

СТРУКТУРНА, ПРИКЛАДНА ТА МАТЕМАТИЧНА ЛІНГВІСТИКА

UDC 811.111'37'42

DOI <https://doi.org/10.32782/2710-4656/2026.2.1/40>**Voytko T. V.**<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4097-9260>

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AUTHOR'S FEATURES OF SECONDARY NOMINATION
BASED ON LITERARY DISCOURSE

The presented work is devoted to the author's features of secondary nomination in the novels of J. Galsworthy "The Man of Property", the first part of "The Forsyte Saga" and S. Maugham "The Moon and Sixpence". This article is devoted to the object of naming. The problems of the pragmatic aspect of onomasiology are in the focus of modern semantics and linguistics of discourse, the issues of the psychological mechanism of naming an object of reality are constantly discussed.

The study of various types of secondary nomination in discourse makes it possible to identify general patterns of relationships between material reality, concepts, ideas, objects and phenomena that are recorded in verbal names. When words are used again in a new naming function, semantic heredity of the name naturally arises, which leads, in extreme cases, initially to the ambiguity of the verbal sign.

Nominative means identify, consolidate in their meaning a generalized image formed on the basis of individual objects. In the absence of lexemes in the vocabulary of the language that satisfy the communicative intentions of the speaker, new nominative units are formed according to word-forming, syntactic models of the usual type.

The main features of literary discourse, where denominations are used i.e. imagery, expression as intensity of expression, imageability, concrete and sensual depiction of reality, lack of a certain regulation of the use of means, subjectivism of understanding and reflection.

The regularities of interaction of primary and secondary denominations of the main characters in the novels of J. Galsworthy "The Man of Property", the first part of "The Forsyte Saga" and S. Maugham "The Moon and Sixpence" are established.

Therefore, after thorough research, we can conclude that names cannot replace one another in all contexts and under different conditions.

Keywords: nomination, discourse, secondary nomination, onomasiology, semantic structure.

Statement of the problem. The main thing in the theory of nomination is not only concerning how a certain individual gets a name, but also with the help of what exactly linguistic means the author of the text realizes the need for its denotation. According to I.M. Mykytyuk, it is also important why a certain character is chosen for denomination and which of his/her numerous features is taken as the basis for the designation [4: 89].

In view of this, the question arises about specific means for performing the nominative function i.e. the representation of reality.

The nomination is for modern linguistic research within which there is a tendency to transition from considering language as a system to the study of speech, where each act is onomasiological one. Within the framework of onomasiology, general issues of the nominative activity of language, the regularities of

various methods of nomination are considered, the range of research of means with a nominative function is expanded.

Analysis of recent research and publications.

Nomination, according to the definition of different scientists, is the process and result of designation, in which language elements are correlated with the objects they denote. Studies of the phenomenon of secondary nomination as a means of semantic organization of a text are at the intersection of the directions of modern linguistics: nomination theory, lexical semantics, text linguistics, pragmatics, and stylistics. Conceptual ideas in the field of nomination were laid down in the works of I.M. Mykytyuk (2003), D. Fiveger (1976), J.E. Schmidt (1963), A.E. Levitsky (2008), S.V. Shepitko (2003), T.V. Pastushenko (1999), N.M. Startseva (2006), I.V. Zharkovska (2007), N.Yu. Yakovyshchena (2007), N.A. Dolgopolova (2008), O.L. Kyrylyuk (2008), A.M. Nelyuba (2008), O.I. Chayka (2008). From the point of view of the communicative and pragmatic approach, the research was implemented by K.Ya. Kusko (2021), V.A. Kukhareno (2020), T.M. Nikolaeva (2019), T. van Dijk (2020), G. Gazdar (2021), G. Likh (1983), S. Levinson (2002), H. Vater (2008), O. Vovk (1990), O.I. Mygolynets (2024). The problem of secondary nomination has received detailed coverage in terms of its semantic and word-forming features by F.S. Batsyevych (2017), L. I. Pavlenko (2009), U. Weinreich (1972) [1, 5, 12].

