

The repeated nomination as a unit of consistency category

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Abstract The repeated nomination in chain speech connected with primary nominations making a separate syntagmatic segment is considered in this article. Being different system languages parallel distinctions between French – Uzbek are expressed with spirit, custom and characteristic features of language norm.

Key words: repeated nomination, syntagmatic segment, succession speech, denotation, semanteme, verb representative.

Introduction

Sentences involved in the speech process are manifested as specific the transfer of information expressive means. The link of sentences, which is combined with the necessary communicative intention and purpose, is chained syntagmatically in a horizontal direction and creates a certain information space.

The sentences involved in the creation of the information space complement each other communicatively in a consistent manner. This consistency ensures their orderly arrangement and at the same time constant connection. Consequently, there is the meaning of consistency at the gist of the speech chain [1.15]. Consistency reflects as a category the core of the image of events in a linear direction of the flow of the speech chain which creates the information space. At the gist of the speech chain flow, the units of speech that are expressed in a single linear direction take on a communicative value that forms information coherence based on consistency. Hence, under the concept of the category of consistency is understood the generalized meaning of the flow of information

reflected by the means of expression of the speech chain in a linear direction. The category of consistency is recognized as a separate category of speech activity, in particular textual linguistics: “The category of consistency is a general concept of textual linguistics that reveals the nature of text and finds expression in sentence connections” [2.23].

Main Part

Actually, textual linguistics deals with the study of linguistic issues of discourse through a sample in writing. The category of consistency is used for describing, revealing the syntagmatic relationships between the sentences which make up a consolidated group. The meaning of consistency is observed not only between sentences, but also its nominative parts which ensures a constant chain of information flow. At this point, the primary and repeated nominations creating the information space make a specific syntagmatic segment. Terminologically, the primary nomination is the part of the existence which is reflected in the situation, while the repeated nomination is the re-naming of that element of the situation. The denotation, the meaning, the content generalization between the primary and secondary nomination constitute the syntagmatic segment commonality.

At the gist of the syntagmatic segment formed on the basis of the relationship of primary and secondary nomination may exist onomosiological categories such as substance, action and description of action [3.27]. From the point of view of onomosiological typology, the importance of studying the repeated nomination of action in French and Uzbek within the syntagmatic segment of primary and repeated nominations is undoubted [3.39]. Indeed, such an approach is the first step for a speech chain typology.

A comparative analysis of the expressive means the speech chain shows that the typology of the syntagmatic segment of primary and repeated nomination is usually reflected in the specific combination of different means of expression in speech situations within a particular syntagmatic segment. The application of different means of expression to different speech situations in different applications is carried out in accordance with the requirements of the spirit of the compared languages, the norms of speech expression and it is classified on the basis of indicators of the principle of lexical opposition. In particular, the comparison of repeated nominations of actions from the syntagmatic segment makes it possible to distinguish the opposition of "lexical similarity" and "lexical variability".

Lexical similarity is reflected in the interrelationship of action nominations associated with the same denotant from different parts of the information space. The following example illustrates our point: *Duroy s'assit et attendit. Il attendit longtemps. (G.de Maupassant.Bel.Ami.p.58) (Duroy started to wait sitting. They waited long.)*

In this example, the verbs "attendre" and "wait" are used twice in two adjacent sentences to describe the waiting process. The words 'attendre' and 'wait' used in the first sentence are the primary nomination for the words in the second sentence associated with the meaning of the waiting process; the words in the second sentence are considered a repeat nomination compared to the ones in the first sentence because they name the waiting process repeatedly. The verb "attendre" in the first sentence and the word "attendre" in the second sentence, as well as the "wait" and the second "wait" in the first sentence which are grouped into a syntagmatic segment although they are in different sentences, because they are separate denotant. The primary nomination serves as the primary main source of information. In turn, the repeated nomination relies on it, the information power of the primary nomination is determined by the help of the strength and the power of the repeated nomination. Repeated nominations formed on the basis of lexical repetition can be observed within

complex sentences located in the information space. They can even be reflected in a sentence.

The fact that repeated nominations in the form of lexical repetitions are located in different parts of the information space which does not prevent them from being divided into separate syntagmatic segments. Repeated nominations in the context of opposition variability involves lexical synonymization. In this case, the relationship between the primary nomination and the repeated nomination within the syntagmatic segment creates a lexical diversity of means of expression [4.25]. As a logical confirmation of our opinion, we give the following example:

Je ne sais ce que je lui dis. Il tira son epee et je degainerai. (Merimee.Carmen.p.524) (I do not remember what I said. He drew out his sword and I pulled mine too.)

