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<http://www.supportscience.uz/index.php/ojp/about>**THE ASPECTS OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY NOMINATION*****Nigora Umarkhanova****Head teacher at Namangan State Pedagogical Institute**Namangan, Uzbekistan***ABOUT ARTICLE**

Key words: secondary nomination, linguistics, naming, linguistic unit, onomasiology, cognitivism, primary nomination.

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Abstract: The article discusses the meaning of the word nomination, the use of the nomination in linguistics, and the types of nomination. In linguistics, nomination began to be studied in depth mainly in the middle of the 20th century, and the main theory also emerged during this period. The process of naming an object is onomasiology, and the phenomenon of secondary nomination is one of the main aspects of this direction. Also, we have studied autonomous and non-autonomous nomination with examples.

BIRLAMCHI VA IKKILAMCHI NOMINATSIYANING O'ZIGA HOS JIHATLARI***Nigora Umarxanova****Namangan davlat pedagogika instituti katta o'qituvchisi**Namangan, O'zbekiston***MAQOLA HAQIDA**

Kalit so'zlar: ikkilamchi nominatsiya, tilshunoslik, nomlash, lingvistik birlik, onomasiologiya, kognitivizm, birlamchi nominatsiya.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada "nominatsiya" so'zining ma'nosi, uning tilshunoslikda qo'llanilishi va nominatsiya turlari ko'rib chiqiladi. Tilshunoslikda nominatsiya asosan XX asrning o'rtalarida chuqur o'rganila boshlandi va asosiy nazariya ham shu davrda rivojlandi. Obyektni nomlash jarayoni onomasiologiya deb ataladi va ikkilamchi nominatsiya hodisasi bu sohaning asosiy jihatlaridan biridir. Shuningdek, biz avtonom va avtonom bo'lmagan nominatsiyani misollar yordamida ko'rib chiqdik.

ПЕРВИЧНЫЕ И ВТОРИЧНЫЕ НОМИНАТИВНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ***Нигора Умарханова***

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О СТАТЬЕ

Ключевые слова: вторичная номинация, лингвистика, именование, языковая единица, ономазиология, когнитивизм, первичная номинация.	Аннотация: В статье рассматривается значение слова «номинация», его использование в лингвистике и типы номинации. В лингвистике номинация начала углубленно изучаться в основном в середине XX века, и основная теория также сформировалась в этот период. Процесс именованья объекта называется ономазиологией, и феномен вторичной номинации является одним из главных аспектов этого направления. Также мы изучили автономную и неавтономную номинацию на примерах.
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Introduction. The continuous development of human society and human cognition challenges language to provide new names for all aspects of human life. It is well known that the study of names, the nature of naming, and the means of designation is called onomasiology, the main goal of which is to create a theory of nomination.

The phenomenon of nomination has been a focus of scholarly attention since the advent of scientific knowledge. The problem of nomination and its mechanisms, despite their apparent well-studied and elaborated nature, continue to attract the attention of linguists, philosophers, and psychologists. In surviving fragments of works, the Presocratics already raised the question of the origin of names: two versions of their origin were put forward: "physei" – by nature, that is, names are determined by the very nature of the object, and "thesei" – by position, in other words, conventionally, by agreement.

Literature. Throughout the Middle Ages, debates between realists and nominalists included aspects that clearly fall under the theory of nomination; questions of subject nomination were considered by logicians and grammarians. However, thorough and in-depth study only began in the 20th century.

In the second half of the 20th century, attention was drawn to secondary, indirect, event-based, phrasal, and anaphoric nomination. Moreover, nominative units traditionally began to include not only lexemes but also sentences, utterances, and various occasional devices. The research results of several Soviet scholars (N.D. Arutyunova, V.G. Gak, E.S. Kubryakova, G.V. Kolshansky, B.A. Serebrennikov, Yu.S. Stepanov, V.N. Teliya, A.A. Ufimtseva) were reflected

in the comprehensive two-volume work "Language Nomination" (1977), which described various aspects and opinions on this complex issue.

Analysis and Results. Currently, nomination is defined as the process of forming linguistic units characterized by a nominative function, i.e., serving to name and isolate fragments of reality and form corresponding concepts about them in the form of words, phrases, and sentences. Nomination also refers to the result of the naming process—that is, a significant linguistic unit. The study of this linguistic process and its results fall within the scope of a special branch of linguistics: the theory of nomination.

According to G.V. Kolshansky, nomination is the "linguistic consolidation of conceptual features reflecting the properties of objects". Words objectify various structures of consciousness and evoke various images, impressions, pictures, and scenarios in our minds. There is no doubt that the activation of these structures of consciousness is preceded by processes of nominative activity, which underlies the close connection between onomasiology and cognitivism. Thus, the theory of nomination is primarily concerned with clarifying how conceptual forms of thought are related to one another, and how names are created, consolidated, and distributed to different fragments of objective reality.

Thus, the theory of nomination is primarily concerned with clarifying how conceptual forms of thought are related to one another, how names are created, assigned, and distributed to different fragments of objective reality.

In linguistics, primary and secondary nomination are distinguished. It is known that the object of the nominative aspect of the sign theory of language is all nominative means of language, formed in various ways. In light of the theory of nomination, questions of the systemic nature of words are explored, not only in their literal but also in their figurative meanings.

Acts of primary nomination using words are notable for their simultaneous association with the individual's objectification of the objective world, their life experience, and the identification and generalization of what is relevant and essential in the subject of cognition. The essence of the formation of primary nominative meanings (words and phrases) lies in the fact that their realization must evoke a common understanding in a group using a single, common sign system. Primary nomination is rarely used in linguistics; more often, ready-made linguistic tools (units) are used to perform the naming function, i.e., secondary nomination.

Primary nomination is the process of creating new names to denote objects, events, or concepts in a language. This is a relatively rare phenomenon in modern languages, as most nominative vocabulary is expanded through borrowings and secondary nomination. Examples of primary nominations include words such as "sea," "drink," and "blink," which are perceived by

native speakers as primitive. Their derivation can generally only be determined through etymological or historical analysis.

Autonomous and Non-Autonomous Nomination

Autonomous (direct) nomination secondarily determines the meanings of words that can independently refer to reality. In this case, words are used based on their inherent meaning, which is called free. For example, the word "skin" can mean both "the outer covering of the body" and "the skin of a fruit."

Non-autonomous (indirect) nomination differs in that the new meaning of a word is formed using combinatorial linguistic techniques and is always indirectly related to what it denotes. This means that a word acquires a new meaning only in certain combinations with other words that serve as semantic support. For example, "firm" can mean "unshakable," but only when combined with words like "character" or "will." The choice of words with such meanings depends on the choice of semantically keywords.

Conclusion. There are various hypotheses about primary and secondary nomination. The most popular of them is as follows: primary nomination is the historical naming of an object, which means a primary concept. Secondary nomination is a name given to an object by comparison with another object. But as the world develops, dictionaries are becoming richer, and questions about nomination itself have begun to arise. As a result of deeper research, autonomous and non-autonomous types of nomenclature have also been identified. It is obvious that, secondary nomination has not been studied fully.

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