

**COMPARATIVE STUDY OF EXPRESSING VALUE AS A SEMANTIC
CATEGORY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES BY
GRAMMATICAL MEANS**

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ABSTRACT

In the following article expressing value as a semantic category in english and uzbek languages by grammatical means is discussed in comparative study. In language and speech meaning of value association may be expressed by the help of parts of speech, suffixes and syntactical means.

KEYWORDS: *Grammatical Stylistics, Value Association, Positive and Negative Coloured Words, Value Association of Parts Of Speech, Value Expressing Features of Suffixes.*

INTRODUCTION

Expressing value as a semantic category grammatical method occurs through morphological and syntactic means. For this purpose, the main source is the comparative study of English and Uzbek languages grammar. In order to create a universal taxonomy of both language systems in the comparative study of English and Uzbek grammar, first, it is necessary to create a certain criterion of the working method, select grammatical units, study their use in expressing grammatical categories and apply them to typological comparison¹. In comparative grammar the grammatical form is compared and analyzed for the presence of stylistic elements in the sentence according to the typological point of view. In the next stage, their relationship in both languages, their morphemic structure is determined. If a typological category is represented by different level units at the same time, of course, one of them will be defined stylistically.

Often one of the transformational options is defined stylistically, because in the expression of the internal structure in the superficial structure, both stylistically neutral and stylistically defined forms are used².

Grammatical Stylistics plays an important role in the typological comparison of different language systems in the coverage of the value semaphore. This is because in languages of different systems, the expression of the value association is fully analyzed in the structure of stylistics, regardless of whether it is done in a morphological or syntactic method.

The expression of pragmatic meaning through grammatical means has been extensively studied by different scholars around the world. Comparative study of negative affixes in English and their suffixes in other languages were studied by K.Tsimmer, word formation L.Bauer, features of theoretical grammar of English by Russian linguists V.L.Kaushanskaya, M.Ya.Blox. In Uzbek linguistics comparative grammar of English and Uzbek languages was studied by J.Buronov, M.Abduvaliev, U.Yusupov, semantic and stylistic features of subjective value forms in Uzbek R.Kungurov, connotative aspect of nominative units M.Mamadaliyeva, text pragmatics by Z.Tahirov³.

All of the independent parts of speech, we can come across words that indicate a value association. Below are examples of words in the adjective category that represent value.

Adjectives denote value	positive	value about a person	English: pretty, generous, truthful, religious, clear, clever, alert, positive, kind, clever, creative, good-fun, hard-working, outgoing, sociable, sweet-tempered
		value about an object	Uzbek: sohibjamol, saxiy, rostgo'y, uyalchan, azamat, o'ktam, pokiza, ziyrak, samimiy, mehribon, quvnoq, yoqimtoy, halol, yumshoq ko'ngil
	negative	value about a person	English: ugly, stingy, hostile, sly, irreligious, shameless, blunt, impatient, judgmental, nosy, shy, ambitious
		value about an object	Uzbek: tekis, toza, ozoda, qiziq, rohatbaxsh, yaxshi, sermahsul, samarali

In addition, in the following word categories, we come across the category of value which they have positive and negative colouring.

Parts of speech	Positive value		Negative value	
	English language	Uzbek language	English language	Uzbek language
Noun	heaven babykins babe bunny buttercup wifey cookie baby girl	jannat bolajon bolajonginam ayiqcham gulg'uncham xotinjon shirintoyim qizalog'im	hell evil criticaster gamester babyism doggery amoral misconduct	do'zax shayton hasadgo'ylik qimorboz tantiqlik itlik axloqsizlik yolg'onchilik
Proverb	you	siz	you	sen
Numeral	7, 777, 12	7, 5	13, 666	99, 2
Verb	compliment	duo qilmoq	scold bray	qarg'amoq o'shqirmoq
Adverb	orderly	saranjom	pell-mell	palapartish

