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THE PROPER NOUNS IN THE THEORY OF THE ENGLISH **LANGUAGE**

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A proper noun is a noun that identifies a single entity and is used to refer to that entity, such as Africa, Jupiter, Sarah, or Microsoft, as distinguished from a common noun, which is a noun that refers to a class of entities (continent, planet, person, corporation) and may be used when referring to instances of a specific class. Some proper nouns occur in plural form and then they refer to groups of entities considered as unique. Proper nouns can also occur in secondary applications, for example modifying nouns, or in the role of common nouns. The detailed definition of the term is problematic and, to an extent, governed by convention.

Kuldoshev A. states¹ that Proper Nouns (PNs) constitute a system organized according to criteria varying across cultures, and provide interpretation of the society of which they are the expression. They are linguistic items fulfilling a referetial function, they refer to single entities existing in the real world. Like deictic, they are not dependent on the immediate situational context.

Proper nouns are the words which name specific people, organizations or places. They always start with a capital letter.

- Each part of a person's name is a proper noun Lynne Hand, Elizabeth Helen, Ruth Jones.
- The names of companies, organizations or trade marks: Microsoft, Rolls Royce, the Round Table, www.

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¹ A. Kuldoshev, SEMANTIC FEATURES OF PROPER NAMES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK. International scientific journal. Theoretical and applied science. 2020.

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The names of cities and countries and words derived from those proper nouns – Paris, London, New York, England.

- English Geographical and Celestial Names The Red Sea, Alpha Centauri, Mars.
- Monuments, buildings, meeting rooms The Taj Mahal, The Eiffel TowerHistorical events, documents, law, and periods – The Civil War, the Industrial Revolution, World War
- Religions, deities, scriptures God, Christ, Jehovah, Christianity, Judaism, Islam, the Bible, the Torah, the Koran.
- Awards, vehicles, vehicle models and names The Nobel Peace Prize, the Scout Movement, Ford Focus, the Bismarck, Hoover. The main linguistic features of PNs in English. The first feature is the initial – capitalization in writing, whose function is to distinguish a PN from a common noun, e.g. Rosemary, rosemary. They are subject to some words formation process; for example, hypocorisms can be formed full first names, employing various mechanisms, as illustrated in .

1) Full from **Hypoccrisms**

Thomas Tom/Tommy (suffixation) Chuck/Chaz (shortening) Charles

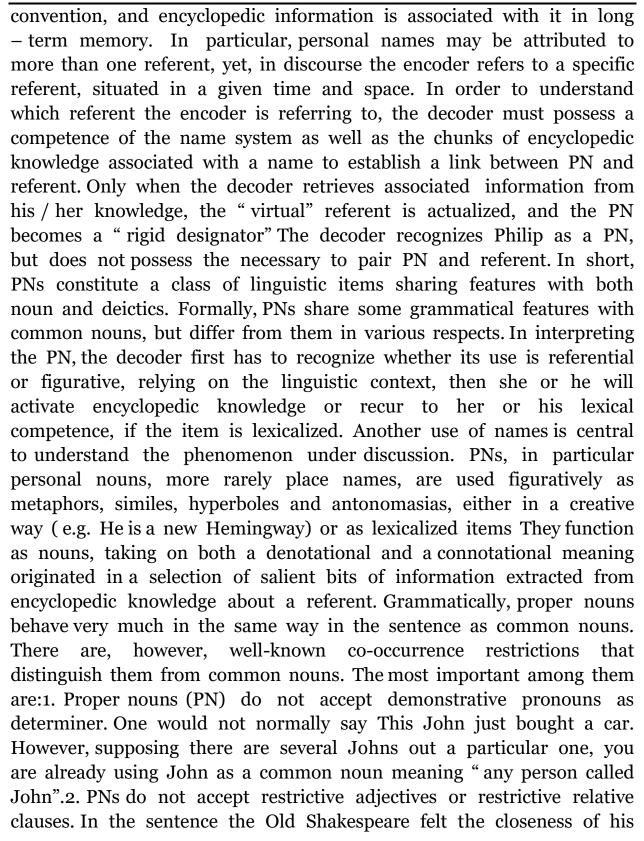
With regard to grammar, names raise varies issues. One issue concerns the internal structure of nouns, they can be mono – or polylexemic, sometimes incorporating the article (e.g. London, John Smith, The Red Sea); personal names can be preceded by a title (e.g. Mr. Smith, Aunt Mary), whose status is rather controversial. A major issue is represented by the different uses of nouns. Considering the semantics of PNs, an issue much discussed from Mill onwards. They are diachronically motivated, and a meaningful etymon is found in most cases: e.g. family names derive from elements of common vocabulary referring to parentage (son of Richard > Richardson) or, occupation (miller > Miller). But they are synchronically opaque: as stated by Lyons "it is widely, though not universally, accepted that proper nouns do not have sense". Provided that they are elements fulfilling a refential function how the relation between PN and referent is established can be explained pragmatically. A PN is assigned to a given referent by some social



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death one is implicitly comparing one of several manifestations in time of the person called Shakespeare with the rest. The some applies to sentences such as she in no longer the Eve she used to be. One may deny this only at the piece of more or less explanations about the character of the noun in question. Another way of patting this would be to say that we have to do with two homonymous words John or Shakespeare respectively, one of which is a proper noun, the other a common noun. When in a given speech situation we have a unique reference, we are dealing with a proper noun, otherwise with a common noun.3. Opposition between definite and indefinite is neutralized in PNs (a given PN either invariably takes zero article as in John, London. Or in the Strands the Haymarket. The Gueen Elizabeth). A seeming counter - example such as that is not the John I was talking about, is an instance of John being used as a common noun or proper is ultimately determined by situational factors. If in a given situation, there is a possibity of what looks like a proper noun having multiple referents (this John, two Johns) we have to do with a common noun homonymous with a proper noun.

Literature review

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