

SIGNS AND SYMBOLS

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Abstract. This paper deals with the differences of the signs and symbols because they are interchangeable in language. It explains a general view of signs and symbols with definitions given by several scholars. Therefore, the survey approaches the main peculiarities of signs and symbols which are very expressive value in linguistics.

Key words: semiotics, sign context, sign, symbol, ambiguity.

From the ancient civilization, human has used signs and symbols in order to represent their world through cave paintings and rock art inscriptions, which maintain certain motivations behind these creations, and they are a drive for something important for the way of living. However, the scholars have argued whether sign is the same as symbol or are they have any differences. That's why this issue is always a matter of debate to define it accurately and satisfactorily. To better understand sign and symbol, we might as well cite some semiologists' definitions of them.

Sign and its characters. In dictionary such as CALD, the word “sign” is determined as follows: 1) a notice giving information, directions, a warning, etc.: *a road sign a shop sign*; 2) a movement of the body that gives information or an instruction; 3) a signal that something exists or that shows what might happen in the future; 4) a written or printed mark that has a standard meaning: *+ and - are mathematical signs*; 5) *a device that gives information to people who see it. Moreover, the semioticians have cited the sign in their understanding:*

Ancient Roman philosopher Saint Aurelius Augustinus said, “A sign is a thing which, over and above the impression it makes on the senses, causes something else to come into the mind as a consequence of itself.”

American philosopher and semiologist Peirce said, “A sign is something which stands to somebody for something in some respect or capacity.”

Another American philosopher and semiologist Charles Morris said, “A sign 'stands for' or 'represents' something other than itself.” From the perspective of behavioral sciences, he formulated more precisely for something to be a sign: If anything, A, is a preparatory-stimulus which in the absence of stimulus-objects initiating response-sequences of a certain behavior-family causes a disposition in some organism to respond under certain conditions by response-sequences of this behavior-family, then A is a sign.

Italian semiologist Umberto Eco said, “I propose to define as a sign everything that, on the grounds of a previously established social convention, can be taken as something standing for something else.”

French semiologist Roland Barthes had a special opinion of sign: As soon as there is a society, every usage is converted into a sign of itself.

Japanese semiologist Yoshihiko Ikegami said, “When something acts as a substitute to stand for something else, its function is called 'symbolic function' and something which has this function is called 'sign'.”

Soviet linguistic semiologist Zinoviev said, “A sign is something in a specific relation. It contains no thought and it is impossible to contain any thought...the meaning of sign is not embodied by itself but by something beyond itself.”

Soviet psychologist Leontief said, “A sign is neither a real thing nor a realistic image and it is a mode which summarizes the functional characteristics of things.”[Wang, 2020:36])

It is clear that sign is analyzed philosophically, linguistically and psychologically. Therefore, scholars who hold semiotic theory believe that sign is designed for structures of consciousness or function which have no connection with material of sign. It has symbolic or specific factor which makes it closer to the material. In other words, a sign is a visual or auditory direct representation of meaning, such as *road signs or a sound* indicating an event or action. For example, a picture of a dog and a cat with banned line indicates that here is not a pet-friendly area. (Photo 1)



Photo 1.

Photo 2.

Photo 3.

Symbol and its characters. We focus on one of the most efficient expressive language tools, namely, a symbol. Th dictionary, the word “symbol” is determined as follows: 1) a sign, shape, or object that is used to represent something else: *heart symbol*; 2) something that is used to represent a quality or idea: *water is a symbol of life*; 3) a number, letter, or sign used in mathematics, music, science, etc.; 4) An object can be described as a symbol of something else if it seems to represent it because it is connected with it in a lot of people's minds. (CALD)

E. G. Pedersen has put emphasis on the main theories about the symbol and collected several definitions of it given by some scholars.

M. Mancaş defined symbol as follow: “the name of an object, conventionally chosen to designate a whole class of objects, an abstract notion or a predominant feature that it can be related to”.

For Gabriela Duda, the symbol is “the analogous relation between an aspect of the ideal world and an element of the visual material world”.

The symbol is seen as “a concrete sign which, by the disclosed representations or by the suggested similarities, it conventionally designates something different from what it is”.

Rodica Zafiu defined that the symbol is “a concrete image, which has its own significance, but on account of a certain specific correspondence, another abstract sense is identified”.

According to L. Hjelmslev, the symbol is a non - sign, a monoplane entity, and for Ferdinand de Saussure, the symbol is a “transmission error of some words which first had their very direct sense”. [Pedersen, 2015:4]

M. Erin states that symbols are abstract or subjective, and they require interpretation, such as a cross can be symbol as it represents Christianity and universally accepted.

