

EXPRESSING SEMANTIC CATEGORY OF VALUE WITH LEXICAL-SEMANTIC METHOD

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ABSTRACT

It is acknowledged that humanity's main difference from other creatures is its highly developed intellect and the language that allows to fully express his feelings and participate in communication. In almost all languages, the most common form of information exchange is the word. Therefore, the level where the most of value relationship occurs during the exchange of information between the addresser and the addressee in communication is the lexicon.

Keywords: Pragma linguistics, value relation, axiological value, positive value, negative value, cultural, linguistic value effecting factors.

INTRODUCTION

In the content of the lexeme, the main phenomenon is the lexical meaning, and it reflects the value concept. Evaluation by the lexical method means three different meanings (“- negative”, “0 neutral”, “+ positive”). There is mutual gradation in the group of words meaning positive and negative evaluation. Value is expressed through words, phraseological units, words borrowed from another language, means of the word that create a figurative meaning.

METHODS AND DISCUSSION

In modern linguistics interdisciplinarity researches of language and speech phenomena, based on philosophy, logic, psychology and linguistic relations is developing. The theory of value is one of the interdisciplinary concept of pragma linguistics and a number of linguists, such as V.Von Humboldt, A.A.Ivin, N.D.Arutyunova, V.A.Maslov, A.A.Artemov, V.V.Vinogradov, V.I.Dodonov, E.M.Wolf, N.O. Kushir, L.N. Fedoseeva, A.R. Arakelova, E.A.Andreeva, E.I. Nazmieva, G.Kambarov, N.N.Panjieva, E.Ibragimova developed linguistic theory of value in comparison other subjects [1-16].

The main phenomenon in terms of the content of a lexeme is the lexical meaning; the value frame surrounds the lexical meaning. The evaluation scheme is mainly expressed in 3 ways: 1) using a morpheme; 2) with the lexeme itself; 3) using the context [17].

H. Jamolkhanov has five different methods: 1) lexical; 2) contextual; 3) affixation; 4) phonetic; 5) shows the methods of metaphorical use of the word [18]. In this article we study the expression of the value relation by lexeme.

RESULTS

A subjective value is created by accepting the concept formed in the mind of a person as good or bad. As the evaluation is expressed through the lexical method, it is divided into three categories:

- negative	0 neutral	+positive
Childish	Young	Youthful
Crippled	Disabled	Handicapped
Laid-back	Relaxed	Lackadaisical
Skinny	Thin	Slim
Immature	Adolescent	Innocent
Prying	Inquisitive	Interested
Confident	Secure	Egotistical
Chatty	Conversational	Jabbering

The value is reflected in the content of some words:

Bomdotdagi g'aflatdan

Kofirga xos xislatdan

Qabrdagi zulmatdan

Olloh sizni asrasin!

Tabiiy talofatdan

Ko'ngilsiz falokatdan

Do'stlarga xiyonatdan

Olloh sizni asrasin!

Yaqindagi uzoqdan

Xusumatli tuzoqdan

Qiyomatda do'zaxdan

Hammamizni asrasin! (From newspaper)

In the above poem, there is a word color in the content of the highlighted words: do'zax – jannat, kofir – musulmon, yorug'lik – zulmat, do'st – dushman.

Examples of value expressing words can also be found in English:

A saint abroad, and a devil at home. (Bunyan)

Better to reign in hell than serve in heaven. (Milton)

We analyze semantically the group of words with positive or negative color that indicate the relationship of value, it is obvious that there is a mutual leveling in them compared to the neutral evaluation.

