

THE PROBLEM OF MOTIVATION IN THE LINGUISTIC SIGN

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ANNOTATION

The article describes the expressiveness and expression of linguistic signs, the issue of motivation in them, and the opinions of researchers on this topic.

Keywords: realist, signifier, expressive, nominalist, linguistic sign, motivational, psycholinguistic, pragmatic.

INTRODUCTION

The relationship between the signifier and the signified in a linguistic sign is one of the oldest problems of linguistics. In the early days of scientific linguistics, this issue became the cause of the most heated debates. Scholars of antiquity were divided into two groups (realists and nominalists) on the issue of the existence or absence of a natural connection between the signifier and the signified.

RESEARCH MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

The first of them - (Heraclitus and others) say that any name is naturally connected with the object it represents, while the second (Democritus and others) reject it and state that there is a conditional relationship between the name and the object it represents. In order to confirm the opinion of realists, Plato, who tried to reconcile both directions, tries to show the compatibility between the meaning of the word and the form and the connection between the form of the word and the object it represents through examples. According to him, R can be imagined as a means of any movement, so at first the R sound seemed to be an excellent tool for the namers to express movement, interruption, and for this purpose they used this sound several times: rhine “flow” (river), eraykain “to dig”, srintayn “to dig”, eroyayn “to be”, sermatidzain “to grind”, etc. He also notes that the sound i is used to express delicacy, and the sound a

is used to express largeness. The same opinion was expressed by M. V. Lomonosov is expressed; e, i, yu show softness, caressing; smallness; ya softness, cuteness; o, o' shows that it is used to express scary and strong things (anger, fear, sadness). and such a view of the relation of expression was developed in later periods. [1]

In particular, in the works of Leibniz, Humboldt, E. Benveniste, R. Jakobson, the existence of motivation between the sign and the object is recognized. E. Benvenist says that the relationship between the expresser and the expressed is not free, but rather necessary. The concept of "ox" is definitely equated in my mind with the garden sound complex (expression), both of which are integrated in my mind. In fact, the sound shells of a number of words are similar to each other in the languages of the world. For example, Uzb. kakku,. Russian kukushka, Uzbek kukulayed, Russian kukueta, Russian reka, Greek rein. The question of the presence or absence of motivation between the expresser and the expressed is the cause of various debates to this day.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Nowadays, psycholinguists consistently promote the existence of motivation between the expresser and the expressed. In linguistics, a separate theory promoting this idea has emerged - the theory of sound symbolism. Philosopher E. YA. Basin states that the idea of the freedom of the linguistic sign is a metaphysical idea and sees a way to get rid of it in the doctrine of sound symbolism. L. O. Reznikov, while recognizing the basic freedom of the sign, does not deny the possibility of motivated situations in the initial period. A. G. Spirkin expresses a similar opinion about the linguistic sign. He said that at present there is no point in raising the issue of why this or that subject is called the same thing instead of something else. At the same time, the etymological analysis testifies that the subject name has a motivational character. According to L. O. Reznikov, in the initial period of the formation of symbols, there was a harmony of form and content. Later, in the process of historical development, with the determination of a certain meaning for the sign, the degree of similarity with the expression began to acquire a schematic, symbolic character. [2] A. P. Juravlev states

that it is possible to agree with this opinion. Because according to the observation of D. Westerman, B. V. Jurkovsky, A. M. Gazizov Ginzberg, in fact, the materials taken from the languages at the initial stage of development testify to a much freer relationship between the expressive and the expressive.

DISCUSSION

The literature shows that a linguistic sign, like all signs, has several motivations. In particular, S. Ul'mann distinguishes three types of motivation; semantic, morphological and phonetic. Opening a path to the heart, the path in the compounds like the salt of the sentence, semantic motivation in the words salt; phonetic motivation in words such as кукушка, хрюкат, свист, шелест, шорох, шепот, рев, рука, гуль, журчание, траст, гром, барабан, лира; it is shown that there is a morphological motivation in words such as stengazeta, perekhod, which are formed on the basis of new meaning morpheme meanings. In addition, there is an image center that is the basis for the formation of some words. [3]

One of the various signs of objects is the basis for the name. The underlying symbol is the center of the image, in Potebnya terms. But in different languages, the name may be based on a different image center. For example, in Russian, the word “медвед” for “bear” is based on the honey-eating feature of the object represented by the same name. However, it is impossible to determine the center of the image of a bear in the Uzbek language. In many words, the center of the image cannot be found. The center of the image is often characteristic of secondary names formed on the basis of tretium comparatium (Potebnya). That is why the thesis about the freedom and conventionality of the sign in the new era V.D. put forward by Whitney and F. de. Developed by Saussure. The freedom of the linguistic sign is one of the main principles of Saussure’s linguistic theory. As a result of the publication of “The Course” in 1916, the idea of the lack of internal motivation between the expresser and the expressed, which was put forward in this work, determines the views of most linguists about the nature of the linguistic sign. [4]

CONCLUSION

P.V. Gamkrelidze states that the debates in linguistics about whether a linguistic sign is motivated or not are related to different approaches to the relationship of structural elements of a sign. He shows that the principles of modern sign system theory, which study the system at three levels - semantic, syntactic and pragmatic aspects, are related to the language system and the linguistic system. [5] Studying the system in the semantic and syntactic aspect may not correspond to the result of the study in the pragmatic aspect. Therefore, it states that a language sign, like any other semantic sign, should be defined not only on the basis of the relationship between the signifier and the signified, but also through the relationship of a certain sign with another sign in the system (both at the level of the signifier and at the level of the signified). In other words, when defining a sign of the semiotic system, it is necessary to take into account the "vertical" relationship and the "horizontal" relationship of the participants of the sign (representative and expression). A "horizontal" relationship has a two-plane nature, unlike a "vertical" relationship. Because it requires the relationship between two sides of the participants of the linguistic sign - between the expressers and between the expressions.

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