

THE LINGUISTIC AND VERBAL NATURE OF FRENCH ONOMASTICS

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ANNOTATION

This research is a pragmatic analysis of the lexical-semantic field of French onomastic units, the creation of a general data framework through the fields of semantics, lexicology and pragmalinguistics, substantiation of the national cultural nature of onomastic units, coverage of pragmatic features of names and surnames.

Base words: Name's personal queries, denotat speech, ingrient semians, primary and secondary semiosis of name, anthroponemics, liononic and speech and nutritional nature, referement, onomastic, the pragmatic nature of the onomastic Bolony, onomastic Unity Reference.

INTRODUCTION

The beginning of a special emphasis on anthroponymy as a linguistic sign in modern linguistics also encourages us to study the linguistic and verbal peculiarities of the content of French nouns. In this section, we focus on the issues of linguistic and verbal connection of the formation of the name of the person and its owner and the meaning of anthroponyms, as well as additional semantics that occur during the gradual use of anthroponyms in language and speech.

A number of scholars have suggested that the famous horse has a linguistic individual meaning. This means that each nickname is represented by a single member and is a category that corresponds to it [Balli 2001:88; Damourette, Pichon 1911: 520–522, 1]. Other researchers consider encyclopedic knowledge about an object as content components [Superanskaya et al. 1986: 104; Garagulya 2002: 2]. Sometimes the authors equate the concept of "significat" with the term "meaning", including it in the denotation and interpreting it broadly. In this case, any information related to the name and its owner is included in the certificate [Ermolovich 2005: 67, 3].

The complex formal, content and associative-cognitive nature of French anthroponyms is usually reflected not only in their nominative-dentative-fixative function, but also in their descriptive function. Correct understanding and knowledge of the interrelationships between the semantics and associative-cognitive nature of anthroponyms and their inherent functions will be as important to communicators as overcoming language and intercultural barriers that negatively affect the formation and implementation of full-fledged communication in French. There are also different opinions about the nominative functions of famous horses. For example, "Language nomination (General questions)" Let's compare these two points from the collection of scientific works: "famous horses" do not describe objects (in the broadest sense, things, persons, place names - our comment), do not say anything real or fake about them ", but at the same time, "since the famous horse is directed to a single object, its content corresponds to the whole set of inseparable properties in that object" [Yazykovaya nomination 1977, 5-6]. From the above considerations, it can be understood that the relationship between the semantics of the famous horse and its nominative function is of a very complex nature. Are there other

opportunities to explore this issue? One such opportunity is the study and analysis of the discursive use of determinants as one of the main linguistic tools that serve to shape the scope of the famous horse.

It is well known that in standard usage, anthroponyms serve to represent a person individually, individually, regardless of the situation being described, and without any clarifying determinants. In such an application, they mainly perform the function of individualizing naming. However, in the anthroponym used in the text, there is a need to distinguish between proper (primary) and nominal (secondary) naming functions. Let's compare: "Michel Drucker n'a plus besoin de légitimer sa présence. Il fait ce qu'il veut, on sait qui il est." va "Un Michel Drucker n'a plus besoin de légitimer sa présence. Il fait ce qu'il veut, on sait qui il est." (Télérama, 26/05/04). In the first example, that is, in the correct naming function Michel Drucker the anthroponym served to indicate the person named in the individual order. In the second example, Michel Drucker anthroponymy deviated from standard usage and, although it meant the exact referent of an individual, served to embody different connotative semantics. The use of these two types of anthroponyms is often observed in French anthroponym analogies. It is well known that French nouns, as one of the components of French anthroponymy, embody many aspects of French national civilization in their semantic structures. For example, a) in the field of geography. La Fontaine, Montaigne, Dupui (topographic terms); Dubois, Pommier, Delorme, Duchesne (tree names), b) in the field of history : Girard, Lambert, Bérenger (German surnames), Adam, David, Mathieu (names from the Bible and the Gospel), g) in the field of operations: a) nicknames Leblond, Legrand, Le3brun, Camus, Bossuet (by physical condition), Lefranc, Lesage (by morality), b) nicknames based on animal names: Labiche, Chevreuil, Comeille; c) various nicknames: Bovin (= boit vin), Boileau, Lamoureux.

Our main purpose in providing information about the diverse semantic nature of French surnames is to draw attention to the importance of linguistic forms of surnames in the provision of information. In addition to the semantic information provided by linguistic forms of expression, it is often observed that the semantic structure of the French anthroponym is expanded by means of certain determinants in the process of speech activity.

L'illustre Gobseck, le maître des Patma, des Cisonnet, des Werbrust, des Kellei et des Nucinsen (Balzac). Au dire du grand Nucingen, le Napoléon de la finance... (Balzac). J'ai lu chez un conteur de fables/ Qu'un second Rodilard, L'Alexandre des chats,/ L'Attila, le fléau des rats,/ Rendait ces derniers misérables (...) Ce chat exterminateur,/ Vrai Cerbère, était craint une lieue à la ronde. (La Fontaine) La vie secrète d'un Chevreuse les intriguait plus que celle d'un Potin, celle d'un académicien plus que celle d'un jockey, à moins que Potin et jockey ne franchissent cette barrière qui sépare la tragédie de la comédie, ils étaient les Rtwine de notre époque (Giraudoux, Bella). The semantic features inherent in nouns are inextricably linked in all the contexts cited. The famous horse in such situations forms the head word of the horse group to one degree or another. This means that it is used with an anthroponym the determinants have the same value and the same meaning as when used before the cognate noun.

In other contexts, the singular form of a definite article can also help to select or create a particular image of a referent: either it indicates its typical description ("natural determiner"); or presents the person in one of his cases; or in the method of antonomasia passes on to the person the wonderful signs (traits) of another.

LIST OF REFERENCES

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