



Linguistic study of the names of works of art

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ABSTRACT

This article tells about the linguistic and cultural characteristics of the symbolic lexemes in Russian and Uzbek languages, to explain the semantic and linguistic cultural processes in the formation of symbolic lexemes, to justify different approaches to the linguistic landscape of the world, the personal factor of changes in the semantics of words, socio-economic, analysis of the connection with psychological relations, identification of reality and lacunar units determines the relevance of that article.

Keywords:

Lexemes, linguistics, grammatical, landscape, phenomenon, nominative functions

Introduction. In world linguistics, the scope of studies devoted to linguistics, semantics, and textual studies is expanding. Semantics, grammatical features of lexemes denoting signs; the reflection of certain attributes of reality, thing-phenomenon in the landscape of the world, the emergence of a sign-property as a factor of distinguishing important aspects of things-phenomena; the formation of a group of lexemes representing the qualities of objective existence during specific development in each language; scientific researches are being carried out in the priority areas such as identifying the nominative functions of the lexemes representing the sign, the degree of reflection of values, the denotative meanings and connotations of different cultures, which have similar and different aspects. The development of science in our country has risen to the level of state policy. Indeed, "... today is the time of high technologies and innovations. The developed countries of the world are setting themselves the task not only of producing many products and bringing them to the market, but also of transitioning to an innovative economy based on deep knowledge and scientific achievements.

Literature analysis. In Uzbek linguistics, there are studies devoted to the role of sign words in

communication, their relation to lexemes of sign characteristics in related languages, and the comparison of lexemes of unrelated languages. The analysis of lexemes denoting signs in the Russian and Uzbek languages is of particular importance in elucidating the lexical-semantic features specific to these means of communication, in the study of linguistic and cultural peculiarities, in describing existence through the linguistic means specific to the speakers of these languages. To study the linguistic and cultural characteristics of the symbolic lexemes in Russian and Uzbek languages, to explain the semantic and linguistic cultural processes in the formation of symbolic lexemes, to justify different approaches to the linguistic landscape of the world, the personal factor of changes in the semantics of words, socio-economic, analysis of the connection with psychological relations, identification of reality and lacunar units determines the relevance of our research. Symbolic concepts are related to the process of language formation. When a person expresses the landscape of the world in his language, he first pays attention to the signs of things - appearance, color, aggregate state, shape. Therefore, the concepts related to signs are also reflected in the naming of things and objects. For example, if the naming of "tomato"

is based on the sign of "yellowness" (tomato-tomato is a word meaning "golden apple" in Italian; the initial appearance of the tomato was yellow), the semantics of the lexeme "driver" initially The "fire-lighting" feature was taken into account (chauffeur-chauffeur means "fire-lighter" in French). Symbolic words are described in different ways in scientific literature. The sign is used in a narrow sense for words belonging to the category of adjectives. In the Uzbek language, there is no special morphological indicator that expresses the meaning of sign - quality. The use of some words both as nouns and adjectives is determined by this. Linguist N.F. Katanov did not distinguish between noun and adjective. He divides the category he worked on with regard to the features of the Kazakh-Kyrgyz and Turkic-Tatar languages in the form of a separate word group. Words from the noun category are also used as adjectives, and how? there will be an answer to the question. M: wire fence, wooden horse, chit blanket... But these words are not considered to have passed from noun category to adjective category. In our research, the term "symbolic lexemes" refers to units representing the characteristics of a person, object, event (noun lexemes). Because the character of the noun is related to the context. Ravish, although it is defined in the literature as "a sign of an action-state", its types such as specific state, time, place, cause, purpose, quantity-level are not part of the semantics of the term "sign". Also, according to the semantics of the denoting words, it should have the characteristic of more than or less than the norm (grading). In this respect, the feature of grading does not appear systematically. In world linguistics, including Turkology, there are a number of works dedicated to the study of sign words. Linguist A.N. Kononov was engaged in the study of lexemes denoting signs in Turkic languages, in particular, words expressing color, and analyzed the semantic aspects of black and white colors. In the semantics of the scholar black lexeme, bolshoy (big), krupnyy (large), roskoshnyy (magnificent), -velikiy (great), mogushchestvennyy (mighty), silnyy (strong), chistyy (pure), prozrachnyy (pure), sushcha

(dryness) , zemlya (earth), tma (darkness) are expressed through examples. He also showed that things are named based on color. According to the scientist, the word chyornyy (black) in the names of the characters in "Kitobi Dada Korqut" is used as a synonym for courage and strength. A. Kononov continued his comments on the semantics of colors in Turkic languages in his later works. He noted that the words signifying color are used to express the qualities of "strength", "greatness", "greatness". Denoting signs, that is, adjectives-lexemes serve to reflect a person's appearance, character, mental state, color and taste of objects. The term sign in a narrow sense expresses the characteristics of a person, object, event, according to its appearance, state, and nature. Symbolic lexemes play an important role in having a perfect idea of things and phenomena, in increasing the emotional expressiveness of the language, in reflecting the landscape of the world in different semantic scales, through linguistic and cultural relations.

Conclusion. Studying intercultural relations, finding a suitable variant of lexemes in the process of translation, distinguishing real and lacunar units between languages is an important task of research in the direction of linguo-cultural studies. Symbolic words figuratively serve to increase the attractiveness and effectiveness of speech, illuminate the essence of events, and provide an artistic image. Linguistic-cultural analysis of symbolic lexemes is important in elucidating the relationship between language and culture, collecting and expressing the national outlook, thinking, and values of symbolic lexemes, and in determining the national models of the linguistic landscape of the world. In Russian linguistics, research was conducted on the semantic and morphological characteristics of words denoting color. Linguistic-cultural characteristics of qualitative lexemes are analyzed on the example of some concepts. The research was conducted on the basis of Russian and English language materials. In Uzbek linguistics, the words denoting signs were analyzed based on the study of adjectives and their lexical-morphological features, and the

connotations of adjective lexemes denoting character were studied in connection with the text. Linguistic-cultural characteristics of sign lexemes in the Uzbek language, general parameters of sign expression have not been studied in cross-sectional aspect.

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