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THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF DISCURSIVE-FORMATIVE NOMINATION

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: The discursive-formative underpinnings of composite nomination in Uzbek and English are examined in this research. The structural and semantic features of endocentric and exocentric nominative units are compared. The study uses the proposition “a person related to X” to describe the cognitive-discursive character of composite nomination. The functions of metonymy, metaphor, and conversion in the creation of nominative units are given special consideration. The results advance comparative linguistics and secondary nomination theory.

Introduction. Composite nominative is a complex tool that, on the one hand, embodies the skills acquired through semantic means, which are recognized as the initial phase of secondary nominative, and on the other hand, it is a complex tool that embodies the macro- and microsyntagmatic experiences of speech. The interpretation of this tool in terms of word formation based on the base+formant analogy and syntactic patterns, its metamorphic mixture of structurally motivated and unmotivated types, indicates that its composite roots are intertwined with the linear and non-linear means of secondary nominative speech.

The fact that it consists of endocentric models “A+B=AB”, which differ in their ability to directly and indirectly name, and exocentric models based on “A moving to B”, itself indicates that the compositional basis specific to this tool should be determined and interpreted not

through the coherence of two or more morphemes, but on the basis of the configurative cooperation specific to these two tools, which realizes the proposition “person related to X”. With this in mind, we found it necessary to shed light on these configurative cooperations specific to the compositional nominatives belonging to the “man/person” conceptsphere in English and Uzbek through the analysis of endocentric and exocentric tools.

Methodology. The uniqueness of endocentric nominative is manifested in the complete realization of the concepts of the target and source status in the proposition “person related to X” by means of linear models of the type “A + B = AB”. Therefore, this compositional tool is characterized by reflecting both the pattern of free combinations of the determiner-determined type and the microsyntagmatic relationship based on the pattern “base + formant”. E. Benvenist emphasizes that the first of the parts in the endocentric nominatives acts as a source that determines the type of thing and refers to the sign that distinguishes it from other classes, and the second, as a naming part, participates in the function [Benvenist. 2002: 243].

L. Bloomfield notes that, according to the connection of compound word parts in accordance with and in contradiction to the syntactic rule, they are manifested in syntactic (lickspittle / laganbardor) and asyntactic (fie-blown / isqirt) types [Blumfield. 1968: 252]. It is natural that there are models based on the syntactic and asyntactic connection of compound word components. After all, the goal of creating compositional models based on the elimination of free relations based on the metamorphic transposition of word combinations is not to ensure the implementation of syntactic principles, but to realize a cognitive-discursive nominative observation based on the integration of concepts belonging to two mental fields.

As mentioned, based on the idea of L. Wittgenstein, since the social criteria established by the language community sometimes hinder language creativity, there are cases of going beyond them. The fact that the concept of a person as a nominative goal forms the proposition “person related to X” through symmetrical and asymmetrical implications with basic structures, and the realization of this cognitive-discursive structure through syntactic and asyntactic models indicates that exocentric nomination occurs in a complex metamorphic interaction and in the conflict between linguistic criteria and action.

This complex metamorphic feature is evidenced by the fact that endocentric nominatives are structurally characterized by linear macrosyntagmatic models of the type “A+B=AB”, internal and external constructions, which are called transpositive and non-transpositive schemes specific to formative nominative according to the compositional relationship of the components, and naming on a classification-differential basis (fighter-pilot,

mechanic-driver), in contrast to formative nominatives that have a general naming property (pilot, driver) from the point of view of nominative meaning.

The presence of the “person related to X” structure, based on the symmetric and asymmetric implication of concepts in the status of target and source, at the heart of linear models of the “A+B=AB” type, indicates the realization of endocentric nomination on the basis of metaconversive cooperation. In particular, the symmetric implication of concepts belonging to two mental fields through noun+noun type nominatives such as “corner-boy”, “hairdresser” and head doctor, chief engineer, and guard, and the reflection of the asymmetric implication of concepts through character+noun type conjunctions such as newchum, old man, and astronaut-pilot, centurion, and grandmother indicate this cooperation.

