



THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS FOR THE STUDY OF LANGUAGE NOMINATION

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 22 nd March 2023 Accepted: 23 rd April 2023 Published: 24 th May 2023	This article is written about theoretical foundations for the study of language nomination, the problem of studying language nomination in linguistics and language nominations of football teams, players and their non-verbal actions.
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INTRODUCTION. In this section, it seems appropriate for us to start considering the term "nomination", the theory of nomination.

These studies of linguistic dictionaries have shown that linguists offer various definitions, taking into account the object of their study.

In the dictionary of linguistic terms by O. S. Akhmanova, nomination is defined, firstly, as a nominative function or side of a word, the semantic aspect of a word as used (arising) in a given speech situation or context. Second, in her vocabulary, nomination is synonymous with naming. The researcher considers naming as a process, a specific correlation of a word with a given referent.

In the Dictionary of Linguistic Terms, authored by T.V. Zhrebilo, the concept of "nomination" is considered as naming, denomination. In linguistics, the name is the process of correlating linguistic units with designated objects.

In the "Big Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language" the concept of "nomination" viewed as:

1) the designation of smth. language means, word;

2) name, naming of reality.

In the Explanatory Translation Dictionary, nomination is synonymous with naming. It is considered as a process, a specific correspondence of the word to the given referent or as a designation using the language of any object, phenomenon[1].

Thus, based on the above definitions of the term "nomination", it can be concluded that scientists often disagree on the term nomination.

In the process of considering the parameters of the language nomination, the current approaches of both foreign, Uzbek, and Russian researchers were studied.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS. Here, in our opinion, attention should be paid to the study of the linguist A.O. Moravage, who in her work "Football as an Object of Nomination (on the Material of English-Language

Sports Texts and Media Websites)" writes that the formation of the theory of nomination in linguistics dates back to the 70-80s. XX century and is associated with the development of onomasiology, defined as the science of names, nature and types of names. The author in his work states that "the creators of the theory of nomination emphasize that an adequate study of the nominative aspect of language requires, first of all, the study of its content side, due to the relationship of language with thinking and reality.

Nomination, which uses lexical means to represent the objective and spiritual world, is closely related to sign formation. A feature of the nominative aspect of the language is that linguistic signs have a twofold correlation with the subject line: in paradigmatics - as nominative signs in the system of nominations; in syntagmatics - as or in the composition of predicative signs.

- Exploring the problem, the Russian authors of the theory of nomination reveal the following "peculiarities of the language:

- double reference of signs of a natural language with a subject row;

- functions of linguistic signs that serve not only as a designation of reality, but also as a carrier of a generalized idea of reality;

- active, creative nature of the language.

Russian researcher F.I. Kartashkova believes that "the term "nomination" is considered by scientists as "a complex and multifaceted phenomenon, as a complex speech-thinking process that has logical and epistemological, as well as psychological, social, biological, physiological and purely linguistic grounds."

The complexity of studying the issue of language nomination lies in the fact that there are different approaches to the study of the nomination, as well as different interpretations of the term "nomination"[2].

The Russian linguist V.G. Gak offers an understanding of the types of nomination that is different from other researchers, which consists in



"Primary / direct nomination is a form that is used in its primary function to designate a given object in given conditions.

However, the same form can be adapted to designate other objects, perform other functions, as a result of which this object may receive a different name. This process leads to the emergence of secondary, or indirect, nominations.

Thus, a linguist identifies the following types of nomination:

1. original form - direct nomination;
2. derived form - indirect nomination:

In our opinion, in the aspect of this problem, it is advisable to state that in connection with the distinction between direct and indirect nominations, VG Gak addresses the problem of identifying the main types of indirect nominations[11]. The researcher argues that the discrepancy between signifiers (form) and signifieds (content) is possible in three planes: syntagmatic (in which the number of units in terms of expression and content does not coincide), paradigmatic (the number of signifiers and signifieds is different), semiotic (there is no expression of one of sides of the sign: signifier or signified).

Concluding the above, the dissertation comes to the conclusion. that the main methods of nomination are quite general. The following methods are used to denote a particular phenomenon (ibid.):

a new word is created on the basis of lexical units and affixal means already available in the language;

a foreign word is borrowed;

a complex, compound name is formed;

a word that already exists in the language is adapted, which, in this case, modifies its semantics in a certain way (and often at the same time its stylistic coloring).

Well-known linguist Arutyunova N.D. states that evaluation, more than any other value, depends on the speaking subject. The connection between the estimated value and the author of the speech is multifaceted. Evaluation expresses the personal opinions and tastes of the speaker, and they differ from person to person. In the inner world of a person, evaluation corresponds to opinions and feelings, desires and needs, duty and purposeful will[5].

Karasik V.I. emphasizes that each person has a hierarchy of needs and, accordingly, a hierarchy of values, while the latter is not universal: it varies for individual individuals, for the same individual in different age periods and in different situations, it is

specific to different ethnic groups and social groups, in addition, the object can be simultaneously evaluated from different positions[10].

Thus, following the linguist, we argue that the same phenomenon can cause a different, sometimes polar opposite, assessment, which indicates the presence in society of different group evaluative pictures of the world and different types of subjective evaluative positioning (ibid.). The evaluation of this or that phenomenon is an expression of the position of a certain social group in relation not only to this phenomenon, but also to the broad context in which it is comprehended[9].

This is the basis for the opposition of moral and utilitarian norms[6]. Fundamentally different assessment of a phenomenon from the standpoint of a professional or non-professional.

We consider it necessary to emphasize that in his work, V. I. Karasik identifies linguocultural types that are objectively identified in the collective consciousness and recognizable by certain characteristics. In the subjective positioning of many types, self-assessment and external assessment are distinguished, the first is always positive, and the "former friends" receive the sharpest negative assessment, determining the types of assessment positioning[7].

One of the important points of the work of the Russian researcher A. I. Prikhodko can be noted: in the assessment, subjective and objective factors constantly interact, affecting both the object and the subject of the assessment. The subject expressing the assessment relies on his own feelings, but at the same time is guided by social stereotypes[8]. The object of evaluation also implies objective qualities, but also those properties that can be evaluated based on the individual preferences of the subject.

CONCLUSION. The analysis of linguistic literature shows the presence of three types of evaluation: positive, negative and neutral. The complexity of the issue lies in the fact that the first two types of assessment do not cause controversy among researchers, in contrast to the neutral assessment. So far, no single approach to the definition of this concept has been developed.

Summarizing the above, we have determined that modern linguistics researchers pay great attention to both the problems of language nomination and, as can be seen from the definitions, the concept of nomination,



names have expanded significantly. On the whole, it can be said that nomination is naming as a process of correlating linguistic units with designated objects and their reflection of reality.

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