



LANGUAGE IS AN EXAMPLE OF INTERACTION BETWEEN
THE REAL WORLD AND HUMANS

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Abstract: *In cases of nominating a person, the emotional aspect of the assessment is more clearly visible, and this is explained by the specific characteristics of lexical units related to the emotional and sensory sphere of human activity.*

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There is no doubt that knowledge of world languages, both practically and theoretically, leads to human perfection. From this point of view, the study of language in the cognitive aspect, its study as a cognitive activity, an integral part of human consciousness, is being put forward as one of the urgent issues of modern linguistics.

This work is devoted to the study of nominations that assess a person in the cognitive aspect. The choice of this topic is not accidental. The study of the human factor in language in modern linguistics, including the comparative study of the issue of nominating a person who represents a subject striving for knowledge and is at the center of the process of knowing the outside world, using the example of the English and Uzbek languages, is one of the most urgent issues of interest to linguists today. [1]



The category of evaluation has long been an object of scientific investigation in philosophy, logic, and linguistics. The concept of “evaluation” in philosophy and logic is interpreted as “the characterization of certain objects on the basis of certain values.”

Evaluative reasoning usually takes the form of a modal frame, which consists of the following parts or components: “the subject of evaluation - a person (or group of persons) determining the values of certain compared objects; the object of evaluation; the nature of the evaluation - the absolute or comparative basis of the evaluation - a positive or negative assessment of the object. [2]

Evaluative units have a wide range in language and are of great importance in the process of communication. It is also worth noting that a number of scientific works have been carried out on the semantics of evaluation (Wolf, 1975; Zubov 1974). Language reflects the relationship between the real world and man in “various aspects, one of which is the relation of evaluation: the real world is characterized by the speaker from the point of view of its good or bad, useful or useless, etc., and this dualistic perception of a social nature finds its expression in the structure of language in a very complex way (Wolf 1975). Evaluation as a “semantic concept” reflects the essence of the evaluative content of linguistic expressions. It can be expressed as “in the opinion of A (the subject of evaluation) the (object of evaluation) is good or bad.” [Wolf 1975:5]. [3]

A certain part of linguistic research is devoted to the study of types of evaluative meanings and their means of expression (Aryutunova 1985).

Many linguists study the axiological side of the issue, that is, the emotional and rational aspects of evaluation. [Bolotov 2001]. It is also noted that the division of language into purely emotional and purely rational evaluation is conditional. This is explained by the fact that there is no purely emotional evaluation in natural language, since any language is realized in a rational aspect. However, the existence of two means of expression of evaluation in language is distinguished, and they serve



to indicate the presence of emotionality or rationality in the basis of the evaluated object. [4]

As the linguistic materials collected on the topic show, the units nominating a person are characterized by positive and negative emotional evaluation from an ontological point of view. The emotional reflection and perception of the environment requires a good understanding of the relationship between the meaning expressed by the word or the concept expressed by the object from any language representative.[6] In cases of nominating a person, the emotional aspect of the evaluation is more clearly visible, and this is explained by the specific characteristics of lexical units related to the emotional-emotional sphere of human activity.

In the nominatives of the person, along with emotional evaluation, social evaluation is also involved. As our collected materials show, nominative units related to the social evaluation of the person cannot be interpreted outside the social context, since they express the linguistic person. The connection of the category of evaluation with social conditions indicates that they arise in connection with stylistic, pragmatic, sociolinguistic factors. Therefore, when interpreting such units, it is necessary to take into account the ideas put forward by some researchers that the stylistic structure of language and speech is also related to the goals of society, social group, individual (person), which are aimed at aesthetic, moral-ethical, ideological and cognitive needs.[4]

Thus, from the above ideas about the category of evaluation, we accept the ideas put forward by N.D. Arutyunova as the most adequate linguistic concept in this regard. In her opinion, evaluative nominative units are understood as linguistic units that are socially stabilized in the language and express the subject's attitude to objects and events in objective existence, either positively or negatively, explicitly or implicitly, through semantic units in the language [Arutyunova 1988].

The category of evaluation has been further developed in linguistics over the past decades on the basis of communicative, cognitive, pragmalinguistic, and



ethnolinguistic approaches. This development is especially reflected in new concepts formed within the framework of communicative-cognitive linguistics.

According to C. Stevenson, evaluation is intended to influence the addressee (listener) [Stevensonjn1993].

The study of the category of evaluation from the point of view of perception and influence on the listener through linguistic units constitutes its pragmatic aspect. It should be noted that research in this area is just beginning and has not been studied in detail. According to N.D. Arutyunova, "evaluation is a clear sign of pragmatic meaning." From this point of view, the study of the specific features of nominating a person with evaluative signs also involves studying them from a pragmatic aspect. In this place, special attention is paid to the essence, signs and pragmatic potential of the nominative unit.

Based on this approach, the following functional characteristics of the category of evaluation can be highlighted:

- 1) expresses the subject's positive or negative attitude towards the object;
- 2) indicates the explicit or implicit nature of the evaluation;
- 3) indicates that the evaluation is firmly established in the semantics of the linguistic unit;
- 4) indicates that the evaluation is emotional in nature;
- 5) indicates that the evaluation is social in nature.

Based on the above-mentioned main cases, in the analysis of evaluative nominations in our work, a) the emotional character of the evaluation; b) pragmatic orientation of assessment; we pay attention to the cognitive foundations of assessment;[5] the social and national character of assessment.

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