Results and discussion. Endocentric nominatives in both languages are divided into formless and formless (or syntactic and polysyntactic) types according to the realization of the concept of “person” in the status of nominative target by means of the root word and formative constructions:

1) the majority of formless nominatives in English are formed from compound words formed on the N+N=N model, such as: childwife, chorus-girl, bankclerk, cowboy, hangman, headman, dairymaid, horseman, and a certain part is formed on the N+V=N and A+N=N models: do-nothing, charlady/charwoman, bachelor-girl, newchum, oldman, oldwoman, oldlady, sneak-thief (thief). In Uzbek, such compound words are also formed in the N+N=N model: chief physician, chief accountant, chief engineer, gatekeeper, guard, fortkeeper, fireman, photojournalist, technical editor, art editor, father-in-law, mother-in-law; formed in the N+N=N model: such as mingboshi, o’nboshi, yuzboshi; formed in the A+N=N model: such as kattaona, kattaota, oppoqoyi, oppoqdada, senior scientific worker, junior scientific worker;

2) formant nominatives are formed in the N+N+er=N model: baby-sitter, bird-watcher, body-builder, fire-worshipper, footballer, godfather, hairdresser, haymaker; formed in the N+N+or=N model: bus-conductor, eyedocter, rate-collector, schoolinspector; formed in the N+N+ess=N model: bus-conductress, form-mistress. In Uzbek, the N+N+chi=N model is formed: aksilinqilobchi, aksilharakatchi, yilnomachi, yulboshchi, no’xatsho’rakchi, zukkaxonachi, qo’shnaychi; It is created using composite models such as: radio listener, radio broadcaster, manager, and producer, which are built on the N+V+user=N model.

Although endocentric nominatives differ in their realization through formant or formantless types, the direct participation of a concept in the status of a nominative target in their formation is a common condition for them. Violation of this condition leads to the formation of exocentric nominatives, which implicitly express the concept of “person”, in

harmony with the source, such as skinhead / bald head, half-wit / half-wit. In the formation of formantless nominatives in English, words such as “man, woman, wife, girl, boy, lady, clerk, maid, guard, pilot, sergeant” are involved in the formation of the target status, which refers to the profession, age, and gender of a person. The first component, as a source, allows them to be combined into classification groups according to their qualification indicators. For example: 1) a person's specific professional activity, task, such as dairymaid, gasman, lawman, life-guard, liftboy, chorus-girl, bankclerk, townclerk, ferry-pilot, flight-sergeant, group-captain, 2) a person's negative behavior, such as gunman, corner-boy, dopemerchant, selfish person, conman, 3) age, such as oldman, oldmaid, oldwoman, oldlady, first-born, 3) location, such as dutchwoman, englishman, englishwoman, frenchman, townsman, 4) Naming and grouping by kinship, such as grandchild, granddad, grandmom, grandson, great-nephew, great-niece, great-uncle, foster-child, rely on the source-status component.

In the Uzbek language, formless compound words are also characterized by the following features: 1) compound words related to types of activities such as chief engineer, chief accountant, chief judge, chief judge, chief editor, technical editor, art editor, photojournalist, amateur photographer, design engineer, construction engineer, treating doctor, master painter, master paradoz, moljallob, qo'yjallob, chief shepherd, qo'ycho'pon, mahalla rais, association rais, foundation rais, 2) compound words referring to age such as o'smirbola, bozyigit, boyqiz, single guy, son-in-law, bridegroom, child with child, kindergarten child, schoolboy, schoolgirl, student boy, student girl, old/old woman, old man, 3) eldest son/daughter, middle son/daughter The formation of compound words denoting kinship relationships, such as son/daughter, grandfather, grandmother, father-in-law, mother-in-law, sister-in-law, brother

Formant nominatives in both languages are formed a) by connecting the target-status words with various sources: shop-lifter, shopkeeper, baby-snatcher, piece-worker, man-catcher, iron-burner; the formation of compound words such as leader, manager, manager, assistant teacher, trainee teacher, b) by directly adding formants representing the concept of "person" to word combinations: baby-sit+er, bird-watch+er, door-keep+er, field-work+er, figure-skate+er; Compound words such as aksil+inqilob+chi, yil+noma+chi, no'xat+sh+shorak+chi, truboprovod+chi, zukkaxona+chi, qosh+nay+chi form their own internal groups according to the way they are formed.

