

THE REPRESENTATION OF IMPLICIT SEMANTICS

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ABSTRACT

The implicitness, i.e. implication and its linguistic essence have been elucidated in the article. Various approaches and standpoints towards the phenomenon are cross-presented and analyzed from the angle of contemporary semantic theories. A language, which is a crucial tool of communication between people, is a complex phenomenon with the ability to perform nominative, communicative, and expressive tasks. The fact that language has a nominative and expressive function is reflected in the elements of language, especially in words.

KEYWORDS: *Implication, Implicit, Denotative, Semantics, Meaning, Pragmatic.*

INTRODUCTION

A language, which is a crucial tool of communication between people, is a complex phenomenon with the ability to perform nominative, communicative, and expressive tasks. The fact that language has a nominative and expressive function is reflected in the elements of language, especially in words.

It is apparent that language has two different meanings: denotative (noun) and implicit (additional hidden meaning). Implicit meaning in language units is called by different names. For example, stylistic paint, additional meaning, expressive shade of meaning [Ҳожиёв А. Лингвистик терминларнинг изоҳли луғати. –Тошкент. Ўқитувчи, 1985. –Б. 44.].

The semantics of a word is not limited to a denotative (noun, naming, labelling) meaning, but also has an implicit meaning. Subsequent scientific work has noted that the denotative meanings of language units have been studied in detail in general linguistics.

The denotative meaning of the word has been discussed in detail in various textbooks, manuals, and monographs. However, although implicit meaning is present in all language tiers, not enough scientific research has yet been done on this. Naturally, the current situation makes it necessary to conduct research in the field of semantics in linguistics and requires more attention to this issue.

Types of implicit meanings, their relation to word semantics when the word is taken as an element of language and speech, as well as implicit meanings expressed in phonetic means, i.e. methodological features related to the pronunciation of speech sounds, additional meaning "dye"

expressed in super segment phonetic means and implicit a number of issues, such as the study of meanings, have not yet been sufficiently studied in linguistics. There are differing views on this, with some scholars arguing that the implicit meaning of a word is not a component of word semantics, while some linguists consider implicit meaning to be one of the direct components of the semantic structure of a word [Говердовский В.И. История понятия коннотации // Филологическое науки. –М.: 1983. –№2. –С.81-86].

There is also the view that implication is part of the pragmatics of speech. In the scientific literature, however, there are definitions of "implication attached to denotation," "the expression of the implicit meaning of a language unit, and the additional semantics that surround it."

Implication is a semantic existence that is part of the semantics of language units and expresses the emotionally assessed and methodologically defined attitude of the subject of speech [Лингвистический энциклопедический словарь. –М.: СЭ. 1990. –С. 236]. A similar kind of pragmatic assessment is taken into account in the study of implication in linguistics. In our view, pragmatic information, which has a constant (stable) state in language, is of linguistic interest. Based on this view, pragmatics refers to the evaluation of the following three things embodied in a linguistic unit by the speaker: the being that is the subject of the information, the content of the information, and the addressee [Апресян Ю.Д. Коннотации как часть прагматики слова. Избранные труды. –М.: 1975. –С. 146.].

Academician V.V.Vinogradov notes that there is real pragmatic information in different units of language. "Pragmatics is an event or object, and the word also means its connections and relations in a dynamic whole, in a historical being. It reflects an understanding of "a part of being" and the relationship of that part to other elements of that being. It reflects how the relationship was and is being understood by society and the people at a particular time." [Виноградов В.В. Избранные труды. Лексикология и лексикография. –М.: 1977. –С. 223].

It is worth noting the difficulty of determining the first use of the word implication as a term in linguistics. However, it can be said that in the middle of the 19th century the term "implication" was used in the English lexicographic literature related to the theory of synonymous dictionaries and the practice of their creation. At that time, the term implication had two different meanings. First, implication is considered to be an "additional" (modal, emotionally-expressive) element of lexical meaning that is included directly in the interpretation of a word. Second, implication is understood to be the legitimate evaluation of an object and another object of being. It turns out that this assessment is not directly included in the lexical meaning of the word. By the twentieth century, it was discovered that the word implication had several other meanings (interpretations) in addition to the meanings discussed above. As a result of these comments, various definitions have been given to the term implication. For example, implication has the opposite meaning to denotation (logical philosophical view); implication - the syntactic valence of a word (psycholinguistic view); implication - a figurative meaning based on figurative elements (elements); it is noted that implication is an optional, additional secondary (optional) element of lexical meaning.

Such a difference in the term is clear from a historical point of view, the reason being that the term occurs within different disciplines. Although interest in the implicit aspect of linguistic units has increased in recent years, the concept of implication has been interpreted differently within

different disciplines. In particular, in methodology, implication is considered as a methodological meaning and is studied by connecting it with emotional paint [Виноградов В.В. О теории художественной речи. -М.: 1974. -С. 105.].

In translation, implication is seen as a pragmatic meaning. Semanticists who study meaning in a systemic aspect evaluate implication as an expressive dye, an emotional expression. In psychological research, however, implication is approached as semantic associations. No matter how one evaluates this term, its main function is the function of influence, which is directly and continuously connected with the pragmatics of speech. This effect occurs in the process of conveying to the addressee how important the expressed idea is to the speaker. The attitude of the speaker, who is the subject of the speech, to the being is an evaluative attitude, in which it is important to evaluate who is what, why, in what position.

It is much more complicated to comprehend the preservation of the meanings enumerated above in the field of linguistics, for almost all meanings of the term implication there are detailed logically clear and complete concepts in modern linguistics. That is, the scope of modality, the evaluation component, the semantic-syntactic valence, and so on. In this case, the term implication leaves only one meaning (explanation), which is the legal assessment of the object of existence, which is the name of the given word.

In general, the study of the semantic structure of words implies the existence of two types of implications: inherent (within a word) implication - an implicit meaning inherent in a word taken out of context, and adgerent implication - an implicit meaning formed in a particular context. In any implicit expression, certain semantics specific to the denotative meaning are preserved. The speaker refers to this sema (sign) in expressing his pragmatic purpose. For this reason, the denotation subject performs the function of evaluation and understanding. The subject of implication, on the other hand, performs three tasks: comprehension, pure evaluation, emotional classification, that is, a task related to personal pragmatic activity. Therefore, implication is required to be treated not as a simple unifying ring, but as a means of connecting objective and subjective phenomena on the basis of all meanings of a word (and other linguistic units). This is because in any implicit expression, a certain sign (sema) specific to the denotative meaning is expressed.

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