

THE PLACE OF PRIMARY NOMINATIONS IN THE CLASSIFICATION OF REPEATED NOMINATIONS

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ANNOTATION:

This article discusses the selection and interrelation of nominees of different systems in French and Uzbek, as well as the role of primary nominations in the classification of repeated nominations.

Keywords: semantics, horizontal direction, linguistic nomination, predicative, reprise, anticipation, correlation.

INTRODUCTION:

It is known that the onomasiological aspects of the choice of means of language expression in the comparative typology of the theory of nomination are the leading aspects of the research process.

The principles of selection and interrelation of nominations and the semantic expression of their semantics have been extensively analyzed and described by V.G. Gak in research theory. Repeated nomination is observed in the context of more semantic syntagmatics in the scholar's research.

In speech, the scholar distinguishes between autonomous (primary nomination), non-autonomous (repeated nomination) and syntagmatically related nomination.[1.44]

The events that find their embodied description in the text, the image of an objective being, have a certain information system, which reflects the sequence of content, the development of events in a horizontal direction, one after the other, and takes on a categorical character. The means of language expression involved in the naming of events that take place in an environment of content consistency are

categorized into linguistic nominations. All types of these nominations, including repeated nominations, are compared with the initial nominations, which are usually located in a horizontal direction. In this case, the primary nomination serves as a composite image of a particular movement, and the secondary nomination differs depending on it. Hence, the text environment constitutes a newly introduced initial nomination for the depiction of a particular action. [3.45]

The primary nomination, that is, the initial nomination, reflects in itself a broadly embodied layer of semantic features, and therefore acquires an independent, autonomous character according to the scale of information in the syntagmatic plane. The initial functionality of the content sequence of the primary nominations in the horizontal direction has a special meaning. One of the leading features in the separation of the features and differences of the primary nominations is that they are located for the first time in the horizontal direction. After all, the fact that the primary nominations take their first place on the horizontal line also serves as a distinguishing feature.

Usually, the primary nominations are distinguished by their independence according to the position of the information and are not related to the other nominations in the sentence structure. The leading distinguishing feature of these nominations is that they are understandable to the listener. Undoubtedly, there is a big difference between the initial nomination of a person, an object, their characters and the primary nominations of the

action. The essence of this difference is determined by their specific aspects. Naturally, the individual, the initial nominations of the objects and the primary nominations of the actions are distinguished from each other. In general, there are significant differences between them. With the diversity of the primary nominations of individuals, subjects differ from the primary nominations. Often at the absolute beginning of a statement the primary nominations of a person come with descriptive characters. These descriptive features serve to reveal the social and individual aspects of the individual:

Maitre Chicot, l'aubergiste d'Epreville, arretera son tibury devant la ferme de la mere Magloire. C'etait un grand gaillard de quarant ans, rouge et ventre, et qui passais pour malicieux.(Maupassant. Le petit fut, p.247).

Prosper Shiko, a bartender from Epreville, stopped his two-wheeled cart in front of old woman Magluar's farm. He was fat, with a brown face, a big belly, in his forties, and known for his cunning. (Mopassan. Little barrel, page 111)

In this portrait, the whole complex sentence is the absolute beginning of the novel, and the primary nomination Maitre Chicot receives descriptive descriptions within the whole complex sentence.

In the context of the course of events, the sequence of content, these symptoms serve to diversify the nomination of the person. They rely on the internal and situational semantic relationship of the text within the text. Although the characteristics of objects are named according to their type, variety, color, external and internal characteristics, this set of features is characterized by a narrow scope:

L'aubergiste radieux, la traita comme une dame, lui servit du poulet, du boudin, de l'andouille, du gigot et du lard aux choux. Mais elle ne mangea presque rien, sorbe

depuis son enfance, ayant toujours vecu d'un peu de soupe et d'une croute de pain beurre. (Maupassant. Le petit fut.p.250)

Shiko greeted him as if he were a dear guest, and placed in front of him chicken, sausage made of blood, roast lamb, roasted cabbage. But the old woman did not eat anything, for she had learned from her youth to be content with a moderate meal, a plate of soup a day, and a loaf of buttered bread. (Mopassan. Little barrel, p. 115)

The names of the dishes in the above complex sentence are the primary nominations. They were first introduced into the content environment of the text using participatory articles such as du poulet, du boudin, de l'andouille, du gigot, du lard aux choux. Their Uzbek alternatives have descriptive descriptions, which serve to fill the information layers of the semantics of food names semantically.

