



LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL, PHONETIC, MORPHOLOGICAL  
UNITS EXPRESSING POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE  
SUBJECTIVE EVALUATION.

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**Abstract:** *This article analyzes lexical, phonetic and morphological units that express subjective evaluation. This article presents a linguistic analysis of lexical, phonetic and morphological units used to express positive and negative subjective evaluation in Uzbek and English. This structural-semantic and stylistic features of linguistic means used to convey positive and negative emotional attitudes are explored. The study is based on data from the Uzbek and English languages. The purpose of the research is to identify the linguistic means of expressing emotional-subjective attitudes and to determine the stylistic and communicative significance of evaluative semantics. The study examines qualitative adjectives, evaluative affixes, sound elements and prosodic features such as intonation and stress. Using descriptive, comparative and interpretative methods, it is concluded that these elements serve as powerful linguistic tools for conveying a speaker's personal attitude and enhancing the expressiveness and communicative impact of speech.*

**Key words:** *evaluative attitudes, lexical units, phonetic and morphological units, positive and negative.*

An assessment is a thought that expresses a positive or negative attitude of a subject to the environment and is characterized by a set of objective and subjective factors, since the assessment is the main communicative content. It studies the linguistic foundations of expressing the speaker's personal attitude, emotional state and assessment through language. Each language has its own evaluative resources, and communicative goals are achieved by using them indirectly or directly. In linguistics, the expression of a subjective assessment is directly related to the emotional-expressive layer of the language and is an important pragmatic unit that reveals the speaker's attitude to a particular reality or person. Such an expression of assessment is carried out through units of different levels in the language - lexical, phonetic and morphological means.

Studies on the expression of evaluative attitudes in oral and written speech have been specially studied in monographic form in world and Russian linguistics by

V.I.Dodonov, E.M.Wolf, N.D.Arutyunova, S.Bullon, T.A.Znamenskaya, I.V.Arnold, S.F.Barisheva, Z.A.Alimbaeva, G.V.Vekshin, S.M.Gayduchik, O.P.Kryukova, A.A.Ivin and other researchers. The study of the process of evaluation in speech is inextricably linked with new areas of linguistics such as phonostylistics, phonosemantics, and phonopragmatics. In this direction, the above-mentioned areas are rapidly developing thanks to the contributions of scientists such as A.Kh.Kurat, M.M.Magnus, A.R.Zhuravlev,





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I.Y.Galoshkina, S.V.Voronin, D.L.Lensa, Ye.V.Soloveva in world and Russian linguistics, and Z.Kabilova, O.Tursunova, A.Khaydarov, M.Norova, M.Gaziyeva in Uzbek linguistics.

Also, in the studies of scholars such as E. Kilichev, R.Qung'urov, G.Qambarov, Y.Tojiyev, A.Abduazizov, S.Karimov, M.Yo'ldashev, G.Yakhshiyeva, A. Abdullayev, K.Saparova, Z.Isaqova, A.Ikhtiyarov, who are devoted to the stylistic characteristics of phonetic means in Uzbek linguistics, special attention is paid to the expression of subjective evaluative relations in the Uzbek language, as well as to the phonostylistic, artistic and aesthetic issues of the expression of evaluation.

The expression of the evaluative attitude at the linguistic levels is carried out at each level with its own linguistic means. The scientific and theoretical study of these means shows the complex, multi-layered nature of the categories of subjectivity and evaluability, which has rich expressive possibilities in both languages. The study of evaluation through linguistic levels provides a completely systematic approach to determining subjectivity.

Positive or negative attitudes are expressed using various grammatical (morphological), individual words (lexical), constructions (syntactic), form and word combinations (lexical-morphological), and intonation (phonetic).

The lexical level is the most direct and accurate means of expressing subjective assessment, and such means include evaluative adjectives, emotional-expressive units, stylistic means, and phraseological expressions. In both Uzbek and English, attitudes are expressed at the lexical level using adverbs, reinforcing adjectives, reinforcing phraseological units, synonymous series of adjectives and verbs, and individual words. In the lexical expression of subjective attitudes, metamorphic use of words, metonymy, synecdoche, litotes, and words that express smallness and subtlety with their lexical meaning play a special role.

Evaluative adjectives are directly expressed using the words *good, beautiful, naughty, ugly, smart, and stupid*. In English, lexemes such as *jolly, pretty, dead, and bad* can also be used, which are often used instead of the word *very*. For example: *I'll do everything whatever I jolly well want to*. In action and state, the method of synonymy is used.

At the morphological level, the subjective assessment of the speaker, his emotional state and individual attitude to a particular event are expressed through grammatical forms using linguistic means that express personal attitudes. In both languages, evaluative attitudes arise through morphemes. In English, the suffixes *bas, mis-, dis-, un-* form words that express negative evaluative values: *bastard, misfortune, disbelief, uncheerful*. The suffixes *-ie, -y* form nouns that express the meaning of diminutiveness-affection, forming positive evaluative values: *doggie, kitty*. In Uzbek, the suffixes *-be, bad-* form negative connotations: *bebosh, badfe'l*; the suffixes *ba-, hush-* form positive evaluative attitudes: *bahavo, hushfe'l*. In English, the following prefixes are considered quite active in expressing subjective evaluative attitudes in words belonging to the adjective, noun, and verb categories: *super-, hyper, out-, over, ultra-, extra-, multi-, up-, upper-, mega-, sub-, micro-, mini-, un-, in-, ir-, dis-, etc.*



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In the phonetic expression of subjective assessment, speech sounds, their articulatory and acoustic properties, such as intonation, stress, timbre, pause, pitch and prolongation of sounds, play an important role, since they allow the emotional state of the speaker and the evaluator's attitude to be conveyed to the listener in an impressive way. In the phonetic expression, it is more reflected in intonation, some phonetic changes in the component of paired words (nouns). It is known that phonetic level units are used by the speaker to give a positive or negative assessment of the speaker using phonetic means, depending on the speech situation. Nevertheless, based on the results of our study, we can say that representatives of both languages refer more to vowels and partially to consonants in the process of negative assessment and express their attitude to reality.

Based on the studied analyses, it can be concluded that lexical, phonetic and morphological units in the language system have an important communicative and stylistic load in expressing personal-emotional attitudes. These units play an important role in expressing the subject's positive or negative attitude to reality, individuals or events through language means. In particular, the semantic and pragmatic value of units denoting subjective assessment enriches the emotional layer of the text, ensuring its stylistic integrity. Also, such means as affixes, intonation and stress present in the language serve to express evaluation at the linguopragmatic level. The study shows that units denoting subjective assessment not only illuminate the speaker's internal attitude, but also convey a strong impression and sincerity to the listener. This expands their communicative capabilities and ensures stylistic diversity in the language.

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