunova, A. A. Ufimtsev.

In Uzbek linguistics, research is being carried out on the sign (semiotic) features of the word and text, based on the methods of anthropocentrism.

Modern linguistics is faced with the task of a more detailed and in-depth disclosure of language units, in particular, the symbolic nature of the word.

A sign is understood as informing one subject about another subject. A certain object performs the functions of a sign on the basis of the phenomena of a conditioned reflex and associations. Signs are means of the relationship of a rational being with nature and among themselves.

The emergence in psychology of theories about the conditioned reflex and associations, an increase in the need for the use of conventional (formal) signs in such sciences as logic, mathematics, as well as the need to generalize the views on the sign that existed until the second half of the 19th century in various sciences required a serious approach to issues about the sign. The American scientist Charles Sanders Peirce, who realized this need, began to study the sign problem, founded the science of signs (semiotics) and formulated the basic concepts of this science [1:64-67]. At the same time, in the first half of the 20th century, the linguist Ferdinand de Saussure also put forward the idea of creating a general science of signs - semiology[4].

In the 30s of the XX century, another American scientist Charles Morris, continuing the research of Ch. Peirce, achieved the creation of a science of signs. He created the theory of semiosis, which characterizes the sign situation, and also singled out the semantic, syntactic, pragmatic aspects of the study of the sign. C. Morris recognized the single essence of the science of signs and linguistics, that they correlate as a general and private science. This opinion was also shared by F. de Saussure, who considered language to be a system of conventional signs.

Types of signs, their properties have been and are being studied in semiotics through their classification. In particular, C. Peirce singled out the iconic, indexical, symbolic types of signs[23;104]. An iconic sign is based on a material resemblance to the object it points to. For example, an animal and its image, a sculpture and a historical figure. The main feature of an index sign is its ability to indicate something: smoke indicates fire, heat indicates illness. The symbolic sign is based on the lack of similarity between the sign and the signified: as between the name of a star and the star itself. Many scientists are not

satisfied with Peirce's classification, since there is no definite basis, an essential sign of classification. As a result, the members of the classification are not clear and there is no opposition between them. Considering this, D.P. Gorsky divided signs not like C. Peirce into 3 groups, but into 2 groups: a) signs that have a causal (determinant) relationship with the object they point to; b) signs that do not have a causal relationship with the object they point to. Professor A. Nurmonov also shares these views. In his opinion, signs should be classified as follows: a) signs motivated by the object they point to; b) signs that are not motivated by the object they point to [8:6]. One of the modern researchers of semiotics Abrahamyan Solomonik pointed out the following types of signs: natural, figurative, linguistic, writing system, formalized systems with fixed symbols and formalized systems with variable symbols [20:131-133]. Of course, such views on the sign and types of signs serve as the basis for the study of the sign nature of the word.

The initial views on the word as a sign originated in the period of antiquity[5:12-19]. Philosophers of this period, discussing consciousness and being, language and thinking, directly or indirectly touched on the question of the sign of the word. This is evident, first of all, from judgments about the relationship between the name (name) and the subject. When determining these relationships, two views arose. The philosopher Socrates and his supporters said that there is a correspondence, direct relations between the object and its name, that is, the object is given a name taking into account any of its natural properties, Heraclitus and his supporters denied this. In their opinion, the name is assigned to the subject freely, arbitrarily, conditionally, on the basis of an agreement. Therefore, between the name and the subject there is no natural connection, motivation. The struggle between analogists (who claim that there is a natural connection between the name and the object) and anomalists (who claim that there is no natural connection between the name and the object), formed on the basis of these two views, continues to this day. At present, an analogistic view of the relationship between a word and an object is

reflected in such theories as phonosemantics and onomothepy (imitative words).

An analogous view of the relationship between the name and the object is found, in particular, in the Uzbek language. For example, the existence of motivation in imitative words, interjections, is evident from the desire to assign names such as Ortigali, Kŷshmoqboy, Anorkhon, to assign beautiful names to infants in which there are vowels, sonorous, sonorous sounds, etc. It is obvious that naming, given that there is a natural connection between the subject and the name, has been predominant from the very beginning of the emergence of language. In subsequent historical periods, the continuous increase in the number of concepts that arose as a result of the development of social consciousness forced people to move from names with a natural connection to names with a conditional connection. In modern languages, conditional names are predominant, they determine the nature of the lexical system of the language.

Theoretical basic

The word consists of the unity of the signifying and the signified sides. Usually, the sound side of a word is understood as a signifier, and the meaning, concept, object - as a signified. Thus, there is a need to determine the relationship to the symbolism of these types of signified words. This necessity led F. de Saussure to create a theory about the symbolic nature of the word.