At the morphological level, the relation of evaluation is most often expressed in nouns, adjectives, verbs and pronouns. Also, the expression of the value association through a number of word groups is unique and is based on the symbolism of numbers. It is important to note that in any nation or people there are symbolic representations that indicate a positive or negative value associated with numbers. For example, the numbers 7, 3, 5 are widely used in the Uzbek nation, and according to religious and cultural characteristics, the positive value is 7 (yetti osmon, yetti

qori, yetti jannat, yetti oyat, yetti xazina)⁴, 3 (uch og'a-ini botirlar, uch kecha-yu, uch kunduz), 5 (ishlar besh, besh ketmoq, beshni tashlang), the number 40 indicates a negative value in the sense of abstraction, caution according to religious beliefs (qirq kun chilla saqlash, azador uyda qirq marosimini o'tkazish).

Numbers with a positive value under the influence of the religious ideas of the English nation: 7. In the Bible, the number 7 is used 600 times in a positive sense, For example: the world was created in seven days, seven years of famine in Joseph's time, seven years of famine, seven angels, seven holy churches, seven seals, seven stars. Number 12: The twelve sons of Jacob, the twelve tribes of Israel, the twelve apostles. In the unpleasant long-term sense, the number 40 makes a negative value. For example, God commanded Noah to build an ark, and forty days and forty days the flood came, Noah and his companions sailed in the ark for forty years, and Jesus fasted forty nights and forty days. The number 6 indicates a negative value. For example: Jesus Christ suffered and died 6 hours after his crucifixion, his followers were sent to forced labor six days a week, the sixth letter of the Greek alphabet is called "stigma", which corresponds to the concept of calamity in Uzbek. Since the number 6 is a devil's number, it is twice as bad as the number 66, and three times as bad, 666 in the unfortunate sense⁵.

Based on the above factors, the notion of numbers as positive or negative has formed in the minds of the representatives of the nation, and we can see this in modern digital society. Imagine, you live in America, England or Uzbekistan and you bought a new car or phone. Naturally, you want to get a license plate or phone number for your new car and choose a number based on the national mentality. Some numbers are believed to serve as a sign of prestige, attention and respect, and even in numerology it is believed that numbers determine the owner's destiny, character. Numbers 7, 777, 888, 007, 5, 555, 571 are positively evaluated by the public.

In both language structures, we come across examples of the following numerical word categories that mean price based on nationality. The word number one in English means 2 different values:

- 1) As a word indicating a negative value- only selfish, selfish: Frank is completely selfish - he only cares about number one. (Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary);
- 2) In a positive sense - a master of his craft, in the famous, number one sense: A number one! She's still the world number one in tennis. (Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary)

In Uzbek, we see that the phrase has a positive meaning: He is the first master in the city. Our team is the first in this year's competitions. When used with the suffix -lar, it has a positive connotation, such as advanced, leading: U birinchilar qatorida frontga borish haqida ariza yozdi⁶.

In our research, we are limited to seeing cases of value association through suffixes, given wide range of morphological features in the two languages.

In English, the prefix *bas-* makes words with a negative connotation: *bastard*. The following words also form an appraisal relationship using suffixes that form a disrespectful meaning: *kiddykins, babykins, weakling, drunkard, hibster*.

The suffixes *-ie, -y, -let, -ling, -ette* form a positive evaluation relationship by making nouns that mean positive value in English: *doggie, kitty, dolly, daddy, whoopsy, whoopsies, oopsy, owie, wowie, dearie, righty, oopsies, ouchies, idie, blackie, booklet, gooseling, kitchenette*. Both the suffixes *-ie* and *-y* can be added to the word good and serve to reinforce the lexical positive meaning in the word: good - goody, goodie.

