



THE LEXICAL-SEMANTIC PROPERTIES OF THE SYMBOL

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Abstract:

As one of the most significant types of figurative thinking, which are categorized by thematic groups, the article explains the core of the symbol, its characteristics, and its relevance in public life through examples. Folklore and a system of symbolic images that have been employed in literature for centuries form the foundation of traditional symbols.

Keywords: sign: symbol, globalization, idea, concept, metaphor, portable value, conventional symbols, and common symbols.

INTRODUCTION:

Since ancient times, symbols have been one of the most significant instruments of human relations. They have been shown to be the foundation for the creation of mnemonics, the first written record in human history. Symbols are crucial for conveying a person's particular ideas and emotions. In order to adequately convey their substance in translations, it is now crucial to comprehend their content and use it appropriately both in writing and speaking. The need to dissolve, interpret, comprehend, and explain the meaning of symbols as well as translate them from one language to another has become a pressing issue, particularly in the current globalization era.

The main body. As civilization evolves, symbols undergo various changes, improvements, and developments. They function as a social-linguistic phenomenon that facilitates communication and ease of interchange between individuals while eloquently conveying their attitudes around various topics. The expansion of vocabulary and the expression of a specific language are positively impacted by the creation of symbols. Symbols are linguistic and speech phenomena that guarantee



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the diversity and expressiveness of speech by reflecting human behavior, linguistic richness, and speech culture.

It is well known that a sign manifests itself in a person's consciousness as an expression or symbol. In actuality, culture is represented by symbolic forms. In both art and science, the sign has a special meaning. This primarily pertains to the idea of a sign in the sciences—such as logic, mathematics, linguistics, and others—and the symbolic meaning of an image in the arts. There are some differences between the allegory and the symbol. A symbol's content is infinitely ambiguous, and its meaning is inseparable from the structure of its picture.

The content of tangible objects and realities that are represented by symbols or pictures is called a symbol. It is challenging to precisely define its essence inside the logic framework. This semantic framework was created to accommodate the perceiving subject's high level of activity. Human thought is the only one that uses symbolic activity. Language, myth, religion, and science all use symbolic forms to help people control their surroundings. It is important to highlight that the symbol's actual meaning only occurs in the context of interpersonal communication.

There are many applications for symbols in science, art, and socio-political, economic, cultural, educational, and spiritual spheres. The symbols vary, nevertheless, in that they serve distinct purposes in this field and in this direction. Consequently, the following theme groups can be used to categorize the symbols: These include: a) symbols in public life; b) political symbols; c) economic symbols; g) cultural, educational, and spiritual symbols; d) symbols in the scientific system; and j) symbols in art, including fiction.

In public life, symbols serve primarily as a means of communication, a method of contact, a specific application of symbols in the scientific system, the interpretation of literary symbols, and the work of artistic and aesthetic situational interpretation. For instance, in linguistics, the punctuation mark [!] is used to convey the meaning of an exclamation mark, and in mathematics, the [+] sign is used to add one number to another. The umbrella is one example of a symbol utilized in public life. Rain is indicated by this indicator.

In one way or another, the dictionary and scientific sources define the symbolism and explain it. The majority of the references discuss fictional symbols rather than



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those found in sociopolitical, economic, cultural, educational, spiritual, and scientific contexts. The Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language and the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan both include examples of designations:

In fiction, the term "symbol" (Arabic meaning "dot") refers to a conditional artistic portrayal of reality that is derived from artistic conditioning. The substance is linked to figurative construction and stands out for its ambiguity, in contrast to the symbolic metaphor. All peoples have used the sign in their literature and mythology since ancient times. Symbolic pictures create a system and can reflect a similar theme in most peoples' literature and art. [2.VI, 59]. A symbol is a sign, gesture, or sign in Arabic, as well as a nickname. traditional symbol, symbol for an idea, concept, occasion, etc. [3.III, 347].

The Uzbek language occasionally uses a vocal symbol in place of a phrase. The "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan" does not contain this word. In public life, symbols serve primarily as a means of communication, a method of contact, a specific application of symbols in the scientific system, the interpretation of literary symbols, and the work of artistic and aesthetic situational interpretation. For instance, in linguistics, the punctuation mark [!] is used to convey the meaning of an exclamation mark, and in mathematics, the [+] sign is used to add one number to another. The umbrella is one example of a symbol utilized in public life. Rain is indicated by this indicator.

In one way or another, the dictionary and scientific sources define and explain symbolism; however, the majority of the references describe symbols used in fiction rather than symbols in socio-political, economic, cultural, educational, and spiritual life and science. Examples of designations in the Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language and the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan include:

In fiction, a symbol (Arabic meaning "dot") is a conditional artistic portrayal of reality that comes from artistic conditioning patterns. The substance is linked to figurative construction and stands out for its ambiguity, in contrast to the symbolic metaphor. All peoples have used the sign in their literature and mythology since ancient times. Symbolic pictures create a system and can reflect a similar theme in most peoples' literature and art.



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Sign, gesture, sign; moniker, nickname; symbol (Arabic). traditional symbol, symbol for an idea, concept, occasion, etc. [3.III, 347]. The Uzbek language occasionally uses a vocal symbol in place of a phrase. The "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan" does not contain this word. The following is how the word is defined in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language": (Greek: sign, symbol; sign, emblem) imSymbol. taken literally. An artistic representation of any concept.