We may analyze it using the example of English and Uzbek verbs to laugh:

- negative	0 neutral	+positive
ishshaymoq	kulmoq	kulimsiramoq
irjaymoq		tabassum qilmoq
tirjaymoq		jilmaymoq
hiringlamoq		xandon otib kulmoq
		qiqirlamoq
		qahqaha otib kulmoq

- negative	0 neutral	+positive
smirk	laugh	smile
sneer		guffaw
grin		chuckle
cackle		giggle
simper		beam

Positive and negative values are defined in relation to neutral evaluations, and when we compare the words, the difference between them is clearly visible. In the above example, the words “laugh” in English and “kulmoq” in Uzbek have a neutral meaning of laughter. By comparing the group of words with positive and negative evaluation in both languages, we can observe the difference of positive or negative value by comparing these two words: Clyde laughed too as though he very much appreciated this joke, although in reality he was flustered (Th. Dreiser. An American tragedy).

At this point, a legitimate question arises: there is also a ranking in the group of mutually synonymous words in the dictionary, and what is the difference between the ranking of these words and the words expressing the value relationship? In fact, there is gradation in the group of mutually synonymous words, such as red – reddish – crimson, qizil – qizg’ish – qip-qizil. But these words do not express the content of value, and therefore these words are not examples of gradation in the relation of evaluation. But in the synonyms of the words "beautiful" describing the appearance of a person in the languages in question, the gradation in relation to value is clearly visible. For example, “It was a lovely city, a beautiful city, a fair city, a veritable gem of a city.” Words giving a positive value to the word city in the sentence are used consecutively in the context and serve to strengthen the meaning.

Therefore, there is a mutual leveling within the group of positive or negative coloring words that indicate the relation of value, and this is reflected in the process of evaluation, it is further refined in the context.

It is worth that phraseological units are a unique part of the vocabulary of any language, and in English, Uzbek languages, value relations are expressed not only by words, but also by phraseological units. For example, Stoney smiled the sweet smile of an alligator. In (Steinbeck's) sentence, although the English verb smile shows a positive value out of the context, in this sentence it has a negative meaning when it appears in the compound the sweet smile of an alligator. In this case, the negative value was caused by the syntagmatic combination of the verb smile with the lexemes sweet, alligator.

In particular, in the following examples, such as a ray of hope, a shadow of a smile, the apple of one's eyes (Maugham), a dog of a fellow (Dickens), the features belonging to nature and the animal world created a positive metaphorical meaning, floods of tears, a storm of indignation, a devil of a sea rolls in that bay (Byron), a devil of a job (Maugham) in metaphorical meaning transfers, negative value is understood. ... her brute of a brother, Just a ghost of a smile appeared on his face, She is a doll of a baby. (Galsworthy) in the passage a ghost of a smile, be a doll of a baby, a negative value was created through semantic shifts. He looked at himself in the glass. Here, then, was a modern Hercules - very distinct from that unpleasant naked figure

with plenty of muscles, brandishing a club. In (Christie's) sentence, the negative evaluation is expressed by the combination of the personal name Hercules and the figurative expression unpleasant naked figure with plenty of muscles.

We can also find the expression of the relation of value through borrowing words in the English vocabulary. For example, the words delicate, hex borrowed from the German language; borrowed from French: savoir-faire, savour; the words glitch, klutz, schmuck, schmooze, which are mainly used in America and came from the Jewish language; guerilla, macho, piñata, cannibal, which came from Spanish; Latin words anchor, sack, martyr. Let cheap Bohemians consider coffee the end, if they would. Let them make that faux pas. He was foxier still. Finger-bowls were not beyond the compass of his experience. (O.Henry. Between Round) In this example, a negative evaluation attitude is expressed through a metaphor (French faux pas - wrong step), metaphor, phraseological units.

CONCLUSION

Value relation is used differently across language levels in both English and Uzbek languages. There is a wide possibility of expressing negative and positive evaluation at the phonetic and lexical levels. While the morphological method is more used to express positive evaluation, negative evaluation is usually observed more in context.

In the process of communication conversation between the addressee and the addressee the value relationship is expressed the most is the lexicon and the value appears through lexical means in three forms: negative (-), neutral (0), positive (+). The difference between them is obvious. We can find evaluative words in all of the independent word groups, and the group of words with positive or negative connotations is also graded within itself. In English and Uzbek languages contain words, phrases, phraseological units, words borrowed from other languages, and use of the word in a figurative sense.

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