PSEUDONYM AND NICKNAMES AS SPECIAL NOMINATIVE

Obidova Azizaxon Davronboy qizi
Student of Ferghana State University
E-mail address:obidovaaziza61@gmail.com

Abstract: In this article an attempt was made to consider the main features of the nomination, primarily secondary ones; to determine the place of nicknames and nicknames in the classification of names; to determine the categorical features of nicknames and pseudonym from the point of view of the theory of nomination.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada nominatsiyaning asosiy xususiyatlarini, birinchi navbatda ikkilamchi xususiyatlarini ko'rib chiqishga harakat qilindi; ismlar tasnifida taxalluslar va taxalluslarning o'rnini aniqlash; nominatsiya nazariyasi nuqtai nazaridan taxalluslar va laqablarning kategorik xususiyatlarini aniqlash.

Аннотация: В данной статье была сделана попытка рассмотреть основные признаки номинации, прежде всего вторичные; определить место прозвищ и прозвищ в классификации имен; определить категориальные признаки прозвищ и прозвищ с точки зрения теории номинации.

Keywords: generalization, transposition, desemantization,abstract (generalizing),portable,

Kalit so'zlar: umumlashtirish, transpozitsiy, desemantizatsiya,mavhum (umumlashtiruvchi),portativ

Ключевыеслова:генерализация,транспозиция,десемантизация, абстрактная (генерализирующая),переносная

INTRODUCTION.

In case of indirect nomination, the unit of the name has an independent nominative value, contains in the signature all the information that is necessary for the correct correlation of the name and the designated fragment of reality. But, if the signification of a certain name is characterized by a focus on the designated component of reality only when implemented jointly with another, strictly defined nominative unit (or a number of units), then this indicates the non-independent nominative value of such a name, and thereby - an indirect way of correlating the meaning (signification) of the name with reality, when naming in the object there are only such signs that are essential for it relative to the properties of some other specific object, and at the same time - properties already assigned in another naming. To correctly correlate indirect naming with reality, it is necessary to rely on the signification of another name. As a rule, such indirect names have a certain function assigned to them as part of a sentence or phraseological combination.[1]

Methods and materials.

This interaction of two different naming relations in the process of indirect nomination determines its specific properties. To reflect this specific phenomenon, V.N. Telia, A.A. Ufimtseva, E.S. Kubryakova, E.S. Aznaurova use the term "nominative context", which means the functional dependence of one of the members of the environment on another [2]. For comparison, V.N. Telia gives examples of the impact of the reference name on the semantic result of rethinking indirect names in such combinations as falling out of favor - "to lose, to lose what is indicated in the name "mercy" or to fall into rage - "to be in a state indicated in the name "rage"; the thread of the story - "the main line of the narrative" thread conspiracy - "connections established between the participants of the conspiracy", etc. [3].

Results and discussions.

Thus, to the already mentioned characteristic of indirect nomination (the non-independent nominative value of such names), V.N. Telia adds two more:

1. Indirect nomination is the formation of a new linguistic entity in a nominative context, explicitly or implicitly indicating its indirect correlation with reality.

2. Indirect nomination is carried out with two-dimensional mediation of the attribution of the language form acting as a name to reality - along the "axis" of rethinking the meaning and along the line of influence of the reference name, which sets the semantic content and determines the sphere of denotation of the reinterpreted name [4].

Thus, in its classification of secondary nominations, V.N. Telia proceeds from three criteria:

1. The type of lexical meaning, taking into account its nominative function. Accordingly, indirect secondary names with an independent nominative function are distinguished, and indirect ones characterized by a non-independent nominative function.

2. A way to rethink reality at the semiotic level. In indirect secondary names, reinterpretation takes place on the basis of the previous meaning of the word and, accordingly, four components are involved in the process. In the case of an indirect nomination, reinterpretation is based not only on the previous meaning of the reinterpreted unit, but also takes place based on the signification of the reference name, which predetermines reinterpretation.

3. A way of rethinking at the semantic level: metaphor and metonymy.

V.G. Gak offers a different and more detailed typology of the secondary nomination. It should be noted that his terms "secondary nomination" and "indirect nomination" are interchangeable. V.G. Gak analyzes the secondary nomination in three aspects: syntagmatic, paradigmatic and semiotic.

