


<p><b>The Role and Status of Linguistic Markers in the System of Symbols</b></p>		<p><b>Linguistics</b></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> character, language, semiotics, linguistics, symbols, word, motivation.</p>
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<p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This article focuses on the semiotic aspect of linguistics, which describes the characteristics, types, classifications, relationships, and the specific status of linguistic characteristics of human beings and other creatures, their consciousness, their thinking and communication. Linguists, who are the followers of the theory of linguistic theory, have their relation to the theory of evolution and determine the factors of further development of this theory. As you know, Ferdinand de Saussure, one of the founders of the theory of language, said that language was a semiotic phenomenon at the time, and that linguistics should be regarded as a component of semiotics (cognac). It is also recognized by other theoretical scholars that language performs as a symbol of language, immanent, fundamental character of the sign language. At the present time, the definition of Ferdinand de Saussure as a system of conditional symbols is accepted without any objection. Nevertheless, the semiotics, semiotics, and semiotics of linguistics, the semiotics of each national, in particular, of the Uzbek language, are the specific and general aspects of linguistics, linguistics, semiotics, linguistics, the position of which is not well-researched. Frankly speaking, the fundamental and fundamental character of the language is characterized by general (thesis) in the theory of language theory. However, without a comprehensive and profound study of the semiotic nature of special languages, without the generalization of these, it is impossible to establish a general theory of the nature of the language.</p>		

The symbol problem is common for semiotics and linguistics. Therefore, comparing these two theories of science, identifying common-privately is important not only for the development of other disciplines, but also of the general semiotics.

Live beings, in particular, are based on human consciousness, thinking. Characters are vital and scientific knowledge. The problem of characteristic characteristic for a semiotics (linguistic) and linguistics, which is interrelated in its entirety, is of paramount importance. This article gives an idea of the character, its features, types and the actual issues of linguistic symptoms.

V.M.Solntsev points out that the mark was discovered by the founder of the semiotic science, Ch.Pierce: the sign is something that can change something and make conclusions [5, p. 94]. Ch.Pierce says something can not be self-reflection. It can only be a sign when it comes to something else, but only when it expresses itself. According to R.Jacobson [8, pp.103-117], the Chris Pierce in his "New Listing Categories" icon signs iconic characters (expressive and expressive: animal picture and self), in which they are bound by their material side and meaning (definition, meaning), separates the index character (psychic association: smoke fire, temperature index, pointer), character character (based on contractual relationships between expression and expression). In this case, we can say that Ch.Pierce do not explicitly point to the character (s) and expression (s) expressed in character recognition. Therefore, the term "symbol" has a great deal of meaning, that is, it is used instead of an iconic icon with a symbolic relationship.

In the Ch.Pierce's three-member classification, the character also includes the language labels (words). R.Jacobson reminds us that Ch.Pierce consider that every word, every word, every

book are symbol. Symbols serve to express thoughts and behavior. They can also have a general meaning not only the individual but also the types of things. Symbols serve to form judgment. They differ greatly from the iconic and index characteristics. Ch.Pierce shows the relative reliability of iconic, symbolic, indexal characters. Ch.Pierce and other scholars have put their attitudes about signals and transformed cognosics or semiotics into formal science. Ch.Morris also records iconic, indexal, and symbolic characters such as [3, p. 37-41]. It shows that photographs, maps (geographic maps), model names, icons, icons used to represent things, phenomena (display finger, display plugin, etc.), indexed characters, Symbolic characters are the characters that can not be linked (g+u+l, o+d+a+m, O – oxygen name). Ch.Morris also distributes characters to informative, evaluating, commanding, and assistive (formal) types. The use of algorithms may also be the dominant, universal, generalized, speculative [3, p. 52-53]. For example, in the expression "white horse slowly", the word "white" and "slow" are the dominant expression of "running".

A.A.Vetrov, in his work "Semiotics and its problems", divides characters into primitive and linguistic types [1, p. 78]. Significant symptoms are symptoms (symptoms of fever, fever, frost, clearness of air, human smell is approaching for animal), which is not human or animal-generated. The speaker will add words to the linguistic marks. Also, A.Vetrov distinguishes intentional and non-verbal signs. Intentional characters are words that are interpreted in terms of meaning, such as meaning or expression. Non-intermittent characters are not conventional, but conditional reflex – characters known as instincts, for example, the expression of the danger of hitting the two ants with one another, and the tongue (month, month). A.Vetrov also shows synonyms and syntactic signs [1, p.78]. For example, the right and left sides of the equation, such as the morning star / night star / Venus, are mutually synonymous. The syntactic character is understood as auxiliary words used to associate words and phrases.

