
CONTENT OF THE WORD AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10450969>

M. Rakhimova

PhD, Kokand SPI, Uzbekistan

Abstrakt

In this article, opinions are expressed about the expressive side of the word and their symbolic features.

Key words

sign, word, expression, referent, concept, meaning

The content of words consists of a referent (denotation), concept, meaning. There is a reflective connection between them. In the formation of this psycholinguistic system, the image is of great importance. If we take this into account, then the genetic connection between the signifieds will be as follows: referent → image → concept → meaning.

Referents (denotations) of words, which are objects of the objective world, have direct or indirect connections with each other. Based on these connections, relationships between images, concepts, and meanings are formed. This creates the opportunity for one of them to be a sign for others. For example, the possibility of iconicity of the concepts “she” (mother) and “bola” (child) is due to the fact that they have a natural biological relationship.

An image is created by combining into a whole the various properties of any objects of perception, obtained through vision, hearing, smell, taste and skin sensations. There is a connection between the image of an object that has arisen in consciousness in this way and the properties of sensations associated with it, which serves so that they can be signs in relation to each other. The bitterness of the soup reminds us of pepper; the sight of pepper reminds us of bitterness. The image of an object, formed through perception, is stored in memory and appears when the need arises. This creates the opportunity to analyze the image, study it, comparing it with another image.

A person tries to cognize an object with the help of an image, to determine what it consists of. To do this, it is necessary to compare one image (object) with another image (object). Comparison can be made based on only one characteristic (property). In connection with this necessity, the image (object) is divided into

parts, properties. In this way, the characteristics (properties) of one specific object are compared with the characteristics of another object. In this way, the similarities and differences between two images (objects) are recorded. In comparison, identical features show similarity, different features show difference. So, each image is with other images in a relationship of similarity-difference, interconnection. This connection makes it possible for one image to be a sign for another. Images can be empirical (sensual) and rational (intellectual, fantastic, artistic).

The concept of an object is formed by highlighting the important features of a certain image. A concept is an abstraction of specific (individual) properties of an image, since it is produced with the help of thinking (thought), it is a logical (mental) unit. There are such types of concepts as singular, general, dividing, additional, abstract, concrete, relative, irrespective, positive, negative, comparable, incomparable, compatible, incompatible, corresponding, subordinating, insubordinate, defined, defining, which form the basis and integrity of the lexicon - semantic system of each language. Due to the fact that concepts are interconnected by direct and indirect connections, they have the opportunity to be signs for each other.

It is difficult to retain in memory, to remember a concept that has a low abstract level and a shade of concreteness. This concept should be further abstracted. This is achieved by removing less significant features from the concept. That is why in linguistic literature there are opinions that meaning is a shortened form, a copy of a concept, its abstract state, the meaning is formed on the basis of the concept. The meaning, which is an abstract form (scheme, "trace" in the nerve) of a concept, is stored in the memory of the speaker, and it is used to form concrete concepts, and from concepts - thoughts (judgments, conclusions). Therefore, meaning is a linguistic unit stored in memory as a (virtual) possibility, forming a logical unit (concept).

In modern linguistics, such types of lexical meanings as genetic (main), derivative, nominative, figurative, free, connected and others are recognized, as well as their constituent elements such as integral seme, differential seme, archiseme. It goes without saying that meanings formed from interrelated concepts can be signs for each other based on their connections.

Words (lexemes) exist in human memory as a system. A large system consists of directly and indirectly interconnected small systems. One of these small systems is the lexical-semantic paradigm of words. Lexico-semantic paradigms consist of a certain number of words based on the similarities and differences of lexical meanings. If among a certain number of words there is similarity, synonymy arises,

but if there are more differences, then antonymy arises. The interrelation of words of any lexical paradigm based on the association of similarity, difference (contradiction) creates the possibility of one of them being a sign for others.

