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ON THE ISSUE OF THE MEANS OF SUBJECT NOMINATION IN MODERN ENGLISH

This article examines the problem of the means of subject nomination in modern English. A necessary condition prerequisite for the functioning of language as a means of human communication is its ability to name because it designates various objects and phenomena of objective reality by linguistic means. Nominative units of language are, so to speak, the building material for communicative units since the process of information transfer in the act of linguistic communication is based on the direct introduction into the utterance of words signifier previously unmentioned denotations. In general, naming can be defined as the relation of the planes of the signified and the signifier; represented by the connection of the linguistic unit with the real object.

In this article only one type of linguistic nomination is considered – subject nomination. Subject nomination differs from the other types of nomination mainly by the nature of the so-called real objects. The plane of the signified is represented in it by a set of designations, the main feature of which is «materiality», (subjectivity in a broad sense), whereas denotations of other types of nomination are characterized either by processuality (verbal nomination) or by characterization (adjectival and adverbial nomination).

The study of the subject nomination in English is carried out both in terms of the signified (the structure of the denotation) and in terms of the signifier (the linguistic means of expressing the denotation). The starting point of the analysis is a set of linguistic units that serve to express subject denotations.

Keywords: means of communication, language means, subject nomination, plane of the signifier, plane of the signified, denotation, global nomination, dissected nomination.

Introduction

The article aims to solve two main tasks: a) to inventory and describe the means of subject nomination in the English language, b) to investigate the mechanism of linguistic naming by analyzing the relationship between the structure of the denotation and the means of its expression.

The main means of expression in the language of subject denotations is the noun, which provides the opportunity to think objectively, in the form of a name, even abstract concepts of qualities and actions [1]. In English, nouns are divided into five structural types: simple (dog, tree, sugar, idea), derivatives (director, ornament, freedom, construction), semi-complex (chairman, ironmonger, spoonful) [2], complex (swordfish, dancing-floor, blackbird. night-cap) and difficult-derivatives (old-timer, honeymoon).

Alongside the noun, the means of the subject nomination include phrases, phraseological units, as well as substantive formations of uncertain status that have a form of binary phrases. The need to classify phrases and phraseological units as nominative means of language follows from the specifics of language functioning. According to V. V. Vinogradov, «A phrase is a complex name. It has the same nominative function as the word. It, as well as the word, can have a whole system of forms. In the field of vocabulary, this concept corresponds to the concept of the phraseological unit of the language» [3].

Of the whole mass of substantive phrases of the English language, it is advisable to consider only attributive phrases as independent units of the subject nomination, i.e. phrases with subordinate relations between components, such as red rose, woman in dream, book to read, the document of importance, etc. This provision is based on the features of attributive communication that distinguish it from other types of relations between linguistic units. The attributive connection forms «such combinations that in the sentence act as integral units, as integral complexes included in the sentence in assembled, ready-made form.» In attribute complexes, one word is so subordinate to another that it has no independent meaning for the sentence. By its strength, the attributive connection approaches the connection between the components of a complex word, i.e., the connection of a lexical nature.

As it concerns substantive phrases formed by using a compositional connection (for example, women and children, father and son; table, sofa, cupboard and many chairs; friend, but not enemy), they do not represent single nominative complexes, but perform the function of nomination by autonomously correlating

their components with individual objects of reality. The nominative structure of such phrases is reduced to a simple sum of the designations of several real objects, expressed by a set of concomitant nouns.

The nominative autonomy of the components of compositional phrases allows us to consider them as purely functional formations, and on this basis not to include them among the «ready-made» linguistic means of the subject nomination.

Along with the attributive phrases, binary attributive formations are also among the means of subject nomination, the dependent component of which is expressed by a noun in the common case without a preposition, for example, silver spoon, blood type, car thief, street corner, etc.

The problem of determining the status of these formations is known in linguistics as the «stonewall»-type formation problem [4]. The complexity of this problem is explained by the peculiarities of the structure of the English language, which suggest the possibility of an attributive function for nouns in the common case, as well as the paradigmatic non-formality of the adjective. The indistinguishability of a noun in the function of a prepositional definition and an adjective performing the same function leads to the fact that recognizing the dependent component of an attributive formation as the basis of a noun, we are obliged to attribute the entire complex to complex words; defining the same component as an adjective, we are forced to consider this attributive formation of a phrase. The complexity of localization of such formations in the language system is supported by the absence of strict objective criteria for a complex noun, such as stable accent structure, graphic integrity, etc.

