

APPROACHING THE WORD AS A SIGN

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Abstract

This article provides information on the linguistic approach to the word as a sign, and comments on the relationship between the two aspects of the word, the expressive and the expressive.

Keywords: word, sign, representative, expression, nomeme, sememe

It was shown in the first chapter that the sound side of the word is a sign in relation to its content side. Ferdinand de Saussure and the representatives of the bilateralist trend consider the word as a sign based on the concept, say that the sound side has the status of an auxiliary element and call it "signifier" [4:70]. This term was adopted into Russian linguistics with the term "oznachayushchee". Both terms are alternative, equivalent to each other, since they contain the concept of sign. Therefore, in the mutual interpretation of both terms, it is understood that they are in a sign relationship: signifier – signified // oznachayushchee – oznachaemoe. Unfortunately, these oppositional terms were translated into Uzbek linguistics in the form of expression (vyrajayushchee) - expression (vyrojaemoe) and the Uzbek alternative did not reflect the relationship by sign. In fact, the terms, according to their essence, should be taken in the form of determining (oznachayushee) - designated (oznachaemoe). Also, at the present time, linguists call the sound side of the word nomema, and the content side semema [3:37]. In relation to these terms, there is no sense of signification, the connection of the word to the sign-signified relationship.

It is known that in psychology, the recall of one mental unit (such as an image, concept) to another mental unit is called the phenomenon of association. On the basis of this phenomenon, the relationship formed by the connection of two lexical units is an associative relationship. The constituents of an associative relationship are stimuli and associates. In particular, if we take this relationship as an example of words, the word that serves to remember another word (concept) is a stimulus word, and the word that is remembered using the stimulus word is an associate [2:61].

The emergence of language (speech) is, in fact, the result of connecting sound (complex of sounds) with concept (meaning). In general, on the basis of the formation of consciousness, and later speech (language), the phenomenon of association was of great importance.

It can be said that at a certain stage of the first human community (society), the beginning of the creation of labor tools, the formation and development of social relations, the growth of consciousness and thinking in people, the formation of new concepts in them, the need to keep these concepts in memory, to convey them to others, and to consciously say something is the first signal system. caused the need to switch to the second signal system. It is known that the function of the first signal (sign) was performed by a natural object, phenomenon, characteristic, that is, a person perceived and understood another object based on one natural object. In particular, he knew about the rain through the cloud and the sunrise through the open air, and had information about them. Of course, as mentioned above, natural objects and events that act as signals and signs are no longer enough to express many concepts emerging in people's minds. That's when the system of natural signals began

to be expanded at the expense of speech sounds. In other words, for example, in addition to the natural sound-noise symbol, they started to use conditional, sound symbols created with the help of their speech organs. Thus, the transition from the first signal system based on conditioned reflexes to the second signal system based on word-symbol, created using speech sounds [1:47] began.

The transition from the first signal system to the second signal system, i.e., the formation of the sound side (nome) of the word, set the human speech apparatus the task of generating a large number of speech sounds. This led to the increase in productivity of articulation places and methods, to the formation of new integral and differential phonological signs, to the increase of phonetic-phonological oppositions.

Any object is also a sign because it has meaning. There are different opinions in linguistics about the meaning that shapes a character. It is impossible to talk about the symbolic properties of a word without defining what it means, its essence in accordance with reality. Uncertain, contradictory ideas about the exact meaning have given rise to views of one or two characters in general. In this connection we turn to the question of the nature of meaning.

The founder of the concept of linguistic character, F. de Saussure calls the ideal side associated with the sound side of a word a concept. According to him, both the sound (acoustic) side of the word and the ideal side are mental units (events). Saussure calls the acoustic image and concept in a mental state more vivid, expressive (sound side of the word) and expressive (concept) for contrast. Hence, Saussure in his time considered the meaning of the word to be a mental unit (event) concept.

Meaning and concept, by their nature, are related to the perception of an object, an event. Concept is a phenomenon of consciousness, which stands between the sound side of the word and the object in the objective world. It is formed by individuals or members of society by reflecting the objective object in their minds (thoughts). Social practice attaches to the sound side and gives it a generalized character, that is, the most general aspects of a concrete concept, connecting the "skeleton" with the sound complex (nomema). This is how understanding becomes meaning. For this reason, there is often no boundary between concept and meaning. Because they are more concrete (concept) and more general (meaning) views of a perceptual device. The difference between concept and meaning is that meaning is a "simplified" concept. Meaning is a fixed, constant part of a concept. Meaning is formed on the basis of abstraction from a small number of important features (characteristics) of a concept and is attached to the sound side as a social value (content). The meaning in a word is the least necessary sign (feature) in a concept, which ensures that the word is intelligible in speech and is the basis for the word to come into speech (become a concept) and adopt additional features. With this in mind, meaning and concept can be considered to be essentially the same type (differentiating within a species). According to Nurmanov, meaning is added to predicative, modal, emotionally expressive meaning, which is not in the objective world. Accordingly, the general signifiable meaning includes the modifier (boundary) meaning added to the referent (central meaning) and referent (central) meaning that comes to the denotation.

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