

Development Of Semiotic Theory In The Second Period

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ABSTRACT

The article briefly describes the theoretical issues of semantics and scientific observations of its development. The science of semiotics, which originated in French linguistics and developed in world linguistics, is becoming the most comprehensive and important object of modern comparative linguistics.

Keywords:

Semiotics, semiotic school, narrative scheme and semiotic square, Parisian semiotic school, autonomous semiotic trends. Russian direction of semiotics. Tartu school. Copenhagen and American schools of structuralism

Introduction

Any major or minor theoretical problem has its place on the world scientific platform. Each researcher will have his own opinion and what to say to humanity. Seeds sown with hope in any soil are bound to bear fruit. It should be noted that today is the time when Uzbek linguistics turns to world linguistics.

This article is one of those dedicated to the achievements of yesterday and today, included in the list of modern linguistics. In addition to commenting on the works of scientists, attention is paid to their methods of establishing communicative communication, the problems of lexical units nailed to the speech chain. It is also designed to help children with disabilities and help them reach cultural heights.

The research is aimed at helping children with autism and various disabilities (dyslexia, dysgraphia, dyscalculia - specific disorders of reading, writing and counting in children that prevent them from doing well at school.

Main Part

The fate of Ferdinand de Saussure is similar to that of Pierce - both lived at the same time, their works were recognized only after death, with the help of their students. One of the main provisions of Saussure's semiotic theory is the interpretation of the sign as a two-sided mental entity: concept + acoustic image. A sign becomes such when it acquires significance (valeur) in the system - i.e. when it occupies a certain place in the system of oppositions. The second important position in this theory is the idea of arbitrariness, or lack of motivation, of a linguistic sign. Saussure introduced into semiotics the distinction between synchronicity and diachrony, the distinction between langue // parole (language // of speech activity) [Saussure, 10, 1975 and 1977: 268].

The service of Charles William Morris (1901-1978) is of particular importance in the development of semiotics and he included semiotics in the encyclopedia of knowledge in 1938. Recognizing that the characteristic feature of human intelligence is the generation

of signs, Morris says that semiotics is designed to solve the problem of unifying the sciences. He distinguishes semiotics as a collection of signs (and the science of them) and the process in which something functions as a sign - the process of semiosis. Morris introduces the concept of metasigns - signs that indicate signs, and clarifies the fact that signs indicating the same object do not necessarily have the same conceptual assemblies (designata). Not all designata are associated with real objects (denotations). Morris owns the now generally accepted subdivision of the dimensions of semiosis into the relation of signs to their objects (semantics), into the relation of signs to their users, or interpreters (pragmatics), and into the relation of signs to each other (syntax).

Autonomous semiotic directions.

Schools and directions of semiotics in the second half of the twentieth century. can be determined by the dominant object of research, by territorial characteristics (often uniting supporters of one method) and by the theoretical credo of researchers of one school. We can talk about the following relatively autonomous semiotic directions: the French school of semiotics and structuralism; semiotic direction Umberto Eco; Tartu Semiotic School; Moscow Semiotic School; Polish Semiotic School; School of the Ruhr University in Bochum; semiotic works of Russian scientists, not united in groups and directions.

The scientific interests of the scientist Umberto Eco are so diverse that they gave him the opportunity to formulate a semiotic theory covering all modern cultural phenomena. He proposes the application of a unified semiotic approach to all phenomena of communication and to various forms of art, mainly paying attention to literature and the visual arts, while not forgetting about situations of everyday communication. After his first semiotic studies, U. Eco decided to collect and systematize his achievements in the "Treatise on General Semiotics", the purpose of which is "to explore

the theoretical possibilities and social functions of a unifying teaching of all phenomena associated with designation and communication" [Eco: 3].

