

Linguistic and Philosophical Aspects of the Symbol

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Abstract. *The particular properties of symbols are discussed in this article. The cases of relaxation in linguistic and speech phenomena, which demonstrate the speech culture, language richness, and human behavior, are also highlighted in conjunction with the analysis of the linguistic nature of the symbols. These cases help to guarantee the diversity and efficacy of the speech. Simultaneously, the views of numerous scientists and philosophers regarding the symbol that emerged from examining the research projects were regarded as facts.*

Key words: *culture, shape, science, phenomena, development, art, myth, thought, symbol, nature, language, semantics, transfer, metaphor, sign, and so on.*

Introduction. From ancient times, symbols have been a vital part of human communication and interpersonal connections. It has been established that they served as the foundation for the creation of mnemonics, the earliest writing in human history. Symbols play a significant role in how people express specific ideas and emotions. Current concerns include comprehending their meaning, applying them correctly in written and spoken communication, clarifying the significance of symbols in scientific study across all disciplines, and interpreting, comprehending, illuminating, and clearly presenting the content of works. One notable viewpoint on symbols is that of E. Fromm, a thinker of the twentieth century: "The language of symbols should be taught in schools as if learning a foreign language."

Literature review. A certain amount of change, advancement, and perfection of symbols results from the evolution of society. They are a sociolinguistic phenomenon that facilitates the lightness and ease of people's communication and idea sharing while allowing them to convey their relationships to objects and events in a clear and concise manner. The expansion of a language's vocabulary and its expressive potential are positively impacted by the creation of symbols. Symbols are a linguistic and speech phenomena that ensures the diversity and efficacy of communication while illuminating speech culture, linguistic richness, and human behavior. It is well known that a sign manifests itself in the human mind as a symbol or an expression. In reality, culture takes the shape of symbolic forms. In art and science, a sign takes on a meaning of its own. It mostly refers to the idea of a sign in science, such as logic, mathematics, linguistics, and other fields, and the symbolic interpretation of an image in art. In certain ways, a symbol is different from an allegory. A symbol's content is defined by limitless polysemy, and its meaning is inseparable from the structure of its picture.

Methodology

The content of tangible objects and realities conveyed through a sign or image is called a symbol. It is challenging to articulate its core in terms of logic. It is a sophisticated system made for the perceiving subject's intense activity. Human thought is the only one that uses symbolic activity. Generally speaking, language, myth, and religion are symbolic structures that allow humans to organize their surroundings. It is crucial to remember that the symbol's meaning is limited to human

communication. From the perspective of widespread consumerism, symbols are particularly noteworthy since they are utilized extensively in science, art, literature, and other fields as well as in sociopolitical, economic, cultural, educational, and spiritual spheres. Nevertheless, the sign varies depending on how certain tasks are completed in this field. Consequently, the following theme groups can be used to categorize symbols:

- a) symbols used in social life;
- b) political symbols;
- c) religious, cultural, and educational symbols;
- d) scientific symbols;

According to A. Abdullaev's paper, metaphor and symbol are not exactly the same thing, but they do intersect. It can be concluded from research findings that symbols and metaphors differ significantly from one another. A metaphor that begins with an image, for instance, develops a meaning that occasionally turns into a lexical meaning. In contrast, the form is stabilized in the sign. The image is not divided in metaphor, but it can be divided into distinct signals (color, shape, etc.) in symbols (24).

Results and Discussion

Symbols in literature serve the purpose of artistic-aesthetic meaning of experience, circumstance, and reality; in the sciences, symbols communicate a particular notion; and in social life, symbols are primarily communicative, that is, a means of communication between people. For instance, many mathematical examples use the subtractor, adder, etc. that we are familiar with. Depending on the type of sentence from linguistics, mathematical signals or symbolic signs that indicate the meaning of an exclamation or an interrogative sentence are used. The symbolic words that are employed in our daily lives based on their actions, such as water, fire, sun, cloud, umbrella, and chaman, can be stated as an example of the symbols utilized in social life. A sunny day, a shining face, a cloud, rain, a pouty face, and the weather are all represented by these symbols, each of which has its own unique qualities and nature.

Sign, sign, sign; nickname, nickname is an Arabic symbol. A conditional sign is one that symbolizes and serves as a reminder of an idea, concept, or occasion. There are instances in the Uzbek language where the word symbol is substituted with the word simbol. The National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan does not include these definitions; nonetheless, the Uzbek language's explanatory dictionary defines this word as "Symbol" (Greek: sign, symbol, sign, symbol). It has a symbolic meaning. An artistic representation of a concept.

The term "symbol" is described as follows in the Russian-Uzbek annotated lexicon of literary terms by N. Hotamov and B. Sarimsakov, however it is not present in this dictionary: "Symbol" (derived from "conditional sign" in Greek). A conditionally employed phrase, picture, or object in a metaphorical meaning is called a kind of metaphor. Cotton, for instance, is an emblem of Uzbekistan. The Kabardino-Bulgarian poet likens his nation to a mountaintop tulip. The nation is symbolized by this tulip. It is clear from the observations that the definitions provided for the symbol in the dictionaries are identical. The following inferences regarding the symbol can be made based on the comments above:

1. An idea, concept, event, etc. is represented and reminded of by a symbol, which is a conventional sign.
2. An artistic representation of an idea, concept, event, etc. is called a symbol.
3. A symbol is a figurative type of artistic portrayal of reality that is conditional.
4. The sign lacks clarity.
5. Conditionally used figuratively as a symbol.

