

# A COMPARATIVE INTERPRETATION OF LEXICAL AND PROPOSITIVE NOMINATIONS

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## ABSTRACT

The central unit of the language is the nominative meaning of the word, which has been thoroughly studied by the present time of the development of the linguistic science and had fundamental research in this area. However, the study of the nominative meaning of syntactic structures in recent years has also begun to be included in the research agenda, and today it has become a special syntactic problem. It is noteworthy that syntactic structures, in particular, the nominative character of the word, show that there is a significant difference between the nominative features of the word and a sentence. Firstly, a word is literally a nominative unit, and therefore maintains its status in the speech and in the vocabulary of the language. The sentence is temporal in this aspect. It can only express a real nominative meaning when used in speech. Secondly, the fact that the word is a nominative unity is also clearly seen in the context of the denotation, which is reflected in the form of a specific narrative expressed through it. In other words, the expression of the word (signifier) is a pure sign, and the expression of the statement is a sign that also comes in the status of a denotation. Thirdly, the word is often polysemantic, and the sentence is monosemantic. Fourthly, if the word is a nominative unit, then this is the case once in a lifetime.

**Keywords:** Word, proposition, lexical nomination, onomosiology, syntactic structure, signifier, denotation.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The nominative mark of the speech is in close contact with its propositional structure. The concept of "proposition" plays an important role, because the proposition is the center of the meaning of the word.

It should be noted that the nominative and propositive structures of the word are closely related to the illogical plan of the speaker. It also has a strong impact on the perlocutative plan,

which is based on the acceptance of the listener's message.

Most of the issues mentioned above are still in linguistics and these problems, in particular, have not been literally investigated in terms of systemic interpretation of language units. Based on these, it is possible to argue the relevance of the topic selected for the article.

The main purpose of this paper is to investigate the lexical and propositive characteristics of the syntactic structures on the basis

of the relationships and to give them a scientific interpretation of their related issues.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Lexical is a words" definition that we can find in the dictionary that mostly used by a single word. A word is the smallest unit of a language that can exist on its own in either written or spoken language. (Larson, 1990) a. Some Characteristics of Lexical Collocation by Hill (2000) Some characteristics of Lexical collocations are fixed, identifiable, non-idiomatic phrases and construction. There are some characteristics of lexical collocations. Hill (2000) shows the characteristics of lexical collocation as follow.

- a. The lexicon is not arbitrary. The lexicon is not randomly produced. In other words, lexicon must obey the language rules.
- b. The pattern of collocations is predictable. To a certain extent vocabulary choice is predictable. For example when a writer thinking about friend, he may have a large number of word combinations for friend, such as best, loyal, old, personal, school, etc. Yet the pattern of verb-noun lexical collocation is often unpredictable.
- c. The size of the phrasal mental lexicon is large. We need to limit the predictability by definition of collocation. Those collocations must constitute major proportion of the whole naturally-occurring text, spoken or written.
- d. To find out the collocation in the dictionary, Hausmann and Benson as quoted by Chu (2006) said that they break down all lexical collocation into "a base" and "a collocator". According to Hausmann principles, "dictionaries are

designed to help user decode, i.e. comprehend text; collocations should be placed at the entries for collocator. On the other hand, dictionaries, such as learner"s dictionaries), designed to help user encode, i.e. generate texts.

## 3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- studying the communicative process and its communicative state, and focusing on the derivative characteristics of the speech units;
- studying the process of nuances related to a specific situation and the formation of a nominative meaning in this situation;
- To give a comparative interpretation of the lexical and propositional nominations;

First of all, it should be noted that the word nomination (nominatio) means naming, titling. This concept is closely related to onomasiology (nomination theory), as it studies the nominative units of speech.

As already mentioned, the lexical and propositional nominations are interrelated. Elements of the lexical nomination require the basic units of the linguistic system, the propositional nomination in turn is formed within lexical units.

We know that any sentence serves to name certain reality and informs about it. To express reality events in the form of a sentence, it is necessary to choose the correct syntactic structures, and this requires the right choice and nominative units in the status of the word. That is, in this case, the reserve of ready nominative units of the speaker acquires great importance.

Although all the nominative units (noun, adjective, verb, participle) are similar to each other in that they express a certain concept, but each of them sharply differs from each other. The structure of linguistic activity mani-

fest itself in acts of naming, where the instrument is speech sounds, and material - naming objects (things real or imaginary). It should be noted that there is no a complete identity between a naming and an object. In other words, the relationship between the denotation and the signifier is not always constant and stable. Since in the process of speech the significant can both approach the denotation, and move away from it. For example, stout, fat people are compared to a bear, and strong ones to a tiger. In such cases, the relationship between the denotation and the signifier becomes abstract.

A harmonious connection between the denotation and the signifier arises when the nominative unit is expressed by a noun. And in other words, acting in the status of a nominative unit, the connection between the denotation and the signifier is somewhat abstracted. Take, for example, the words *road, house, stone, to walk, to sit, to swim*. In the words *road, house, stone*, the objective expression manifests itself clearly. However, in the words *to walk, to sit, to swim*, although the action, the event is expressed clearly, but at the same time it is clear that the meaning of the denotation is abstract. Of course, derived words are nominative units that exist in the vocabulary of our language, but in their linguistic nature, they are sharply different from non-derivative words.

