



LINGUOSEMIOTIC CLASSIFICATION OF SYMBOLS

Usmanova Khumora Akhmadjonovna

Uzbekistan State Institute of Art and Culture

Senior teacher of the chair of "Uzbek and world philology"

Article history:		Abstract:
Received: 28 th November 2024		Lingvosemiotic classification of symbols in Uzbek poetry is analyzed in the article, their lexical meaning and semantic features are highlighted.
Accepted: 26 th December 2024		
Keywords: Uzbek poetry, symbols, linguosemiotics, image, linguistic sign, semantic, associative.		

Symbols are the pinnacle of creative (or folk) imagination, a form of visions of the world that are reworked in perception and whose essence is embodied in a single image based on certain signs and characteristics.

Symbols have existed since ancient times as one of the important tools in human communication and relationships. The Greek word "token" originally meant a piece of porcelain or earthenware and was understood as a sign of friendship. The host gave a piece of ceramic or porcelain to the guest who came to his house, and kept the other piece.

Later, when they saw each other again, they recognized each other from this ceramic or porcelain piece. So, in ancient times, this piece served as an identity card in a certain sense. "At first, the connection between symbols and the meanings they express was more natural, clear and motivated, but later it began to acquire conditionality and abstraction.

For example, a blindfolded woman with a sword and scales in her hand is Phemias, the goddess of justice in ancient Greek myths, and with the passage of time, her mythological significance has been lost and only her symbolic meaning has been preserved. [1, 267] So, a symbol is a name, object, sign or event that is disconnected from its primary meaning and carries another meaning to the secondary layer.

The main concept in linguosemiotics (linguistic semiotics) is a linguistic sign, which is manifested as a dialectical unity of form and content in certain texts and communication situations. The sign informs the representatives of a certain society about what it is conditionally related to.

The most important and complex system of signs is the language studied by linguistics. Sign systems are natural (human language, animal sign systems) and artificial (artificial, artificial languages, programming languages, symbol systems in physics, chemistry, mathematics, and logic).

Syntax, semantics and pragmatics are mutually distinguished in the study of signs and sign systems. Syntax is the study of specific relationships between

language units that are used sequentially, consistently in a speech chain or in a specific text. Semantics studies the relationship of symbols with the objects they represent.

Pragmatics studies the relationship between signs, the objects they represent, and the users of the sign system. "Natural signs are not actually signs.

They are a certain part, a component of one or another thing, subject and events. For example, the bell that informs about entering or leaving the class, the sound that indicates the arrival or movement of the train - the horn - the sound that indicates that it is starting to run, cumulus clouds that indicate rain, the swaying of tree tops that indicate the wind blowing, footprints in the snow, etc.

So, these natural signs - symptoms create certain images in the human mind - memory, "awaken".

The scientist notes that artificial signs are conditional signs and are considered real signs, unlike natural signs - symptoms, they serve to collect, store and convey certain information, imagine and replace objects and events, concepts and judgments, but cannot be their components. is enough.

Among conditional signs, the real sign - communicative sign - is a language unit. The word is the main sign, it is the representative, representative of the concept, its symbol. It has the ability to be received and carry information that has been consolidated. [2,182]

Symbols have existed since ancient times as one of the important tools in human communication and relationships. It is a proven fact that they were the basis for the formation of mnemonics - the first writing in the history of mankind.

Symbols are important in expressing certain thoughts and feelings of a person. At the present time, issues such as understanding their meaning, using them appropriately in written and oral speech, elucidating the essence of symbols in scientific research in each field, interpreting, understanding, explaining and clearly expressing the content of works are important.[3,102]

One of the twentieth century thinkers E. Fromm's following opinion about symbols is noteworthy: "The



language of symbols should be taught in schools as if learning a foreign language."

In the process of studying the linguistic nature of symbols, it was understood that symbols are a linguistic phenomenon that shows the speech culture, language richness and behavior of people, and serves to ensure the diversity and effectiveness of speech.

It is known that a sign is reflected in the human mind in the form of an expression or a symbol. Culture exists in reality in the form of symbolic forms. A symbol acquires its own meaning in science and art. In science, for example, in logic, mathematics, linguistics and other disciplines, it mainly serves to express the concept of a sign, and in art, the figurative meaning of an image. A symbol differs from an allegory in certain characteristics.

The meaning of the symbol is inextricably linked with the structure of its image, and its content is characterized by infinite polysemy. A symbol is the content of material things and realities expressed in the form of a sign or image. It is difficult to clearly describe its essence within logic. It is a complex system designed for the intensive activity of the perceiving subject.

Symbolic activity is unique to human thinking. Language, myth, religion, generally speaking, consist of symbolic forms, by means of which man organizes the environment around him. It is important to note that the meaning of the symbol exists only in the context of human communication.