«The scientist also gives the following characteristics of the sign, which are very innovative: 1. The sign is not a physical being, since the sign function is always an abstract interaction and any concrete graphic sign is just a case of manifestation of this interaction. 2. A sign is a meeting place of two independent elements, and not a constant relationship between them. Each of the elements can build relationships with other elements (as happens, for example, in the case of polysemic words). Thus, the sign system is a flexible network of diverse relationships, in which the connections between the elements are temporary and unstable" [Lutero, 5].

K. Levi-Strauss occupies a special place in the French semiotic school. The French ethnologist, culturologist and philosopher K. Levi-Strauss is often called the "father of structuralism". He identifies four conditions necessary for "the models to deserve the name of the structure:

1) the structure is a certain system consisting of such elements that a change in one of these elements entails a change in all others";

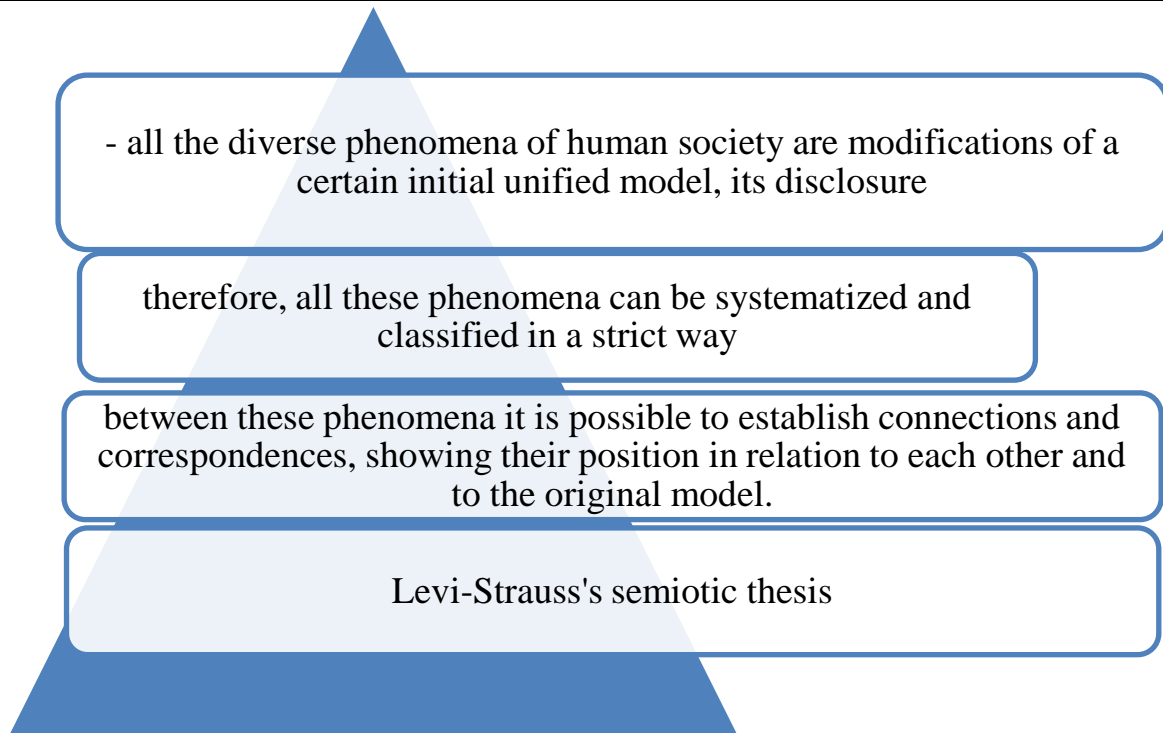
2) each model belongs to "a group of transformations, each of which corresponds to a model of the same type, so that the set of these transformations forms a group of models";

3) the marked properties "make it possible to foresee how the model will react to a change in one of its constituent elements";

4) the model should be constructed in such a way that "its application covers all observed phenomena.