Words in the synonymous paradigm of lexical units are connected to each other on the basis of dominant (neutral) meanings of words and create a synonymous series. In particular, in the synonymous series *yuz*, *bet*, *aft*, *bashara*, *turk*, *chehra*, *jamol*, *diidor*, *oraz*, *pattern*, *rukhsor*, all words have additional (connotative) meanings with the main denotative seme “*odam boshining old qismi*” (“the front part of the head person”) of the dominant word “*yuz*” (“face”). The denotative meaning of synonymous words unites them, and the connotative meanings distinguish them from each other.

When we want to determine a synonym for a word, the denotative meaning of this word “finds” (is associated) in memory with exactly the same denotative meaning and as a result of this we remember the second synonymous word. In this case, the denotative meaning of the first word serves as a sign, a means of searching for the denotative meaning of the second word.

When the synonymous series is two-term (for example, *yozuvchi* va *adib* (writer and writer), the sign-signified relationship will have two variants of directions, namely: *yozuvchi* → *adib* and *adib* → *yozuvchi*. In the case when the synonymous series is polynomial, for example, in the above polynomial series consisting of eleven words, the word “*yuz*” is dominant, the relationship between the sign and the signified will be multivariate: *yuz*→*bet*, *yuz*→*aft*, *yuz*→*bashara*, etc. In this case, we can talk about strong and weak relations of the sign- signified. In particular, *yuz* → *bet* is strong, *yuz* → *rukhsor* is a weak sign-signified relationship. In general, we can say that in a synonymous series, two words standing next to each other have strong ones, and synonymous words that are far apart from each other have weak sign relationships. One of the possibilities of words of synonyms is the formation of a verbal (sign) text based on their denotative meanings.

According to tradition, the criterion for the antonymy of words is the relation of contradiction. For example, *bormok* (to go) - “*yakindagi zhoidan uzoqdagi zhoiga harakatlanib etmok*” (“to move from a nearby place to a distant place”) *kelmok* (to come) - “*uzokdagi zhoidan yaqindagi zhoiga harakatlanib etmok*” (“to move from a far to a nearby place”). In fact, the criterion of antonymy should not be contradiction, but difference. In this case, most of the issues related to antonymy will be resolved. For example, in the semantic series *kenzha*-*ȳrtancha*-*tȳnrĭch* (younger - middle - senior), the pairing only *kenzha* - *tȳngĭch* is considered as

antonymy. Relationships between other pairs (kenzha - ŷrtancha, ŷrtancha - tŷnrŷich) (junior-middle, middle-senior) are not assessed. Meanwhile, the series of kenzha - ŷrtancha - tŷnrŷich is formed on the basis of differences. Here the difference between kenzha-tungich is of a large, strong degree, the remaining pairs (kenzha - ŷrtancha, ŷrtancha - tŷngich) differ slightly. Therefore, if we recognize difference as a criterion of antonymy, then we can understand that the above semantic series is formed from strong and weak antonymic connections of pairs, and in theory we will not allow incompleteness. Of course, in antonymous pairs that have varying degrees of difference and contradiction, signification varies according to the speed and precision with which the words point to each other.

Graduonymic words and their specific features are expressed in the fact that in words located in the same row, the similarity decreases (synonymy) and the differences increase (antonymy). In the graduonymic series elvizak - shabada - shamol - buron - tufon (draft - breeze - wind - storm - hurricane) described by linguist O. Bozorov, iconicity is manifested in a specific way. As can be seen from the above, the closer and similar the words in a series, the more they can play the role of a strong and precise sign. In particular, the word draft serves as a strong sign in relation to the word breeze, weak in relation to the word wind, and very weak in relation to the word storm. In general, due to the fact that each word in the graduonymic series has a similar meaning in the semantic aspect, it can point to other words. The familiarity of each word in relation to the other is in varying degrees in terms of speed and accuracy of indication.

In such types of lexical paradigms as genus-species, part-whole, functionalimical, thematic, as well as in such lexical-semantic groups as polysemy, homonymy, enantiosemy, signification manifests itself in a specific way.

The development of associative linguistics contributes to a comprehensive and more in-depth study of the sign nature of words and other units of language.