As a result, conditionality, figurativeness, polysemy, and metaphoricality-particularly metaphoricity-are crucial indicators for a symbol. Being aware of these and other characteristics, the symbol's

founders made an effort to employ it extensively and suitably in their artwork. In order to produce vivid visions in artistic works, certain symbols are engrained in people's thoughts and consciousness. Since ancient times, symbols such as the dove or peace, the lion or courage, the fox or cunning, and the wolf or greed have been depicted in artwork. Such zoomorphic analogies are a useful technique for enhancing the artistic-aesthetic worth and efficacy of artistic creations. For creative individuals, symbols offer countless opportunities to succinctly, clearly, and effectively convey a significant event, a large concept, or a reasonably powerful emotion.

As a result, symbolic imagery in classical literature and folklore developed as a distinct system. As previously stated, symbols are regarded as a common kind of speech expression and are employed in all public speaking formats. Specifically, they are employed in the texts of artistic creations, guaranteeing the variety of artistic language. There is also a system of symbolic imagery that have been used for centuries in literature: black is a symbol of sorrow, yellow is a hue of melancholy, flowers are beautiful and lovers, and nightingales are lovers. In addition to conventional symbols, artists utilize all natural phenomena and details (such as clouds, springs, lightning, etc.) to create symbolic images.

Artistic symbols can be examined from a variety of angles, including synchronic and diachronic. It is appropriate to divide symbols into the following two groups when investigating them in a diachronic aspect:

1. Conventional symbols. 2. Personal symbols.

It is also possible to express private symbols as individual symbols and conventional symbols as generic symbols. A system of symbolic representations known as traditional symbols has been in use for millennia. One example of this would be folk art's usage of the symbols of night, longing, love, kid, scarf, and family.

In this piece, Alisher Navoi uses symbols to convey the idea that all of the world's good and evil, good and terrible deeds, spiritual decline, and societal crises are connected to man—that is, the very nature of humanity. The language of the human mind is symbolism. Universal categories of symbols. In contrast to a metaphor, a symbol has several interpretations and is associated with the figurative construction of its content. Since ancient times, the sign has appeared in the literature and folklore of every country. Symbolic pictures are part of a certain system and sometimes reflect a common theme in many countries' literature and art. For instance, a wolf represents avarice, a fox represents cunning, and a lion represents courage.

Symbolic imagery has been employed in literature for millennia. There is also a system: black is for sorrow, yellow is for grief, mistress, nightingale, oshi, and flowers are for beauty. Other artists are traditional. In addition to symbols, they create symbolic images using every natural phenomena and detail, such as a cloud, a spring, a trail, etc. In this instance, the writer's goal in creating the image is served by the symbolic meaning of this or that item. Modern literature effectively employs the symbolic image technique that is frequently employed in folk art and classical literature.

Different interpretations also exist on the symbol's link to the language's descriptive and expressive tropes. According to V.V. Kolesov, the symbol is the primary figurative instrument and represents the last stage of metaphor development. Alternatively, it may appear as the semantically syncretic word's concealed metaphoricity (23, 67b).

According to linguist D. Arutyunova, metaphors and symbols are objects of interpretation (expression) rather than comprehension; they are not addressed to a specific person and lack illocutionary power.

Many people distinguish between metonymic and metaphorical forms of symbols by seeing metonymy and metaphor as a transfer mechanism that results in the construction of a symbol (25, 553b). Since true symbols arise throughout the formation of natural language, they are actually impossible to learn. On the other hand, metaphor is manufactured (23, 70). Additionally, there are distinctions between symbol and metaphor that are independent of general and historical links. Scientists like N.D. Arutyunova, A.F. Losev, V.E. Shelestyuk, and A. Sharopov exposed these

discrepancies. They contend that the primary distinction between these events is their fundamental differences. In other words, a symbol is a sign of language, a metaphor is a metaphor, and a figure of speech is a figure of speech.

Additionally, unlike metaphor, the signifier (form) and signified (content) have a customary relationship in symbols. In contrast to metaphors, poetry symbols have a more intricate structure, claims A. Sharopov. If a basic metaphor is essentially a condensed simile, then a literary symbol appears to have a more intricate composition. The relationship between the reflected and reflected objects is simpler to comprehend in a metaphor than the literary sign itself (27, 51b). Typically, metaphors serve a characteristic purpose, whereas symbols serve a deicritic one. A symbol can broaden the meaning of anything and lead to a world of meanings beyond it, whereas a metaphor helps to enhance the meaning of life. You can always count on my daughter-in-law to say something kind.

Conclusion. Generally speaking, symbols play a big role in social life, particularly in fiction, in revealing all of its beauty and charm and helping readers understand its inner meaning. Both linguistic and non-linguistic variables contribute to the appearance of symbols. While national features, customs, and conceptions serve as the foundation for the construction of symbols as a non-linguistic element, language tools play a significant part in their formation based on the linguistic factor.

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