Levi-Strauss considered the proof of several main theses as the main task of his research:

Figure 1



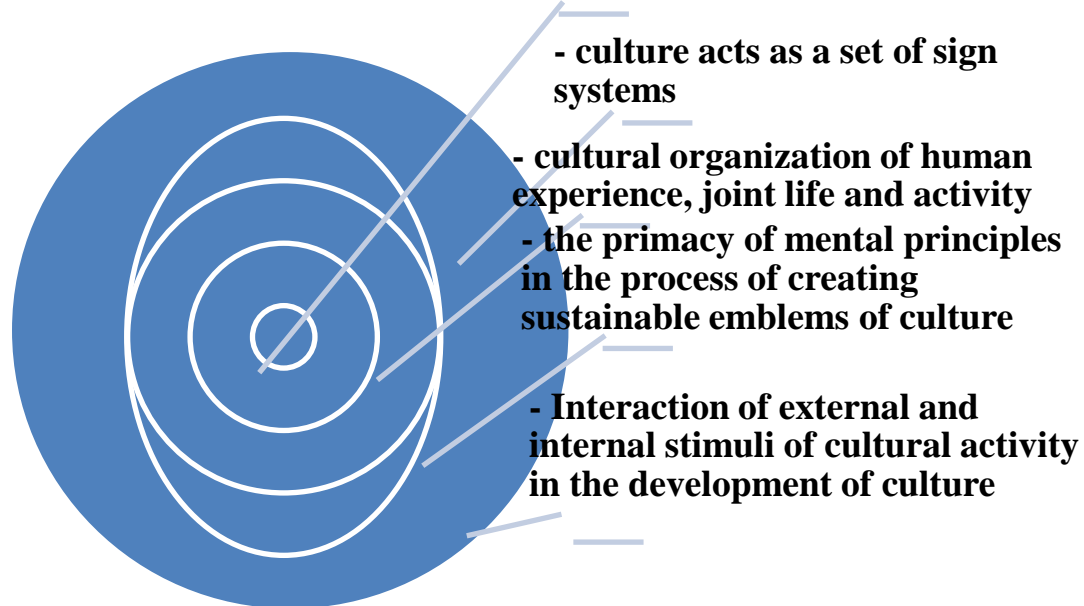
" - all the diverse phenomena of human society are modifications of a certain initial unified model, its disclosure;

- therefore, all these phenomena can be systematized and classified in a strict way;
- between these phenomena it is possible to establish connections and correspondences, showing their position in relation to each other and to the original model.

The main ideas of the structuralism of K. Levi-Strauss are:

Figure 2

The main ideas of the structuralism of K. Levi-Strauss are:



- culture acts as a set of sign systems (language, science, art, fashion, religion, etc.);

- there are universal principles and methods of cultural organization of human experience, joint life and activities; in turn, social experience and social activity act as processes of building sign and symbolic systems;

- there are culture-organizing universals in all spheres of human activity;

- in the process of creating stable symbols of culture, mental principles act as primary ones;

- the functioning and development of culture is determined by the interaction of external and internal symbolic stimuli of cultural activity, the establishment of their hierarchies, comparing them with other symbolic forms "[Levi-Strauss, 20 and 30].

Russian direction of semiotics. The Russian direction of semiotics was based on the school of "Russian formalists" (Yu.N. Tynyanov, B.M. Eikhenbaum, V.B. Shklovsky), the Moscow linguistic circle (R.O. Jakobson, G.O. Vinokur, A.A. Reformatsky and others), S.O. Kartsevsky, the school of psychologists (L.S.Vygotsky, A.R. Luria, etc.), theoretical works of S.M. Eisenstein, etc. By the early 1960s, a group of researchers had formed in Moscow. Some of them became employees of the structural typology sector, which was headed by V.N. Toporov from 1960 to 1963, and V.V. Ivanov from 1963 to 1989. It was they who became the ideologists of that semiotic branch, which later received the name of the Moscow semiotic school. This group included A.A. Zaliznyak, I.I. Revzin, T.N. Moloshnaya, T.M. Nikolaeva, T.V. Tsivyan, Z.M. Volotskaya and others. In 1962, after the Symposium, a number of collections were published, prepared by the same group, where the works of many semiotics were presented. However, thanks to the idea of Yu.M. Lotman, in the sphere of interests of Vyach. Sun. Ivanov and V.N. Toporov semiotics approached the circle with "mythopoetic" tiers - research on the asymmetry of the hemispheres, on the semiotics of cinema, semiotics of culture [4].