REFERENCES:

1. Rahimova, Maftuna, and M. Nazirova. "ERKIN VOHIDOV IJODIDA ANTONIMALAR." *Conferencea* (2023): 85-88.
2. Rahimova, Maftuna. "O‘ZBEK TILIDA LEKSIK NOMEMALAR." *Scientific journal of the Fergana State University* 1 (2023): 164-164.
3. Rahimova, Maftuna, and Asaludin Bawer. *SO‘ZNING LINGVOSEMIOTIK MASALALARI*. Scienceweb academic papers collection 2023.

4. Bozorov, O. "O'zbek tilida gapning kommunikativ (aktual) tuzilishi [Communicative (actual) structure of the sentence in the Uzbek language]." *The dissertation for the degree of candidate of philological sciences. Fergana* (2004).
5. Tokhtasinovich, A. S., & Abdujalilovna, X. S. (2022). IMPULSE AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE CONTENT OF THE SENTENCE. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(12), 1852-1859.
6. Sobirovich, M. I. (2023). ABOUT PROBLEMS OF WORD CATEGORIZATION. *Gospodarka i Innowacje.*, 33, 286-289.
7. Hasanov, A. "NAZAR ESHONQUL IJODIDA KINOYANING BADIYUSLUBIY XUSUSIYATLARI." *Science and innovation 2*.Special Issue 5 (2023): 209-211.
8. Yigitaliyev, U., & Umidjanov, S. (2023). The Role Of The Concept" Man" In The Functional-Semantic And Associative-Verb Expression Of The Forms Of The Category Of Cases. *JETT*, 14(5), 18-22.
9. G'aniyevna, T. S. (2023). LINGVOPOETIC NATURE OF PHRASEOLOGIES. *Open Access Repository*, 9(3), 176-181.
10. Rahimovna, T. M. (2023). THE ROLE OF STYLISTIC DEVICES IN SPEECH CULTURE AS AN EXAMPLE OF SIMILE. *Gospodarka i Innowacje.*, 32, 185-188.
11. Alimovna, U. S. (2023). TOPONOMY" KOKAND" AND ITS CONCEPTUAL STUDY. *Open Access Repository*, 9(3), 153-156.
12. Mahmudova, N. (2021). ЎЗБЕК ТИЛИГИ ТЕЛЕФОН АЛОҚА ТАРМОҒИ ТЕРМИНЛАРИНИНГ ДЕРИВАЦИОН ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ. *Scienceweb academic papers collection*.
13. Mahmudova, N. T., & Tadjiyev, X. X. (2023). Thematic groups of telecommunication terms in the Uzbek language. *Gospodarka i Innowacje.*, 36, 564-569.
14. Rahimova, M., & Nazirova, M. (2023). ERKIN VOHIDOV IJODIDA ANTONIMALAR. *Conferentia*, 85-88.
15. Rahimova, M. (2023). O'ZBEK TILIDA LEKSIK NOMEMALAR. *Scientific journal of the Fergana State University*, (1), 164-164.
16. Raxmatullayeva, D. (2023). O'ZBEK TILIDAGI" ILM-MA'RIFAT" SEMALI LUG'AVIY BIRLIKLAR PARADIGMASI. *Scienceweb academic papers collection*.
17. Jo'rayeva, Ramziya. "TURK VA O'ZBEK MAQOLLARIDA" HAYVON" | SEMALI LEKSEMALAR." *Scienceweb academic papers collection* (2023).

18. Sharipovna, M. M. (2023). ABOUT THE GENESIS OF THE PLOT OF THE STORY" OGUZNOMA". *Gospodarka i Innowacje.*, 36, 123-127.

19. Nasirov Maxsutali-o'g'li, Muslimjon, and Malikaxon Meliqo'ziyeva. "RADIOALOQA TERMINLARINING DERIVATSION XUSUSIYATLARI." *Proceedings of International Conference on Modern Science and Scientific Studies*. Vol. 2. No. 6. 2023.

20. Tukhtasinova, O., Rahmatullayeva, D., Karimova, S., & Mamajonova, M. (2023). Characteristics Of Occasional Words. *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 7(5), 111-119.