



PRIMARY AND SECONDARY NOMINATION: DIFFERENTIATION OF CONCEPTS

Fazilov Odil Yuldashevich

Lecturer of the Foreign Languages Department, Termez State Pedagogical Institute.

Email: odilfoz74@gmail.com

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 22 nd March 2023 Accepted: 23 rd April 2023 Published: 24 th May 2023	This article deals with the differentiation of concepts: primary and secondary nomination. It studies the starting point for research on nomination, that is, so-called primary nomination, which, in fact, is a rare occurrence in modern languages, since today languages are replenished through borrowings or secondary nomination, which means the use in the act of nomination of a phonetic aspect of a unit already existing in the language as a name for new object or phenomenon.

Keywords: Primary nomination, differentiation of concepts, non-derivative words, morphological composition, "phonosemantics", "external nominations".

INTRODUCTION

The relevance of the ongoing research is due, firstly, to the great interest of scientists in the process of secondary nomination in the context of terminology; secondly, the fast pace of downloading Internet terminology in English and Russian due to the secondary nomination; thirdly, insufficient study of the secondary nomination in the terminological system of Internet communication. The research problem turns out to be insufficient scientifically based secondary nomination, in particular, the problems of secondary nomination in the field of English and Russian Internet terminology. Dictionaries and encyclopedic publications devoted to Internet terminology are used as a research material. The work uses the method of analysis and synthesis, the method of observation, the method of description, the method of quantitative analysis, methods of systemic, structural-functional, semiotic and linguistic analysis of Internet terminology, methods of comparison and comparison, methods of theoretical and empirical generalization. The collection of primary information is carried out through the analysis of dictionaries of Internet terminology in English and Russian. Internet terminology in modern Russian and English is often replenished with the help of secondary nomination, and the models of secondary nomination are the same in Russian and English.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In modern linguistic literature, the term "nomination" is found quite often, however, as we noted above, scientists can mean various things by this term. The greatest disagreement can be seen in the field of definition of primary and secondary nomination. The starting point for research on nomination is the so-called primary nomination, which, in fact, is a rare

occurrence in modern languages, since today languages are replenished through borrowings or secondary nomination, which means the use in the act of nomination of a phonetic aspect of a unit already existing in the language as a name for new object or phenomenon.

Language units created with the help of the primary nomination can only be investigated with the help of etymological analysis, while the language units of the secondary nomination are derived units that can be investigated by their morphological composition or by their meaning. So, the primary nomination is "the designation of the elements of reality (both at the subject and at the event level) with the help of non-derivative words". Non-derivative words used in this definition are understood as words that are perceived by native speakers as primitive (in other words, not formed from other words, but originally appeared in this form). The result of the primary nomination is used in the language to designate fragments of reality. At the same time, the words created through the primary nomination are conditional and unmotivated. The primary nomination in the diachronic aspect is closely related to the sound of the word, although earlier researchers did not recognize the connection between the word created as a result of the primary nomination and its sound. However, even ancient sages (for example, Plato) and medieval researchers set out to establish this relationship, since they believed that a new word should be motivated by a connection between meaning and sound. As a result, in modern linguistics there is a special branch called "phonosemantics", which explores the features of the phonetic formation of words in different languages, depending on their meaning. Let us consider the phenomenon of secondary



nomination, to which this study is directed. Secondary nomination (or, as it is also called, repeated nomination) is "the use of nominative means already available in the language in a new function of naming for them". From the point of view of R.G. Piotrovsky, secondary nomination, or semiosis, is the creation of new occasional meanings for already existing signs. In other words, in the field of denotation and signification of the primary linguistic sign, a new denotation and a new signification are formed, which subsequently form a new connotation, reflecting either the additional meaning of the linguistic sign, or its emotional and evaluative meaning, or its aesthetic information. Primary nomination can be understood as linguistic signification with the help of words and phrases. The secondary nomination is linguistic signification through sentences. This discrepancy between primary and secondary nomination leads to inconsistencies in the definition of linguistic signs. Thus, signs subject to primary nomination are nominative signs-names, partial in their structure, having nominative value through the semiological principle. Linguistic signs formed through secondary nomination are predicative signs-messages, complete in their structure, possessing syntagmatic value through the semantic principle. Nominative signs (i.e. signs of primary nomination) serve the classification-nominative sphere and perform a representative function. At the same time, they denote either single objects and phenomena, or a whole class of objects or phenomena. Predicative signs serve the sphere of communication. Consequently, the core of predicative signs is the communicative task, the modality of the utterance, that for which the language unit was created. The primary nomination, according to researchers, is rarely used in the nomination process, since it is carried out in most cases through borrowing. The result of the primary nomination for native speakers is primitive, for example, red, door, house in Russian, red, door, house in English. Their derivation can only be determined with the help of etymological and historical analysis.

