

APPROACHES IN CLASSIFICATION OF CLASS OF NOUNS

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Anntoation. This article reveals the investigation of Proper nouns and analyzing the linguistic units of them. Studying nouns' lexic meaning and classification them to classes of nouns. Were investigated pragmatic and stylistic aspects of some English idioms and proverbs with proper names.

Key words: Proper noun, name, lexic meaning, method, approach, professional skills, foreign language.

Currently the demand for learning English is increasing from year to year. A great number of people know English very well all over the world. In some countries English is a second language, and in others it is as a foreign language. And the government of Uzbekistan pays a great attention to teaching English in secondary and high educational establishment. People who work in different jobs want to learn and speak English fluently.

Nouns and proper nouns as well, have many different functions in a sentence. They can function as a subject, an attribute, an adverb, as a direct and indirect object, an appositive, or a subject or object complement. In addition to different functions, there are different types of nouns too. While a noun names a person, place, thing, or idea a proper noun gets more specific. It gives us the actual name of a person, a place, a thing or an idea. The actual names of people are proper nouns. So are the names of geographical places, states, streets, rivers, oceans, countries, companies, institution, churches and more.

English proper nouns include people's names and surnames (Tom Black, Mariye Kay), geographical names (America, the Thames), names of buildings (the United Nations, the British Museum), the city places (HydePark, Fifth Avenue), historical and other events (An Independence Day, the Festival of Design). English proper nouns also include nationalities (English, Welshman), weekdays (Monday, Sunday), months (April, May), and another notions, objects, and places that are capitalized and used as names.

In accordance with this research on Proper nouns we need take into point of view both linguistics and grammar. Meanwhile we need to investigate pragmatic and stylistic aspects of Proper nouns. We have used componential and syntaxeme theory, but we can't ignore traditional method.

A distinction is normally made in current linguistics between proper nouns and proper names. By this strict distinction, because the term noun is used for a class of single words (tree, beauty), only single-word proper names are proper nouns: Peter and Africa are both proper names and proper nouns; but Peter the Great and South Africa, while they are proper names, are not proper nouns. Proper nouns are limited to single words only (possibly with the), while proper names include all proper nouns (in their primary applications) as well as noun phrases such as United Nation, North Side, Royal Air Force,

and the White House. United Kingdom, for example, is a proper name with the common noun kingdom as its head, and North Carolina is headed by the proper noun Carolina

The term common name is not much used to contrast with proper name, but some linguists have used the term for that purpose. Sometimes proper names are called simply names; but that term is often used more broadly. Words derived from proper names are sometimes called proper adjectives (or proper adverbs, and so on), but not in mainstream linguistic theory. Not every noun or noun phrase that refers to a unique entity is a proper name. Blackness and chastity are common nouns, even if blackness and chastity are considered unique abstract entities.

Few proper names have only one possible referent: there are many places named New Haven; Jupiter may refer to a planet, a god, a ship, or a symphony; at least one person has been named Mata Hari, but so have a horse, a song, and three films; there are towns and people named Toyota, as well as the company.

In English and many other languages, proper names and words derived from them are associated with capitalization; but the details are complex, and vary from language to language (French lundi, Canada, canadien; English Monday, Canada, Canadian).

Proper nouns describe things that are single (or single types). For example: There are many rivers (ordinary noun), but only one River Thames (proper noun). Tara (proper noun) is a girl (ordinary noun). In English proper nouns have capital letters, even if they are not at the beginning of the sentence. For example: My friend Hans is from Weisbaden in Germany. You can see that nationalities (German, English etc) are proper noun and the countries (Germany, England). The days of the week, (Monday, Tuesday etc) are proper nouns, and so are the months of the year. For example: An Italian went to Germany last Wednesday on an aero plane. Every language has a different idea of proper nouns. If a word is a proper noun in your language, it might not be in English. Also English uses more proper nouns than some other European languages. Plurals are easy — you just put «s» on the end of the word. One computer, two computers. Sometimes there is a problem. For example: Mr and Mrs Simpsons (remember English people use the same surname when they are married) are called «the Smiths», meaning the people in the Smith family. Mr and Mrs Thompson are «the Thompsons». And Mr and Mrs Jones? We can't say «the Jones!»). So we say the Joneses, with an «es» on the end.

A number of proper nouns, such as the names of many mountain ranges and island chains, are inherently plural; hence one speaks of the Alps, the Bahamas, and so on, but does not normally describe an individual mountain as an Alp or an individual island as a Bahama. Moreover certain group nouns the Nine Riders, the Founding Fathers are capitalised, as they are the name of the group, in some cases the singular can be back-formed “He was a Founding Father”.

A proper noun has these distinctive features in English:

- 1) It will be capitalized, no matter where it occurs in a sentence.
- 2) A proper name is a mono-referential name, i.e., it refers to a particular person, thing, or place.
- 3) It is not regularly preceded by a definite or indefinite article.

