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A COGNITIVE-DISCURSIVE APPROACH TO NOMINATIVE ACTIVITY: CONCEPTUAL MECHANISMS OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY NOMINATION

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Abstract. This article investigates the cognitive-discursive foundations of nominative activity and the mechanisms underlying the formation of primary and secondary nominations. The study examines nomination as a complex process that emerges from the interaction between cognition, discourse, and linguistic structures. Particular attention is paid to the role of lexical and semantic derivation, analogy, metaphor, metonymy, propositions, and frame structures in the development of secondary nominations. The article argues that nomination should not be reduced to word-formation processes alone, since the creation of linguistic units is rooted in conceptualization and cognitive modeling.

Keywords: nomination, nominative activity, nominative derivation, cognitive linguistics, cognitive-discursive approach, secondary nomination, lexical derivation, semantic derivation.

Introduction. Language serves not only as a means of communication but also as a mechanism for conceptualizing and categorizing reality. One of its most important functions is nomination, through which human beings identify, interpret, and name objects, events, and phenomena of the external world. The process of nomination is inseparable from cognitive activity because linguistic signs arise as a result of conceptual structures formed in human consciousness. Consequently, the study of nominative activity requires an interdisciplinary perspective integrating linguistics, cognition, and discourse.

Contemporary linguistic research increasingly emphasizes the relationship between thought and language in the formation of linguistic units. Within this framework, secondary nomination represents a particularly significant phenomenon because it reflects the ability of language users to generate new names based on existing conceptual resources. Such processes involve cognitive mechanisms including analogy, metaphor, metonymy, categorization, and propositional modeling. Therefore, the investigation of nominative derivation contributes to a deeper understanding of the interaction between linguistic creativity and cognitive processes. The aim of this article is to examine the linguocognitive nature of nominative activity and to identify the mechanisms responsible for the formation of primary and secondary nominations. The study focuses on the cognitive-discursive structures underlying lexical and semantic derivation and explores their role in the development of conceptual and linguistic worldviews.

Methodology. The internal difference characteristic of the lexical and semantic means of the secondary nomination is also visible through the means of "symmetrical, asymmetric and simulative" implications of SCM based on the cognitive-discursive structure "Y related to X" [20: 19] and their variation depending on a certain conceptosphere. In particular, since the above nominatives occur in connection with the conceptosphere of "man/odam" in English and Uzbek languages, the concept of "person" is characterized by participation as a permanent representative

of the nominative goal.The relative objectivity characteristic of lexical nominees and the subjective priority characteristic of semantic nominees can be seen in the example of secondary nominees belonging to this conceptosphere being essentially close to the nuclear and pre-nuclear components and at a long "distance", its designation as "cap or telpak" is based on indirect naming.

The cited analytical considerations also require clarifying which of the lexical and semantic tools of the cognitive-discursive structure "Y related to X" is used as a variation by means of symmetrical, asymmetrical and simulative implications.In our opinion, E.S. Kubryakova's opinion that "the transposition based on the principles of semantic derivation had its application earlier in relation to word formation in languages that are more active" [13: 74] and it is appropriate to react to the conversion based on M.M. Mirtojiev's opinion that "before other ways of word formation were born, it served as the main factor of enriching the vocabulary of Turkic languages, as a source of enrichment of word groups with root words".

Semantic tools, unlike lexical tools specializing in nominative expression: 1) formation of a multi-link SCM consisting of tools such as figurative scheme, metonymy, metaphor, proposition and frame, occurring in direct cooperation with thinking and linguistic activities, 2) this SCM consists of diffuse names, root and artificial manifested in the cognitive-discursive device based on the proposition "Y related to X" underlying the nominees,3) the metonymic essence of the nominative meaning based on the whole-part relationship characteristic of them, 4) the participation in the variation of the cognitive-discursive structure "Y related to X" on the basis of metaphorical transfer.

Also, these indicators make it possible to recognize semantic tools as the primary mechanisms of creating cognitive and linguistic views of the world, and also point to the fact that the invariant device "Y related to X" served as a prototype source for the realization of nominative and communicative activities by means of linear models.Formation of diffuse names related to the ontogenesis of speech in connection with material objects, the SCM underlying them and the typicality of the nominative meaning based on the whole-part relationship indicate the relative activity of metonymy based on symmetrical implication.

In particular, reliance on direct metonymic modeling in the formation of the conceptosphere based on core, pre-core and peripheral relationships of nominees belonging to a certain category indicates this. For example, the conceptosphere of "man/odam" in English and Uzbek languages

has a nucleus around the concept of "person" characteristic of nuclear nominees "man/person" with "mental ability" [29: 83] who has the characteristics of "thinking, speaking, working" and is peripheral. is a system formed as a result of the merger of nominees, and the participants of this system are rounded up on the basis of part-whole relationship.

Although the core component of the conceptosphere of "odam/man" in both languages is shared by its association with "Adam", i.e. "Adamato", a "masculine" possessor of "speaking, working, mental ability", the nominative "Adam" in English The interpretation of "the first man, According to the Book of Genesis, Adam was created by God as the progenitor of the human race and lived with Eve in the Garden of Eden" is the reason why he is used as the famous horse "Adamato", the founder of the creation of mankind.Therefore, the nominative "Adam" is not a participant in nominative series such as human being, man, person, but serves as a means of pointing to the genetic basis of this series [1]. In the Uzbek language, the nominative "adam" is also used as a cognate noun formed as a result of its metonymic migration, in addition to representing "Adam / Adamato" as in English. Therefore, it participates in the function of the dominant of the synonymous line "inson, kishi, kimsa, bashar" [31: 154].