In the works of these authors, the nomination is considered in the context of its use, but insufficient attention is focused on the functioning of secondary nomination units in the structure of fiction.

Task statement. The research tries to identify the object of naming in the literary discourse. The problems of the pragmatic aspect of onomasiology are in the focus and the issues of the psychological mechanism of naming an object of reality are constantly discussed.

Outline of the main material of the study.

Nominative units in the language system are primary, while in speech they are secondary. Secondary nomination is an individual creative perception of the environment, a picture of the world. Additionally, authorial nominative chains semantically organize the text. V.V. Mykhaylenko considers secondary nomination to be the process of using nominative means of language in a new denomination function [9, p. 310]. According to our observations, secondary nomination acquires a separate meaning in the compositional structure of the text and if to be precise, its artistic structure and character characteristics.

Since secondary naming consists in the fact that in the process of nomination a lexeme is used – the outer shell of a word – which has previously participated in communicative acts, secondary nomination is the reproduction of the primary name of a character in a literary text by other nomination units with a new purpose, for example:

This very singular-looking man, as Mrs. Small afterwards called Bosinney. [4]. As we can see *very singular-looking man* is used as primary designation and *Mrs. Small afterwards called Bosinney* is secondary nomination applied in one sentence.

The particular importance in the aspect of determining the method of nominative activity is the problem of authorial and character nomination. Adequate study of language involves going beyond its boundaries, addressing a person – the creator and speaker of the language.

The nominative unit has an active, creative nature; therefore, nomination always occurs within the framework of speech activity, in the process of interaction of speakers of the language with the extralinguistic environment.

The content and scope of the nomination are closely interrelated, since their formation depends on the features highlighted in the object.

The logical triangle, representing the semantic structure of the word, namely the meaning, content, scope, combines the name, the expressed concept and the denoted object.

The subject of the nomination names a certain object, using one of the methods of naming and choosing this nomination among other means.

The unit, which is used in its primary function to name an object under certain conditions, is called the main form, or primary or direct nomination.

However, under conditions of linguistic asymmetry, the same form can be used to designate other objects or to perform other functions. Under these conditions, this object can receive a different name.

In the semantic structure of a word, two aspects are distinguished: the significate (a general concept) and the denotate (a specific object to which the word refers) [6, p.177].

In the actualized language, the object of designation is denotation – primarily real objects, persons, signs, actions, sensations, as well as products of human consciousness are fictional objects, separate concepts.

The nomination of an object occurs as follows i.e. on the basis of one or another feature highlighted in the denotation, it is included in a certain class of objects for which the language has a fixed name or a name formed from existing language elements.

However, the subject of nomination makes a selection of features when naming and the designation given to the object depends on his choice.

A person as an object of nomination receives many names in a literary text, so in the novel "The Man of Property", the first part of "The Forsyte Saga" by J. Galsworthy, the main character Soames Forsyte receives more than 30 names, such as, for example, *The man of property*, and *gentleman*, *My cousin*, *Monsieur* and many others.

S. Maugham in his novel "The Moon and Sixpence" when giving the name to the main character *Mr. Strickland* uses up to 30 secondary names and they are as follows *the unknown painter*, *Charlie*, *Monsieur*, *odious man*, *husband*, *typical broker*, *genius*, etc.

The ability to use different types of nomination to designate the same specific subject, object, and text combination creates situations that can be called hetero nominative. Hetero nominative notion has a different purpose, it partly depends on the pragmatic factor (for example, a change in the situation of the speech act and the addressee), to some extent it is connected with the general meaning of the message (the meaning of the predicate), for example:

The Englishman, a painter lived with Ata up in the valley. This painter, Charles Strickland have a furtive eye and a sullen look [4].

Hetero nominative notion may be a consequence of previous possibilities of nominations, using which the speaker simultaneously defines the subject of speech for the interlocutor and reports additional information about it, or gives him an assessment. For example:

Aunt Hester, the silent, the patient, that backwater of the family energy, sat in the drawing-room, where the blinds were drawn [10]. This nominativeness sometimes arises as a result of the author's introduction into the discourse of figurative, mediated nominations of the object.

