The Theory and Process of Nomination

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**Abstract**

The article discusses the evolution of onomasiology - from ethnographic and linguistic experiences, representatives of the direction “words and things” to modern conceptual studies of the lexicon. Particular attention is paid to linguistic observation about nomination and its process.

**Key words:** onomasiology, referent, nominator, concept, word-formation, derivation, word-composition, conversion, shortening, acronyms, coinage, lexicalization, split of polysemy.

**Introduction**

Each language it is a concept which has its own progress and regress. During the existence, languages accept new words and notions specifically nowadays the percentage of new vocabulary is rising considerably owing to new technologies, and sciences which closely connected with linguistics. In addition, while transmitting information from one people to another, human select ready name, or he rename some phenomenon. This process is observed in onomasiology and nomination.

In the beginning of XX century - to the notion “words and things ”, which studied various expressions that existed in one or more languages for a given concept, and explained their etymology and motivation. However, initial period of studying the notion onomasiology observation of linguistics were not needed. So that the field of structuralism was dominant. According to A. Blank, “the effective line of study lost its significance under the influence of structuralism, the point of view of which was clearly semiological” [3].

The process of nomination became mesmerizing topic for most of scholars. Particularly in the middle of XX century representatives of the Russian linguistic school as L.V. Shcherba, B.A. Larin, D.N. Ushakov, V.V. Vinogradov, A.I. Smirnitskiy, Yu.S. Sorokin, N.M. Shansky, M.V. Nikitin, N.G. Komlev, P.V. Cheremukhin, A.P. Evgenieva, G.V. Kolshansky, N. D. Arutyunova, E.S. Kubryakova, D.I. Rudenko etc. put great contribution to this field. Western scientists who dealt with the problems of nomination, were B. Kudri, S. Ulmann, U. Weinreich, A. Rey, J. Lyons, A. Roseric, S. Fox and others. [2]

Nomination observe word its meaning and interpretation. This process is depicted precisely by M.E. Rut. According to him language nomination it is a process which select all the diversity and depth of the problems of the relationship between language and reality, language and thinking, language and the world of human emotions [1].

So that, definition to the word nomination provided by many linguistics. However, the way of expressing is completely different but roots resemble. So, nomination it is a process of naming tools. The phenomenon nomination studied in one of the branches of linguistics called onomasiology. In the process of nomination or naming take part nominator and referent. Nominator – it is a person who give names to object. Referent – it is the object or tool which should be named by nominator. Referent it is a main trigger in the process of nomination.
Naming begins with forming a concept of a referent. The concept is a category of human cognition. It's a generalized idea of a class of objects, summing up the most essential characteristics of the given class that help to distinguish it from any other class of objects. Concepts are formed by cognitive abilities of human. That aside, concepts are similar for all people. However, in the formation of concepts can influence different factors. Due to these factor concepts can modify based on language communities. Take below maintained language communities as an example:

1) the objective reality itself. In that stage of formation one concept can be interpret differently and religion among dissimilar language speakers owing to their culture and language as well. For example: drinking soup (in England); есть суп (in Russia);

2) the level of knowledge about the nature of a referent. Comparing human’s knowledge in 9 century and present time. A case in point the knowledge about the frame of earth;

3) the general system of notions of a given language community. Comparing some particular entity in various countries. For instance: a snake is sacred animal in India but this animal is not considered to be holy in America.

Language can put particular meaning to words and these meaning reflects to objects but, the reflection cannot be direct. Language might indicate specific concept via human’s conceptual sphere owing to this it reflects our conceptualization of the world. There are two stages of conceptualization: the formation of a concept or an image, establishing a link between the conception and the linguistic sign.

The subsequent stage of nomination is formation of meaning. The properties of meaning and concept are associated but not resemble. So, difference between concept and meaning can be noticed in synonymous words. For example: beneficial and productive. The former word is used in order to express that something is useful. The latter one is preferred when person intended to state that something might bring furnishing results or yielding. It must be state that, the role of equivalence in formation of meaning is huge. In some circumstances due to the lack of words or entities in languages people have to use equivalent during translation and communication as well. For example, the equivalent of the word beshik (in Uzbek language) is a lullaby.

The external way is borrowing units from other languages. In addition, word not only enhance new meaning but also combine new word group. For example. Computer – computer buff.

Word-formation is a forming new word via morphemes which exists in the language. In most cases words might be formed through derivation, compounding, conversion, and shortening.

Derivation – making a new word owing to adding suffix or prefix to the stem. This way of forming occurred in English, Russian and Uzbek languages. For example: garden-gardener, труд - сотрудник, maza-bemaza.

Word-composition or (compounding) is forming a new word via combining two or more stems. For example: tea + pot = tea pot, железо + бетон = железобетон, bel + bog’ = belbog’.

Conversion - is the formation of new word without changing its spelling and pronunciation. For example: empty-to empty, круг-круглый, топ-топкир.

Shortening or (abbreviation) may be of different types. Clipping is producing a new word from a syllable of the original word. For example: roach – cockroach, низкий-низостью

Acronyms – new words are produced by taking initial letters of a word or word-group. For example: BRD – bored + to + death, ЕГЭ – единый + государственный + экзамен, ВМТ – бирлажган + миллидар + ташкилоти.

Coinage - is creating new word with a help of imagination. These words are mostly used in fiction and fantasy. For example: factoid.

Split of polysemy - is the splitting semantic structure of a word into two or more words. For
example: Board - a long and thin piece of timber, board – daily meals especially provided for pay.

Lexicalization – is deriving grammatical form of a word subsequently it becomes a separate word. For example: looks - appearance [4].

In conclusion, with a help of nomination the percentage of vocabulary in particular language can experience a steady growth. However, nomination and ways of nomination it is a widely used interesting process which demand more observation.

The list of used literature.