#### 4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The problem of word formation has been of interest to linguists since ancient times. For example, even Mahmud Kashgariy wrote: "Nouns can be ... non-derivatives and derivatives. Nouns derived from verbs are created by adding one of the twelve letters to the end of the verb. Such names as *qilich* (sword), *oq* (white) are non-productive. Such names did not come

from other words, but derived nouns taken from other words".

Among the derivative words in a special category are complex words. They also refer to the nominative units: *otkuloq* (sorrel), *shibobahsh* (healing), *mehmondust* (friendly), etc. Traditionally, complex words are formed by the method of composition, but in modern linguistics, scientists have no common opinion on this matter. The reason for this is that they are similar to word combinations. About this AI. Smirnitsky wrote: "The greatest difficulty in this respect is the problem of delimiting complex words from word combinations". Smirnitsky notes the difficulty of classifying as complex or derived words such constructions as *stone wall - stone wall, speech sound - speech sound, door handle - door handle*.

Such problematic situations are also observed in other languages. Probably, therefore, A. Khodzhiyev even notes the necessity of refusing altogether from such a concept as a "complex word". He wrote: "When we speak of word formation by composition, we mean the formation of a new word by adding a few words. With such addition, there is not a new vocabulary unit (lexeme), but a syntactic unit is a phrase or sentence (examples are generally known). Already this fact alone shows that there can be no question of word formation by adding words, and about the method, in general.[,]"

In descriptive linguistics one can find opinions about the similarity of internal structures of complex words and phrases, as well as suggestions. But the very concept of a complex word is not abolished. For example: a *chimney sweeper - he sweeps chimneys - he cleans the pipes; The man refused to chair the session - the man's refusal to chair the session*.

In modern semantic syntax, the term propositive nomination, or rather, a proposition, is actively

used. This term is also widely used in cognitive-pragmatic linguistics. Originally the word *proposition* was applied in logic and meant judgement. Along with this, he also used proposition in the meaning of the sentence (for example, in English and French, proposition means a sentence).

The term "proposition" in the opinion of N.D. Arutyunova is a semantic invariant for all modal and communicative paradigms. This concept of the proposition was received in the late XIX and early XX century in the process of logical analysis of the proposal, mainly influenced by the ideas of the German linguist Gottlieb Frege.

The founder of logical semantics G. Frege gave a fairly convincing interpretation of the notion of nominative content. He introduced the lexical nomination into the research agenda first, then the question of the need to consider the proposal as a nominative unit. The concepts of denotation and reference were also first used by this scientist.

Another scientist, who thoroughly investigated the propositional structure of the proposal, was B. Russell, who viewed it as a product of human consciousness. The thoughts that arise in our minds, in his opinion, is a proposition. As S.D. Katsnelson claims, none of the elements of the proposition is either a subject, or a direct addition, or an indirect (or other part of the sentence). Only in the composition of sentences arising on the basis of the proposition, they can perform such a function. In this sense, the proposition resembles a certain image or picture.

The proposition is determined based on the number of arguments of the relational predicate: *I returned the book to my brother; my brother received a book from me; the book was returned to me by my brother.* Here there is a three-argument or three-place predicate: "return - get back - be returned".

Prior to the actualization of the arguments, the predicate is only a "propositional function", an abstract possibility of proposition.

Proposition is considered to be the most important semantic component of the word, and it preserves it in every transformation: *Obidjon took the knot in the hands of the girl* (H.Gulom, Qoradaryo). It could be that, according to the communicative process, the following thing could happen: *If Obidjon would have the knot in the hand of the girl - Obidjon would take the knot in the hand of the girl - did not she have a knot in the hand of Obidjon?* All these statements are based on a single proposition, and therefore they are studied as members of a communicative paradigm of an invariant structure. This is very important, because the illogical plan of the speaker is always adapted to the perlocutative plan that affects the listener according to the communicative process.

The nominative meaning is definitely based on proposition. Therefore, the concept of propositional nomination is widely used lately. The concept of propositional nomination is not only important for semantic learning of syntactic structures but also language phenomena. The fact that there is a certain situation behind the proposal requires a nominative event, and a situation always has a proposition behind it. This is the basis of the proposition nomination: 1. *The rain dripped from the palm trees (O. Henri) - It was raining from the palm leaves. - After a second our door opened and a young man of high stature entered the room.*

In the first of the above sentences, we see a single proposition (because of the limited structure), so the situation and the sentence can be considered as an isomorphic phenomenon. Of course, this should be understood relatively, since the situation is

behind the proposal and can become completely isomorphic event only with respect to the proposal. In the second sentence, because of the existence of two propositions, the situation and the proposal can not become isomorphic events.

Thus, we can speak of a nominative meaning only when the syntactic structure requires a phrase or sentence. However, the situation can only be related to a sentence or a larger syntactic unit. And the situation can not arise without the participation of the human factor.

## 5. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE RESEARCH

However, it should be noted that the lexical nomination event is formed within the specific meaning of a particular word. The concept presented through the identity is relative abstract. This abstract moves to a specific expression when used realistically in speech.

It should be also noted that the actual meaning of the word is always kept. Additional characters added in the talk cannot change the true meaning of the word. For example, let's look at the pen. *Pen is red, blue pen, black* and so on. Colours can be: *red pen, blue pen, black pen*. No matter how many the characters are added to the given word, the pen remains the same and its signifiers that concept. However, we also relate these considerations to the fact that, when used in a portable way, there is a change in the concept that is expressed in the expression.

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