In this example, "tirer son epee" and "bare sword" are separated as the first nomination, while "degainer" and "draw sword" move to a separate syntagmatic segment as the image of the action sign in the speech situation. The primary nominations, "tirer son epee" and "draw out sword," are characterized by the ability to carry complete information as a source of basic information in this speech situation. In turn, the repeated nominations of "degainer" and "pull the sword" are based on the primary nomination, which is a complete source of information, and create an information system of communicative value.

In French, it is better not to use the name "son epee" after the verb "degainer". Its participation in the semantics is reported by the primary nomination "tirer son epee". As a result, in the description of the speech situation, the word enters into a synonymous relationship with the phrase according to the scope of information transport. In the Uzbek language, the phrase is preserved in both cases.

The relation of syntagmatic segment comparison between two languages in the same situation gives rise to the "economy = diversity" relationship of information distribution in the speech flow. The primary nominations in the syntagmatic segment

serve not only as the primary but also the main source of information, while the repeated nomination applied to the description of the speech situation itself affects the content matching. This, in turn, leads to the activation of certain semantics within the semanteme, leading to semantic features that determine the value of the leading information [5.15].

This example will serve as a proof of our point:

- *Les autres demenderent du vin. Cornudet reclama de la biere.(Gui de Maupassant. Boul de suif.p.41).*
- *(Others ordered the vine. They asked cornude beer)*

The verb “demander” in this example is synonymous with “reclamer” in the flow of information and serves as a leading, active sema meaning “order a drink”. There is a similar situation in the Uzbek language. The introduction of different means of expression in the repetitive nomination function in speech situations instead of the primary nominations in the syntagmatic segment and the creation of semantic harmony leads to the emergence of speech synonyms.

Synonyms formed in speech situations enrich the range of existing synonyms in the language. In particular, in a certain speech situation, the word "bailler" is synonymous with the phrase "ouvrir la bouche", the verb "yawn" with the word "open mouth". In particular, the following example shows that condition:

De temps en temps quelqu'un baillait un autre presque aussitot l'imitait et chacun, a tour de role, suivant son caractere, son savoir vivre et sa position sociale, ouvrait la bouche avec fracas ou modestement en portant vite soudain devant le trou béant d'où sortait une vapeur (Maupassant. Boule de suif.p. 34).

(From time to time one of the passengers starts yawning; after them the other yawns, one makes a noise and the other opens their mouth without noise according to their character, behavior

and status in public and they obstruct steaming hot hole fast on hand.)

The French word “bailler” is a linguistic synonym for the phrase “ouvrir la bouche”. Because it has a lexical meaning of "yawning" in the language and when it moves to the process of speech, it is semantized on the basis of this meaning. On the contrary, "ouvrir la bouche" is synonymous with "bailler". Because it means "yawning" only in certain speech situations. Of course, the "bailler", who performs the primary nomination function, plays a leading role in this. Indeed, under the influence of the nature and essence of speech situations “ouvrir la bouche” avaler, manger, prendre ses repas; can be synonymous with verbs such as montrer, examiner, considerer, and other words [6.32].

The same view applies to lexical units in the Uzbek language, such as "yawn", "open the mouth". Hence, the lack of synonyms in the language is eliminated in speech. Synonyms that occur in speech situations serve to enrich the range of synonyms in the language and increase the power of language expression. In some cases, speech pragmatics plays a leading role in the formation of synonyms in speech. We will give the following example in order to prove our point:

- Puis ils sont venu pour loger chez moi ; j'ai sauté à la gorge du premier. Ils ne sont pas difficiles a etrangler que d'autres. Et je l'aurais terminé, celui-la, si l'on me m'avait pas tirée par les cheveux. (Maupassant. Boule de suif.p. 38).

(Then they come to stay in my home. As soon as I enter, I wring out their neck. Choking the Dutch is not so difficult as killing others. If they do not pull out my hair, I will complete this job.)

This type of synonyms reflect the occurrence of an implication event based on the relationship of primary and repeated nominations located in the syntagmatic segment. Within the

framework of the variability of the means of repeated nomination, the opposition of “synonymous naming and representative naming” differs in comparison with the primary nominative means of expression in syntagmatic segments.

