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**Anotation:** The article is related to the semiotic aspect of linguistics, in which the symbolic status of the word is analyzed. It is also suggested that there should be a field of nomemology that studies the formation of nomema.

**Key words:** semiotics, sign, sign types, conditional sign, natural sign, nomeme, sememe, mental image, language, speech, phonosemantics.

Semiotics is the general science of all kinds of languages (such as human language, bird language, animal language) based on communicative signs[1], and linguistics (linguistics) is a component of it. The basis of any communication language is the mechanism of reporting something (event) using one thing (thing-symbol). Therefore, it is natural to ask questions such as what is the relationship between the sound (nomema) and meaning (semema) that make up the human word, and what is the relationship to the sign (to inform about something else). There are monolateristic and bilateralist views on these issues in linguistics. Supporters of the monoliterist stream say that the word performs the function of a sign only in the direction of the sound (nomemagina), while supporters of the bilaterist concept say that the word performs the function of a sign in the direction of both the sound and the meaning. In this article, we will consider the definition of the sound side of the word and related linguistic (linguosemiotic) issues.

Ferdinand de Saussure, who considered language and language units to be conditional signs, tries to define the symbolic nature of the word in his own way. According to him, the word is composed of two components, that is, the mental image of the sound and the meaning, which is a mental phenomenon. Saussure says that until then, sound was considered a sign in relation to meaning, but this view is not correct. According to the scientist, it is not the individual sound side of the word, but the sound side is connected with the meaning, that is, the word acts as a sign as a whole [2]. So, Saussure does not consider a sound aspect (nome) taken separately as a linguistic sign.

F. V. M. Solntsev, theoretician, does not support de Saussure's view that the word is a sign as a whole. In his work on the sign nature of the word, he puts forward his view that only the sound side of the word can perform the function of a sign [3]. According to the scientist, people combined ideal units (meanings) with secondary material units (speech sounds) and created a word that is a language unit (meaning + sound), where the sound side (name) serves as a sign for meaning, to show and express it. In this way, in the process of attaching different sounds (complexes) to different meanings, on the one hand, a system of meanings (concepts) and on the other hand, a system of names (non-names) were formed. As a result, signifiers (non-names) performed a symbolic, semiotic function in relation to expressions (meanings, concepts). According to V. M. Solntsevny, leadership is on the side of meaning in the relationship between sign (sound) and signified (meaning). Because different meanings require different signs (sounds, sound complexes). On the other hand, on the basis of the requirements of variety needs imposed by the designations (meanings) on speech sounds, their distinct, conflicting, oppositional types are formed within the framework of speech sounds and phonemes. V. M. Solntsev considers non-names that do not have a similarity with the meaning and natural connection in the word as pure signs and opposes them to non-pure natural signs (for example, smoke is a sign of fire). Also, when the scientist considers the sound side of the word as a pure or conditional sign, he shows that it has invariant (linguistic) and variant (speech) status[4]. The invariant of the sound-symbol is the ideal acoustic image in the memory of the speaker's language, which is the representation of the information about this image, the sound portrait. A variant is the material formation of the ideal acoustic image or standard in the speech of the speaker - it is spoken,

heard. According to V. M. Solntsev, sound aspects of imitative words cannot be conditional signs, because they have a natural connection with their meanings to exactness (similarity). So, in linguistics, there are concepts such as the sound side of the word is separate (view of V. M. Solntsev) and the sign is considered indirectly, connected with the meaning (view of F. de Saussure). We will dwell on the issues related to the signification of the word nomeme, supporting the idea that the sound side (nomeme) that has relative independence in the word can be a sign.

It is known that until now, in linguistics, much attention has been paid to the meaning side of the word, which consists of the unity of sound and meaning. In particular, the constituent parts (semes) of the lexical meaning were identified, their types and relationships were studied [5]. Based on these principles, the meaning of the word was penetrated deeper. At the same time, the sound that indicates, expresses, points to, "holds" the meaning of the word has been neglected. In particular, partial attention was paid to etymological (in connection with the origin and history of meaning), orthoepic (in the process of determining pronunciation standards), orthographic (in determining the rules of correct writing), syllable, and accent issues. At this point, we can say that there are important theoretical issues related to not only the meaning side of the word, but also the sound side [6].