Essentially important for the development of semiotics in Russia were the books of Y.S. Stepanova - a monograph of Semiotics, and in 1983 the introductory article of the anthology book, in which the Russian

reader could get acquainted with the ideas of Charles S. Pearce, C. Morris [6] and etc

Tartu School of Semiotics. The Tartu school is widely known, headed by Yu.M. Lotman [4]. I.I. Revzin, they investigated the issues of grammar and phonology of the Slavic and Germanic languages in the structural and typological aspect, as well as the problems of semiotics and typology and machine translation [3].

Under the leadership of Lotman, the First Summer School for the Study of Sign Systems was organized (in 1964, Kääriku, Estonia). These schools met every two years until 1970. The rapprochement between Moscow and Tartu was embodied in the creation of a series of "Proceedings" [4].

A large role in the development of European semiotics was played by the Polish semiotic school (M.-R. Mayenova, E. Farina, St. Zhulkiewski, E. Peltsa, A. Boguslavsky, etc.), which developed in the middle of the 20th century. Semiotics was understood here as structural and formalized poetics (especially in a special sector created at the Polish Academy of Sciences, at the Institute of Literary Research, which was headed by M.-R. Mayenova). The school was significantly influenced by the works of D. Chizhevsky, R. Jakobson and representatives of structuralism in the "neighboring" Czech literary criticism - J. Mukarzhovsky and I. Levoy. Then the transition of Polish structural poetics to its own semiotics began periodically since 1960 with conferences in Poland. In 1968, a Congress on Semiotics was held in Warsaw, the result of which was the creation of the International Semiotic Society. In a special group can be distinguished German semiotics associated with the Ruhr University in Bochum (W. Koch, U. Figge, K. Aimermaher, M. Fleischer, V. Eismann, P. Grzybek; the latter two work in Graz, Austria) ... This group publishes works of a theoretical and cultural nature [11].

The fact that the semantic-functional sentences of the canonical model are also studied as semantically-typologically separate syntactic constructions in scientific research of the systemic-structural syntactic plan, and conducted in Uzbekistan in recent years,

indicates a wide range of semantics. [Bobokalonov: 1; 2]. In particular, steps are being taken towards linguodidactic semiotics in teaching foreign languages. First of all, it should be noted that today it is difficult for an exemplary organizer of education to use the potential of semiotics in teaching a foreign language to children with disabilities, and this problem is completely unresolved in research areas.

Conclusion

The success of the French semiotic school flourished in the United States, in a country overseas. Currently, magazines are being published in the USA: "Ars Semiotica. International Journal of American Semiotics, Philadelphia; Semiotic Scene. Bulletin of the Semiotic Society of America, Medford; The American Journal of Semiotics, Bloomington; "Semiotica. Journal of the International Association for Semiotic Studies, Bloomington. There is a special European journal on semiotics: "Semiotics and Mentalities. European Journal for Semiotic Studies, Wien - Barselona - Budapest - Perpignan. Semiotic journals are published in Canada, Brazil, Estonia, Italy, Israel, Germany, Austria, Norway and other countries. Semiotics as an important branch of linguistics develops day by day.

Based on the theoretical questions of semiotics, it is clear that all languages of the private sector are conducting research that proves that this area is in demand when organizing the third intermediate questions between language and speech. Based on these requirements, in our future work, we strive to focus on the problems of studying the comparative nature of interlinguistics, as well as culturological, neuropsychological and linguodidactic features of semiotics.

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