D.P.Gorsky interprets the characters in two groups: 1) characters that have a determinative link with what they express; 2) Characters that do not have a determinative relationship with the characters they are linked [2, p.14-15]. In the first group, human language elements, such as natural phenomena (smoke, fire mark, fingerprint, human mark) and the second group are included in the character.

V.M.Solntsev believes that nothing else should be regarded as a sign of the phenomenon of the phenomenon of the event. These are the things that can be used as signs. According to the scientist, when the original character is mentioned, it is necessary to understand the sound side of the word [5, p.94-98]. The symbol must have features such as contractuality, voluntary acquisition, and lack of motivation.

A.Nurmanov in his brochure [4, p.8] approves the classification of Ch.Pierce (iconic, index, symbol). Also, the characters are divided into motivated (iconic) and non-motivated (index, symbol) types.

Scientists Solomonnik, in his “Semantic terms dictionary”, divided to the monosemantic – polysemantic (synonymic, multi – meaning) synonym (anarchy), antonym (different shape, contradictory), harmonic (different meanings), logic characters (“if ...”, “if”), syntactic characters (the characters used to associate the characters), the isotope (showing the different aspects of one or another group, for example, “softness” of the “A” indicating the character, the elementary (consisting of one element) and the legitimate (6, p. 4-7).

From the point of view of the characters, animals are separated into characters (which are again internal, such as honey bees, wolves) and people's language. The first group symptoms are the level of the subconscious and the second group of symptoms are the level of consciousness, the basis of thinking (thinking).

As we can see from above, the concept of language is broad and narrow. In a broader sense, this is the means of communication of all living beings (including human beings) or of organic (living) beings. In a narrow sense, language is understood as a means of communication between individuals and members of society. This language has a social value. The broadest language is the object of learning semiotics (cognac), and the narrower language is the subject of linguistics (linguistics).

Considering this, we call the semiperiodic language as the semipsychological language and linguistic language as linguistic. On this basis, we distinguish between symbols as semiotic characters and linguistic characters. It follows from this that linguistic markings are part of the semiotic symptoms, and they are in complete mutual interest.

It turns out that the markup system is the language. The classification of marks is based on the language classification. The function of semiotics is to examine the signs of the tongue and human beings other than humans. In particular, it is desirable to mark the marks of the animals on the basis of biological + zoological classifications (such as fish, worms, bees, animals, birds). Human marks are studied by philosophy, logic, history, ethnography, and linguistics.

In the current Semicology, six types of semiotic systems are separated. These are symbolic formal character systems with natural, figurative, language (people), writing, symbolic formal and variable values [6, p. 7].

The system of linguistic character is distinguished by the fact that it has a very complex structure of other characteristic systems. The language sign system is a hierarchical device which has linguistic units each having its own marking status. Particularly, they have characteristic expressions representing morphema, lexema, word combination, expression, supersyntactic units, and act as symbols for their expression. The basic (basic) unit of the word language. There are still debates about monolithic and bilateralist movements on its semiotic nature. The subject of the essence of the system of the word “predmet – image – concept – sense – lexic meaning” is waiting

for its researchers. Also, the characteristic features of other linguistic units (morpheme, vocabulary, speech) are also not studied in the materials of private (national) languages. The functional status of the linguistic character system is also specific. It acts as a basis for the formation of systems of character, based on other symbols, in particular writing and symbols because of their high level of consciousness or thought.

The definition of the word is ancient. Linguists have the ability to look at the word as a whole, and to have only the sense of the word as a sign. The main reasons for the occurrence of contradictory views on the sign are different understanding of the lexical meaning and the definition of the word on the basis of language and speech dichotomy, or the separation of the word into virtual (memory, linguistic unity) and actual (union) status, and not to limit the possibility of word possibilities taking into account these situations.

When the word is in a linguistic state, its sound is a sign of abstract meaning. The word is spoken in the actual state of the word, in which the concrete side of the word (in which the abstract is in the meaning of the concept), and the concept is a sign to the subject.

The word is characterized by the fact that it is motivated or non-existent, that is divided into two, that is, the terms of the term. Unconditional markings include sound significance with meaning. For example, the symptoms of syllables (sounds) are the same with their meanings. There is no connection between the sound signal and the meaning that it expresses. For those words, F. de Saussure used the term "conditional characters" (eg. *g+u+l* → real flower).