It is necessary to clearly distinguish the symbolic (semiotic) status of the word in language and speech. Since the word is formed from the combination of meaning and sound, the character and characteristics of this combination should be seriously studied [7]. Ferdinand de Saussure compared the situation of the connection of meaning and sound to two sides of a sheet of paper. Therefore, the degrees of cohesion and relative independence of the combination of meaning and sound should be considered on the basis of all word groups. In particular, the connections between the nomeme and sememe of taqlid, exclamation, and constant words are different. In order to determine the relative independence and variability of the sound and meaning aspects of the word, the narrowing and expansion of meaning, the development of meaning (polysemy), lexical-semantic differentiation, phonetic changes (phenomena such as sound reduction, increase, exchange, assimilation, dissimilation), the absolute separation of the non-meme in foreign language learning (what does book mean?), separation of meaning (what is the name of the "ink tool"?) or "Did you write the word?" (nomema is meant), "Did you understand the word?" Speech situations such as (the meaning is implied) serve as research materials.

More serious attention should be paid to the semasiological and onomasiological research methods (directions) available in linguistics when determining the connection and relationship between word meaning and sound aspect. In particular, in the semasiological method, the research is carried out from the noun to the subject. For example, what does "Flower" mean?:

g+u+l meaning, concept, object (denotation). In the onomasiological direction, one goes from the subject to the name (nomema): the subject is the concept, the meaning, the name (nomema). Like what this subject is called (or has a name). It is known that words are divided into nominative (noun, adjective, number, adverb, verb), demonstrative (pronoun) and expressive (exclamation, imitation) types. Of course, these types of words have certain differences in terms of meaning and sound connection.

Nomeme and sememe relations are also directly in the interpretation of issues such as word motivation, primary and secondary nominations, symmetry and asymmetry of name and meaning, common and occasional words, word and meaning, word and concept, word and object, old and new words, variant and doublet words. or implied.

The question of the relationship between word meaning and sound is very ancient, in which the correctness of the word (the natural connection between sound and meaning, whether there is similarity), in particular, the nouns of beautiful things are also beautiful, musical due to vowels, sonorous, sonorous sounds, the third person in the expression of the speaker, when pronouncing "U", the lips are rounded and point forward, away, when the first person "I" is expressed, the lips are

directed towards the speaker, as if the speaker is pointing to himself, in "wrong words" there is no natural connection between sound and meaning (in agreement onosemantic interpretations such as getting, conditionality) have emerged. Such work is still ongoing. Current and future studies of phonosemantics will help to further clarify the relationship between nomeme and sememe.

As mentioned above, nomema contradicts semema in the question of which of the components of the word perform a semiotic (sign) function, and much attention is paid to it. Also, the semiotic functions performed by the noun in the linguistic (language) and speech positions are differentiated. The narrow and broad understanding of the sign [8] affects the interpretation of non-symbols. In this case, the number of names increases, the scope of application expands. In a broad understanding, besides the word nomema, natural signs (smoke as a sign of fire) are considered as natural "nomema" of extralinguistic representation.

The division of words into such types as homonym, polysemy, synonym, antonym, paronym according to the form-meaning relationship is deepened in linguosemiotic research. At the same time, attention is paid to the smallest distinguishing (distinctive) signs characteristic of the nouns of the mentioned groups of words. On this basis, oppositional systems of formal and intonational differential signs are defined.

Separately studied phenomena such as vowels, consonants, syllables, accent, and tone are considered by the sound side of the word. On this basis, it is determined why the mentioned phonetic units and phenomena are the way they are, and their role and possibilities in the formation of non-names are studied.

It is clear from the above that the sound side of the word (nomema) has relative independence as one of the phenomena that make up the word. Usually, a meaning (semema) that has relative independence, contrary to a non-semema, is studied in the field (aspect) of lexical semantics or semasiology. Therefore, the form side (phenomenon) of a word with a special quality should be researched in a separate field, lexical nomemology. The subject of lexical nomemology is the word nome, in which order and direction nomemes are formed from phonemes, models (patterns) of nomemes, their linguistic (language) and speech status, features of speech use of nomemes (phonetic phenomena), functions of phenomena such as syllable, accent, tone in the formation of nomemes is researched.

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