The initial naming of objects in a consistent horizontal direction can be introduced into the information environment using indicators of the categories of uncertainty and accuracy (un / le, des / les, un / du, etc.). This is a sign of the norm of expression of speech in French. [2.19]

The primary nominations involved in the naming of an action are distinguished by a predicative sign. The primary nomination of an action is a complete sign, nomination, and is characterized by the completeness of the scope of information, the process of action that takes place in a specific way in space and time, associated with a particular performance subject, first introduced into the information environment. It differs in expression by its autonomy, detailing the concrete appearance of the action. In this respect, it differs from other nominations in this category:

La mere Magloire demeura songeuse. Elle ne dort pas la nuit suivante. Pendant quatre jours, elle eut une fièvre d'hésitation. Elle flairait bien quelque chose de mauvais

pour elle la-dedans, mais la pensee des trente ecus par mois, de ce bel argent sonnait qui s'enviendrait couler dans son tablier, qui lui tomberait comme ca du ciel sans rien faire, la ravageait de desir. (Maupassant. Le petit fut, p.249)

Old woman Magluar thought. She could not sleep all night, and for four days she suffered from various doubts. She sensed that there was a bad intention at the bottom of the affair, but the thirty- ecus coins, which sounded like a drop from the sky every month, did not give the old woman peace. (Mopassan. Barrel, 113-b.)

The verb "dormir," which is included in the above complex compound, reflects the process of sleep. At this point, at the expense of ne ... pass particles, this verb means "to spend the night awake." For the first time in the whole system of events, this concept is introduced through '**ne pas dormir**', and the language sign fully reflects this process. In addition, it is in the past tense form of the tendency to clarity, associated with a particular subject and speech situation, and semantically describes the information in a way that reflects the concrete way in which the action takes place. There fore, there is a reason to consider it a primary nomination. The primary nominations associated with the naming of work-action are the first inclusion in a coherent information environment, having an excellent information scale and layer, being semantically independent, autonomous, full of signs of meaning, the basis of the criterion, standard, base point in comparison by comparing repeated nominations in the syntagmatic plan according to their association with a certain speech situation. Usually with the primary nomination of the nominative case-action, the repeated nomination is inextricably linked in terms of semantics in the horizontal direction of the information system. Because both of them are considered related to one element in the speech situation. [4.45]

If the primary nomination names this element of the speech situation for the first time in full, the second nomination renames the previously named element. In this regard, the information value and integrity of the re-nominations depend on the primary nominations. Repeated nominations have the same meaning only when they are inextricably linked with the primary nominations:

Il attacha son cheval au poteau de la barriere, puis il penetra dans la cour. Il possedait un bien attendant aux terres de la vieille, qu'il convoitait depuis longtemps. Vingt fois il avait essaye de les acheter, mais la mere Magloire s'y refusait avec abstention. "J'y siens nee j'y mourrai", disait-elle. (Maupassant. Le petit fut, p.247)

He tied his horse in a column and entered the yard. His land is adjacent to the garden of the old woman, and he has been staring at this garden for a long time. Few saw also become buyers, but old Magluar had no desire to sell it.- I was born here, I wiu die here, - she would say. (Mopassan. Barrel, 111-b.)

In this holistic complex sentence, "Vingt fois il avait essayer de les acheter "in relation to the primary nomination" s'y refusait avec obstruction " is a repeated nomination, and the essence of the sentence becomes understandable to the listener only when the primary nomination is taken into account. With the primary nomination in the horizontal direction, the repeated nomination interacts syntagmatically with the naming of an object, a case-action.

The reason why an object, a case-action, is called, is that both the primary nomination and the repeated nomination are related to the process of naming the element, the appearance of a single situation. If the primary nomination is the first to mark the element in the chain of the event system, the repeated nomination renames it again, in an unusual form. The content, which takes place from the

environment of the consistent movement of the development of events, can be compared with each other of the primary and repeated nominations, which are syntagmatically linked in a horizontal direction, form a binary pair. This pair literally creates semantic oppositions. [5.25]

In the information environment, there is an opportunity to distinguish between the oppositions of repriz nomination and antisipass nomination on the basis of the location of repeated nominations in the horizontal direction in relation to the primary nominations. Usually, if the repression nominees come after the primary nomination, then the antipasitic nominees come before the primary nominations. Repeated nomination can formally consist of a verb, a set of verbs, a non-subjective pronoun, a past participle of a verb, a nomination.

In the horizontal direction, we can witness a single or multiple nomination associated with the primary, base source when the primary nominations are compared to the re-nominations. In the second form, i.e. multiple repetition, the nomination takes on a correlative property and is content-linked with the primary nomination.

Of course, correlation is also observed between the primary nomination and the one-time repeated nominator. But the two, three, four, five, and more repetitive nominations

associated with the main source are distinguished by their horizontal distribution. The concepts of "aggregate and diffuse correlation" can be introduced for conditional differentiation. Repeated nouns belonging to the sign of diffuse correlation are divided into nouns of the same discharge or different discharges, means of expression. They are subject to a certain opposition to each other and differ.

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