Usually, the voice or the name of the word, which is the sign of the word, must be studied separately. In this case, it is necessary to examine such issues as phoneme allocation, nomenclature structure, the level of participation of each phoneme in the nomenclature, the meaning of the nominative.

It is important to clearly distinguish the semiotic status of the word in language and speech. Since the meaning is derived from the combination of sounds and sounds, the nature and characteristics of this combination should be studied seriously [7, 95]. Ferdinand de Saussure was able to grasp the meaning and sound of a piece of paper on one side of the paper. Thus, the levels of meaning and sound combination, relative independence, should be considered on all word groups. In particular, the connection between the samples and the semaphysics of imitation, exclamation, and freedom of expression varies. The absolute separation of the nomenclature in the study of foreign language, narrative narrative differentiation, phonetic changes (such as sound, increase, exchange, absorption, division), narrowness, expansion, meaning development (polysemiology) to determine the relative independence, variability of vocabulary and meaning (what does the book mean?), separation of meaning (what is the name of the "ink cartridge"?) or "Did you write the word?" (nominative), "Did you understand the word?" It also serves as a means of reviewing speech situations.

In determining the relationship between the meaning of the word and the sound side, it is necessary to pay more attention to the methods (directions) of the semasiology and onomasiological studies existing in linguistics. In particular, the semiotically research is carried out on behalf of the word (by name). This is the name of the item (or what name). As you know, words are divided into categories (horse, quality, number, verb), renderer (emblem) and expression (exclamation, imitation). Of course, these types of words have certain differences in terms of meaning and sound.

In terms of word-motivation, primary and secondary nominations, the relation between the nominative and semantic relationships, such as the symmetry and asymmetry of names and meanings, the terminology and vocabulary, words and meanings, words and concepts, word and subject, outdated and new words, variants and duplicate words or indirectly.

The meaning of the meaning of the word and the voice of the voice is very ancient, in which the word is wrong (natural connotation between sound and meanings), in particular, the horses of beautiful things are beautiful, musical by the sound of sounds, sounds, In the expression "U", lips are rounded, forward and farther, when the first person expresses "*Men*" the lips are directed to the speaker, pointing to the speaker's point of view, "misinterpretation" There is an onosemantic interpretation that there is no natural link between a sound and a meaning (that is, there is a consensus). These things are still going on. The ongoing and future studies of phonosemastics will help to deepen the relationship between the episteme and the semaphore.

As mentioned earlier, in the issue of whether the components of a word are a semiotic function, the nominative contradicts the *Semema* and gives great attention to it. In addition to the differentiation of the semiotic functions of the nomenclature in the linguistic and speaking states, the sounds of the word are at the center of attention.

Explaining the meaning in narrow and broader meanings [8, p.104] affects the interpretation of names. The number of *nomema* increases, the scope of application is expanded. In addition to the word phrase in a broad sense, natural symbols (smoke which is the mark of fire) are regarded as a natural "numeral" representing extra linguistic expression.

Depending on the form of meaning, words such as polysemia, synonym, antonym, paronym, and linguosemiotic research are further deepened. In this respect, attention is drawn to the smallest distinctive (distinctive) criteria, which are the names of the words in the mentioned groups. On this basis, opposite systems of form (formal), intonation differential marks are defined. Sounds of speech, such as voices, consonants, syllables, accents, tones, are examined by the word side of the word. In this regard, phonetic units and phenomena mentioned are the reasons for their identification, their roles and capacities are studied.

It is clear from the above that the sound side of the word is a relative independence as one of the word-forming events. Usually, the meaning of the relative independence, Semema is studied in the lexical semantics or semisology (aspect). Therefore, a particular aspect of the word (event) must be studied in a particular field, lexical nominative. The predominance of the Lexical nomemalology is the word of the word, in which the phonemes in the order of formation of nominative, the patterns of nominals, their linguistic and speaking styles, functions of spelling (phonetic) phenomena, syllabic, accent, tone, are examined.

Significance is one of the basics of language. Therefore, the problem of the word is a fundamental problem of linguistics. Thus, the interconnection and deeply detailed system of the systems of the sign, which are based on conditional reflex, consciousness and thought, are of great gnoseological significance for the semiotics, linguistics and other sciences and their development.

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