The described features of the structure of nominative units of the «stonewall» type allowed A. I. Smiritsky and O. S. Akhmanova to define them as «unstable complex words that easily disintegrate and turn into phrases» [5]. Such units are designated by the term «convergence», or «substantive convergence», borrowed from Russian studies, where convergence is defined as «connections of two words that are independent in form and meaning and belong to the same part of speech» [5]. The term «substantive convergence» means a separately formed nominative complex formed by the juxtaposition of two nouns connected by an attributive connection like the components of a compound word [6].

The class of substantive approximations is an intermediate level between complex nouns and binary attributive phrases, differing from the former by its separateness, and from the latter by the use of a noun in the function of a prepositional attribute, which is typical for word combinations.

Substantive phraseological units represent the last of the classes of units of the subject nomination. This includes binary and polynomial formations characterized by subordinate and compositional relationships between components: for example,

red tape, best man, black market, a man about town, cakes, and ale, all the world and his wife, etc [7].

Phraseological units as a kind of units of subject nomination belong, along with the noun, to one of the most regular means of expressing subject denotations in the nominative inventory of the language. The regularity of the use of phraseological units for the purposes of the nomination is explained by their equivalence to the word. According to A. I. Smirnitsky, the equivalence of a phraseological unit to a word consists in the fact that every phraseological unit has two characteristic features of a typical word: semantic integrity and existence as a ready-made unit in language, its reproducibility in speech [8].

The question of the equivalence of phraseology to the word has not found an unambiguous solution in the works of modern researchers. Most scientists emphasize the relative nature of the equivalence of these two linguistic units, which allows us to speak only about the correlation of the phraseological unit with the word [9, 10]. Research in terms of correlation allows us to identify features that bring phraseological units closer to words and phrases. They are brought closer to words by the semantic solidity of components, reproducibility in finished form, and the ability to function as a single word-forming basis. They are brought together with phrases by their separateness, the possibility of structural variants, and the distant structure of some types.

Materials and methods

The theory of correlation of a phraseological unit with a word, developed in modern research on phraseology, in no way, denies the understanding of the equivalence of these two units within the meaning of A.I. Smirnitsky [11] and B. V. Vinogradov [3]. While N.N. Amosov recognizes the equivalence of the phraseological unit to the word in terms of their relationship to language and speech, arguing that «both phraseology and the word are units of language usually used in speech as units of the nomination» [12].

The described means of subject nomination are isofunctional in the sense that they all perform a nominative function in the language, however, this function is implemented by various means in different ways depending on the method of naming, the nature of the relationship between the structure of the denotation (the plane of the signified) and the structure of its linguistic expression (the plane of the signifier), as well as depending on the degree of semantic cohesion of components (for complex formations).

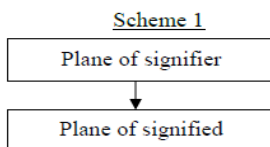
According to the method of naming, all the means of the subject nomination can be divided into the means of the global nomination and the means of the dissected nomination.

In the global nomination, the object of naming is a separate object of reality, and its signs and properties do not receive an independent linguistic expression.

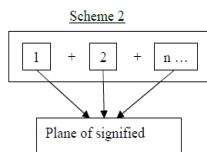
Due to this circumstance, the nominative unit has the property of designating not only a specific object but also the entire class of objects similar to it, (cf.: wolf as the name of a specific animal) This wolf, a wolf) and wolf in its generic meaning, signifier a certain type of animal: The wolf is a ferocious animal. The means of the global nomination are characterized by different relations between the plane of the signified and the plane of the signifier, in connection with which the means of symmetrical relations and the means of asymmetric relations are allocated.

