

NOMINATION AND OCCURRENCE OF "AGENT NOUN"

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Wilhelm von Humboldt emphasizes the need to pay attention to the interaction between its representative and communicative functions and human mental activity in order to improve the dynamics of language. However, "following such a path in the analysis of the language system is not without its own difficulties. The language consists of various elements: words, rules, analogies, and similar exceptions, and the process in it can be progressed only by summarizing these differences and perceiving them as a whole. According to the scientist, "language form" is such a generalizing source.

Therefore, the linguistic nomination is important as a tool embodying, firstly, the experiences of the perception and naming of things and events, and secondly, the linguistic mechanisms that are acquired on the basis of speech activity and are expressed on the basis of names. Nomination is based on rational principles with these two aspects. The cross-linguistic universality of the nomination can be seen through the common features of the working principles of consciousness, which are given to the human race regardless of nationality. Therefore, the initial basis of nominative units is the internal observation of things and events, that is, the internal structure. Analogous mechanisms, which have passed the test of social speech activity and have taken a firm place in the memory of language owners, are of great importance in the implementation of the linguistic expression of these inner structures on a planned basis. The external forms that ensure the direct realization of these internal structures are based on the peculiarities that have traditionally been used in each language. For example, nominative units included in the concept of "agent noun" can be summarized in the form of "a person who regularly or periodically deals with X object" according to their inner essence.

Therefore, in most of the nominative units belonging to the "agent noun" concept, firstly, the verb "engage" participates as a predicative center, secondly, the object argument specific to this predicate participates in the function of the nominative base, and thirdly, the nomination processes the subject of the predicate. , i.e., the realization of the concept of "engaged person", the main goal of separate naming is expressed in the linguistic-cognitive activity. On the other hand, it is possible to observe interlinguistic commonality according to this propositional feature. For example, nominative units such as sportsmen, congressmen, and businessmen in English are expressed in the form of simple words such as sportsman, businessman, and congressman in Uzbek.

However, these nominative units are common in terms of belonging to a common conceptual framework, that is, to the concept of "agent noun" and having the propositional essence of "a person who regularly deals with object X". After all, in both cases, the internal sentence, which finds its expression at the root of the nominative units, is formed based on the participation of the subject and object arguments characteristic of the predicate "occupy oneself (with) smth.", that is, "engage in some activity". In other words, the activity of the subject is determined within the scope of objects such as sports, congress, and business. So, the main purpose of the creation of such creations is to name the actions of the engaged person in connection with a specific object.

It is known from the above that the lexical nominative units are inter-linguistically common according to their inner essence, and this feature indicates that the cognitive activity of mankind is based on the same principles, regardless of nationality. In turn, this cross-linguistic commonality is also visible through typical analogies that ensure the consistency of internal linguistic mechanisms that require the direct

realization of inner structures. After all, such typical mechanisms can be observed through the emergence of the mentioned nominative units.

In recent years, special attention has been paid to the study of such inner and outer typical mechanisms observed through the emergence of various linguistic units, but in most of them, a general theoretical approach to the essence of this issue is given priority. Of course, it is natural and necessary to carry out scientific research in this direction at the stage of formation of the linguocognitive interpretation of the language. After all, scientific-theoretical ideas put forward through such general-theoretical research serve as a unique foundation in the development of methods of interpreting the principle in question in connection with concrete linguistic objects. In particular, such Russian linguists as Ye.S. Kubryakova, N.F. Alefirinko, Ye.V. Paducheva, A.A. Zaleznyak, Sh. Safarov, A.E. The scientific research conducted by Uzbek linguists like Mamatov deserves such recognition.

In linguistics, there are controversial opinions on the issue of the linguistic status of analogical models. In particular, in the academic grammar of the Russian language (1980), the structural scheme of a simple sentence is evaluated as an abstract syntactic pattern, and relative independent sentence formation is noted based on the specific minimal content expressed according to this pattern. Based on this, the formal device of structural schemes (reciprocity of word forms), the semantics of the scheme, pragmatic features of the sentence constructed according to the scheme, in particular the regular realization of the scheme, its expansion, etc. are noted [5.] Relying on these considerations H. Ne'matov and O. Bozorov include "abstract patterns and schemes related to word formation, word combinations and sentence construction" as language units. N.Q. Turniyozov notes that the syntactic scheme is "a space that gives activity to large and small language units" and emphasizes that it should be "recognized as a form of language sign".

According to V. M. Solnsev, formal construction, that is, a model, is observed through any language unit with a complex composition. It always follows the language units like a shadow. Although the model seems at first glance to be equal to the number of language units with complex content, it is not so. Because models are always repeated through concrete language units. They are templates or clichés that create the same type of language units, like a series of cars based on a certain drawing. Therefore, they cannot be added to the list of language units such as phonemes, morphemes and words.

These considerations lead to the question of how to determine the linguistic status of analogies that find their expression through nominative units of the language, language and speech units in general. In our opinion, to find an answer to this question, it is necessary to turn to speech activity. After all, the above comments indicate that the tool that creates analogical mechanisms and the linguistic space that ensures their stability is a social speech activity.

Although speech activity is interpreted as one of the central problems in the scientific heritage of famous scientists such as W. von Humboldt and F. de Saussure, in modern linguistics, as rightly recognized by E. Kubryakova, "the central object of language is "because of its focus, this activity has remained outside the scope of linguistic research".

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