4) It is not used with limiting modifiers, like a lot of or any. “An ordinary personal name is, roughly, a word, used referring, of which the use is not dictated by any descriptive meaning the word may have”. [4]

In English grammar, a proper noun is a noun having certain grammatical properties. In particular, proper nouns cannot normally be used with an article (as in *‘‘a France’’ or *‘‘the India’’) or other determiner (as in *‘‘that England’’ or even *‘‘much Senegal’’, though ‘‘this England’’ and ‘‘much of Senegal’’ are fine), and are not normally found in the plural (as in *‘‘Germanys’’ or *‘‘Australias’’). A proper noun usually denotes a single unique entity, but the term proper noun pertains to a word's grammatical properties rather than to its meaning.

‘‘John Albert Magnus Smith’’ is an archetypal proper noun because it is almost always intended to refer to a specific individual. Of course, there probably have been a few persons with that exact name. Most telephone books in the English-speaking world have several ‘‘JA Smiths’’. ‘‘Smith’’, ‘‘John’’, ‘‘Johnny’’, ‘‘Crazy legs’’, ‘‘Newbie’’, ‘‘Bozo’’, and ‘‘that guy with the horrible green tie over by the phone there’’ might all be names intended to uniquely the same particular individual, as would ‘‘John A. Smith of Cedarhurst, NY.’’, ‘‘John Smith, US social security number 234-56-7890’’, or ‘‘Mr. Smith, the owner of the red Corvette formerly parked in the loading zone’’. All of these terms can serve as proper nouns grammatically.

In English orthography, proper nouns are usually capitalized, as are many adjectives and common nouns that derive from proper nouns;

For example, England (proper noun), English (adjective), and Englishman (common noun, plural Englishmen) are all capitalized.

However, not all capitalized words come from proper nouns; for example, U.S. legal works sometimes capitalize the common noun state, and conversely, a number of modern corporations have chosen to brand themselves with lowercase first letters.

In languages that use alphabetic scripts and that distinguish lower and upper case, there is usually an association between proper names and capitalization. (A prominent exception is German, in which all nouns are capitalized.) The details are complex, and vary sharply from language to language: for proper names, as for several other kinds of words and phrases. For example, expressions for days of the week and months of the year are capitalized in English, but not in Spanish, French, Swedish, or Finnish, though they may be understood as proper names in all of these. Languages differ in whether most elements of multiword proper names are capitalized (American English has House of Representatives, in which lexical words are capitalized) or only the initial element (as in Slovenian Državni zbor, ‘‘National Assembly’’).

Some words have one meaning when capitalized and another when not. Sometimes the capitalized variant is then a proper noun (the Moon; dedicated to God; Smith's apprentice) and the other variant is not (the third moon of Saturn; a Greek god; the smith's apprentice).

When we give the names of books, films, plays and paintings we use capital letters for the nouns, adjectives and verbs in the name:

I have been reading 'The Old Man and the Sea'.

Beatrix Potter wrote 'The Tale of Peter Rabbit'

You can see the Mona Lisa in the Louvre.

Sometimes we use a person's name to refer to something they have created:

Recently a Van Gogh was sold for fifteen million dollars.

We were listening to Mozart.

I'm reading an Agatha Christie.

Conclusion. In conclusion, it is the functional and semantic features of proper nouns in the structure of Modern English. Until now many linguists are interested in proper nouns, they studied different issues of the present word under research, but it hasn't been studied not enough. Moreover any linguist hasn't examined them applying the component and syntaxeme theory. So I made an attempt to discover more about the linguistic unit under research.

Firstly, I give the general information about Proper nouns, its classifications and different linguists' opinions about the linguistic units under research are given in the first chapter.

Second chapter is devoted to syntactic connections; third one is about syntactic-semantic features.

Proper nouns are used frequently in speech and written form. We can't imagine the language without them, to attest this point of view I quoted many examples for proper nouns in the work. According to its function, proper nouns are used as modifiers, complements, or determiners including adjectives, determiners, prepositional phrases, noun clauses, and verb phrases. I found a great deal of examples from English literary books for its functions. By the help of its functions I distinguished different syntactic links between components of a sentence. Each element of the sentence gets its characteristic in view of the connection which is included in the sentence. Between elementary units may be different kinds of syntactical relation, for example, nuclear-predicative, non-nuclear predicative, subordinative, coordinative and appositive.

According to the concept received in the dissertation as a theoretical basis, the structure of sentence is divided into two kinds of elementary syntactic units: componential and syntaxeme structure. The first component supply sentence structure, the second one sentaxeme structure

I investigated the syntactic relations of proper nouns by means of which they are introduced into the structure of Modern English sentence. As a result of this investigation I ascertained that different connections between linguistic units in the structure of Modern English. The links between the linguistic sketches are shown in a component and junction models. After analyzing the linguistic unit under research by different linguistic methods, my attention turned to examine syntaxemes. Proper nouns are expressed by various syntaxemes, for instance, agent, locative, object, possessive, appositive

and other miscellaneous. In further research I have decided to investigate locative and other miscellaneous syntaxemes.

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