The first mention of an object, its primary nomination is found in a sentence or its equivalent, which introduces the object into the narrative.

We can consider the interaction of nominations in the text of J. Galsworthy's novel "The Man of Property":

The architect might do for his purpose; Bosinney looked clever as he sat leaning back in his chair, moodily making little ramparts with bread-crumbs [4]. This sentence presents that the reader has already received some information about the character Bosinney and his profession.

Depending on the object being nominated, two types of nomination are distinguished: elemental and event-based.

Elemental nomination has two functional varieties in language and speech.

Event nomination, like the nominative, uses a micro situation, namely an event, a fact, a certain number of elements. It has the external form of a sentence, in connection with which we add the term "prepositive nomination". Event nomination also has two varieties: linguistic and speech. At the level of language, the sentence systems in their model correlate with a certain class of events (situations), which are formed in human consciousness by switching attention from a large number of similar situations. A certain significate class of events (situations) forms the significate of the sentence model. This may be an indication of the process performed by the subject, its state, its quality or classification relation to another substance, its influence on this substance, etc.

Elemental nomination denotes a certain element of reality: an object, quality, process, relation, any real or fictional object. The nominative here can be a word or phrase, a meaningful morpheme, a syntaxeme, an intoneme. Elemental nominations are classified according to the nature of the element being nominated [2, p. 91]. In the world around us, a person primarily distinguishes objects (things) that have spatial characteristics and processes (events or states) related to these objects, which have temporal characteristics, signs of these processes and objects. Accordingly, an objective basis is created for distinguishing the main classes of nominations: nouns, verbs, adjectives, pronouns, as well as service words that indicate the relationship between objects and processes. Thus, we can provide an example of a pronoun nomination:

To tell them he was married might jeopardise his every chance; yet, if he did not definitely make them understand that he wished for Annette's hand, it would be dropping into some other clutch before he was free to claim it [4].

They had met but twice, Jolly, the second-year man, having invited the freshman to breakfast; and last evening they had seen each other again under somewhat exotic circumstances [10].

Event nominations are classified depending on the nature of the situation being denoted. They differentiate between non-subjective processes, actions and the state of the subject, etc.

They can also denote a single-act action or a series of events that are in a certain relationship to each other and form a complex event.

An expression in which all aspects are denoted thus encompasses all external and subjective characteristics of the situation. V.V. Mykhailenko distinguishes four aspects in an expression: denotative,

modal, social and informative (communicative). In this regard, the nominative function should not be reduced only to the denotative aspect – the sentence denotes both modality, and social aspect, and actual division. The confirmation shows that the last three aspects can be the subject of symbolic representation is that in spelling they are transmitted by specific means [9, p. 289].

Elemental nominations also reflect the modal and social aspects. The first of these aspects forms the expressive and emotional colouring of the nomination, the second creates the stylistic characteristic. However, it should be taken into account that some words do not have these additional components of meaning i.e. stylistically neutral vocabulary, and that there is a certain number of words in the language, the main function of which is to denote the emotional and rational assessment of events by the speaker (modal words and expressives) and words or phrases that denote the conditions of communication (certain politeness clichés: please, thanks, etc., addresses sir, Mr, Mrs), for example:

What would Mr. George be advising now, in this sudden recrudescence of an old tragedy – what would he say to this menace against her to whom he had taken such a fancy in the last weeks of his life [4].

Mrs. Euphemia, who happened to be in the room – she had come round to borrow the Rev. Mr. Scoles' last novel, "Passion and Paregoric", which was having such a vogue – chimed in [10].

Unlike event nomination, elemental nomination does not reflect an informative aspect, however, there are words and morphemes that express this aspect in the composition of the statement.

According to I.M. Mykytyuk, the transition of an existing nomination to an identified one is accompanied by a change in the reference of the name [8, p.102]. In the sentence following the given one, the name refers to an object that is already presented to the addressee. It should be supplemented that in article languages, the indefinite article is replaced by the definite one – indefinite article *a* into definite article *the* in the structure of the text:

I saw a man in the doorway. The man was pale [10].

