

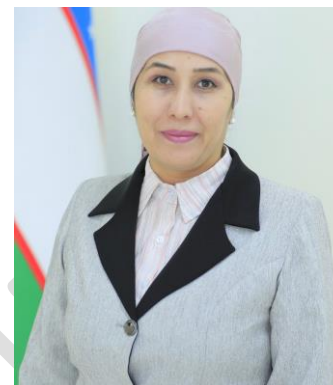
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LINGUISTIC MEANS OF EXPRESSING EVALUATION AND VALUE: LEXICAL, GRAMMATICAL, PHRASEMIC, AND PRAGMATIC APPROACHES

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BAHO VA QIYMATNI IFODALOVCHI LINGVISTIK VOSITALAR: LEKSIK, GRAMMATIK, FRAZEMATIK VA PRAGMATIK YONDASHUVLAR

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ЯЗЫКОВЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ ОЦЕНКИ И ЗНАЧЕНИЯ: ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИЙ, ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ, ФРАЗЕМИЧЕСКИЙ И ПРАГМАТИЧЕСКИЕ ПОДХОДЫ

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Abstract: This article explores the linguistic means of expressing evaluation and value through lexical, grammatical, phrasemic, and pragmatic approaches. It examines how different linguistic structures contribute to evaluative expressions and how they function across various contexts.

Keywords: evaluation, linguistic means, lexical approach, pragmatics, modal verbs, phrasemic expressions, corpus linguistics, contextual evaluation.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola leksik, grammatik, frazemik va pragmatik yondashuvlar orqali baholash va qiymatni ifodalashning lingvistik vositalarini o'rganadi. Turli lingvistik tuzilmalar baholovchi iboralarga qanday hissa qo'shishi va ular turli kontekstlarda qanday ishlashini o'rganadi.

Kalit so'zlar: baholash, lingvistik vositalar, leksik yondashuv, pragmatika, modal fe'llar, frazemik iboralar, korpus lingvistikasi, kontekstual baholash.

Аннотация: В этой статье рассматриваются лингвистические средства выражения оценки и ценности с помощью лексического, грамматического, фразематического и прагматического подходов. В ней рассматривается, как различные лингвистические структуры способствуют оценочным выражениям и как они функционируют в различных контекстах.

Ключевые слова: оценка, лингвистические средства, лексический подход, прагматика, модальные глаголы, фразематические выражения, корпусная лингвистика, контекстная оценка.

INTRODUCTION. Evaluation is an integral part of any linguistic system, playing a crucial role in expressing human thoughts. Through evaluative means, it is possible to convey subjective attitudes, assign value, and determine states. This process is carried out using various linguistic means, including lexical, grammatical, phrasemic, and pragmatic approaches.

Evaluation through language is linked to human social and cultural experience and manifests in the semantic and pragmatic layers of speech. For instance, the evaluation of an event or a person as

positive or negative can be expressed through different linguistic units. This evaluation process is not limited to lexical units alone but also involves morphological and syntactic structures, pragmatic factors, and contextual analyses.

Moreover, the specifics of a linguistic system play a significant role in evaluation. In different languages, the means and criteria for expressing evaluation may vary. While some languages rely heavily on modal words and modal verbs for evaluation, others widely use phrases and metaphors.

This article examines the lexical, grammatical, phrasemic, and pragmatic aspects of linguistic means expressing evaluation and value. The research methods employed include contextual analysis, semantic study, and discourse analysis. These methods help precisely determine the evaluative properties of linguistic units and analyze how they function in speech contexts.

METHODOLOGY. In this study, the following linguistic research methods were employed to identify linguistic means of expressing evaluation and analyze their role and usage in texts:

1. **Semantic Analysis** – Evaluative words and expressions were studied semantically. This included analyzing the positive and negative connotations of words as well as their synonymic and antonymic relationships. For example, words like “*excellent*”, “*outstanding*”, and “*successful*” express positive evaluation, whereas “*ugly*”, “*useless*”, and “*bad*” convey negative evaluation (Leech, 1981).

2. **Contrastive Analysis** – This approach examined ways of expressing evaluation through synonym and antonym pairs. The words used for evaluation in different languages and their synonymic sets were compared. For instance, pairs such as “*beautiful*” – “*ugly*”, “*useful*” – “*harmful*”, and “*brave*” – “*cowardly*” were analyzed to determine how evaluative functions are shaped and their semantic boundaries defined (Cruse, 2000).

3. **Pragmatic Analysis** – The role of contextual evaluation and discursive means was explored. This method allowed for observing how the meaning and function of linguistic units shift in textual contexts. For instance, the sentence “*You are truly an amazing worker!*” may seem like positive praise in literal meaning but could be interpreted as sarcasm or irony depending on the context (Grice, 1975).

4. **Corpus Analysis** – The frequency of evaluative means in actual texts was studied. This analysis examined various texts, including journalistic, academic, and literary materials, to determine how evaluative means are employed. For example, corpus data from national newspapers were used to analyze the frequency of words such as “*perfect*”, “*excellent*”, “*awesome*”, and “*terrible*” (Biber et al., 1999).

Through these methods, the lexical, grammatical, phrasemic, and pragmatic aspects of

evaluative means were thoroughly analyzed. The results provided insight into how evaluation is expressed across different linguistic layers, its semantic characteristics, and how it changes depending on speech context.

RESULTS. Lexical Means. Evaluation is expressed in language through various lexical units.