Discussion and results

Nominative formations also belong to the category of means of symmetrical relations, in which there is a one-to-one correspondence between the units of the signified plane and the units of the signifier plane-root morphemes. In English, this category is represented by such means of nomination as nouns of simple morphological structure (man, table, water idea, house, meat, beauty, etc.), as well as derived nouns: professor, authoress, meeting, astonishment, etc. Symmetrical relations between the plane of the signifier and the plane of the signified, characteristic of these units of the nomination can be presented in the form of the following scheme:



The asymmetric relations between the plan of the signified and the plan of the signifier are manifested in the representation of a simple denotation by a complex nominative complex consisting of several linguistic units:



The means of asymmetric relations include, first of all, complex nouns and binary phraseological units, in which there is either a more complete rethinking of the meaning of the core word or its use in a figurative sense. For example, slowcoach «slow, stupid person», night-cap «a glass of alcohol at night», sweetmeat

«candy, lollipop», egg-head «intellectual, polymath»; small fry «small fry», big time «success», red tape «bureaucracy», red tape «unexpectedly victorious contestant», etc.

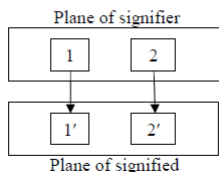
Despite its complex structure, these formations, like simple and derived nouns, call objects globally, that is, they represent expressed denotations as classes of identical objects of reality without indicating their signs or properties. (The concept of a feature expressed by the first component of a complex nominative complex – for example, red in the phraseological unit red tape – does not correspond to the real feature of the subject of reality, since the core word does not name this subject. Naming is carried out only by the totality of the values of the components of a complex, which merge and relate to the real object as an indivisible whole, different from the sum of the values of the components: cf. red «red», tape – «ribbon, ribbon», but red tape – «bureaucracy»).

The asymmetric relations between the plan of the signified and the plan of the signifier are also characteristic of the polynomial phraseological units of the substantive composition with a complete rethinking of the meanings of the components, such as a handle to one's name «title, title», wear and tear «fatigue», the man at the wheel «pilot, leader», airs and graces «mannerism, affectation», the butcher, the baker, the candlestick-maker «people of different professions», etc.

The essence of the dissected naming of objects of reality lies in the fact that a complex nominative complex not only names an object but also indicates with the help of a special word or root morpheme one or another characteristic inherent in this subject, for example, red rose, jet plane, door-knob, a document of importance, blackbird, bank-manager, etc.

As it can be seen from the examples given, all the means of dissected nomination are symmetrical in the sense of the nature of the relationship between the plane of the signified and the plane of the signifier: the core component of these formations regularly correlates with any subject denotation, while the dependent component always expresses a characteristic denotation that is in direct connection with the subject:

Scheme 3



In terms of the designating component of the nominative complex, expressing the characteristic denotation is dependent with respect to the core component. This position is confirmed by the fact that the syntactic function of the whole complex in a sentence is regularly reduced to the syntactic function of its core component, but not vice versa, cf.: *Jane likes red roses* → *Jane likes roses*, but *Jane likes red*.

Due to the symmetry of the attributive complexes, this subordination is projected onto the units of the signifier plane, therefore attributing any attribute to some object in the form of an attributive connection does not go beyond naming the object as a single object.

At the same time, as already noted, the presence or absence of a pronounced characteristic denotation determines the method of nomination characteristic of a particular substantive education. The means of global nomination described above get the opportunity to combine the designation of a specific subject with the designation of a whole class of similar subjects precisely because their subject denotations are not specified by characteristic denotation. For example, the word *table* denotes not only a specific object (*table*), but, at the same time, the entire class of objects corresponding to the concept of «*table*», i.e. «an object having a flat surface, used as a place for writing, eating, etc.».

The presence of a formally expressed indication of one or another feature of the designated object invariably narrows the scope of the concept transmitted by the core component of a complex nominative unit, as a result of which this unit does not denote the entire class of objects represented by the core component, but only a part of the objects of this class that have some feature or property. So the complex word *writing-table* denotes a part of the items belonging to the class of tables, whereas *table* denotes any item of this class. Thus, it can be stated that the word *writing-table* denotes the subject not globally, but dissected.

In English, there are two types of means of dissected nomination, differing from each other by the nature of the expressed meaning: the means of a whole nomination and the means of a separate nomination.

It should be noted that «the integrity of the nomination» and «the global nature of the nomination» are not identical concepts. The term «integrity of the nomination» was introduced by O. S. Akhmanova to denote the nature of the meaning of phraseological units capable of expressing a single concept, while the term «global nature of the nomination» [13] does not define the meaning of the nominative unit, but the way of naming the object of reality characteristic of it (representing the subject as a class of homogeneous objects).