According to F. de Saussure, the word has an image of the pronunciation of its sound side (information about how it should be pronounced, a sample, a model) and a concept that is a reflection of the subject. The acoustic image and the concept constitute the being of the word. At the same time, the concept and image of sound are as closely related as two sides of one sheet of paper. Therefore, due to the fact that the image of sound is inseparable from the concept, the sound side itself cannot be a sign in relation to the concept. The sound side is a sign only in the state connected with the concept, that is, when the word is whole [4:71-73]. From this it can be seen that F. de Saussure, in fact, considers the conceptual side of the word a sign in relation to the subject. And he considers the sound side as an

auxiliary element attached to the concept. Thus, the symbolism of a concept that is part of a word is recognized as the symbolism of the whole word. More precisely, naming takes place here on the basis of the synecdoche technique, that is, for naming a part (concept), the naming of the whole name (word) is used. Obviously, F. de Saussure in his view exaggerates the connection, the strength of the connection between the acoustic image and the conceptual side. The groundlessness of this is evident from the fact that Saussure, for his part, opposes the sound side to the concept as different objects. In fact, an acoustic image and a concept by their nature are different mental phenomena. The relative independence of the sound side and the concept (meaning) can be seen in various phonetic changes characteristic of the sound side, and changes and development characteristic of the conceptual side. The relative independence of the sound side and the concepts of the word side can be seen, especially when learning foreign words; in our own language, when we forget the object itself, remembering its name, or knowing the object itself, we forget its name, as well as among people who speak many languages, the use of many names for one meaning.

In his theory, Saussure expresses the opinion that the connection between the sign (word) and the object is free, has no motivation, the structure of the sign (word) is extended, linear [4:73]. Until now, the question of arbitrariness has attracted attention to a certain extent, while the study of the extended, linear structure of the word in the semiotic aspect remains without attention.

On the basis of Saussure's view, which considers the whole word as a sign, a bilateral current arose. This current is supported by such scientists as J.Vandries, E.Sapir, L.Elmslev, L.Blumfield, B.A.Serebrennikov, I.P.Susov, A.Nurmonov.

At the same time, a unilateral trend opposite to the bilateral one has formed in linguistics. According to the leader of this trend, V.M. Solntsev, the sound side in a word is a sign in relation to the meaning (concept) [19:95].

Monolateral flow understands the sign narrowly. According to V.M. Solntsev, only

conventional signs can be considered signs, so a whole word cannot be a sign. This is due to the fact that the concept (meaning) of the word is associated with the subject on the basis of reflection, unconditionality, similarity. One cannot agree with this opinion. For the most important property of a sign is its ability to point to something else. This property is inherent in both unconditional signs and conventional signs. Therefore, the sign, as C. Peirce said, is better understood broadly. The monolateral flow is supported by such scientists as E.M. Galkina-Fedoruk, L.O. Reznikov, V.Z. Panfilov, L. Zavedovsky [8:14]. In linguistics, there is another trend that differs from monolateralism and bilateralism. According to the views along this trend, both the sound side and the conceptual (semantic) side of the word are peculiar, relatively independent, separate signs. This trend is supported by such scientists as V. Voloshinov, N.D. Arutyunova, A.A. Ufimtseva. We join this movement, presented in the thesis form, which does not yet have its own name, and we will try to develop it.

It is known that a word has certain states on its linguistic (virtual) and speech (actual) levels [8:21]. In the linguistic (memory) state of a word, the image of an abstract sound serves as a sign (pointer) in relation to the abstract meaning. At the speech level, the image of an abstract sound turns into a real sound, and an abstract meaning into a concrete speech concept [19:107]. In this state, for the listener, a real sound serves as a sign of a real object.

As mentioned above, under the influence of the bilateral trend in linguistics, the word as a linguistic unit and the word as a sign remain indistinguishable. As a result of this, the properties of the word, which is a linguistic unit, are erroneously equated with the word as a sign [11:96].

The word as a linguistic unit with all its being (its structure, that is, the sound side and meaning) is opposed to such linguistic units in the language system as a phoneme, morpheme, sentence. The meaning (semantic side) of a word as a linguistic unit is studied by lexicology and lexical semantics (semasiology) [9:61]. The

sound side of the word - nomeme is still not specially studied.

When considering a word as a sign, its sound side and meaning are studied from the point of view of the sign - the signified. This takes into account that the sound side (nomeme) serves as a sign for the meaning (sememe). In fact, all bilateral (signifier-signified) linguistic units have a semiotic form sign-signified. So far, the nomeme of a word, which is a sign of a word, and its relation to its meaning (sememe) have not been seriously studied from the point of view of semiotics. The structure of the nomeme and its properties to be associated with the sememe are topical issues of lexico-semiotics, which is formed as part of linguosemiotics.

The sound side of a word can also be studied from the substantive-semiotic side. At the same time, its acoustic structure (shell) [8:20] is investigated, and how appropriately this structure is composed for its use as an acoustic sign.

Results

Until now, in linguistics, as mentioned above, the nomeme - the sound side of the word has not been studied in its entirety. The focus has always been on such elements as phonemes and their pronunciation. With this approach, no serious attention is paid to the relationship of the sound side of the word to its speakers, who are in a speech situation. For this relationship is not a matter of phonology/phonetics, but a matter of anthropocentric linguistics, relevant to the theory of the sign situation. At the same time, answers are received to such questions as: why the speaker created the nomeme in such a form, how it is connected with its meaning (concept). It goes without saying that such an approach to the sound side of the word is a pragmatic study.

