



Realization Of Conceptual-Semantic Signs Of The Subject In Literal Discourse

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ABSTRACT

This exploration highlighted the unique principles of linguistic activity, distinct from other cognitive abilities such as vision and music. The subject, a central component in both syntax and semantics, plays a crucial role in sentence structure and meaning. Syntactically, the subject typically appears at the beginning of the sentence, agrees with the verb, and is in the nominative case. Semantically, the subject can be an agent, experiencer, or representation of things or events. This study underscores the collaborative nature of syntax and semantics in determining the subject's role, with syntax providing structural rules and semantics offering interpretive meaning.

KEYWORDS: Second Cognitive Revolution ,Internal Language, Syntax, Semantics, Linguistic Activity, Sentence Structure, Subject-Verb Agreement, Nominative Case, Agent, Experiencer, Denotation.

INTRODUCTION

Noam Chomsky, who was named the genius of the "second cognitive revolution", (the first revolution occurred in the age of Galileo given) in November 1999 at the University of Siena (Italy) in his lecture on language studies described the change as follows: "Every inner (internal) language (scientist refers to the state of linguistic ability is holding - Sh.S.); we express our opinion used logical objects (concepts – Sh.S.) to form and the words we meet to tools that allow you to realize an infinite series have These logical objects are sound in a certain form and are connected by meaning.

It is known that the problem of "acquiring the word" of a person has been the subject of many studies. Philosophers, linguists, psychologists, physiologists, and pedagogues for centuries. They were confused about the problem. It is interesting that all the opinions expressed are valid and seem meaningful. Anyway, each of them to the solution of a clause, a knot of the puzzle approach is a step towards finding a way. Experience made by N. Chomsky shows that linguistic activity principles provide another type of activity fundamentally different from the principles contained within. Consequently, these principles are our vision, from our musical and artistic abilities, logical and different from our mathematical ability. So, a person's mind is much smaller than a whole system better viewed as a "collaboration" of systems. However, these are small (micro) systems, how independent whether they are in motion, these actions are still one another they live in a relationship with. The concept belongs to an individual and appears by the cognition to humans' mind. The conceptual-semantic subject is a process of analyzing signs in a discourse.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Semantics refers to the meaning and interpretation of words, symbols, and sentence structure. Semantics is basically how we read and understand the thoughts of others and even determines what decisions we make as a result of our comments. semantics, and also the branch of linguistics that deals with how language and meaning are understood can apply. This is a particularly interesting area for representatives of the field, they are of meaning meaning, what meaning we share with others, and what meaning is over time argue about change.

One of the main issues of semantics is the distinction between literal and figurative meaning. Literally, we take the concepts at face value. For example, If we say "Autumn began with the curling of the leaves", the color and shape of the leaves are different after it turns into color, and we will realize that the season has started to change.

Figurative meaning similes and metaphors to express meaning and great feelings used to convey. For example, "I'm hungry as a wolf" means a great need for kindness similes and comparisons are used to show that there is hunger and a need for eating¹. Now how difficult it is for people to know that they understand all words in the same way. Once understood, you can see how you can apply the concept of semantics to your own life and learning. That you understand try one or more of the following activities to strengthen it. Many writings may seem simple on the surface, but dig deeper we see that there are many nuances in the meanings of words. For this request choose a song that you particularly like. Look up the lyrics and it's a little vague find any word that you think has meaning. Are there two interpretations of the same word? It is possible write as many reasonable interpretations of the lyrics as possible².

The goal of the field of semantics is the semantics or semantics of meanings breaking down the meaning of words into small units called features segmentation also allows you to distinguish between words with similar meanings and words with opposite meanings. Analyzing on the other hand linguistic semantics is the denotation and connotation of words is responsible for learning, when the message is expressed objectively, its meaning is said to be denotative, and the objective communication is made personal through gesture or intonation when a value is added, its meaning is said and it is connotative.

The essence of language is denotative in terms of its internal structure (naming, naming, nominative) and connotative (emotional-expressive) meaning on this basis the fact that it is a tool that can perform the function of information (communication) is internal to it dualism, on the one hand, is a form of thinking that reflects objective existence; secondly, on the other hand, the essence of each element is the other elements of this element that it is an independent system arising from its internal relationship with closely related to each other. Syntax is derived from the Greek word "*syntaktikos*", which means "*arranger*". It is a branch of semiotics that studies the syntax of various sign systems, that is, the structure of sign combinations, and the rules of formation and change of these systems without comparing their meanings and any functions of sign systems. In the semiotic division, syntactic is defined as the relationship between signs in the chain of speech and generally in the sequence of time. Syntax covers topics like word order and grammar rules, such as subject-verb agreement or the correct placement of direct and indirect objects. Syntax is essential to understanding constituency, the term for multiple words acting as a single unit.