There is no word in N. Hotamov and B. Sarimsakov's "Russian-Uzbek interpretation of the terms of literary criticism"; instead, the definition of "symbol" is as follows: "imSymbol" is derived from the Greek word "conditional." Metaphors are often used figurative phrases, pictures, and objects. Cotton, for instance, is the emblem of Uzbekistan. The poet, who is Kabardino-Balkarian, likens his nation to a mountain tulip. [3, 279] Bulolayurtramzidir.

According to English dictionaries, a symbol is: An object, shape, sign, or symbol that is used to stand in for anything else is called a symbol. The nation's emblem is the flag. Something visible that is, by definition or custom, invisible. The emblem of the United States is the eagle. One representation of the British monarchy's authority is the crown [1, 1492].

This explanation makes it very evident that symbolism is the explicit use of figurative language to convey reality. This makes it feasible to visualize abstract ideas in a clear way. A symbol

1. A tangible object used to represent an abstract concept is an example of anything that implies or represents something else, typically by condition or relationship.
2. An item, character, concept, etc. that is utilized in a work of literature, a movie, etc. Something else with which a sentence is connected, either directly or indirectly.
3. In mathematics, physics, music, etc., a letter, number, or symbol is employed to indicate a quantity, phenomena, action, or function [4, 1684].

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This explanation makes it very evident that a symbol is a traditional sign that conveys and symbolizes an idea, concept, or occurrence. It is evident that dictionaries' descriptions of symbols don't really differ from one another. These remarks lead to the following conclusions:

1. Symbol: an ordinary sign used to convey an idea, concept, or event.
2. Symbol: a creative picture that connects thoughts, ideas, and events.
3. Symbol: a traditional method of figurative expression and artistic depiction of reality.
4. The symbol possesses the quality of ambiguity.
5. The word "symbol" is typically employed in a metaphorical meaning.
6. One type of metaphor is a symbol.

It appears that convention, imagery, ambiguity, and particularly metaphor are the most significant symbols. Aware of these and other characteristics, the symbol's authors have attempted to employ it broadly and suitably in their artwork. In works of art, symbols that are ingrained in people's thoughts and consciousness are used to generate free imagery. The wolf represents avarice, the fox represents cunning, the lion represents courage, and the dove represents peace in art for a long time. These zoomorphic analogies are regarded as a crucial instrument for raising the artistic and aesthetic worth and impact of artistic creations.

All forms of public speaking use symbols, which are the most common way to communicate oneself, as was previously established. They are specifically utilized in art texts to guarantee the variety of the artwork's language. Literary history has employed a set of symbolic images for centuries: flowers are beautiful and mistresses; nightingales are in love; black is a symbol of grief; and yellow is a symbol of sadness. The artists employ all natural occurrences and details, such as clouds, springs, and lightning, in addition to conventional symbols to create symbolic images. There are several approaches to examine and study symbols in art, including synchronic and diachronic features.



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1. Conventional symbols.
2. Unique characters.

Conventional symbols can be used as general symbols or as distinct symbols. A system of symbolic representations known as traditional symbols has been in use for millennia. In folklore, the night represents melancholy, the apple represents love, the child represents the family, and the scarf represents the family. The symbolic representations of Semurg and birds in the epic "Lison ut-tair" (1499), which form the core of Alisher Navoi's entire philosophical system, are examples of exceptional symbols. The overall premise of this piece is such that a person indicates a comprehension of himself, existence, and people through symbolic pictures of Semurg and birds. In this piece, Alisher Navoi uses symbols to convey the idea that all human behavior, both good and evil, spiritual decay, and societal crises are inextricably linked to man—that is, the essence of humanity.

Output. Generally speaking, symbols play a huge role in public life, particularly in literature, where they disclose all of its beauty, charm, and inner meaning. Both verbal and non-linguistic elements contribute to the formation of symbols. National identities, norms, and concepts serve as the foundation for the construction of symbols as a non-linguistic element, even though language tools are crucial in their formation based on the linguistic factor. One of the most significant types of figurative thinking is the use of symbols, which are also the primary means of boosting an individual's creative and aesthetic preferences.

CONCLUSION

According to linguopoetics, an artistic symbol is one approach to convey a poet's unique style because it has an endless meaning that is constrained by the image's conceptual realm. The author's poetic consciousness actualizes certain meanings of the word for which the symbolic meaning is fixed, processes it creatively, adding new aspects, and simultaneously expresses the profound content and his personal experiences with the message.

It is possible to understand the symbol's enhanced expressive capacities from a psychological perspective. The reader's imagination is more strongly impacted by the sign when it suggests a different content than the one it actually denotes since



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what is concealed more expressively, profoundly affects a person's emotions, and is more likely to be remembered.

Linguistic semantics does not link the word's direct meaning to the symbolic meaning that the denotation of the text's reference space possesses. Its motivation can be explained by the denotation's extralinguistic features, which give the recipient a sufficient grasp of what is being conveyed. The poet's own communicative system, or semantic language, is defined by the symbols of each individual author. A unit of the verbal-semantic code, the symbolism of an individual author derives its meaning from a combination of images and the creation of psychological connections that transcend the interpretation of images that are ostensibly reflected in the text's reference space.

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