Result and Discussion. G.Kdyrbaeva, who conducted special research on this conceptosphere mentions nominees such as "inson, kisi, jan, jurt" in the Karakalpak language as the core of this conceptosphere [8: 18]. In our opinion, among them, the nominees "jan, jurt" are not directly connected with the concept of "man". From them, "soul" is representative of "soul, life, strength" belonging to humans and animals [28: 102], through this part metonymic expression of the concept of "man" is formed.Similarly, "yurt/jurt" is a metonymic derivation that names a person based on the relation of space. Therefore, they cannot be called nuclear nominees. Already they are peripheral nominees that indirectly express the concept of "person" characteristic of the core nominee "man / person" with the signs of "man with mental ability" in the English and Uzbek languages.

In both languages, the central tool that organizes this conceptosphere is the concept of "person" specific to the core component "man / man" with the signs of "a man with mental capacity", and the core classifies people according to age, gender, kinship, and neutrality towards peripheral nominees in the process of its conceptualization ensures participation in the status of a central tool.In particular, in the Uzbek language, pre-nuclear nominatives such as "woman, woman" form a gender alternation with the nuclear nominative "man" through this conceptual indicator. In English, such a relationship characteristic of nuclear and pre-nuclear nominatives is the presence of the formant "man" directly related to the concept of "person" as a representative of the nominative goal, the lexeme "wif" participating in the source status and "wif + man" (wiman), i.e. "woman + is established by means of composite rounding in the style of "man" [1].

Also, in the expansion of this conceptosphere to the account of new surrounding units (or peripheral nominees), the component "person" characteristic of the core nominee "man / person" serves as a conceptual center. Such an expansion takes place on the basis of the derivational combination of existing concepts, based on the cognitive-discursive structure "Y related to X" formed on the basis of the formation of a direct concept, name, and as a result, the formation of secondary nominees indirectly related to the concept of "person" in order to record the peripheric expansion will be the basis. In this discursive-synergistic consistency, the leadership of the semantic tools that are realized in the pursuit of thought and language prompts further research in this regard in connection with assigning them a co-cognitive and conceptual basis.

It is not for nothing that the oldest discussions on the relationship between things and names are described as the "cradle of linguistics" [Kasevich. 1988: 133]. Already, the natural philosophers of the first generation recognized nature as the beginning that creates the relationship between thing and name, interpreted this linguognosiology process in the context of "nature - things with natural characteristics - the name that comes from them", and this relationship was interpreted by the philosophers of the second generation based on the human factor. Anthropological principles serve as a foundation not only in the development of linguistics, but also in humanistic sciences.

2. In these discussions, the participation of empirical and rational tools specific to human innate ability: a) rational-generative based on the consistency of "divine origin - ideas of existence - ideas of innate ability - rational intuition - understanding - language/speech", b) "divine origin - existence - the debates related to empirical-rational interpretations based on the consistency of innate mind - intuition (feeling, imagination, impression, memory) - developed mind - understanding - language/speech" have not yet found their final solution, even though they are still ongoing.

3. V. von Humboldt's interpretation of human linguistic ability and activity in the context of: "being - spirit - innate ability - senses - intelligence - speech/language"; through this unity, the linguistic ability in human consciousness is activated due to the spiritual power of innate ability in

the cooperation of emotions and intelligence. It is assumed that it starts up, the formation of words in harmony with speech, and on this basis, the formation of analog reserves that ensure the sustainability of language activity.

4. In the rational-generative theory developed by N. Chomsky after the second half of the last century, it caused the revival of the anthropological principle, which was somewhat neglected in the periods when system-structural linguistics was the priority interpretation in the context of "competence" and "performance" also led to the stirring of conflicting views in ancient debates about the relationship between things and names.According to this point of view, the innate ability is an evolutionary tool with a genetic basis, which ensures the performance of the linguistic ability (competence) in a person due to its inherent internal schematism. This approach is also characteristic of traditional onomosiology, which recognizes that the name is an activity consisting of primary and secondary phases, and defines its essence through research on the secondary phase.

Conclusion. The analysis carried out in this study confirms that nomination is a multidimensional cognitive-discursive phenomenon that cannot be fully explained through traditional word-formation approaches alone. The formation of linguistic units depends on the interaction between conceptual structures, nominative goals, source concepts, and cognitive models shaped by human experience and communicative needs. The findings demonstrate that secondary nominations arise through the integration of cognitive mechanisms such as analogy, metaphor, metonymy, propositions, and frame structures. These mechanisms ensure continuity between existing linguistic knowledge and newly created nominative units while simultaneously contributing to the expansion of conceptual systems. The study also reveals that semantic derivation plays a fundamental role in shaping linguistic and conceptual worldviews and often precedes formal lexical derivation. The research supports the view that nominative derivation should be regarded as a comprehensive theoretical framework encompassing both lexical and semantic mechanisms of name formation. Such an approach strengthens the connection between cognition, discourse, and language structure and provides a deeper explanation of linguistic creativity, conceptualization, and the dynamic development of language.

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