In linguistics, syntax describes how words and sentences are arranged. Word order and grammatical principles, such as subject-verb agreement and the proper arrangement of direct and indirect objects, are covered under the topic of syntax.

comprehension constituency—the phrase for several words functioning as a single unit—requires a comprehension of syntax. The constituency is required, especially when using sentence diagramming, to establish the hierarchy inside lengthy and complex sentences. The realization of conceptual-semantic signs of the subject in literal discourse involves examining how the meanings and concepts associated with a subject are expressed and understood within a particular type of discourse.

Conceptual signs refer to the abstract ideas or mental representations that are associated with a subject. For instance, the concept of "freedom" might include ideas such as autonomy, lack of restraint, and self-determination.

Semantic signs are the meanings that words or phrases carry within a language. In our example, the word "freedom" carries specific semantic meanings that can be explained through dictionary definitions, usage in sentences, and connotations.

The fundamentals of English syntax - there are numerous syntactic principles you can study if you want to get really technical with the English language. But these can get complicated, and some of them need a high level of English proficiency, therefore we've only included the five fundamental English syntax principles below, which should be sufficient to correctly create short phrases.

¹ semantika-gaplarning-tuzilishi-va-talqini.pdf [15.05.2024]

A subject and a verb are necessary in every phrase. On the other hand, since the subject of an imperative sentence is presumed to be the person to whom the sentence is addressed, it is not necessary to specify the subject.

One essential idea should be contained in a single sentence. It is better to divide a sentence into many sentences if it contains two or more concepts.

The verb comes in second, while the subject comes first. If there are any objects in the sentence, they come after the verb in order.

Dependent clauses, or subordinate clauses, also need a verb and a subject. We go into further detail on the usage of subordinate clauses in sentence structure below.

Adverbs and adjectives come before the words they describe. Use the appropriate adjective order, referred to as the "Royal Order," when there are several adjectives describing the same noun.

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

According to my little research, I come to conclusion that the subject plays an important role in both syntax and semantics. Below, there is a brief detailed examination of how the subject is used in these two fields:

In syntax, the subject is one of the main components of a sentence and performs the following roles:

Position in the sentence: In Uzbek, the subject usually comes at the beginning of the sentence. For example, "Olim kitob o'qiyapti" (Olim is reading a book).

Agreement with the verb: The subject agrees with the verb in person and number. For example, in the sentences "Men kitob o'qiyman" (I read a book) and "Ular kitob o'qiydilar" (They read books), there is an agreement between the subject and the verb.

Nominative case: The subject is typically in the nominative case. For example, "Talaba dars o'rganmoqda" (The student is studying).

Moreover, in semantics, the subject is the doer or experiencer of the action or state described by the sentence:

Agent: The person or thing performing the action. For example, in the sentence "Olim kitob o'qiyapti" (in Uzbek) (Olim is reading a book (in English)), "Olim" is the agent.

Experiencer: The person or thing experiencing the state. For example, in the sentence "Bolalar quvonishmoqda" (The children are happy), "Bolalar" (the children) are the experiencers.

Thing or event: In some cases, the subject represents things or events. For example, in the sentence "Quyosh chiqdi" (The sun rose), "Quyosh" (the sun) is the subject.

Syntax and semantics work together to determine the role of the subject in a sentence. Syntactic rules define the position and form of the subject in sentence structure, while semantic rules explain the meaning of the subject and its function in the sentence.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the subject plays a crucial role in both syntax and semantics. Syntactically, the subject is a primary component of a sentence, usually appearing at the beginning, agreeing with the verb in person and

number, and typically in the nominative case. Semantically, the subject is the agent, experiencer, or representation of things or events within the sentence. Syntax and semantics work together to define the subject's role, with syntactic rules governing its position and form, and semantic rules explaining its meaning and function. The field of semantics breaks down the meanings of words into small units called features, distinguishing between similar and opposite meanings. Linguistic semantics focuses on the denotation (objective meaning) and connotation (subjective meaning) of words, emphasizing the dual nature of language as both a reflection of objective reality and an independent system of interrelated elements.

Overall, syntax and semantics work together to determine the role of the subject in a sentence. Syntactic rules define the position and form of the subject, while semantic rules explain its meaning and function. This interplay ensures that sentences are both grammatically correct and meaningful.

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