

THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS FOR THE STUDY OF SECONDARY NOMINATION AS A METHOD OF TERMINOLOGY FORMATION

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Annotation:

This article deals with the theoretical studies of the secondary nomination as a method of terminology formation. It clearly demonstrates the problem of determining and studying the main language functions.

Keywords: Secondary nomination, terminology formation, the concept of "onomasiology", neurolinguistic research methods, cognition.

Аннотация:

Данная статья посвящена теоретическим исследованиям вторичной номинации как способа терминообразования. Наглядно демонстрируется проблема определения и изучения основных языковых функций.

Ключевые слова: Вторичная номинация, терминообразование, понятие «ономасиология», нейролингвистические методы исследования, познание..

INTRODUCTION

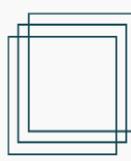
Methods for replenishing terminological vocabulary have always been of interest to scientists in various linguistic areas. The terminology of the Russian and English languages is a complex path of development, which determined its complex features. In this private world, terminology is subject to change, especially in terms of word formation. In various meetings, new terms are widespread, formed not only through the use of word-formation models of the language, but also through secondary nomination. The secondary nomination allows the terminology of the commonly used vocabulary of the language as a result of the transfer of word meanings. This process is especially noticeable in the constantly updated and growing Internet terminology of the English and Russian languages. The complexity of studying the secondary nomination in Internet terminology is determined by the fact that lexicographic sources do not direct to fix new terms that result in the transfer of meanings. In this regard, many terms formed by these methods are still not fixed.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Throughout the centuries-old history of language learning, one can observe a great interest of scientists in the problem of determining and studying the main language functions.

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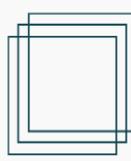


The nominative function of the language is, according to A.A. Ufimtseva, the primary function of language, which means the ability of the language system to name and isolate fragments of reality with the consistent formation of the concept of them in the form of words, phrases and sentences. Human activity, both cognitive and communicative, leads to the emergence of new objects, phenomena of culture and life, on the basis of which the main task of the language is to provide spheres of human life through new names. That is why studies of nomination occur in most cases from a lexical point of view, according to which scientists focus on the semiotic and onomasiological aspects of the nomination process.

The concept of "nomination" is often identified with the concept of "onomasiology", since onomasiology, according to the generally accepted definition, is aimed at studying units of language that are different in structure and complexity (for example, in the works of V.N. Teliya, A.A. Ufimtseva, E.V. Kubryakova, etc.) Taking into account the fact that language units perform a nominative function, it can be argued that onomasiology is engaged in "the study of all nominative activity in a language that reflects and objectifies the division of the world in the course of cognition of its objects and connections". From the point of view of A.V. Malinka, modern scientists explore the nomination not only as a process of formation of new language units, but also as a result of the process of objectification by a person of objective reality, and this process occurs in conjunction with the "verbalization of thought patterns" into meaningful language units. It should be noted that the nomination is researched in the field of various disciplines related to linguistics. For example, methods of nomination are studied in the field of biological linguistics, within which nomination is nothing more than a "spontaneous, "evolutionary" process that does not depend on the will of a person". In other words, the nominative function of language is provided, first of all, by a person, his organs of speech, i.e. the basis of the nomination process is the mental-sensory perception of reality.

The processes of nomination in language are also studied using neurolinguistic research methods, according to which nomination is a complex form of human mental activity. In neurolinguistics, the processes of generation and perception of language nominations by a person are studied. Thus, from the point of view of neurolinguistics, nomination is understood as "specific operations of encoding information about the surrounding reality"

In cognitive linguistics, when studying the processes of nomination, the attention of scientists is focused on the representation of the external and internal world of a person using language units. From this point of view, nomination is the correlation of linguistic forms with their cognitive counterparts, the process and result of understanding reality. Since in this study we are interested in the linguistic definition of the concept of "nomination", we agree with the opinion of V.N. Yartseva that in this area the nomination can be considered from three points of view.