According to S. M. Vanguri, those things that

ensure the repeated use of the nomination or the transition from the non-referential use of the name to its referential use can always be used in a colloquial style [11, p. 38].

The choice of nomination is influenced not only and not so much by the syntactic position of the name in the pretext, but by the semantic relations between a number of nominations of one object that occur in it. Deviation from this general rule is associated with a certain stylistic task of the author.

Conclusions. Since the heroes of the story constantly appear before the reader in different roles, J. Galsworthy and S. Maugham often use nominations that reveal an aspect of their characters that is essential for each episode. The nomination, especially the secondary one, gives an episodic portrait of the character, imagined and reflected by the author himself.

We can present the comparisons of the author's features of the secondary nomination for the main characters in the novels of J. Galsworthy "The Man of Property" and S. Maugham "The Moon and Sixpence" as follows:

J. Galsworthy "The Man of Property":

– **Number of nominations** – more than 30 denominations;

– **Type of nomination** – contact, non-autonomous and identifying;

– **Quantity of words** – includes more than 5.

S. Maugham "The Moon and Sixpence":

– **Number of nominations** – up to 30 denominations;

– **Type of nomination** – Reprise, non-autonomous and identifying;

– **Quantity of words** – up to 5.

Comparative analysis of authorial discourses distinguishes specific features of the main character of each author. Thus, the main character in the book "The Man of Property" by J. Galsworthy, the characteristics of primarily mental abilities prevail, while social status, characteristics of appearance are less common. As for the main character in "The Moon and Sixpence" by S. Maugham, the characteristics of appearance and mental abilities prevail, but social status did not find its reproduction in the secondary nomination.

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Войтко Т. В., Гончаренко-Закревська Н. В. АВТОРСЬКІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ВТОРИННОЇ НОМІНАЦІЇ НА ОСНОВІ ХУДОЖНЬОЇ ЛІТЕРАТУРИ

Стаття присвячена авторським особливостям вторинної номінації в романі Дж. Голсуорсі «Власник», першій частині «Саги про Форсайтів» та С. Моема «Місяць і мідяки». Ця стаття досліджує об'єкт найменування. Проблеми прагматичного аспекту ономазіології знаходяться в центрі уваги сучасної семантики та лінгвістики дискурсу, постійно обговорюються питання психологічного механізму найменування об'єкта реальності.

Вивчення різних типів вторинної номінації в дискурсі дає змогу виявити загальні закономірності взаємозв'язків між матеріальною реальністю, поняттями, ідеями, предметами та явищами, що фіксуються у вербальних назвах. Коли слова повторно використовуються в новій функції найменування, природно виникає семантичне успадкування назви, що призводить до багатозначності вербального знаку.

Номінативні засоби ідентифікують, закріплюють у своєму значенні узагальнений образ, сформований на основі окремих предметів. За відсутності в словниковому запасі мови лексем, що задовольняють комунікативні наміри мовця, нові номінативні одиниці формуються за словотвірними, синтаксичними моделями звичайного типу.

Основні риси літературного дискурсу, де використовуються номінації, це образність, експресія як інтенсивність вираження, образність, конкретно-чуттєве зображення дійсності, відсутність певної регламентації використання засобів, суб'єктивізм розуміння та рефлексії.

Встановлено закономірності взаємодії первинних та вторинних номінацій головних героїв у романах Дж. Голсуорсі «Власник», першій частині «Саги про Форсайтів» та С. Моема «Місяць і шість пенсів».

Отже, після ґрунтовного дослідження можна зробити висновок, що імена не можуть замінювати одне одного в різноманітних контекстах і за різних умов.

Ключові слова: номінація, дискурс, вторинна номінація, ономазіологія, семантична структура.

Дата першого надходження статті до видання: 26.02.2026

Дата прийняття статті до друку після рецензування: 20.03.2026

Дата публікації (оприлюднення) статті: 14.05.2026