Therefore, the main ways of primary nomination are:

- 1) the formation of native words (i.e., the use of a system of one's own language), or "internal nomination", in the terminology of a foreign researcher F. Kermak;
- 2) borrowing, i.e. attraction of means of another language, or "external nominations".

Secondary nomination involves using existing units in the nomination process. As a result of secondary nomination, names are perceived as derivatives in terms of their morphological composition and meaning.

Based on this statement, we can conclude that the formation of words by means of word-formation models of the language should be attributed to the secondary nomination. This point of view is shared, for example, by S.D. Katsnelson, who understands secondary nomination as the designation of elements of reality with the help of any derived lexical-semantic units. According to S.D. Katsnelson, the scope of the secondary nomination includes:

- 1) word-formation nominations;
- 2) semantic nominations, or the results of "seme formation".

From our point of view, word-formation in both Russian and English does not significantly change the meaning of the original word, but only transforms the grammatical form of the word. In this regard, we will not attribute to the secondary nomination the words formed according to different word-formation models of the English and Russian languages. It should be noted that the secondary nomination in each case is based on the person's associations of similarity or difference between the various properties of the new name and the source of the name. These associative features are updated during the secondary nomination and, as a rule, correspond to the elements of the rethought meaning and are compared with the background knowledge of native speakers and with the internal form of the meaning of the word.

The result of the secondary nomination has a different nominative value: independent or non-independent. In this regard, two types of secondary nomination are distinguished in linguistics:

- direct secondary nomination;
- indirect secondary nomination.

Direct secondary nomination is used to produce nominative-derived meanings of a word with an indirect display of an extralinguistic object, mediated by the previous meaning of the word, the features of which play the role of an internal form, passing into a new content. The new meanings are very different from the basic and direct meanings of words. The features that previously characterized one linguistic reality are transferred to a new word, as a result of which they form its significative area. As for indirect nomination, the results of this type of nomination are also mediated by the previous meaning of the word, but the support of the auxiliary name is necessary. Therefore, indirect nomination differs from indirect nomination in its structure. A characteristic feature of indirect nomination is the fact that in the process of naming, the combinatorial activity of consciousness is activated. In addition to indirect reflection of reality, the participation



of the reference name is required. Consequently, the relationship between the formed meaning and the named fragment of reality is indirect.

Another classification of nomination, similar to the division into primary and secondary nomination, is the allocation of two types:

- 1) artificial nomination;
- 2) natural nomination.

In accordance with this division, four types of nomination are further distinguished:

- 1) nominations that comply with the norms and are formed in a natural way (i.e. the actual primary nomination);
- 2) mutations, i.e. nominations that are characterized by standardity, but appear imperceptibly for native speakers (actually secondary nominations), nominations that have arisen on the basis of a metaphor, i.e. associative thinking;
- 3) nominations that are created consciously as a purposeful introduction of the name into the vocabulary of the language (artificial nomination);
- 4) "pathological" nomination, which deviates from the norm and arises as a result of the influence of extralinguistic factors, for example, in Russian, nanotechnology, computerization (artificial nomination).

REFERENCES

1. Yuldashevich F. O. Nominal Periphrases in Modern English and its Use in Text //Pindus Journal of Culture, Literature, and ELT. – 2022. – Т. 2. – №. 6. – С. 20-24.
2. Yuldashevich F. O. Paraphrase in English fiction //Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities. – 2022. – Т. 12. – №. 5. – С. 220-225.
3. Yuldashevich F. O. Teaching the spiritual development of young people in the study of the humanities //Thematics Journal of English Language Teaching. – 2021. – Т. 5. – №. 1.
4. Alieva Zimikhol Ashurkulovna, Phraseology-as a linguistic discipline //“World bulletin of social sciences” Scholar Express Journals, Berlin, May 2023, Vol 22.
4. Уфимцева А.А. Лексическая номинация (первичная нейтральная). – 2-е изд. М.: Либроком, 2010. – 88 с.
5. Телия В.Н. Вторичная номинация и ее виды // Языковая номинация (Виды наименований). – М.: Наука, 1977. – С. 129-221.
6. Панина Т.Г. Вторичная косвенная номинация как языковой, когнитивный и культурный процессы // Magister Dixit. - 2012. - №2. - С. 21-27.
7. ОЮ Фазилев Применение компьютерных программ и обучающих дисков при обучении иностранным языкам // Вопросы педагогики.- 2018.- №3.-С. 110-113
8. ОЮ Фазилев Функциональная направленность контроля // Вопросы педагогики.-2018.- №3.-С. 113-115
9. Cabre M.T. Terminology: Theory, Methods, and Applications. - John Benjamins Publishing, 1999. – 247 p.
10. Cermak F. Types of Language Nomination: Universality, Typology and Lexicographical Relevance // Euralex Proceedings. – 2002. - P. 237-247.
11. Darwish A. Terminology and Translation: A Phonological-Semantic Approach to Arabic Terminology. – Writescop Publishers, 1988. – 166 p.