Although exocentric nomination is similar to endocentric compounds in that it realizes the proposition “person related to X” through word+word coherence models, it differs from it in that it expresses the concept of “person”, which is a representative of the nominative purpose

from concepts belonging to two mental fields, outside the formal-semantic structure, in the form of “exo” (SIS:585). According to this feature, it can be described as a means of incompletely realizing a cognitive structure based on the integration of concepts belonging to two mental fields.

The incompleteness inherent in exocentric nominatives is revealed by eliminating the reflexive semantics common to the concepts belonging to the two mental fields in the proposition “Person related to X” by assigning the concept of “person”, which represents the nominative purpose, to the basic structure as a source on a conversive, compressive, substantive basis, and by creating economical and composite nominatives through which one can understand the other.

According to this feature, this process is characterized by: a) conversion from the point of view of the ellipsis of the definite in a compound based on the determiner-determined relation and the compressive combination of its specific meaning in the attached determiner; b) from the point of view of the nominative meaning based on the whole-part relation, it is based on metonymy. A.F. Zhuravlev interprets the derivatives that arise as a result of the elliptical elimination of the planastic reductions characteristic of the definite and definite compound in the form of “vremya obeda – obed, zdanie universiteta – universitet” as metonymy occurring on the basis of syntagmatic relations [Zhuravlev. 1982: 62]. M.M. Mirtojiev interprets the elliptical use of the word “Chinese” in the sentence “I made a sheet of paper from the Chinese my father gave me” as “metonymy that occurred due to intralinguistic reasons” [Mirtojiev. 2004: 153-155].

These considerations, while indicating the typicality of the transpositive process based on the nominative adaptation of the integral meaning inherent in the determiner-determiner compound by transferring it to the first or second part of its structure, also indicate that this process, which, in reality, involves the compression of components in the determiner-determiner syntactic structure, substantive conversion, and metonymy in terms of nominative meaning, cannot be named based on one of the mentioned means.

Therefore, the adjective “good” in the proverb “He finds a good one and speaks”, the adjective “read” in the proverb “He who reads is better than he who reads”, the adjective “the lost” in the sentence “The lost were among us”, the adjective “my beloved” in the sentence “My beloved kissed me”, as well as the adjectives “Master-hand, blue-eyed, cut-throat, home-bird, pickpocket, road-hog; kallakesar, mohir ko’l, ko’k ko’z, chontakkesar, xomkalla, to’liqmiya” all have two indicators. Therefore, in the above interpretations, it is appropriate to interpret the recognition of the proposition “X related to Y” as metonymic products, taking into account the

emergence of the proposition “X related to Y” based on the symmetrical implication of two nouns, the realization of the integral essence inherent in this cognitive structure through one of its parts, as a special form of transpositive configurativity, which can be summarized as “metoconversive”.

Specific types of such general configurative cooperation can be observed in the following variants of the proposition “person related to X”: a) the metonymic proposition “person related symmetrically to X” underlies the English nominatives such as “master-hand, blue-eyed” and their Uzbek equivalents “mohir qo’l, ko’k ko’z”, b) the nominatives cut-throat, pickpocket, kallakesar, chontakkesar underlies the conversive proposition “person related asymmetrically to X”, c) the English term “home-bird” for a housewife, “road-hog” for an inexperienced driver, and “ko’cha tong’izi” for an inexperienced person in Uzbek, “xomkalla” for an inexperienced person, and “tovuqmiya” for an ignorant person, all of which rely on the metaphorical proposition “person similar to X”.

