MODELS AND METHODS FOR INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

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FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF PICTOGRAPHY

Quraqova Shoxida Dagar qizi
Tashkent State University of the Uzbek language and literature
named after Alisher Navoi
Teacher of the Department of Uzbek linguistics
Uzbekiston, Tashkent
shquraqova@gmail.com
Saydova Aynur Vilayet qizi
Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences named after Imomiddin Nasimi
Teacher of the Institute of Linguistics
Azerbaijan, Baku
aynur.saydova@dilchilik.science.az

Annotatsiya: *Piktografik yozuv aloqaning eng qadimgi shakllaridan biri bo'lib, bir qancha qadimgi sivilizatsiyalar tomonidan qo'llanilgan. Ushbu yozuvning shakllanishi va rivojlanishi asosiy chizmalardan boshlanib, yanada murakkab belgilar tizimlariga aylandi.*

Ushbu maqolada piktografik yozuvning paydo bo'lishi, uning dunyo bo'ylab tarqalishi va rivojlanishi, piktogrammalarning zamonaviy dunyoda tutgan o'rni haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: *Yozuv, piktogramma, mixxat yozuvi, zamonaviy piktogrammalar.*

Аннотация: *Пиктографическое письмо было одной из самых ранних форм общения и использовалось несколькими древними цивилизациями. Формирование и развитие этой письменности началось с базовых рисунков и перешло в более сложные системы знаков.*

В данной статье представлена информация о возникновении пиктографической письменности, ее распространении и развитии по всему миру, а также о месте иконы в современном мире.

Ключевые слова: *Письменность, пиктограмма, клинопись, современные иконы.*

Abstract: *Pictographic writing was one of the earliest forms of communication and was used by several ancient civilizations. The formation and development of this writing began with basic drawings and turned into more complex symbol systems.*

This article provides information about the emergence of pictographic writing, its spread and development around the world, and the place of icons in the modern world.

Key words: *Writing, pictograph, cuneiform writing, modern icons.*

Pictographic writing is a system of writing that uses pictograms or pictographs, which are simplified drawings or symbols representing objects, actions, or ideas. It is one of the earliest forms of written communication and was used by several ancient civilizations[1; 10]. In pictographic writing, each pictogram represents a specific word or concept. These pictograms can convey simple meanings, such as representing a physical object like a tree or an animal, or they can convey more complex ideas or actions. Over time, pictographic writing systems evolved into more abstract and symbolic forms, incorporating phonetic elements to represent sounds or syllables. Ancient civilizations such as the Sumerians, Egyptians, and Mayans developed their own pictographic writing systems. The most well-known example is Egyptian hieroglyphics, which were used from around 3200 BCE to 400 CE. Hieroglyphics consisted of hundreds of pictorial symbols that could represent words or sounds. Pictographic writing played a crucial role in preserving history, documenting religious rituals, and recording important events. However, due to the limited number of pictograms and the difficulty of representing abstract concepts, these systems had limitations in expressing complex ideas and were eventually superseded by more phonetic writing systems, such as alphabets.

Today, pictographic writing still exists in some form. For example, Chinese characters, known as Hanzi, have pictographic origins but have evolved into a combination of pictograms and abstract symbols representing both meaning and sound. Emoji, a modern form of pictographic communication, uses small pictorial symbols to convey emotions, actions, or objects in digital conversations.Overall, pictographic writing represents an important stage in the development of written communication, providing a visual means of representing language and ideas. Pictographic writing, also known as pictography, is a form of written communication that uses pictorial symbols or icons to represent words, concepts, or ideas. This early form of writing predates the development of alphabetic systems and is found in various ancient civilizations around the world [2; 25].

Here are some key points about pictographic writing:

- Origins: Pictographic writing emerged independently in different regions, including ancient Mesopotamia, Egypt, China, the Indus Valley, and the Americas. The earliest known examples date back thousands of years.

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- Symbolism: Pictographic systems rely on visual representations of objects or ideas. Symbols are often stylized or simplified to convey meaning. For example, an image of the sun may represent daylight or warmth.

- Universal Understanding: Pictographs aim to achieve universal understanding by using images that are easily recognizable and relatable. The use of basic shapes and symbols allows people from different cultures and languages to interpret the message.

- Limited Expressiveness: Pictographic systems have limitations in expressing abstract or complex ideas. They work well for concrete concepts but may struggle with conveying nuanced or intricate meanings.

- Logographic Expansion: Pictographic systems can evolve into logographic systems where symbols represent whole words or morphemes. In logographic writing, a single symbol may represent an entire word or a syllable.

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It's worth noting that the development of phonetic writing systems, such as alphabets, eventually replaced or supplemented pictographic writing due to their ability to represent a greater range of sounds and concepts. Nonetheless, pictographic writing played a crucial role in the early stages of human communication and was a significant step towards the development of more sophisticated writing systems [3; 145].

Pictographic writing is one of the earliest forms of written communication and involves using pictures or symbols to represent words, phrases, or concepts. It emerged independently in different parts of the world, including ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, China, and Mesoamerica [4; 123]. The development of pictographic writing can be summarized as follows:

1. Origins: Pictographic writing emerged as humans sought ways to record information and communicate using visual representations. It was likely influenced by the use of symbols and drawings in cave paintings and rock art.

Early Pictograms: Early pictographic systems consisted of simple drawings or symbols representing objects or ideas. These symbols conveyed meaning but did not necessarily represent specific sounds or language.