Symbol is widely studied in Uzbek linguistics and literature, A.Sharapov, M.Jo'rayev, K.Xolmuhamedova have researched on the basis of symbols. According to A.Sharapov, symbol is an image that two writers from different outlook create different images. Symbol has polysemy; it needs social atmosphere. [Sharapov A., 1978:71]

E.Kurganov stated that symbol and metaphor are not the same, the writer can change and create the metaphor, yet symbol is stable, the writer can suit his text to the symbol. [Atayev Sh., 2012:33]

S.Mamajonov defined that symbol is a poetic detail that has an image, it is a lasting wing of poetry.[Mamajonov S. 1978:21].

Based on the several definitions, we can define that symbol has many meanings, and its interpretations may vary as people perceive it differently.

When it comes to comparison, they are not interchangeable. This is because a symbol like *a cross, a dove, a ring, etc.* can have a complex meaning and differs from one person to another based on their experience, culture, upbringing, schooling, and so on. It conveys deep message between addressee and addresser, yet it needs social convention to interpretation. For instance, a dove means peace, a ring means a commitment. Everything (animal, plant, fruit and so on) can be symbol. However, sign is an indicator or marker for something very specific, very concrete and, in general, unambiguous in meaning, so it is universally accepted. For instance, the sign of no smoking conveys only “smoking is banned here” everywhere. (Photo 2)

Moreover, sign is wider than symbol, every symbol can be sign, but not all signs can be symbol. Sometimes these words can be used as a synonym like *dollar symbol and dollar sign.* (Photo 3)

In the following table, the main features of sign and symbols are defined in detail.

Definitions	
Sign is a language, and it is used to communicate between people.	The symbol represents something that certain groups of people accept
Features	
Signs are informative, advisory, mandatory, prohibitory, and warning.	Symbols are abstract or subjective
Meaning and interpretation	
A sign has only one meaning, and it is mandatory to all.	A symbol is targeted towards only a certain group of people and not be mandatory for all to follow.

In conclusion, signs and symbols are graphical presentations; a sign is a broader term indicating something to warn people while symbol is a part of a sign that can be interpreted in different ways as its meaning may not be universally shared by different people.

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O'ZBEK VA INGLIZ QURILISH TERMINOLOGIYASINING ETIMOLOGIYASI

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada o'zbek va ingliz arxitektura va qurilish terminologiyasi yoritilgan. Shuningdek, ushbu maqolada o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi ikki yoki undan ortiq mustaqil ma'noli so'zlarning grammatik va sintaktik yo'l bilan yaratilgan ayrim qadimiy atamalarining etimologiyasini tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: qurilish va arxitektura, qurilish atamaları, tizimlashtirish, ixtisoslashtirish, atama hosil qilish, umumlashtirish, me'moriy ma'no.

O'zbekistonda haqiqiy ilmiy terminologiyaning shakllanishi 1930-yillardan boshlandi. Bunda "Markaziy Komitet" tomonidan "Yangi alifbo va terminologiya" katta imkoniyat olib keldi. Ushbu qo'mita ishtirokida ilk ruscha-o'zbekcha terminologik lug'atlar, o'quv qurollari yaratildi. Bu vaqtga kelib terminologiyaning nazariy masalalarini o'rganishga qiziqish katta edi. Asosan U.L. Ursunov, S. Ibragimova va bir qator boshqalar tadqiqotchilarning asarlarida terminalogiya bo'yicha ma'lumotlar uchrardi.

Keyinchalik S.Ibrohimov umumiy nom ostida 3 qismdan iborat "Farg'ona shevalari kasbiy lug'ati" suvoqchilik/pichoq yasash, qulf yasash, deb nomlangan monografiya yaratdi. Ilmiy nuqtai nazardan, xususan, I. Ibrohimovning tadqiqotlari, suvoqchilarning lug'atini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan, uchun katta ahamiyatga ega edi. Qurilish atamalarining paydo bo'lishi ushbu asarda keng yoritib berilgan.

Keyingi yillarda «nazariy masalalarni yechish»da ko'p ishlar qilinib, ilmiy ishlar yozilgan, monografiyalar, ko'plab maqolalar, bir qancha dissertatsiyalar himoya qilindi. Masalan, S.Usmonov, R.Doniyarov kabilarni maqola, risola va monografiyalari, H.B.Bazarova, T.Tursunova va boshqalar, R.Doniyarovlarning doktorlik, dissertantlari kabilardir.

Sanab o'tilgan monografiyalar, broshyuralar, maqolalar va dissertatsiyalar nashr etilgan lug'atlar, shubhasiz, terminologiyaga oid masalalarni nazariy jihatdan yechishga va amaliy nuqtai nazar chuqur ilmiy fikrlashga yordam beradi. Ammo hozirgacha o'zbek tilining qurilish terminologiyasi bo'yicha alohida tadqiqot o'rganilmagan. Ayni paytda tezkor qurilishni rivojlantirish, uni sanoat tarmoqlaridan biriga aylantirish, mexanizatsiyalash va avtomatlashtirishning keng qo'llanilishi birinchi navbatda atamalarda aks ettirilgan. O'z-o'zidan ma'lumki, bu o'zgarishlar terminologiyaning ushbu bo'limida sodir bo'lmoqda. Qurilish mavzusi