



CONTRAST - THOUGHT - WORD

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ABSTRACT

this article examines the emergence and formation of contrast, first of all, a person's perception of objective reality, its connection with thinking. They are inseparable from each other. In the social and humanitarian spheres, it is found that contrast is often considered as a method and is closely related to thinking. Contemplation is inherent in man, and if there is no human speech, then contrasting concepts within the framework of human thinking cannot be implemented in language.

KEYWORDS: Contrast, perception of reality, contemplation, thinking, speech, word, concept, lexical meaning, grammatical meaning.

INTRODUCTION

The emergence and formation of contrast is primarily associated with a person's perception of objective reality, thinking. They cannot be separated from each other. Senior linguist R.Rasulov, reflecting on the issues of General Linguistics, V.von Humboldt shows that he applied the antinomian method in revealing the essence of language, giving it a sound scientific definition, that is, he tried to scientifically illuminate the essence, nature of language through the antinomian method, recording antinomies in relation to the language system in the process.

From the above points, it is revealed that in socio-humanitarian spheres, contrast is often seen as a method and is strongly associated with thinking. Contemplation is inherent in man, if human speech does not exist, contrast concepts within human thought cannot be realized in language.

The realization of human thought in speech is carried out by means of a word. Linguist A.Hojiev gives the word the following definition:

1. A word is the most important structural-spiritual unit of language that serves to name things-phenomena, processes and features; the smallest unit of speech that has its own sound shell, which can express the concept of things in existence, the connection between them or the relationship to them, which is used in various grammatical meanings and tasks, the appearance of the lexeme. The word serves as a building material for a sentence, but, unlike it, does not give a message or a finished opinion. Combining lexical and grammatical meaning in itself, the word belongs to a specific word category, in its composition it expresses all grammatical meanings that are predetermined in a particular language system" [5]. It seems that both the word and other phenomena associated with it go to philosophical terms, forms of thinking, in particular, to the concept. Understanding is a form of thinking that reflects the important characteristics, connections and relationships of things and phenomena. The concept is a product of knowledge, this knowledge goes from simple to complex, perfecting, clarifying old concepts and forming

new ones. The main logical task of the concept is to mentally separate something from something else. The separation of categories of objects and the generalization of these objects in understanding is a necessary condition for knowing the laws of nature. Each science works with certain concepts, in which knowledge is concentrated. The concept is not directly reflected in the human brain, unlike forms of emotional cognition. It is generated using logical methods such as comparison, analysis, synthesis, abstraction, generalization. The formation of the concept is associated with the word. The inextricable connection between them is a clear manifestation of the connection between thinking and language. Concepts are expressed using words and combinations of words. Any concept is made up of abstraction, which seems to be a departure from reality in the concept, while in reality it is learned more deeply by distinguishing and researching important aspects of reality with the help of understanding. The interrelationship and interplay of concepts is one of the important aspects of dialectical logic's rule about understanding [3]. It seems that concepts related to human thinking, things-phenomena, processes are described through words, conveyed to others. In linguistics, a word is considered as a term, and it is this that is also understood in the case of new manifestations made using this term - word making. In linguistics, there is also the term lexeme, which is also referred to as a word form, lexeme form or morphological word. The Lexeme (grec. lexis-word, expression) is a lexical unit of language construction that means lexical meaning. The meaning that the lexeme expresses is the material part of the word: the content-content that occurs in the consciousness of a person by linking a certain sound complex to a certain objective reality. Any lexeme consists of a unit of its expressed meaning and grammatical features. Such a unit is contained in words and phrases. The terms glossema, lexical morpheme are also used to refer to them. For example: the lexical meaning of the House lexeme - "the building where a person lives", the lexical meaning of the running lexeme - "moving violently from one place to another", etc. Accordingly, they are studied not only in the lexical (semantic) sense aspect, but also phonetically and grammatically [4]. As you know, the main weapon of linguistics is the word. Traditionally, the term word applies both to the lexeme, which is a lexical unit, and to the word form, which is a morphological unit. Therefore, in many literature, a logical unit is compared with a linguistic unit, which refers to the fact that a word expresses a concept, by this sign a sentence is distinguished from an expressive one, and the word forms a commonality with one-another. In such cases, naturally, the lexical unit is considered about the term of the word used in the sense of a counting lexeme [1]. "The word has a sound and meaning side, - writes A. Hajiev. - But the sum of any sound is not a word. A vowel or vowel combination must have meaning to be a word, that is, the owners of a particular language must understand or signify something to each other through the means of those sounds. In the word sense, the dialectical interaction of generality and solitude, stability and variability is reflected. While the stability of meaning facilitates mutual understanding, its variability (changes in the exact, one sense of the word) allows the use of the word in the naming of new concepts and things in being, is considered to be important factors in artistic word art. The ambiguity of the word is also due precisely to the variability of the meaning. The speaker's attitude towards what is being named constitutes an emotional aspect of the verbal meaning that expresses the speaker's feeling, his personal opinion. The word forms a certain system in the language, which is based on the grammatical signs of the word (word derivatives), word-making connections and semantic relations (synonyms, homonyms, antonyms)"[2]. So it turns out that contrast is closely related

to language, in particular, word, as a semantic relational representation in a language. Even in it, human thinking, attitude to the facts of reality are manifested. The feature of each side of the language is manifested in the specificity of the language units in it. The word is the main unit of language that expresses meaning. Word and word combinations indicate specific objects, abstract concepts, emotionality [6].

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