Synonymous naming requires the integration of language and speech synonyms which are among the expressive means of repeated nominations. Language synonyms are lexical units that exist in a particular language dictionary and are associated with a certain stable meaning. They are also semantized based on the meaning they contain when they move into speech. On the other hand, speech synonyms occur in certain speech situations and as a result of their interaction with language synonyms they are associated with a new periodic, situational meaning and acquire informational value. Verbs related to representative naming have the property of generalizing naming and are distinguished by a lack of semantics in their semantic structure. For this reason, both representative verbs and verbs that serve as primary nominations are distinguished. This is because the lexical unit in the primary nomination has a full lexical meaning, while the representative verb, which performs the function of repeated nomination, acquires an abstract meaning and only the connection with the verb in the primary nomination reveals its meaning. For example:

- *De temps en temps, quelqu'un bailler ; un autre presque aussitôt l'imiter.* (Mopassant. Boule de Suif. p.34) (From time to time one of the passengers starts yawning; after them the other yawns...)

In this example, the "imiter" associated with the verb "bailler" means "yawn" in the same speech situation. The verb “imitator” is semantically synonymous with any independent verb. In French, the action "yawn" is expressed in the form of an independent lexical meaning representing the primary nomination in the syntagmatic segment and a representative verb representing the repeated nomination while in Uzbek the action "yawn" is expressed by lexical repetition.

Thus, there is a relationship of "lexical repetition" in the typological plan as a result of "full meaning verb and representative verb"

The representative verbs in the repeated nomination function can form a complete resemblance to the verbs in the primary nomination. For example:

- *Mais deux hommes se reconnerent, un troisieme les aborda, ils causerent : J'emmene ma femme, dit l'un-J'en fais autant. Et moi aussi.* (Maupassant. Boule de Suif. p.29)

(When two men recognize each other, the third comes to them and start talking. One of the said “I am going with my wife”

- ***Mee too.***

- ***Me too)***

This is very similar to the primary nomination "en faire autant" representative verb "emmener sa femme" in the French re-nomination function. Its similarity can only be fully imagined by linking it to the primary nomination. In Uzbek, the speech situation is expressed in an elliptical sentence. Its full content is determined by the context. In addition, verbs which form a complete resemblance and a category of representative verbs associated with a particular aspect of the action aspect is also distinguished. Such a category of representative verbs includes verbs that express a similarity of cooperation, real and unreal meaning: aider, realiser, reussir, parvenir, y arriver, essayer and others. Similarly, in Uzbek: to help, to accomplish, to achieve, to succeed, to try and so on. The opposition of “simple resemblance / complex resemblance” is distinguished within the representative verbs. The representative verbs which form a simple similarity interact with the verbs in the primary nomination reflecting different levels of similarity. Verbs expressing complex similarity are mixed with additional semantic features to indirectly reflect the meaning of similarity. In these verbs, similarity is expressed through degree, tone, and other meanings. Here are some examples:

- ...et je lui dit: On dit que tu sais jouer du couteau comme le meilleur jaque de Malaga,

veux-tu t'essayer avec moi .(Merimee. Carmen.p.540).

(I said “It is said that you are as good as Malanga’s children in knife-fighting. Do you want to do knife-fighting with me?”)

- Au moment de nous separer elle me dit – Il y a une fete a Cordoue, je vais la voir, puis je serai les gens qui s’en vont avec de l’argent et je te le dirai.Je la laissai partir.(Merime. Carmen.p.499).

(While he was saying good bye, he said “there is a holiday in Corduge, I want to go there, after having known whom comes home with much money, I will tell you”. I permit him)

While the first of the above examples expressed different levels of similarity, the second reflected a more complex similarity. In the syntagmatic segment, a number of verbs in the repeated nominative function that interact with the primary nominative are observed which form occasional similarities and synonyms. For example:

- (My horse neighs in the entrance of the field, just now the other horse neighs too as replying to my horse.)
- A l’entrée de la gorge, mon cheval hennit, et un autre cheval, que je ne voyais pas, lui repondit aussitot. (Merimee Carmen.p.474.)

As we can see from the above example, in the context of a speech in French, "hennit" and "lui repondit" are synonymous, creating a certain semantic similarity. This resemblance also acquires an occasional feature because it applies to the same speech situation. In the Uzbek language, it is characterized by the preservation of lexical repetition and lexical-semantic sanction.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the revealing of the repeated nomination feature using the consistency category is related to the scope of the comprehensive information space. The category of coherence within the information space ensures its consistent chaining

in the information stream in a particular direction of the speech flow. Repeated nomination forms a separate syntagmatic segment in relation to the primary nomination in the speech chain. The syntagmatic segment may take place from different parts of the information space. A comparative analysis of the repeated nominations in French and Uzbek within the syntagmatic segment shows the existence of specific oppositions between the two languages. Oppositional differences between languages are explained by their spirit, habit and normative features of speech. The distinction between language and speech synonyms is the product of this very phenomenon and serves to enrich the language vocabulary.

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