APPROXIMATION – A METAPHORICAL INTERPRETATION IN THE NOMENCLATURE REPRESENTING A VAGUE / PRECISE CATEGORY

Abstract: The article discusses the role of metaphorical interpretation in the nomination process and the theory of nomination in general, the essence of the approximation nomination and the metaphor involved in this process is also described.

Key words: metaphor, metaphorical nomination, the role of metaphor in approximation nomination.

Language: English

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Introduction

The metaphor of the M.P. Brandes painting is as good as the figure and the instrument is the original object of the nomenclature, the original and the original object [1].

V.N. Telia sees the metaphor as unique to the secondary lexical nomination, which “reflects the new nominative means of presenting a new task to describe” [2].

In lexicology, the metaphor is considered as a source of new lexical meanings: Karakamar (mountain range in the south of Uzbekistan), Altinsay, and so on. and, accordingly, these lexicalized units are included in the dictionary accordingly. Therefore, the active participation of metaphor in the nominal theory cannot be doubted. The word is about the metaphor’s involvement in the approximation nominative process.

Approximation (lat. Approximare - "approach") is a linguistic concept that has been discovered in recent years under the influence of mathematics. This term, related to the category of ambiguity (accuracy / ambiguity) in linguistics, has been included in the science in order to complement the terminological lacunae related to the close semantic locus [3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9].

At the beginning of 90s of XX century V.V. Buzarov and E.G. Linova suggested not only expressions of approximation of vague quantitative relationships in speech (more toys, less bread), but also approximate, precise signs of actual and imagined realities and pages of real world [4]. Approximation replaces the approximate (approximate) nominal name, insufficient knowledge of the objects, inadequate perception of the subject and their characters, inadequate vocabulary of the lexical nomination, or the lack of proper lexical nomination, memory impairment, it places itself on the intra- and extralinguistic factors such as the rush of the speaker and the neglect of his speech, and extends the nominal capacity of the language. The functional-semantic nature of approximation brings it closer to the category of accuracy-uncertainty.

Discussion

From a cognitive point of view, uncertainty is defined by a variety of factors. These include: the speaker's insufficient knowledge of the denotation, the enthusiasm of the author, and the eccentricity of the speech (mainly the euphemism), the inability of the speaker to convey his thoughts clearly. Semantic uncertainties give rise to approximation, although artificial and natural. The ambiguity is manifested not only in the lexical-semantic scale (relational expressions of independent meaning and space), but also in the structure of the syntactic scale. However, according to Sh.Bally [3], small syntax units have the ability to name and name the surrounding...
The wild feelings were expressed through input constructs and corresponding verb forms, such as loadings, singular links, and relative forms of perception, with similar constructions, corresponding forms of diamond. In most cases, the category of ambiguity also creates the author's variations in speech (all the time, somehow, some, etc.).

The probability of the syntactic scale in expressing uncertainty is narrower than the lexical-semantic scale. Consequently, the ambiguity is of two main (a) inner (bodily) and (b) external (outward) substantive features, and both of these require details. Accordingly, in most cases, visual aids, landscapes, and figurines do not participate in the expression of uncertainty about the details of real reality. On the contrary, a metaphorical mechanism will be launched to facilitate a clearer understanding of the reality in the subconscious activity of reflection in reflection of the inner world (the inner world), its notions and perceptions. As a result, the metaphorical expression generated by relatively compact, meaningful syntactic devices simultaneously interprets the existing perceptions of reality and seals a previously unknown concept into a new cognitive landscape.

As it was said, approximation nomination occurs not only in the above mentioned language, but also by means of transitions that help to form a certain image and perception of reality. In this case, the reference to the interpretation reflecting the common similarity (metaphor), the whole / part (synecdoxa), and the general relationship (metonymy) is intensified. Consequently, the participation of interpretations (interpretations, descriptions, interpretations) increases with the degree of uncertainty. In this case:

1. The presence / absence of relevant experience and skills related to the situation. Compare:

   | ISRA (India) | SIS (USA) | ICV (Poland) | 6.630 |
   | IS (Dubai, UAE) | PII (Russia) | 0.156 | 1.940 |
   | GIF (Australia) | ESJI (KZ) | 8.716 | 4.260 |
   | JIF | SIFJ (Morocco) | 5.667 | 0.350 |

Impact Factor:

| Philadelphia, USA | 54 |
do not know, at that time my childhood feelings were troubled, and a puzzling question of excitement, anxiety and longing aroused in my mind: “Am I worthy of this whiteness?” H. Dust Muhammad, “I am a thousand”) - Internal Factor: The tendency arises, the question is my interpretation with the help of metaphors deep into my heart.

