THE NOMINATIVE ASPECT OF THE SPEECH AND ITS COMMUNICATIVE FUNCTION

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with linguistics aspects of the speech units and its nominative features. The connection among language, speech and speech activity is considered to be the most difficult process. In the central content of all these notions lies the dependence of the idea expression. The primary support of the expression of idea is language and its using in a practice is related to the speech. According to the main essence, nominative sign concern to the word, the unit of a language. On this account all the happenings and things in an actuality named by words. But the nature of the word is more complicated.

Keywords: Speech units, nominatives, syntactic structure, speech, morphemes, suffix.

INTRODUCTION

The connection among language, speech and speech activity is considered to be the most difficult process. In the central content of all these notions lies the dependence of the idea expression. The primary support of the expression of idea is language and its using in a practice is related to the speech. According to the main essence, nominative sign concern to the word, the unit of a language. On this account all the happenings and things in an actuality named by words. But the nature of the word is more complicated. It is not only observed by its expressing the meanings but also in its nominative peculiarities. Especially, derivative words are also significant in this case. For the example we take the words *paxta (cotton)* and *paxtakor (farmer, a man who picks cottons)*, because of being the root, *paxta* has its own nominative peculiarity. At the same time we should add that in this word the nominative peculiarity is constantly and it is not related to the internal or external factors. But the word *pakhtakor* differs from the word *pakhta* by some features. This word has the internal and external nominative peculiarities, in the other words, primary and secondary nominative characters can be observed in it. The primary sign of the word is observed in the root which is called *pakhta* and the secondary nominative sign is in the suffix *–kor* which is connected with the quantity of the derivative word. However, the nominative sign that the word pakhtakor expresses is constantly characterized, because in the dictionaries it has own real meaning. We have mentioned above about the nominative peculiarity of the language unit, stem-morpheme. This kind of peculiarity has every stem-morpheme. But this description is not suitable for affix-morphemes. They are considered to form the secondary nominative sign according to the functional feature. Therefore we cannot agree with A.V. Solntsev`s opinion: "All the language and speech units that have two peculiarities (express and to be expressed) have nominative peculiarities". Of course, all of them have the side of expressing and being expressed. This feature is also observed in morphemes. But however, affix-morphemes cannot convey the nominative meaning. These morphemes are not nominative signs but associative ones. That is why they can be added any word and adds new meaning to them: ish<u>chi</u>, o`yin<u>chi</u>, work<u>er</u>, play<u>er</u>, and etc. [10, 87].

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
- studying the language and speech units 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 nominative aspect of the speech and its communicative function;

Except above mentioned, in most languages independent words do not have nominative peculiarity. For instance, in Turkic languages it is hard to say the conjunctions, ancillary and word-formed particles have meanings. Even we observe the lexical meaning in them it will be only in abstract verse. That is why it is better to study them as morphemes. But in some researches, some ancillary words i. e. prepositions are studied as the language units which have lexical meanings. It was mentioned in "Basic structure of word combinations in modern English" by V.V. Burlakova: "Of course, the prepositions are powerless but they can express lexical meaning. But it doesn`t mean that they can be studied as having nominative unit, because, prepositions don't have nominal unit that express the name of events. From the viewpoint of nominative among language units, phrases and idioms plays very important role with their nominative unit. In spite of consisting from words, all these words have not nominal unit separately but they have nominative unit while they are being used together. As an example we take the expression *to fall in love*. The words and prepositions in this expression (to fall, in, love) can be used in different meanings by isolating but when they used together they express absolutely another idea [11, 63]. The nominative unit in phrases and idioms is also constantly. The main cause of it, that they are included in language as a ready combination. We can also identify this very situation in compound words. The word components give exact meaning by being used together. Generally, the nominative unit of compound words is related to the internal structure of the word. The developing of the meaning of words also plays an important role in creating new meanings.

ANALYSES AND THE RESULTS

Speech units differ from language units by their expressing of nominative unit. The first difference between them lies in the way of constancy. In other words, the nominative peculiarity of speech units is not constantly but provisionally characterized. They cannot appear in language as a ready structure. They always form in the speech. For this idea we can give the example with free word combinations. The formation of these words happens during the speech and gets the nominative meaning at the same time. We can understand it by the example of nominative word combination: *le livre de Pierre (Pier`s book), the garden of the house* and etc. We can also identify the communicative meaning beside the nominative units in verbal word combinations: *to do the task, to live in a village, to study at university.*

These given word expressions are out of the context and have only the nominative units. But when they are used within the speech or in the context they also express the communicative meaning. According to this issue, we can claim that nominal word combinations have pure nominal meaning and verbal word combinations can express both nominal and communicative meanings in the context. It is observed more clearly in the sentences that the language units have the nominative and communicative peculiarities. Because sentences do not only express the declarative meaning, but they also express the nomination of this information in reality. For instance, *Tom opened the door with a key. The road became wider.*

It is obvious that those two sentences express the communicative meaning. Besides it they also have nominal peculiarity. We can observe it in these syntactical structures which give the meaning of declarative: ***Tom opened the door with a key. The road became wider.*** But in the word expressions, which are given above, the nominal peculiarity is not constantly and this constant meaning appears only in the context or during the speech. That is why the nominal peculiarity of the language units is not characterized as constant.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that the constancy of nominative meaning is the peculiarity of the speech units and the nominative meaning of the language units is nonpermanent. In other words, for the language units the nominative meaning is primary and the communicative meaning is secondary.

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