The concept of «integrity of the nomination» applies to all formations of the global naming method, as well as to a part of the units of the dismembered naming method. Thus, the stable terminological combination *jet plane* «*jet plane*» denotes the corresponding concept not globally, but dissected, although there is

a wholeness of the nomination created by the meaning of the word jet, which denotes a permanent and essential feature of the object called the word plane.

The integrity of the nomination of complex nominative complexes is manifested either in the form of idiomaticity or in the form of the terminological meaning of their meaning.

The idiomatic meaning of the units of the dissected nomination is created as a result of rethinking the meaning or figurative etc. use of the dependent component. Such units include complex nouns such as butterfly «butterfly», «short-bread» «shortbread», air-brick «unbaked brick», greatcoat «coat», green-room «artistic foyer», etc., as well as binary phraseological units such as common sense «common sense», black market «black market», hard coal «anthracite», hammer blow «heavy blow», dead lock «mortise lock», hedge rose «rosehip», etc.

In the examples given, the dependent component, despite the «fictitiousness» of the sign denoted by it, narrows the scope of the concept expressed by the core word when used independently (hedge rose means, unlike the rose, only one of the varieties of roses). This shows the difference between these formations from idiomatic complexes of the global nomination, where the dependent and core components act as an indivisible whole, representing the designated object as a class (cf.: sweetheart «beloved», air-castle «fantastic, unreasonable project», blind alley «dead end, the hopeless situation», etc.).

As it was noted, the terminological meaning of a complex is explained there that its dependent component denotes a permanent, regularly present, and essential feature of an object called a core component. Terminological units include the rotor plane «helicopter», motor car «passenger car», the jet engine «jet propulsion», service brake «foot brake», etc. The analysis of the material shows that the use of terminological phrases is limited to the fields of science and technology.

The means of separate nomination are characterized by a transparent semantic structure, i.e. the complete absence of idiomatic meaning. The core and dependent components of nominative complexes are used in their direct meaning and autonomously denote the subject and its attribute. As a result, the value of the whole complex is equal to the simple sum of the values of its constituent components and is easily deducible according to the rule, for example, coffee-cup «coffee cup» = coffee «coffee» + cup «cup»; silver spoon «silver spoon» = silver «silver» + spoon «spoon»; green grass «green grass» = green «green» + grass «grass», etc.

The category of means of separate nomination includes complex nouns (non-idiomatic), such as sofa - bed, luggage-car, picture-gallery, riding-coat, etc., as well as substantive approximations similar to the formations stone wall, middle class, blood type, ship-boy, apartment house, factory accident, etc.

The bulk of the means of separate nomination is represented in English by free attributive phrases formed directly in the act of communication to name objects

of the surrounding reality. Of all the considered means of language nomination, the attributive phrase is the most flexible and mobile, since it can designate an almost infinite number of objects of reality by combining the names of objects and their signs in its composition. For example, the word bird can be defined by an unlimited number of features, as a result of which more and more objects will be displayed in the language: singing bird «singing bird», bluebird «blue bird», small bird «small bird», twittering bird «chirping bird», flying bird «flying bird» etc.

The described inventory of the means of the subject nomination of the English language can be schematically presented in the following table:

means of the subject nomination			
global naming		dissected naming	
symmetrical relations	asymmetric relations	integral nomination	separate nomination
1. water, man, table, sun	1. slowcoach, sweetmeat	1. green-room, greatcoat	1. coffee-cup, nail-brush
2. writer, freedom	2. red tape, small fry	2. black market, common sense	2. stone wall, factory accident
	3. a man about town	3. motor car, jet plane	3. mild wind, desire to sing cry of joy

Conclusion

The described means of subject nomination are isofunctional, they fulfill a nominative function in language. This function is fulfilled by different means in different ways, depending on the nature of the denotation, the nature of the relationship between the structure of the denotation and the structure of its linguistic expression, and the degree of semantic connectivity of its constituents.

A necessary condition for the functioning of language as a means of human communication is its ability to give names, since it designates various objects and phenomena of objective reality by linguistic means. Nominative units of language are the building material for communicative units, since the very process of information transmission in the act of linguistic communication is based on the direct introduction into the utterance of words that designate previously unnamed designations. Naming is defined as the relationship between the levels of signifier and signified, represented by the association of a linguistic entity with a real object.