In most cases, the units that produce the approximation nomination are expressed in separate cataporic means rather than within a single sentence. In this case, similar formulas, such as day formants, can serve as substitutes for clarifying uncertainty: Suddenly, he noticed that someone had hit something with a sharp tip on his leg. It looked like a spear or a sword. M. Egamberdiev, “Yellow dragon attack”.

It is evident that these means of expressing uncertainty actually give a clearer picture of what is actually understood by the speaker and thus a dynamic shift in the human mind from uncertainty to clarity.

The use of descriptive-euphemistic features of euphemisms in approximative nominations is also a common occurrence in speech, which is often attributed to the artistic potential of the author's approach. After a two-year hiatus, a hog named Homid, who martyred an innocent man who had led me to the dark dungeon and dragged me through the gates, after failing his wildest wishes, drove me out of the gate with a false spelling letter.

Саз биён мені коронғи зиндонларға тушарып, дор остирақча торткан, бүнік ша ўлимнинг вақ \( \text{шиздана} \) тилғизга ета олманганда кейин менин тилимдән сохта талқ хати ёзб \( \text{дарвоза} \) ендида хайдалатыршыка муваффак \( \text{булган} \) ва бир гуноҳсизни \( \text{шаққндир} \) \( \text{эшканд} \) \( \text{ендиқ} \) \( \text{исмлик} \) \( \text{бир тўлкунни} \) ниқоят, икки \( \text{йилик} \) саркардодлисим сўнглида ёрдамчиларди билан тупрокқа \( \text{кори} \) \( \text{шпириш} \) \( \text{муваффак} \) \( \text{булдим} \)...

А.Қодирй, Ўтган кунлар. Сизни ва отамни жуда солсидим, агарда бош \( \text{оёқ} \) \( \text{бўлмасам} \) эди, қиш бўлинган \( \text{қағармасдан} \) Марғилонга жўнан эдим. \( \text{Қуданғиз} \) — \( \text{қайин} \) \( \text{опанининг} \) сўниси \( \text{қараганда}, \) келаси ойга \( \text{кўлим} \) \( \text{ёри} \) \( \text{эмни} \). \( \text{Қуданғиз} \) \( \text{мени} \) ва на \( \text{кўкка} \) \( \text{иқондир}, \) ўн беш \( \text{кундан} \) бери \( \text{кўлимни} \) \( \text{сўнқ} \) \( \text{сувлга} \) \( \text{ҳам} \) \( \text{урдармай} \) \( \text{кўйди} \) А.Қодирй, Ўтган кунлар. – (I was able to dig into the soil. I miss you and my father very much, and if I had not had a heavy foot I would have gone to Margilan despite the winter. When your grandmother looked at my mother-in-law, I thought I was going to miss her. Your husband has no faith in the earth or in the sky, and for fifteen days he has not even touched my hand in cold water. A. Kadi, The Past Days.)

Conclusion

In conclusion, approximators are mainly intended for artistic speech, reflecting the individual speech of the author and the perception of the world accordingly. It is based on the category of clarity / ambiguity, which provides the main characters that are used to convey their views, ideas and opinions to the reader, and represents parts of the author's conceptual world. Idiouslub represents a characteristic feature of the linguistic identity between the text and the universe. Nevertheless, individual-choice approximators, by the circumstances, do somewhat to fill the lexical-semantic lacuna that is not present in the dictionary through metaphors, and the analytics produced by approximators help to clarify the ambiguities.

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**Impact Factor:**

| Journal   | Impact Factor |
|-----------|---------------|
| ISRA (India) | 3.117         |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) | 0.829       |
| GIF (Australia) | 0.564        |
| JIF        | 1.500         |
| SIS (USA)  | 0.912         |
| ICV (Poland) | 6.630        |
| PIIH (Russia) | 0.156       |
| PIF (India) | 1.940         |
| ESJI (KZ)  | 8.716         |
| IB (India) | 4.260         |
| SJJIF (Morocco) | 5.667    |
| OAJI (USA) | 0.350         |

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