Although some of the noun-forming affixes come in the form of words that signify a positive and a negative value, they do not serve to express an value relationship. For example, *-ness* comes in words that have both positive (happiness, goodness, politeness) and negative (sadness, nervousness, selfishness) colors. The suffix *-y* comes in the form of positive (brainy, lucky,

healthy) and negative (guilty, scary) words. -age (from French) is used with both negative: wastage savage and positive: courage, vicarage⁷.

Negatively colored words are also formed through the French suffix -ance: hindrance.

The prefix mis- makes words that show a negative value: misbehavior, misfortune, mismanagement, while another prefix serves to make words that show multi-neutral staining (multigym, multiple sclerosis). His book contains very many gruesome accounts of murder and mutilation, and page after page describing torture in almost salacious detail. (Geoffrey Wheatcroft).

The super- suffix is also greater than usual, meaning better, and makes a positive dye horse and adjectives: superman, superwoman, supermom, superstar, supercomputer, and super-duper.

Dis- creates a negative value: disappointment, disbelief, and disadvantage.

Un- shows negative coloration: unhappy, uncheerful, and unlucky.

According to K.E. Zimmer, "In English, it is not possible to make a negative word by adding a prefix to a word consisting of a negative stem, but only a suffix that forms the opposite meaning to a word that has a positive meaning" ("... negative prefixes are not used". (in English) with adjectival stems that have «negative value» on evaluative scales such as «good-bad» ... »)⁸. For example: un + successfully un + touchable, dis + like, il + legal / il + legally⁹. About this discussion, we agree with the view of the scientist. Because not only in English, but also in Uzbek, suffixes are used before or after a word denying negation are added to words with a positive connotation to form words that express a negative value: qonuniy – noqonuniy; legal - illegal. However, it is possible to create words that indicate the evaluation relationship by adding an adjective that forms both a negative and a positive evaluation of some words: or – orsiz, beor, oriyatli; aql – aqlli, aqlsiz, farosat – farosatli, befarosat; use – useful, useless; meaning – meaningless, meaningful; success – successfully, unsuccessfully.

Hence, in English, suffixes such as super-, un-, in-, dis-, mis-, ir-, im- signify a negative evaluation relation: unbearable, unholy, disgust. The suffixes -ful, -ly,

-ie, -y indicate positive coloring: joyful, lovely, lively. But some suffixes do not have the property of making a positive or negative value of a word, because at the core of such words is expressed a positive or negative: -nes, -age, -y.

In his monograph about the study of semantic and stylistic features of subjective forms of value, R. Kungurov discusses the subtleties of different meanings of these forms together with the word or context and intonation, their synonymous relations based on their similarity, the possibility and conditions of using one instead of the other. , analyzes the issues of methodological relevance of each of the evaluation forms¹⁰.

In Uzbek, suffixes denoting the relation of value are most often found in nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs, such as English.

The suffix be- creates a negative value: bebosh, benomus, beyuz, bevafo, bebaraka. For example: Dadajon, bebosh o'g'lingizni kechiring, nachora, dunyoga sizlarni g'am-g'ussaga botirgani kelgan ekanman. (K.Yashin. Hamza) But it also makes words with neutral meanings: bevosita, begumon. Begunoh so'zida esa ijobiy bo'yoqdorlik hosil qiladi. Ba- prefix creates a positive evaluation: badavlat, bama'ni, baquvvat, bahavo.

A positive prefix xush- makes words from other languages into Uzbek language positive value: *xushfe'l*, *xushxabar*; *bad-* prefix denotes negative association: *badfe'l*, *badbo'y*; The suffix -kash can make a word with a positive coloring: *mehnatkash*, *zahmatkash*.

In the Uzbek language, the following suffixes have a subjective value in the context: -xon, -bek, -oy, -toy, -cha, -chak, -chok, -chiq, -gina, -jon, -bibi.

In the languages being compared, the value association appears at the grammatical level through morphological and syntactic methods. With the help of parts of speech, suffixes objective and subjective value is expressed in scientific, official, journalistic styles, words made through suffixes with subjective value association are widely used in oral speech and artistic style.

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