ESSENCE AND INTERPRETATION OF SECONDARY NOMINATION MEANS

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ABSTRACT

Since the main focus in the traditional interpretation was on the derivational description, nominative activity was limited to research on the scale of cognitive-discursive, discursive-synergistic mechanisms. Such an interpretation of nominative activity led to the fact that word formation and the phenomena of nomination turned into areas that repeat each other. Whereas, secondary nomination is an absolute unique phenomenon by the fact that the linguistic criteria set by the language community are sometimes hampered by the linguistic creativity of a person by means of subjective initiative to his genesis as a set of means of realizing innovative ideas that arise due to changes and developments in society. The article provides a detailed analysis of the above-mentioned nominative activity, secondary nomination, derivative characteristics of the means of secondary nomination.

KEYWORDS: *Nominative Activity, Secondary Nomination, Word Formation, Derivation.*

INTRODUCTION

Since the main emphasis in traditional interpretations of nominative activity is on the derivational description of nominees present in the language, this activity is limited to research on the scale of cognitive-discursive, discursive-synergistic mechanisms. A similar limitation stands out in the case of research on secondary nominees, which are interpreted on the basis of word - making or derivational principles, in recognition of the" word – activity-name "[4].

Although this approach is one of the most important conditions for illuminating the linguocognitive nature of the nomination, its internal mechanisms, it is impossible to approve the formation of a word and the transformation of nominations into areas that repeat each other. Also, such research leads to the formation of the idea that the instrument that gives rise to the nomination is derivation, which is explained by the need to study the nomination in harmony with the criteria of activity and derivational principles.

The purpose of these considerations is not to propose a radical renewal of the classification of means of secondary nomination, but to focus on annotations related to the formation of words and nominees in the status of meaning in existing classifications, that is, their study by combining them within the framework of the lexical nomination. It is not for nothing that A.

Hojiev's opinion that "things that have nothing to do with this system have brought a place in the dispute for word formation, and that it has its own negative impact on the correct solution of issues related to this word." Already, word-making should be meant "to form a new word using a word-making tool from a certain vocabulary Unit" [23: 7].

From this point of view, it becomes known that nominees in the status of a direct derivative word are formed on the basis of the identity of one base and formants. The identification and transpositive coherence of the compositive instrument being studied in the debate of word formation, and the formation of nominative units in the status of a fictitious word and meaning based on metaphorical, metonymic and conversive migrations, signifies their indirect involvement in word formation.

The ideas put forward in the generative, psycholinguistic and linguocognitive directions, which appeared after the first quarter of the last century, encouraged secondary nominees to pay attention to research in the functional-communicative aspect. In particular, Yu.S. Stepanov points out that it is necessary to pay attention to two aspects related to "formation of artificial words in speech based on active models and stabilization of these words directly in the language due to social needs and taking place in dictionaries" [19: 151].

According to this point of view, the "small syntax"is responsible for the formation of secondary nominees, which presents "non-normative models that are not related to the logical judgment or the completion of thought [10:107; 20:8], the linguistic specialization of these nominees is the task of lexicalization [14: 16]. And the linguistic source that gives rise to these"logical judgments "are the basic words with semantic-syntactic possibilities, which are referred to as" predicate argumentative structure"," empty seats scheme "and" inner valence " [11: 34-35].

Such an analysis of secondary nominees is also prominent in A.A. Potebnya's scientific legacy. Acknowledging the formation of artificial words together with inner speech, he emphasizes that the base "спасти" forms the theme of the construction "спасатель" and by adding the formant "-тель" meaning "man" to it, a construction word is created that has the meaning of the sentence "спасти-человека" [16: 221].

The further development of this idea in N. Chomsky's views on the relationship between "internal and external structures"[3: 78], it is evident in S.D. Katsnelson's views about "the basic structure that is formed by means of predicates and requires the structure of thought that realizes the propositional function of language" [5:143].

The application of this method in the description of secondary nominees is E.S. Kubryakova's "complex syntactic motivation (*игрок - он играет азартные игры, трубочист - он чистит трубы*) finds its expression both in simple artificial words made with the help of a certain base and in the root of compound words" [8: 285- 292] is prominent in his opinion. In the further research of the scientist, this internal judgment, which lies at the heart of lexical nominees, is interpreted as a cognitive-discursive device, which is manifested through the propositional coherence of the concepts of the source and target status by means of the atomic predicate [9: 63, 122].

Although E.S. Kubryakova focused mainly on lexical nouns in her cognitive-discursive analysis of secondary nouns, her thoughts on diffuse nouns related to the ontogenesis of speech indicate

that the scientist aspired to think more widely in this regard. His thoughts that "the initial foundations of linguistic activity go back to the cognitive experiences that began to accumulate long before discursive activity, that is, at the stage of the formation of innate abilities", "these experiences create an internal lexicon, as well as create an opportunity to master semantic-grammatical principles" [9: 237] indicates that.