In the syntagmatic aspect, indirect nomination affects only the external form of the designation and consists in replacing the direct nomination with either a detailed form (for example, using a phrase instead of a separate word: to give a promise = to promise), or condensed (using a word instead of a phrase, phrases instead of a sentence, and others) [5]. For example, butcher's = butcher's shop.

In the paradigmatic aspect, the secondary nomination concerns the semantic side of the name. V.G. Gak identifies the following main types of indirect nomination:

1. Generalization.

2. Transposition.

3. Desemantization [6].

The three noted types of secondary functions of the sign are confirmed by V.G. Gak at the semiotic level. Proceeding from two types of relations between signs correlating with one signified (i.e. inclusions and intersections), he emphasizes that semantic generalization (or the opposite phenomenon - concretization) is generated by inclusion relations, and transposition by intersection relations. Desemantization occurs as a result of the loss of the denoting correlation with the denoted.

CONCLUSION.

The analysis can be summarized in the following conclusions:

1. Nicknames and nicknames are included in the category of naming names. Their place is determined, respectively, by the specifics of proper and common names. Proper names resulting from individualization represent special names assigned individually to a single object and specialized in the function of representation. A common name is the result of generalization, and is given to a class of objects based on common features. Proper names can not only represent the thing being designated, but also describe the general properties

of a particular class to which the thing belongs, without affecting the properties of a separate, specific object.

2. Based on these features, nicknames refer to common names. Nicknames are given to a certain class of people, assigned to a class of objects, thereby describing the designated object by specifying certain features in it.

3. Arbitrary animal nicknames perform an exclusively representative function, have no connection with the concept and, accordingly, refer to proper names. Characterizing nicknames are common names, since they describe an animal by specific characteristics.

4. Since nicknames and nicknames are created on the basis of already existing nominative units, it is legitimate to refer them to secondary names. This means that some of the signs of meaning inherent in the reinterpreted language unit are transferred to the signification of the new naming.

5. Depending on the nature of the nominative value and the method of reinterpretation, secondary nominations are divided into three types:

a. Indirect nomination, not based on a path.

b. Indirect nomination based on the trail.

c. Indirect nomination.

The first type includes animal nicknames that represent a proper name. All other types of nicknames and nicknames are divided into the second and third types.

REFERENCES:

1.   Никитин М.В. Курс лингвистической семантики / М.В. Никитин. - СПб.: Науч, центр пробл. диалога, 1996. - 753 с.

2.   Телия В.Н. Вторичная номинация и ее виды / В.Н. Телия // Языковая номинация (виды наименований) / отв. ред. Б.А. Серебренников, А.А. Уфимцева.-М.: Наука, 1977.-С. 129-221.

3.   Уфимцева А.А. Лексическая номинация (первичная нейтральная) / А.А. Уфимцева // Языковая номинация (виды наименований) / отв. ред. Б.А. Серебренников, А.А. Уфимцева. - М.: Наука, 1977. - С. 5-85.

4. Арнольд И.В. Стилистика современного английского языка (стилистика декодирования): учеб, пособие для студентов пед. ин-ов по спец. №2103 «Иностранные языки» / И.В. Арнольд. - 2-е изд., перераб. - Л.: Просвещение, 1981.-295 с.

5.   Archer C.M. Living with strangers in the USA: Communicating Beyond Culture I C.M. Archer. - Englewood Cliffs, N.Y.: Prentice Hall Regents, 1991.- 156 p.

6.   Ball A.M. Compounding in English Language / A.M. Ball. - N.Y.: The H.W. Wilson Co., 1941.-207 p.

7.   Black M. Models and Metaphors / M. Black. - Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell Univ. Press, 1962. -267 p.

8.   Bloomfield L. Language IL. Bloomfield. - L.: G. Allen&Unwin, ltd, 1935. -525p.

9.   Ганиева, Д. А. (2016). PROBLEM OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY FUNCTIONS IN LINGUISTICS. *Ученый XXI века*, (5-1 (18)), 66-68.

10. Ганиева, Д. А. (2016). ВОПРОС ПЕРВИЧНОЙ И ВТОРИЧНОЙ ФУНКЦИИ В ЛИНГВИСТИКЕ. *Ученый XXI века*, 68.

11. Ганиева, Д. А. (2011). Асимметричное отношение между означающим и означаемым деепричастной формы-(и) б в узбекском языке. *Вопросы филологических наук*, (2), 96-97.