



## Meaning and its Place in the Symbolic Status of the Word

*Rakhimova Maftuna Odilovna, PhD*

*Kokand state pedagogical institute*

**Abstract:** *This article focuses on the semiotic aspect of linguistics that the description of the sound of the word (nomema) and semema, the related issues, as well as the nature of the word are explained.*

**Keywords:** *linguistics, word, concept, language, speech, meaning, sign*

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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.

It does not reflect meaning and only reflects perception. Meaning is the conditional connection of a sound complex with an object or event established by man. It turns out that any word is a combination of expressive and non-expressive. There is no dispute about what the exponent is. It is acknowledged by almost everyone that it is an acoustic phenomenon, that this phenomenon manifests itself in two forms, namely, acoustic-physical in external speech, mental manifestation in the mind of the speaker (listener), in the form of an image. The status of the word as a real-acoustic phenomenon is a phonological device, a pattern ("g + u + l", "m + a + sh + i + n + a") without speech (allophone, sound), in the memory of language. The complex of the word sound side (association, device) is a language, a unit of memory or an invariant, the option of which the invariant is brought into speech, acquires a speech state, has a special appearance. These are recognized in linguistics on a credible basis.

An expressive part of a relation is a concept ("a word represents a concept"), a meaning ("a word represents a meaning"), an objective or subjective object ("a word represents an object", "a word informs about a subject, an object indicates"). Hence, the expressed structure consists of concepts, meanings and objects. Also, on the other hand, the subject is considered to belong to the objective being, the concept to the logical phenomenon, and the meaning to the world of language. If we look at this phenomenon from the point of view of language-speech dichotomy, the subject and the concept belong to speech. Because speech deals with certain concepts, certain objects, that is, features: people in the process of communication or communication interact with certain things, concepts about events. So, the essence of expression is related to the essence of each of the objects, concepts, meanings and their relations. . In other words, there is a relationship between the ontology of being (object), logic, which studies the concept, and the science of linguistics, which studies the meaning, and on the basis of which it is necessary to identify important linguistic features of the phenomenon of meaning. More precisely, it will be necessary to determine the relation of meaning to the concept and the object.

Consciousness arises on the basis of a person's or brain's relation to an object, a connection. In this case, the brain perceives or manifests the object itself through the senses. As a result, the human mind reflects the emotional perception of the object. This image is formed as a result of combining different aspects of the object in accordance with the object. Man compares different types of an object, contrasts it with others, selects the most important features of the object, ignores the secondary features, that is, comparatively reworks the internal types and appearances of an object in thought, and establishes the general pattern of the object on the basis of important features. skeleton", invariant, and transforms it into a unity of thought - a concept. Concept is a logical unit. Thought is the component of the product units such as judgment, conclusion. Judgments and conclusions are expressed in sentences and related texts. Hence, the concept of subject operates in speech, which consists of sentences and texts. Hence, concept is logic (thinking), but also the unity of speech. When a person stops speaking activity, speaking, listening, thinking, he memorizes the concepts of the words in his sentence. To do this, he removes from the memory the concept that reflects a concrete, verbal, that is, a subject with special, individual, additional features, leaving the most important characters, abstracting and invariant, and the "skeleton" that forms the basis of this concrete concept. the template or model is now transformed from concept to meaning, to the meaning of the word. Words that have meanings in this case are stored in memory as a linguistic treasure. They are stored in our language memory in a system of word categories separated by special classifications. We have envisioned the process of subject-concept-meaning direction (transformation of a concept into meaning) above. This process occurs when we see a new, unfamiliar object. In the process of communication, we report things, events, indirectly, that is, without their participation. In this case, things are imagined, imagined. In this speech process, the speaker and the listener move from language to speech, from meaning to understanding. In other words, generality is transformed into specificity, meaning into concept. One aspect of this process

occurs when we encounter a new word, i.e., when we are told to explain the meaning of the word (turning it into a concept, bringing it to life, enriching it). This process occurs when we see a new, unfamiliar object. In the process of communication, we report things, events, indirectly, that is, without their participation. In this case, things are imagined, imagined. In this speech process, the speaker and the listener move from language to speech, from meaning to understanding. In other words, generality is transformed into specificity, meaning into concept. One aspect of this process occurs when we encounter a new word, i.e., when we are told to explain the meaning of the word (turning it into a concept, bringing it to life, enriching it). If we proceed from this, it becomes clear that the essence of meaning in speech (thought, sentence, sentence) is the meaning in the "warehouse" of the concept in the language memory. So in understanding what meaning is, the subject-concept-meaning // meaning-concept-subject relationship must be taken into account. It is only on the basis of these relations that the types of meanings can be distinguished. In particular, let us take the forms of signifiable and denotative meaning. Usually, when we say denotative meaning, the reflection of the real object in the mind means the formation of the image of the objective object in our mind and on this basis the formation of a semantic object or signification in accordance with the external object. In other words, the reflection of a real object in the meaning of a word refers to the denotative meaning of a word based on the relation of meaning to the denotation (object). In linguistic dictionaries, the denotative meaning is called the subjective (veshestvennoe), basic (basic) meaning of the word, and contradicts the various additional (connotative) meanings of the word. Significant meaning of a word is an abstract device, semantic pattern or signification, consisting of the most important symbols, semas (spiritual units), which are reflected in the word, selected and generalized on the basis of perception. The term "signifiable meaning" is used to describe this signifier in a word. So, when it comes to word construction in the present tense, we have to think about the sound side (nomema), the signifiable meaning, the denotative meaning, the connotative meanings, and the concept on which the meaning is based, and so on. When it comes to the word device (pattern, construction), of course, it is necessary to take into account its communicative function. Because why a word device is like that is inextricably linked to the functions it performs in speech.

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