Symbols stand out from the point of view of wide consumerism, they are widely used in socio-political, economic, cultural, educational and spiritual life, as well as in science, art, etc., in fiction. However, the symbol differs according to the performance of different tasks in this area. Based on this, symbols can be classified according to the following thematic groups:

- a) symbols used in social life;**
- b) political symbols;**
- c) symbols used in economic life;**
- g) symbols used in cultural, educational and spiritual life;**
- d) symbols in the science system;**
- j) symbols used in art, for example, fiction.**

Symbols in social life are mainly communicative, i.e. a means of communication between people, symbols in the system of sciences express a certain concept, and symbols in literature perform the function of artistic-aesthetic meaning of experience, situation and reality.[4,103]

Among the symbols used in social life, there are symbols related to social life and having a social color. For example, water is a source of life, a symbol of prosperity and abundance; fire - livelihood, family; red fire meant signs of danger.

Researcher F. Karimova, explaining her views on the cult of fire, notes that in the life of our ancestors, fire was interpreted as a symbol of patronage, and fire was always seen as a helper in people's lives and careers. In folk tales, a woman is interpreted as the mistress of the hearth. According to the interpretation of S.Sh. Chagdurov, the word "khatun" made from the suffix "khat" means "fire" and "un" means "fire mistress" in ancient Turkic. [5, 126]

The sun is understood as a symbol of light, happiness and peace in Uzbek national culture. In the oral works of the peoples of the world, the image of the sun, which is considered a source of light, has been viewed as a symbol of goodness.

So, "the sun is the oldest cosmic symbol known to all nations; means the source of life, light. Sun symbols are associated with priority, life creation, activity, heroism, omniscience. [7,34]

Also, the image of the sun was used as a symbol of freedom, freedom, and perfection in artistic works.

Depending on the color, shape and size of the cloud, it is interpreted as a symbol of victory and dominance, a symbol of danger, and a sign indicating the weather.

An umbrella is a symbol of protection and calmness, while a field (chamanzor) means well-being, peace, and well-being.

Among the social symbols, the bird symbol is the most important. The bird is first of all associated with the symbols of *freedom* and *liberty* in the human mind. In addition, it is known from history that the symbol of many empires and states is the image of a bird, which embodies the motives of power, freedom and liberty.

A bird is a symbol of feeling and nature. King of eagle-birds. It was sometimes a dynastic and sometimes cosmic symbol in ancient Eastern and Scythian culture. The peacock is considered the most beautiful **bird** and a **symbol of beauty** in many cultures. In Chinese legends, the Yao bird was a symbol of a happy couple, that is, a family. In ancient Greek mythology, birds with heads similar to women's heads - harpies - were symbols of evil and malice.

Eagles have been a symbol of strength, victory and will ever since. Because there is no other bird that builds its nest as high and defends it as fiercely as an eagle.

Since ancient times, this majestic bird has served as a symbol of empires. The double-headed eagle is a very popular heraldic creature and is depicted on the coat of arms of Russia. Also, the images of birds in the state symbols of countries such as Germany, Mexico, Austria, Armenia, Indonesia, Australia, Iraq, Romania, Moldavia, and the USA are understood as a symbol of dominance, power, and victory.



The "Huma" (phoenix)bird depicted in the national coat of arms of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a symbol of happiness and generosity.

The formation of things, events or concepts as symbols has its own mental, semantic, associative and national-ethnic foundations.

Symbols can be formed on the basis of different lexical meaning units. According to their semiotic properties, they can be classified mainly through phytomorphic symbols, zoomorphic symbols, mythomorphic symbols, symbols related to theonyms and agionyms, cosmogonic symbols, symbols related to numbers, and symbols related to colors.

Classification of the above-mentioned symbols, their lexical meanings, semiotic properties are studied in several poetic examples.

USED LITERATURE

1. Abdullaev A. Regarding the study of symbols. Proceedings of the international scientific-practical conference on "Actual issues of speech culture and Uzbek linguistics". VII. Andijan, 2021.2105. – p267.
2. R. Rasulov. General Linguistics. T., - 2013. – p182-183
3. Saidova Y.S., Sharipova D.Sh., "Lexical-semantic features of symbols". Bukhara State University, Scientific information. 2020.1(77) – p102, UDK: 81'373/612.4
4. Saidova Y.S., Sharipova D.Sh., "Lexical-semantic features of symbols". Bukhara State University, Scientific information. 2020.1(77) – p103, UDK: 81'373/612.4
5. Karimova F. Fire is a patron, fire is a symbol of goodness. International Conference on Advance Research in Humanities, Applied Sciences and Education Hosted from New York, USA <https://conferencea.org> Feb. 28th 202. – p126
6. Mingboeva D.. "The language of symbols". -T.: The generation of the new century. 2007.- p34.
7. Rasulov R. General Linguistics. T., - 2013. – p 182-183