Evaluative Words and Expressions. Language systems contain words that convey both positive and negative evaluations. Examples include:

- Positive evaluation: “*excellent*”, “*outstanding*”, “*successful*”, “*beautiful*”, “*commendable*”.
- Negative evaluation: “*bad*”, “*ugly*”, “*useless*”, “*uncomfortable*”, “*unsuccessful*”.

Evaluative expressions intensify subjective opinions, such as:

- “*Beyond belief*”, “*a sight for sore eyes*” (positive);
- “*A grave mistake*”, “*a futile effort*” (negative).

Synonyms and Antonyms. Evaluation is often conveyed through synonyms and antonyms. Examples include:

- Synonyms: “*amazing*” – “*excellent*” – “*superb*” (positive); “*bad*” – “*horrible*” – “*unsuccessful*” (negative).
- Antonyms: “*beautiful*” – “*ugly*”, “*success*” – “*failure*”.

Grammatical Means: Modal Verbs. Modal verbs play a crucial role in expressing evaluation. They serve epistemic (expressing degrees of certainty) and deontic (expressing obligation or necessity) functions:

- Epistemic: “*Perhaps this is a good idea*”, “*This is certainly true*”.
- Deontic: “*This must be done*”, “*You should complete this*”.

Modal Words

Modal words also contribute to evaluation: “*certainly*”, “*definitely*”, “*possibly*”, “*undoubtedly*”, “*perhaps*”.

Phrasemes and Expressions: Phrasemes and metaphors are widely used in the evaluation process:

- Positive evaluation: “*Doing one’s best*” (indicating effort), “*A heart of gold*” (kind person).

- Negative evaluation: “*A lazy hand*” (indolent person), “*Not telling the truth*” (liar).

Metaphor and Metonymy:

- Metaphor: “*A stone heart*” (merciless person), “*Morning star*” (remarkable individual).
- Metonymy: “*Many hands make light work*” (collaboration improves outcomes).

Pragmatic Means: Evaluation is also achieved pragmatically.

Contextual Evaluation

Evaluation is shaped not only by lexical and grammatical units but also by intonation, tone, and facial expressions. For example:

- “*You did a great job*” – positive tone expresses praise.
- “*You did a great job*” – sarcastic tone conveys criticism.

Discursive Means

Evaluation is frequently expressed through explanations and reasoning:

- “*This book is highly useful because it provides clear examples*”.
- “*This book is not very engaging as it is written in a complex style*”.

DISCUSSION. Evaluation is widely studied in any language as a means of expressing subjective attitude. The findings of this study indicate that the evaluation process is carried out through various linguistic means and is not limited to lexical units alone. Semantically, the positive and negative connotations of evaluative words are clearly distinguished, and their changes in pragmatic contexts are analyzed. For example, synonymic and antonymic relationships serve as key factors in intensifying the degree of evaluation within a language system (Leech, 1981).

Grammatically, modal verbs and modal words play a crucial role in the evaluation process. Their epistemic and deontic functions contribute to the formation of evaluative expressions, making the assessment more precise and subjective. A pragmatic approach, on the other hand, demonstrates that evaluation is not solely expressed through linguistic units but can also be conveyed through speech situations, tone, intonation, and context (Grice, 1975).

Phraseological and metaphorical means also possess evaluative characteristics, manifesting differently across cultural layers. For instance, while some languages extensively employ metaphors to enhance the evaluation process, others emphasize phraseological expressions more (Cruse, 2000). This suggests that the linguistic properties of evaluative tools may be language-specific.

The expression of evaluation through discursive means is realized based on argumentation and explanation. The analysis results indicate that the evaluation process can be interpreted differently depending on the context. For example, sarcastic or ironic expressions may carry either positive or negative meanings depending on the pragmatic context (Biber et al., 1999). Additionally, corpus analysis findings reveal that the frequency and usage of evaluative tools vary across different genres. While neutral and precise evaluation styles prevail in scientific texts, expressive and emotionally charged language is more common in journalistic and literary texts.

These analyses demonstrate that the application of evaluative linguistic tools and their semantic features depend on various contexts and language layers. Evaluation is a subjective process, and its expression varies from language to language and from culture to culture. Therefore, studying the evaluation process through lexical, grammatical, phraseological, and pragmatic approaches is of great importance in linguistic research.

CONCLUSION. According to the findings of this study, linguistic tools that express evaluation and value form a multifaceted and complex system, manifesting at different levels of language. The following key conclusions were drawn from the research:

1. Lexical aspect: Evaluative words and phrases are used in the language system to express positive and negative assessments. Synonym and antonym pairs form the semantic foundation of the evaluation process.
2. Grammatical aspect: Modal verbs and modal words play a crucial role in expressing evaluation. They allow for the expression of subjective judgment through epistemic and deontic meanings.
3. Phraseological and metaphorical aspect: Phrases and metaphors serve evaluative functions in various cultural contexts. These tools

can be stronger means of expression compared to evaluative words.

4. Pragmatic aspect: Evaluation can be interpreted differently depending on the pragmatic context. Intonation, sarcasm, and discursive tools provide a more precise expression of evaluation.

5. Corpus analysis findings: The frequency and usage of evaluative tools in texts vary depending on the genre. While scientific texts tend to favor a neutral evaluation style, journalistic and literary texts exhibit stronger expressiveness.

Thus, evaluation is an integral part of the language system, and its forms of expression may vary. This study serves as a significant foundation for future linguistic research, paving the way for a deeper analysis of the evaluation process.

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