These considerations, relying on the discursive-synergistic mechanism based on the effect of empirical and rational tools from the external existence and feedback, make it possible to determine the origin of the cognitive denomination, which is a means of creating concepts and names, through the consistency of amorphous and diffuse names related to the ontogenesis of speech.The lexical and constructive concepts underlying diffuse names are composed of: a) a scheme of figurative and non-figurative concepts, b) the proposition "Y related to X", c) a nominative meaning with a metonymic essence, g) expressive parts formed on the basis of sound imitation (that is, on the basis of metaphorical comparison) finding makes it possible to note multi-link SCM (secondary cognitive model) consisting of "image scheme, metonymy, metaphor, proposition and frames" [12: 84-90].

V. von Humboldt, who meant such a cognitive-discursive reserve in the word structure notes an analogical mechanism based on "use of language using forms that have been used in it before" [7: 28]. And F. de Saussure compares the linguistic analogy, which controls any changes and updates that occur in speech, to the reality that takes place in the presence of three actors. According to him, the first executor in this reality is a typical inheritance with a traditional and legal basis, the second is the competitors that arise on the basis of this typical inheritance, and the third executor is the nation that creates the competitors [18: 197].

According to this interpretation, which implies a social criterion specific to language, linguistic analogy is a mechanism that keeps under control any updates that occur in the language as a "typical heritage" that ensures the exchange of linguistic experience between ancestors and descendants.The tool that creates this "typical heritage" is a primary nomination, and its secondary alternative requires a set of tools that create "competitors" based on this "typical heritage".

Although this "typical heritage" manifested through the feature of the word structure "referring to the linguistic unit before and after it" [3: 352], is created due to individual initiative, due to the need for communication in the human psyche, the social value of SCM based on the proposition "Y related to X" leads to occupation.

The "linear (A+B=AB)" and "non-linear (migration of A to B)" models mentioned in research on word formation require prototypes of the cognitive-discursive structure "X related to Y" adapted to different nominative situations.In particular, the concept of "man" in the nominative "policeman" is the representative of the nominative purpose, and the base "police" is its participation in the status of a classifying source according to the task of maintaining public order, the formant "-er" in the nominative "boxer" is the representative of the nominative purpose "person", "box" " concept, and his participation as a source referring to his participation in a sport based on the action of "punching" is based on the prototypical model of "person associated with action X".

L.N. Murzin interprets the duality characteristic of artificial words as an indicator indicating that common nominative units performed this task before them. According to him, lexical derivatives require derivatives based on compressive and contamination alternation of common structures [13: 43-45]. Such coherence between communicative and nominative expressions is primarily an indicator of the discursive-synergistic nature of cognitive ability, which is based on generating the other through one. Diffuse nouns based on noun-speech harmony, which are common to nouns and artificial words; refer to the formation of speech in terms of naming, not naming from speech [9: 72].

In particular, in the case of lexical nomination, although the connection with the source based on the nominative purpose is based on subjective activity, the social criteria related to the limited quantity of the applicative models and linguistic units, in particular, formants, which realize it, prevent the individual initiative from going beyond the scope of the linguistic norm. Although semantic means are also created on the basis of the objective standards of the language, the freedom to choose the resources that fulfill the nominative purpose in them gives the nominator freedom of creativity.

The internal difference characteristic of the lexical and semantic means of the secondary nomination is also visible through the means of "symmetrical, asymmetric and simulative" implications of SCM based on the cognitive-discursive structure "Y related to X" [15: 19] and their variation depending on a certain concept sphere. In particular, since the above nominatives occur in connection with the concept sphere of "man/odam" in English and Uzbek languages, the concept of "person" is characterized by participation as a permanent representative of the nominative goal. The relative objectivity characteristic of lexical nominees and the subjective priority characteristic of semantic nominees can be seen in the example of secondary nominees belonging to this concept sphere being essentially close to the nuclear and pre-nuclear components and at a long "distance", its designation as "cap or telpak" is based on indirect naming.

The cited analytical considerations also require clarifying which of the lexical and semantic tools of the cognitive-discursive structure "Y related to X" is used as a variation by means of symmetrical, asymmetrical and simulative implications. In our opinion, E.S. Kubryakova's opinion that "the transposition based on the principles of semantic derivation had its application earlier in relation to word formation in languages that are more active" [18: 74] and it is appropriate to react to the conversion based on M.M. Mirtojiev's opinion that "before other ways of word formation were born, it served as the main factor of enriching the vocabulary of Turkic languages, as a source of enrichment of word groups with root words".

Semantic tools, unlike lexical tools specializing in nominative expression: 1) formation of a multi-link SCM consisting of tools such as figurative scheme, metonymy, metaphor, proposition and frame, occurring in direct cooperation with thinking and linguistic activities, 2) this SCM consists of diffuse names, root and artificial manifested in the cognitive-discursive device based on the proposition "Y related to X" underlying the nominees,3) the metonymic essence of the nominative meaning based on the whole-part relationship characteristic of them, 4) the participation in the variation of the cognitive-discursive structure "Y related to X" on the basis of metaphorical transfer [24: 280].

Also, these indicators make it possible to recognize semantic tools as the primary mechanisms of creating cognitive and linguistic views of the world, and also point to the fact that the invariant device "Y related to X" served as a prototype source for the realization of nominative and communicative activities by means of linear models. Formation of diffuse names related to the ontogenesis of speech in connection with material objects, the SCM underlying them and the typicality of the nominative meaning based on the whole-part relationship indicate the relative activity of metonymy based on symmetrical implication.

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