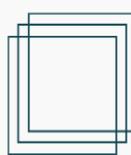
First, nomination is “the formation of linguistic units characterized by a nominative function”. Language units with a nominative function serve to name fragments of reality and form concepts about them, acting in the form of words, phrases, phraseological units or whole sentences. Those. it is a semantic approach to the study of nomination processes.

Secondly, the nomination is "a set of problems covering the study of the dynamic aspect of naming acts in the form of a sentence and its constituent parts". From the point of view of this approach, nomination processes are studied within the framework of the theory of reference, which is opposed to the semantic approach.

Thirdly, the nomination can be understood as a set of linguistic problems that are associated not only with the name, but also with word formation, polysemy, and phraseology. This approach implies a purely nominative aspect of linguistics.

However, there are other definitions of the concept of "nomination", based on different aspects of understanding the process of naming objects and phenomena in a particular language. One of the founders of the functional language theory of nomination, V. Mathesius, defines nomination as the fixation of selected phenomena of the surrounding reality with the help of language. In other words, nomination is the use and choice of ready-made names. From the point of view of another researcher of this process, V.I. Bezrukov, the nomination is a single-individual act of fixing in the mind of a person a reflected object in the form of his name. From this perspective, the speaker, when reflecting his thoughts, not only selects suitable names for objects and phenomena of reality known to a given language system, but also creates new names if necessary. Those. From this point of view, nomination can be understood as both the use of certain nominative linguistic signs and the process of their creation. The linguistic theory of nomination is associated with the correlation of conceptual forms of thinking, through which the names of different fragments of objective reality are created, fixed and distributed. Consequently, the subject of the theory of nomination in the linguistic aspect is the study and description of the general patterns of formation of language units in the totality of thinking, language and the surrounding reality.

Thus, in this work, by nomination we will understand the process of formation of new language units, characterized by a nominative function, as a result of objectification by a person of objective reality, as well as the use and choice of ready-made names in the process of communication. The term is also esoteric. In other words, the term is understandable to a specialist of a certain scientific knowledge system and is generally recognized in it. On the other hand, with the rapid development of science in various fields, more and more new terms appear, while other terms become obsolete and go out of active use. Moreover, most often the replacement of terms occurs in the direction of international terminology, which has full or partial external (graphic and phonetic) similarity, as well as semantic correspondence. For example, in English and Russian languages direction is direction, prepare is to prepare.



The term is characterized by brevity. The cumbersome nature of the term may hinder its use. Moreover, brevity allows you to form derivative words from the term. Due to the requirement of brevity, terms in the English language are often subject to compression, which manifests itself in the formation of various types of abbreviations (abbreviations, truncations, word formation, etc.). As E.V. Susimenko, the reduction of terminological phrases is observed today in various scientific fields. Consequently, their number is increasing, as is the frequency of their use in the scientific field. Therefore, today we can talk about term compression as the leading method of term formation in English, Russian and a number of other languages. One of the signs of terms is also its contextual stability. Contextual stability refers to the fact that the meaning of a term should not depend on the context. On the other hand, modern researchers point out that terms cannot be studied in isolation from the sphere of their existence.

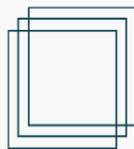
The study of the dictionary use of terminology is connected with the fact that the dictionary reflects the norm of the use of terms. However, as you know, dictionaries often do not have time to fix the names of new concepts. Moreover, very often specialized dictionaries do not record abbreviations and other abbreviated terms, borrowings and phrases. Therefore, the study of terms in context is actively used by linguists today. The context in the framework of linguistic research is understood as a terminological field, which, in contrast to the terminological system, indicates the special place of the term in a particular text. Therefore, the terminological field should be understood as “a special area of functioning, in which a specific meaning of a certain professional field of knowledge is assigned to a certain lexical unit”. The function of terms is determined precisely on the basis of its context, i.e. terminological field.

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