2. Symbolic Associations: Over time, certain pictograms began to acquire symbolic associations. For example, a drawing of a sun might come to represent the concept of "day" or "light" This allowed for the expansion of the pictographic system to express more abstract ideas.

3. Standardization and Codification: As societies developed more complex systems of communication, there was a need for standardization and codification of pictographic writing. This led to the creation of sign lists or dictionaries, which provided a set of agreed-upon symbols and their meanings.

4. Evolution into Logographic Writing: Pictographic systems eventually evolved into logographic writing, where symbols or characters represent not just objects but also sound values or syllables. This transition allowed for more flexibility and the representation of a wider range of ideas and language elements.

5. Cultural Adaptations: Pictographic writing systems developed differently in various cultures and regions, reflecting the unique needs and linguistic characteristics of each society. Examples include Egyptian hieroglyphs, Sumerian cuneiform, Chinese characters, and Mayan hieroglyphs.

6. Influence and Legacy: Pictographic writing systems have had a significant impact on the development of writing and communication throughout history. They laid the foundation for later writing systems and provided a basis for the development of phonetic scripts, such as the alphabet.

It is important to note that the development of pictographic writing was a gradual process that occurred over thousands of years and varied across different cultures. The specific details and timelines may differ depending on the region and time period being examined. Pictographic writing, also known as pictographs, is one of the earliest forms of written communication and involves the use of pictures

or symbols to represent objects, actions, or ideas. It played a crucial role in the development of written languages and can be traced back to ancient civilizations.

Formation of Pictographic Writing: The origins of pictographic writing can be found in prehistoric times when humans started to communicate through visual representations. Early humans used drawings and paintings on cave walls to convey messages and record important events such as hunting expeditions or religious rituals. These early pictographs were simple and relied on basic shapes and recognizable objects to convey meaning.

Development of Pictographic Writing: As human societies advanced and developed more complex systems of communication, pictographic writing evolved alongside them. Various ancient civilizations, including Sumerians, Egyptians, Chinese, and Mayans, developed their own systems of pictographic writing.

Sumerians: Around 3,500 BCE, the Sumerians of Mesopotamia (modern-day Iraq) developed one of the earliest known writing systems called cuneiform. Initially, cuneiform started as pictographs, representing objects and concepts directly. However, over time, the symbols became more abstract and began to represent sounds, leading to the development of a syllabic and later alphabetic system.

Egyptians: The ancient Egyptians developed their own pictographic writing system known as hieroglyphics around 3,200 BCE. Hieroglyphics combined pictographs with ideograms (symbols representing ideas) and phonetic signs. The script was mainly used for religious and monumental inscriptions and was deciphered in the early 19th century thanks to the discovery of the Rosetta Stone.

Chinese: The Chinese script has a long history dating back over 3,000 years. The earliest forms of Chinese writing were primarily pictographic, with symbols representing objects or concepts. However, as the script evolved, characters became more stylized and abstract. Modern Chinese characters retain some pictographic elements, but they also incorporate phonetic components and radicals that provide clues to their meaning and pronunciation.

Mayans: The ancient Mayans of Mesoamerica developed a unique pictographic writing system known as Mayan hieroglyphics. Their script consisted of intricate symbols representing words, sounds, or entire concepts. The Mayan hieroglyphics were primarily used for inscriptions on monumental architecture, pottery, and bark paper books called codices.

In conclusion, the formation and development of pictographic writing can be seen as a natural progression of human communication, starting with basic drawings and evolving into more complex symbol systems. These early systems laid the foundation for the development of other writing systems, including syllabic

and alphabetic scripts, which are the basis of many modern languages today [5; 89].

It's important to note that while pictographic writing played a crucial role in the development of writing systems, it has largely been replaced by more efficient and abstract writing systems, such as alphabets or syllabaries. However, pictographic elements still exist within some modern writing systems, including emoticons, emojis, and logograms used in certain languages.

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СЕМАНТИЧЕСКАЯ КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ АБСТРАКТНЫХ ИМЕН В УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Хакимова Мухайё Каримовна
доктор филологических наук,
профессор, Тошкентский Государственный университет Узбекского
языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои
Эрмухаммедов Абдусамад
кандидат филологических наук,
доцент Государственного Худжанского университета
имени академика Боба Гафурова

Аннотация: *В данной статье приводится семантическая классификация абстрактных слов на узбекском языке. Абстрактные слова встречаются в именах существительных, прилагательных и глаголов. В статье выделяются абстрактные слова, означающие «знак», «ситуация», «время», «отношение», «действие». Каждая группа была далее подразделена на подгруппы, к которым принадлежащие слова были семантически проанализированы. Наблюдение за нейтрализацией значений в абстрактных словах с различными значениями также рассматривается.*

Ключевые слова: *абстракция, линвистическая абстракция, классификация, абстрактное слова, значение, нейтрализация, узбекский язык.*

Абстракция является одним из важнейших достижений человечества, в результате которого образовано понятие, сформирован язык. В лексическом ярусе действуют объединяющие, изолирующие виды абстракции. В результате объединяющей абстракции образуются конкретные, а изолирующей – абстрактные имена.

«Семантическая классификация абстрактных имен в узбекском языке» основательно исследованы вопросы классификации абстрактных имен, абстрактные существительные, абстрактные прилагательные и их семантический состав.

В части речи существительное существуют все виды абстракции. Слова *гул, ўсимлик, мева, одам, нарса, предмет, ҳаракат* – результат, обощающей абстракции; а слова *бахт, саодат, бахтиёрлик, обрў, зийраклик, умид, севги, муҳаббат, ғурур* – результат изолирующей абстракци.