When approaching the sound side of a word from the point of view of a sign, attention is paid to such factors as the phonemic structure of the nomeme of the word, acoustic sign properties when creating this structure, that is, economy, convenience, acoustic quality, clarity, effectiveness, to what extent the auditory capabilities of the perceiver are taken into account (listener) when pronouncing it as a sign.

When using the sound side of a word or a lexical acoustic sign, vowels have specific features. In particular, since they are pronounced without obstacles, they have such properties as stretching-shortening, being deaf-voiced, hard-soft, high-low, taking on different “colors”, moving from one sound tone to another, all this serves to form the aesthetic features of a linguistic acoustic sign, express a modal relationship and convey additional information to them, in addition to the main one. The ability of vowels to attach consonants to themselves helps to increase the number of nomemes. The possession of consonants such acoustic properties as explode, explode-slide make the acoustic sign diverse and, thus, help not to weaken the attention of the perceiver (listener), increase its sensitivity.

The emergence of syllables and stresses in words is, in fact, associated with such semiotic (sign) needs as the pronunciation of polyphonic words without difficulty. At present, there is a need to give an anthropocentric, semiotic characterization of the changes in sound studied by phonetics, taking into account the sign process, the needs of the owner of the verbal sign (the speaker) and the one who perceives it (the listener). For example, when the affix “-dan” is added to the personal pronoun of the III person “y” in the original case, then after the lexical base (“y”) one sound “n” is added. The reason for this is that the stem “y”, which has the main lexical meaning (“a hint of an absent person in the process of speech”), becomes unstressed in this position and is barely pronounced, as a result of which there is a danger that the listener may not hear him. To prevent this danger, the speaker separates the stem “y” as one syllable together with the sound “n” and, in this way, tries to pronounce it stronger, more clearly. Therefore, the addition of the sound "n" is associated with the transmission and reception of an acoustic word sign between the speaker and the listener.

In the work, as an experiment, the structure of the nomemes of two-sound words was studied and, on this basis, substantial semiotic conclusions were made. At the same time, an attempt was made to determine the number of two-sound words in the Uzbek literary language, the degree of participation of phonemes

in the construction of the nomeme, how many times they are used at the beginning and at the end nomemes and semiotic reasons for this. For example, the sound *ŷ* at the beginning of the nomeme is used 24 times, the sound *e* at the beginning of the nomeme is used 12 times, in relation to other sounds it is the leading one in the preposition. In our opinion, this is due to the fact that they are pronounced on the outside of the mouth, in the zone of active articulation of the lips. The lips formed in this way are strongly rounded (*ŷ*) and strongly flattened (*e*). The sounds *ŷ* and *e* formed in this way are transmitted to the listener clearly and with force.

The sound sides of words are a sign in relation to their meanings, they are manifested in various types of signs. In particular, the sound side of onomatopoeic words has a high degree of similarity with its phenomenon (denotation). It, in fact, arises on the basis of the lexicalization of the word-sentence: Gumbur! → "gumbur". Therefore, due to the fact that the word "gumbur" is a copy, similarity to its reality, it is an iconic sign. The sound side of interjections has no mutual similarity with the feelings they express. Despite this, the sound side of interjections, based on their different pronunciation, conveys different degrees, types of feelings, or rather, serves as a means for their formation. Therefore, on the one hand, they have no resemblance to the feeling to which they are related, on the other hand, there is an intermediary motivation (connection) for the formation of the sound side. Given this, the signifiers of interjections can be considered iconic-symbolic signs. And in such a part of speech as a pronoun, indexical sign character is manifested to varying degrees.

The sound aspects of independent modal, service words are symbolic signs. The study of the substantial-semiotic properties of these signs of symmetry-asymmetry relations in their connections with their meanings requires a separate study.

Conclusion

1. An object acquires the status of a sign based on the transfer of information about another object. Questions of criteria, types of sign, symbolism of the word from ancient times, natural philosophy

of the ancient Greeks have been evolving up to the present. In solving the problem of the sign, linguistics cooperates with logic and psychology.

2. Some scholars, reducing the scale of the sign, limit the relationship of the sign-significant to only a conditional connection, trying to derive natural and figurative signs from the general semiotic system. We are against this view, because the main feature of the sign is not convention, unconditionality, but the indication of one object to another. In the system of types of signs (natural, figurative, linguistic, written, formal) linguistic units, in particular, the word has a peculiar status of signs.

3. According to the views of the bilateral trend, formed on the basis of Ferdinand de Saussure's theory of signs, the whole word (sound side + concept) is a sign. This view contains such shortcomings as the denial of the sign nature of the sound side, the virtual state is not taken into account when determining the sign, the absence of a difference between the word as a sign and the word as a linguistic unit.

4. In linguistics, a current is being formed, according to the views of which only its sound side is a sign in a word. The disadvantage of this direction is the narrowness of the definition of the concept of a sign.

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