These nominatives, which differ in terms of the transfer and adaptation of the concept of person to relevant sources based on metonymic, conversional and metaphorical connections, have in common the fact that they create the nominative meaning based on ellipsis, compression, substantivization and the mentioned metoheversive connections, and are integrated into the proposition “person related to X” based on the whole-part relationship. In other words, exocentric nominatives, which realize the integral essence inherent in the proposition “person related to X” through its part, become the prototype of the proposition, which is its cognitive basis.

The realization of exocentric nominatives belonging to the concept sphere “I/person” in English and Uzbek through the conjugated compounds of the type A+N, N+V, V+N is based on this whole-part relationship. The metonymic, conversional and metaphorical variants of the proposition “person related to X” as mentioned above lead to the emergence of the following internal differences related to the expression of the concept “person”, which is a representative of the nominative purpose, through a specific part or integral combination in the basic structure:

1) The type of exocentric nominatives of the type A+N based on the metonymic proposition “person symmetrically related to part X”, is characterized by the realization of the concept “person” through a symmetrically related part in the basic structure. For example, in English, it is not difficult to see that the term “redskin” for American Indians is based on the metonymic proposition “a man with a red skin.” The exocentric realization of this structure, which arose on the basis of the cognitive-discursive integration of the concepts “a man” as the

nominative target and “a red skin” as the source through the “related” atomic predicate, is based on: a) the elimination of the planastic reflex inherent in the two mental fields by means of the metocrosive harmonization of the concept “person” in the redskin determining part, b) the realization of the concept representing the nominative target through the “skin/tan” part, which is symmetrically related to it;

2) Types of exocentric nominatives of the A+N type based on the metaphorical proposition “person similar to X” are characterized by having their cognitive-discursive integrity through the atomic predicate “similar” arising from the simulative connection of concepts belonging to two mental fields. The concept “person”, which represents the nominative purpose in this proposition, is realized through the simulative connection part in the basic structure. For example, the nominative “home-bird”, based on the proposition “woman, mistress similar to a house bird” in the English language: a) is formed by eliminating the planastic reflex characteristic of two mental fields by means of the metaconversive integration of the integral meaning characteristic of the proposition “person similar to X” in the defining part “home-bird / “uy qushi”, b) by means of simulative implication, the concept “person”, which requires the nominative purpose, through the part “bird/qush”;

3) The conversive types of concepts belonging to two mental fields based on the proposition “A person asymmetrically related to action X” are characterized by their realization through combinations in the N+V, V+N model. Although the nominatives belonging to this group are similar to the above in that the concept “person” in the status of a nominative goal is ellipsis and incorporated into the basic structure through substantivation, they differ from them in that they are realized as a whole in a combination that names the nominative goal. For example, the Uzbek nominatives olibsotar, yebqochar, ustabuzarmon, and o'zbilarmon, as well as the English nominatives half-breed in the meaning of “metis”, hell-hound in the meaning of “alamzada”, cut-throat in the meaning of “kallakesar”, and pickpocket in the meaning of “cho'ntakkesar”, are unique in that they are embodied in verb combinations that serve as determiners of concepts belonging to two mental fields.

Conclusion. The analytical considerations presented above indicate, first of all, that composite nomination is, on the one hand, a semantic means recognized as the initial phase of secondary nomination, and, on the other hand, a means based on the discursive-synergetic consistency of macro- and microsyntagmatic experiences of speech. In addition, these arguments also make it possible to recognize endocentric nomination, which realizes the proposition “person related to X” through linear models of the type “A + B = AB”, as the initial phase of composite nomination, and linear exocentric nomination, which incompletely realizes

it on the basis of “moving A to B”, as an intermediate phase after the phraseological level of composite nomination.

This internal discursive-synergetic consistency inherent in the endocentric and exocentric means of composite nomination can be commented on by determining the degree of their cooperation with the phenomenon of idiomatization.

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