
SYMBOLS AND TOPONYM

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Abstract

In this article, an attempt is made to explain the general theoretical generalizations about the meaning of the word applied to toponymic words.

Key words

monoliteralist view, concepts being signs to each other, iconic signs, symbolic signs and indexical signs.

Consciousness, which is characteristic of the species of living beings in its various stages of development, operates on the basis of signs. Usually, according to tradition, in sciences such as philosophy, logic, psychology, linguistics, a sign means that something (such as an emotion, an event) affects the mind of a person or an animal and thereby informs about something else [Rahimova 2019 :10]. Unlike the signs of animals of other lower levels, for a person, the function of a sign is something that is recorded using the organs of his five senses (sight, hearing, taste, touch, smell). events are important. The most necessary, primary sign for a person, who is a social being, is the word. A person hears and understands by means of words, he can inform other people about things and events through an intelligible thought, affecting an abstract thing or thinking, and with this characteristic, the word acquires the status of a symbol.

When discussing the meaning of a word in linguistic literature, it is observed by giving examples from independent words and analyzing it. Different semantic groups of words, in particular, toponymic words, do not think about the features of manifestation of the sign. Therefore, we try to explain the general theoretical generalizations about the meaning of the word applied to toponymic words.

The main (fundamental) and central unit of the language, meaning and sound in the word, the characteristic of signs related to the interaction and tasks of the parties, is the primary, fundamental problem of linguistics.

F. de Saussure, the founder of the theory of linguistic signs, said that the word in speech has its representative (sound side) and its expression (concept), in which the acoustic image (sound) and the concept are connected based on mutual association, and the word The sign of the subject to which it is related counts for the integrity of z [Sausseur 1999: 69]. If we take this as an example of a toponym, the toponym of Kokand is the image of the complex of sounds Q+o'+q+o+n and the concept formed from the important signs of the city of Kokand. consists of, and this word ("Kokond") is a lexical unit that informs about the status of the city known as "Kokand", a sign of the region. In linguistics, the whole of a word is considered a sign, and since it consists of two sides of a sign or word, i.e., the sound side and conceptual meanings, the approach to the sign on this basis is called bimaterialistic (two-sided) view (current).

Linguistics also has a one-sided, i.e., monoliteralist view of the word. In particular, scientists such as Y.M.Tolius-Fedoruk, P.O.Reznikov, V.Z.Panfilov, A.Nuriev, V.M.Solntsev do not consider the word as a whole, but only its sound aspect. This approach is considered a monoliteralist view (flow) as it takes into account only one side of the word (phoneme). If we give an example of toponym words to this theory, for example, in the toponym "Koqan" only its sound side (name) is a sign, and it is a sign for the meaning or concept of this word. In this case, the question of the relation of this toponym as a whole (sound direction + meaning) to the object (city - object) is left open. In fact, the symbolic relationship of the chain of city - object → image → concept - meaning has been neglected. In other words, the phenomenon of linguistic sign (sound side - sign) and speech sign (concept-object) associated with the toponym "Kokand" is not limited.

In linguistics, there is also a third point of view (A.A. Ufimtseva) on the problem of word signification, according to which concepts can be signs of each other [Ufimseva 1990:167]. This occurs in the mutual associative connection of the concept (meaning) and the nomema (sound side), that is, when the sound side (Q+o'+q+o+n) is said, the concept related to it comes to mind falls, and when the concept appears, the related noun (Q+o'+q+on) also comes to mind. Also, recalling another concept on the basis of similarity to one concept can serve as a symbol for this concept. The concept of the city of Kokan can refer to the concept of the city of Fergana in the topic (thematic) field, etc. Thus, there are three different views (factors) on the problem of toponym designation, and we consider the integrity of the toponym.

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