

METHOD OF EXPRESSION OF SUBJECTIVE ASSESSMENT IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Anotation: in this article the subject's attitude to the object of the speaker in English and English the expression of level units that generate a positive or negative methodological link in the expression, artistic, in publicistic about expression.

Keywords: subject, object, lexical level unit, morphemic level unit , phonetic level unit, assessment relation.

Language is the driving force behind the existence of every nation and the spiritual and cultural rise of every nation. Worrying about the history, present and next of our language is one of the important tasks ahead of linguistics is. The science of linguistics, like other sciences, is given great attention to systematic research. Therefore, the sciences mutual communication research is becoming important. As a result of studying interdisciplinary relationships special disciplines are opening up a great way to solve urgent problems posed to him. This case is English and English it provides great opportunities for in-depth research in all its levels in linguistics. From this the basic of the lexical level the word and its meaning being considered a unit is no exception. Appreciation-an individual form of attitude belonging to each person's own. Something-the same as an item attitude is a condition that occurs only among like-minded, praise people. As well as the price of each caller it has the right to be called by its specific name. It is both interesting to see the reflection of the evaluation attitude in similar qualities it is both a complex and a topical issue. In our opinion, affixal morphemes that represent an assessment also include qualitative word-makers, because the appraisal relationship is manifested in the lexemes that represent the newly formed character, property, condition subject, action it will be.

Accordingly, as a result of quality-making elements can also be expressed in the valuation relation. For example, in the verb "rung" the assessment will not show up clearly. The same verb is clearly expressed in the assessment of the "fear" made with the heart - white affix. At the same time there are qualitative speech makers whose meanings of positivity and negativity exist, such as from the hands imposes the meaning of positive or negative on what is perceived: bad-, hos - prefixes. Hush-entered from the Tajik language, mostly, an affixoid that comes in front of horses and forms an adjective in the noun "good", "pleasant": handsome, good-natured. Bad-

passive, entered from the Tajik language, negative meaning from the horse-makes the adjective "bad" meaning: unhappy. At the language level of the axiological relationship, which is currently considered one of the common problems of cognitive linguistics learning is important. Development of functional orientation in linguistics, appeal to the pragmatic aspect the impetus for the evaluation phenomenon to occupy one of the central roles not only in western linguistics, but also in Russian linguistics it was. The question of who or what the human speech is addressed to, with what intention it is committed language from a logical point of view it is closely related to learning and evaluation. The concept of "assessment" in the scientific literature, the linguistic nature of assessment and typefaces, linguistic categories of appraisal status lead to a much more active way of studying the size and content of issues joining. The issue of axiological assessment is a philosophical category. This issue is to be studied as a linguistic category first of all, it is necessary to shed light on his views on the science of philosophy. Both philosophical and linguistic assessment of axiological assessment proving to be represented as a category is currently the most relevant facing the science of linguistics one of the issues was considered. After all, the main goal of linguistic science is also the form and content of language and speech phenomena it consists in revealing the relationship between them, their specific side. In linguistics, as in other sciences much attention is paid to systematic research. The problem of axiological assessment is considered a philosophical category. Both philosophical and linguistic category of axiological assessment proving to be represented as one of the most pressing issues facing linguistic science at present it is considered to be. Evaluation theory has a long history. At certain stages of Linguistic Science, researchers were attracted by various aspects of value assessment, new methods have appeared, approaches to the analysis of evaluative categories, their nature, structure and organization accumulated knowledge of the principles. The study of assessment is not only solved by linguistic sciences, but also philosophy, ethics, within the framework of logic, psychology and Axiology, it is also closely related to a number of problems studied. Most important problems development of various concepts of assessment, interaction of context and approximate value related issues and others. Despite the fact that evaluation is a widely described category, it is still complex for reasoning and analysis, it is a complex phenomenon. The concept of assessment entered the field of linguistics from the logic of assessment, in which, in the general sense, the assessment values it is defined as a statement about. At the same time, value is understood as any object of interest, desire, aspiration, etc., in which a distinction is made between positive and negative values. In other words, valuation refers to the positive/negative of an object the meaning is understood as such a definition of the object to be opened. Linguistic scholars who have inherited the concept of evaluation from Logic place the main emphasis on the problem of value values and focused on their expression in the

language. Among the main tasks when considering assessments in traditional linguistics are general issues of semantics and assessment analysis of the structure, study of the peculiarities of the main elements of the assessment structure, assessment it consisted in determining the functional characteristics of his statements. general. Defined tasks are structuralism and semantic, pragmatic and functional of the meanings of assessment carried out by representatives of functional grammar it was the impetus for the study of its properties. As you know, one of the central concepts of pragmatics is Assessment. The assessment is considered a philosophical-logical category, its theoretical justification is reflected in formaal Axiology. This issue is related to the semantic way of language as such, it focuses more on the content aspect of language or speech units and explores the basis of philosophical views are you looking for. A number of studies have been carried out in linguistics on this issue (V.N.Teliya, E.M.Valve, V.I.Abaev, N.D.Arutyunova, V.A.Vasilenko, M.A.Lukyanova, T.V.Markelova, A.V.Sakharova, M.Yakubovich and others.) In Uzbek linguistics, it is devoted to determining the means by which an assessment is expressed at different levels of the language. Ulomov, A.Haciev, R.Right urov, R.Although there are works like Rasulov, but the axiological assessment in them is a separate linguistic monographic research without integrity as a category is not an object. It should also be said that this problem the first steps have been taken but each of them has been given general opinions about the axiological assessment the manifestation at the level is not widely studied in the plan. Including, the axiological interpretation of the price in the Uzbek language is still its own waiting for a solution. For the first time, nouns and adjectives with diminutive and magnifying suffixes are described. In the future, this group of words Attracted the attention of such scientists as Barsov, Greg, Vostokov. Pavsky, Buslaev, Aksakov, Chess, Vinogradov and others. Only names and partial adverbs were analyzed. The main attention is paid to the composition of morphemes that give a subjective assessment and their with its help, it was aimed at determining the semantics of the formed words.

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