Subject naming differs from other types of naming primarily in the nature of the so-called real objects. The level of the signifier is represented in it by a set of designations whose main feature is «materiality» (subjectivity in the broader sense), while the designations of other types of nomination are characterized either

by processuality (verbal nomination) or characterizing (adjectival and adverbial nomination).

The presence of a formally expressed indication of one or another feature of the designated object invariably narrows the scope of the concept transmitted by the core component of a complex nominative unit, as a result of which this unit does not denote the entire class of objects represented by the core component, but only a part of the objects of this class that have some feature or property.

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ҚАЗІРГІ АҒЫЛШЫН ТІЛІНДЕГІ ПӘНДІ НОМИНАЦИЯЛАУ ҚҰРАЛДАРЫ ЖӨНІНДЕГІ МӘСЕЛЕ

Бұл мақалада қазіргі ағылшын тіліндегі пәнді номинациялау құралдарының мәселесі қарастырылады. Тілдің адами қарым-қатынас құралы ретінде жұмыс істеуінің қажетті шарты-оның атаулар беру қабілеті, өйткені ол тілдік құралдармен объективті шындықтың әртүрлі объектілері мен құбылыстарын білдіреді. Тілдің номинативті бірліктері, былайша айтқанда, коммуникативті бірліктер үшін құрылыс материалы болып табылады, өйткені тілдік коммуникация актісіндегі ақпаратты беру процесі бұрын айтылмаған денотаттарды білдіретін сөздерді мәлімдемеге тікелей енгізуге негізделген. Жалпы, атауды тілдік бірліктің нақты объектімен байланысы арқылы ұсынылған жазықтықтардың қатынасы ретінде анықтауға болады.

Бұл мақалада лингвистикалық номинацияның тек бір түрі – пәндік номинация қарастырылады. Пәндік номинация номинацияның басқа түрлерінен негізінен нақты объектілер деп аталатын сипатта ерекшеленеді. Таңбаланғанның жазықтығы онда белгілердің жиынтығымен ұсынылған, оның басты ерекшелігі – «материализм» (кең мағынада субъективтілік), ал номинацияның басқа түрлерінің белгіленуі процесілікпен (ауызша номинация) немесе сипаттамамен (сын есім және қатысушы номинация) сипатталады.

Ағылшын тіліндегі пәндік номинацияны зерттеу белгіленетін (денотат құрылымы) және белгіленетін (денотат өрнегінің тілдік құралдары) тұрғысынан жүзеге асырылады. Талдаудың бастапқы нүктесі – тақырыптық белгілерді білдіруге қызмет ететін тілдік бірліктер жиынтығы.

Кілтті сөздер: қарым-қатынас құралы, тілдік құралдар, пәндік номинация, белгілеу жазықтығы, белгілеуші жазықтығы, денотация, глобалды номинация, бөлінген номинация.

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К ВОПРОСУ О СРЕДСТВАХ НОМИНАЦИИ ПРЕДМЕТА В СОВРЕМЕННОМ АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

В данной статье рассматривается проблема средств номинации предмета в современном английском языке. Необходимым условием функционирования языка как средства человеческого общения является его способность давать названия, поскольку он обозначает различные объекты и явления объективной реальности языковыми средствами. Номинативные единицы языка являются, так сказать, строительным материалом для коммуникативных единиц, поскольку процесс передачи информации в акте языковой коммуникации основан на непосредственном введении в высказывание слов, обозначающих ранее не упомянутые денотаты. В целом, именование может быть определено как отношение плоскостей означаемого и означающего, представленное связью языковой единицы с реальным объектом.

В данной статье рассматривается только один вид лингвистической номинации – предметная номинация. Предметная номинация отличается от других видов номинации главным образом характером так называемых реальных объектов. Плоскость означаемого представлена в нем набором обозначений, главной особенностью которых является «материальность» (субъективность в широком смысле), тогда как обозначения других типов номинации характеризуются либо процессуальностью (вербальная номинация), либо характеристикизацией (прилагательная и деепричастная номинация).

Изучение предметной номинации в английском языке осуществляется как с точки зрения означаемого (структура денотата), так и с точки зрения означающего (языковые средства выражения денотата). Отправной точкой анализа является набор языковых единиц, которые служат для выражения предметных обозначений.

Ключевые слова: средство общения, языковые средства, предметная номинация, плоскость означающего, плоскость означаемого, денотация, глобальная номинация, расчлененная номинация.

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