



ON THE CONCEPT OF SIGN AND ITS INTERPRETATIONS

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Abstract. *This article discusses the concept of a sign and its interpretation, views on the subject. The semantic lexeme of the sign and its terminological meaning are also studied. The narrow and broad meaning of the sign concept is explained*

Keywords: *lexeme, seme, sememe, central unit of language, nouns, verbs, types of symbols, noun, adjective, adjectives, numeral, adverb.*

Introduction

The word and its meanings, the relationship of form and meaning in the word, have long attracted the attention of linguists. Because the word is the central unit of language, the smaller units serve for the formation of the word, while the larger units exist only through the word. Simply put, a phoneme serves as a linguistic unit that serves to differentiate the meanings of a lexeme. A morpheme, on the other hand, serves to form a lexeme in speech or to form a new word. Phrases and sentences consist of phrases. In this sense, a lexeme (its occurrence in speech is a word) is the central unit of language. Therefore, in ancient linguistics, the first language that attracted the attention of experts in the field was a single word.

In classifying words, they are mainly classified into nouns, verbs, and auxiliaries. While lexemes with independent meanings, the words that are their expression in speech, are generally divided into nouns and verbs, while nouns are basically composed of item name (name), object attribute (adjective), item quantity (number). Later, as a result of the development of languages and the development of science in the field, words were divided into categories such as noun, adjective, number, rhyme, verb, form. Therefore, all words, such as noun, adjective, number, have a noun semantics (object name, object attribute, object quantity). The semantic structure of a lexeme includes the semant "atash" and the semantic "sign". Along with the "nominative" semem, the "definite" and "quantitative" sememes also have the status of sememas. In this regard, the symbol semaphore is felt in the context of the whole "thing" semaphore.

The main part

In Uzbek and world linguistics, a number of works have been carried out on the lexical-semantic, morphological, methodological, formal-functional study of the lexical layer of language. In particular, a lot of research has been conducted on the lexical, morphological, syntactic features of word groups in the Uzbek language, such as noun, adjective, number, verb, form. There are a number of studies devoted to the study of lexemes expressing the subject sign in modern Uzbek. Work has been done to study some semantic types of qualitative semantic lexemes, the level of expressiveness, the ability to transfer meaning is stronger than in other words. The manner and its semantic and functional aspects have also been studied by linguists. Because character semantic lexemes are unique in terms of their valence

iconography, semantic migration features, and social adaptation, the possibilities of expression are extremely wide. Therefore, in the development of language, the adjective was the first to be distinguished from the noun category and had the status of an independent noun phrase.

Symbolic words are abundant in the language, and their level of use and speech meanings, the analysis of semantic ambiguities allows us to more fully imagine the richness of the expressive potential of our language.

When we say a symbol, we usually think of the different appearance, feature, shape, etc. of a person or object.

The Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language lists the different meanings of the word "sign".

Symbol 1. Something that serves to recognize, show, or distinguish; target, sign; stamp. *Yo'qolgan bolaning belgilari. Fabrika belgisi. Insonlikning eng dastlabki belgisi mehnatsevarlikdir.* (from the newspaper)

2. A graphic symbol, a sign that represents a meaning, content, or quantity. Question mark (tlsh.). *Equality sign (mat.). Olisda oq qobirg'ali ulkan kemalar ko'rinadi. Undan beriroqda cheklovchi belgilar – qizil bayroqchalar lippillab turibdi.* (S.Siyoyev, Horsewoman).

3. The thing is, the specificity, the quality of the events. The quality and properties of items are called characters in logic. ("Logic"). *Gapda otning biror belgisini bildirib, "qanday?", "qanaqa?", "kimning?", "nimaning?", "nechanchi?" kabi so'roqlarga javob bo'lib kelgan ikkinchi darajali bo'lak aniqlovchi deb ataladi.* ("Uzbek language textbook").

4. An internal experience is an external symptom indicating a condition, a disease; sign. *Sukut – rozilik belgisi. (proverb). Sodda muomala yaqinlik va mehribonlik belgigidir!* (A. Qadiri, Scorpion from the Altar).

A character is a material, emotionally perceptible object, event, or action. This action is manifested in cognition as instructions, gestures, or in other objects, properties, relationships. The concept of sign is analyzed in philosophy, logic, linguistics, psychology, sociology, that is, it plays an important role in all disciplines related to the study of human activity. Ancient philosophers (Plato, Aristotle), thinkers of the 17th-18th centuries (Locke, Leibniz, Condillac) paid great attention to the role of symbols in cognition. Later, a special science of character, semiotics, emerged. Characters are divided into language and non-verbal characters. The non-sign is also divided into groups such as sign-copies, sign-signs, sign-signals. The relationship of the symbol to the data process is important. A symbol that consists of one material object serves to denote something else. It is impossible to understand a sign without defining the subject meaning, the expressive meaning of the sign.

Symbolism is the expression of the form, appearance, and aspects of an object in philosophy; a means of reporting, storing, processing and transmitting information; an item is defined as a set of features that are similar and different from another item or characters.

In linguistics, the sign is used as a "linguistic sign" as a symbolic nature of language and in the sense of a sign (adjective - a word denoting the sign of the object, adverb - a word denoting the sign of action). *Shu manoda biz belgi ifodalovchi suzlarga kupincha sifat va ravish suz turkumini kiritamiz. Aslida esa boshka turkumga oid suzlar ham belgi manosini bildirishi mumkin.* For example, in an asphalt road junction, although the word asphalt belongs to the category of nouns, *Масалан, асфальт йўл бирикмасида асфальт сўзи от туркумига мансуб бўлса-да,* "which way?" indicates the road sign in response to the query. There are many such words in our language: *tosh yo'l, yog'och ko'priq, atlas ko'ylak, oltin soat, kumush qoshiq (stone road, wooden bridge, satin shirt, gold watch, silver spoon)* and so on. The semantic semantics of the *chol, kampir, qiz, o'g'il, kasal (old man, the old woman, the girl,*

the boy, the sick) were also weakened, and the semantic semantics was felt in the words that appeared in the name semantics.

The concept of symbol is used in two different senses: wide and narrow. In the narrow sense, a character includes words such as *white, black, green, bitter, sweet, many, little, much*, which belong to the categories of quality and form, in the broadest sense, it also includes words belonging to a number of noun categories that have character semantics such as *intelligence, darkness, confidence, mood, community, lightning*. Because nouns also have a sema of character, a young man - a sign of youth and gender, an old man - a sign of old age and gender, a baby, a child - a sign of infancy.

Conclusion

An analysis of the concept of sign and its interpretations shows that the term sign is used in philosophy, logic, linguistics and other disciplines. In philosophy, a sign, as a philosophical category that informs about itself and about something else, represents the meaning of a set of words that express the distinctive feature of what is expressed through words in language. Symbolic semantics exists not only in the semantic structure of semantic lexemes "sign", but also in the semantic structure of semantic lexemes "thing", "quantity".

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