



### ***Typological Translation***

## **Theoretical Bases And Issues Of Studying The Characteristics Of The Word**

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There are signs which are connected with the stages of individuals' emotional and mental progress. In particular, words are signs that refer to people's mental, rational knowledge. In general, words are the characters of concept, decision, conclusions which are product of individual's thoughts. Because the word is the central unit of the tongue, the characteristic (semiotic) feature is direct and vivid.

Semiotics and linguistics is not a different subject due to its main (core) parts. F. De Sossyur, therefore claims semiotics and linguistics are one essence (whole-partial) sciences. Many scientists believe that semiotics is an enlargement of linguistics. This idea is true from a specific point of view.

Indeed, language units have morpheme, lexeme, word combination, expression, supersyntactic unit, and macrotext signifier and signified part that here the signifiers is an indication of the signified part. The linguistic phonology / phonetics field examines the features and capacities of speech sounds, which are the marks of all language-expressive language units, as special subjects. It is clear that all the fields of linguistics are directly or indirectly related to the characteristic phenomenon. That is why the characteristic of the language is a fundamental, main feature. No matter what linguistic unity and what form of speech it is, they have a symbol (signifier) and signified part.



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The difference between semiotics and linguistics is that linguistics acquires a direct relationship with the language units while semiotics learns all the characters of the social and organic (living, biological) universe (including specific characters of human language), so (semiotics) is a general theory of signs (teaching, science). Thus, it is reasonable if we assume the semiotics and linguistic relationships from the point of view of generalization- privatization, sympathy, intensification.

As we mentioned above, there are various, sometimes contradictory ideas in the literature about the nature of the word. This is because of the complicated construction of the word, its linguistic and speaking styles. If we look at a word through signifier and signified part, its signified part includes its meaning, image, conception, object (referent), connotation (additional meanings), pragmatic meaning (potential meanings in favorable conditions). How does a specific character appear? Could the word be a mark as a whole condition or through some of its constituents? How does a mark appear when the word is in the language status (in the memory as a summary unit, in the case of a lexeme) and in the speaking mode (concrete word / word - form)? Those questions are the specific features of the word issues.

Different solutions to these problems create controversial situations in the linguistic theory of linguistics. Ferdinand de Saussure, the founder of the sign of the theory of the word, considers the word as a whole.

V.M. Sagolntsev, who created special works about the language and its features, states that only the sound of the word can be a sign of its lexical meaning. The authors of the semantics of language ND.Arutyunova and AA.Ufimtseva admit that both the sound side of the word and its meaning are a sign of significance. Professor Nurgmonov also agrees with the following view. It has been fully proved by the evidence of the language that the word is a mark of sound side considered by VM Solntsev. However, the meaning of the word was not well explained so whether the meaning can be a mark or not is still ambiguous.



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Because language marks, especially words are related to thought, they can produce symbols of secondary status. For example, the green light of the traffic light is a sign that you can walk. Here, the principle of walking was created due to the words: “green”, “lamp” and “walk”.

It should be noted here that the characteristic (characteristic feature) is the aspect of language, (language unit), like the stylistic, aesthetic, communicative aspects of the language. The symbolism of the linguistic unit, the semiotic aspect, is the language that provides the essential, primary communication.

### Resume

This article focuses on the semiotic aspect of linguistics that the description of the sound of the word (nomema), the related issues, as well as the nature of the word are explained.

Key words: semiotics, linguistics, symbol/mark, language, speech, word, nomema.



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