



The Associative Field of Words Denoting Evaluation in the Uzbek Language

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Abstract: *In this article, the associative study of the Uzbek evaluative words is analyzed on the example of some lexemes, and their specific features are shown. Formation of syntactic combinations through associative units, relation of associative field units is analyzed.*

Keywords: *associative units, associative field, antonymic relationship, associative relationship, stimulus word.*

In the analysis of the linguistic landscape of the world, it is important to study the issue of a person's perception of the external world and its reflection in language. The role of associative thinking in the reflection of the world in language, the associative connection of language units, their integration into certain groups according to this connection, their role in creating a sentence or text shows that the importance of the associative approach is high.

The anthropocentric approach to the study of language phenomena is the main dominant of modern linguistics. Dolzarb is explained by the fact that in the philological studies devoted to the problem, attention is being paid to the relationship to the person, first of all, to the issue of the dependence of the language on the human factor. In fact, it is known that many situations in language, which is considered a multifaceted complex phenomenon, all its interacting elements interact with the social and inner world of a person, the mechanisms of his attitude to existence. A person has the opportunity to clearly and figuratively express and evaluate his attitude to the existence that surrounds him and all its aspects through the units of the language level. Linguistic assessment is considered an anthropocentric category and is aimed at reflecting human interests and is expressed without separation from them. It can be said that when it comes to evaluation, the human factor comes to the fore.

For a long time, the evaluation category was studied only from the point of view of axiology, but in recent years this issue has attracted the attention of linguists and has become an important object of many linguistic studies. Thus, a clearly defined anthropocentric direction of linguistics, known as "axiological approach to language", is formed, which studies language as a manifestation of the basic system of social value.

Taking into account the importance of the evaluation category, most of the researchers advise to define it through the concept of philosophical-logical assessment. In this sense, V.I. Banaru gives a general definition of evaluation as follows: "Evaluation is an axiological term, a process that establishes a mutual relationship between the subject of evaluation and its subject, representing the resulting aspect. After all, not only positive values for the subject, but also zero-level and negative values are related to the subject of assessment, which proves the general relativity of this concept¹. A person sometimes evaluates certain objects as good or bad, useful or harmful, beautiful or ugly. In

¹ Банару В.И. Оценка, модальность, прагматика.- Калинин, 1987, с.14.

other words, it expresses their importance or insignificance by giving a positive or negative evaluation to certain objects. Thus, if the object of evaluation (in the broadest sense, the object on which one or another evaluation is recorded), the subject of evaluation (a person expressing a positive or negative evaluation) and the main marker of evaluation (the subject's approval or censure if he has a role or opinions in the process, the assessment is likely to be realized.

With a correct understanding of the concept of philosophical and logical evaluation, it is necessary to emphasize the cognitive essence of language evaluation. Objects, facts, events of existence that are important or not important for a person, his place in society, the attitude of those around him, at the same time, with those people with whom his worldview is right. evaluates the relationship based on his own views.

The associative field is also formed by conducting an associative experiment between a single person or a large number of speakers and combining the obtained results. An individual associative field is formed when an associative experience is conducted in a single person. If the experiment is conducted among a large number of speakers, the associative field will have a collective character. In such an associative field, the knowledge, views, and attitudes of the language speakers on the units related to positive evaluation are reflected.

The high-frequency units of the associative field of the generous lexeme consist of the following and are located in the core part of the field: open hand; rich; farmer; open-handed person; generous; Hotami wedding; generous sun.

These high-frequency units from the associative field and individual response reactions reflect the knowledge acquired by the speakers of the generous stimulus word.

Individual response reactions take place on the near and far border of the associative field. The following units are located in the immediate border of the stimulus word: a generous person, a generous rich man, "Generous in a word, his hand is open", a person with an open hand who shares his excess, is to give something or something to someone, girl "an uncertain person, an open-minded person, an open hand, not angry with others, a person who can help the needy as much as possible, open-handed, not greedy, open-minded" "Generous people are people who are open-minded and do good to everyone." a person who extends a helping hand to others, generous hands, a person who has something in himself, who is also in need, but when he sees a person who is more in need than himself, he can give that thing; Tanti, a generous friend, charity, does not begrudge anything from anyone, benevolent. open-handed people, those who give alms, who always extend a helping hand to people as much as possible, give half of their bread to a needy person, people who don't eat themselves but give to others, people who are generous, generous, generous in the way of Allah.

The following reactions take place in the peripheral part of the associative field: thin, laugh, considerate, farmer, life, relations, work, thought, cheerful, cheerful, relatives, kind, uncle, a sincere person, "What he sees in himself, he sees in others", my father, Sanjar, my colleague at the institute.

The associative field consists of lexeme, phrase, phrase and sentence-form units. Out of 78 responses, 28 are lexemes, 17 are phrases, 22 are word combinations, and 11 are sentence-form units. Some of the response reactions in the form of a sentence are expressed in the form of a phraseological unit. For example: open-handed, open-minded.

The response reactions in the form of the following sentence show the subjective evaluation attitude of the speakers of the language towards the generous word: "He has something, he is also in need, but when he sees a person who is more in need than himself, a person who can give that thing" , "Let there be more generous people, so that the more generous people there are, the more help would be given to the families in trouble."

It is characteristic that among such units there are response reactions created by the examinee and charged with a positive evaluation. For example, generous, kind, kind, sincere person, generous friend, generous sun. In addition, there are words and phrases that have no relation to the stimulus word outside of the text, but the reaction of the tested language owner is based on the associative

field. For example: my uncle, my dad is thin, e 'considerable, rich, farmer, life, work, thoughts, relationships, relatives, laughter, etc. Also, among the reactions, the president is evaluated as a unit in the language, such as "Hands are open", "Heart is wide", "Hotami toy", "A person who gives to someone without eating himself".

The analysis shows that in the associative field of units with a positive value, there are many units with a positive value in the relationship of meaning and nesting. This case proves that the stimulus gathers semantically close and related units around the word. For example, the following positively valued units enter into a mutually synonymous relationship:

Generous, generous, tanti, kind, generous units are formed on the basis of synonymy between lexemes; He participated in creating an associative field based on the synonymy between the lexeme and the phraseology in the expression of the response reaction to the word generous. Phrases whose synonyms and meanings are close to each other in relation to the stimulus lexeme also participated in the formation of the associative field. For example, open hand, open hand are synonyms; and the phrases "open heart", "clean heart" and "broad heart" have formed an associative field in terms of meaning. The experimental materials show that 68% of the response reactions that took place in the associative field of the positive value-related unit generous stimulus word are individual associative units. High-frequency units recorded in the associative field reflect the group's associative thinking, language knowledge, etc.

The relation of value is clearly visible in lexemes denoting signs. Symbolic lexemes are actively used to express a positive or negative evaluation scheme.

What a lovely morning! You can breathe to your heart's content! If it's not so charming, it's spring! How beautiful our village is! (From the newspaper).

A positive evaluation can be seen through the adjectives "cute", "charming", "beautiful" in the example.

In increasing the coloring of the units expressing the value attitude, the words they are connected with are also significantly important. When we use price-related units, words, combinations, and language units with such words are clearly embodied in our mind. Adjectives determine the characteristics of the words to which they are connected.

Let's consider the response reactions of multilingual speakers who are tested with the word of a characteristic with a positive evaluation scheme to the stimulus holy word.

It is known that the semantic structure, derivational and methodological features of each positive evaluation unit, which performed the function of a stimulus word in the associative field, are revealed.

So, in the associative field of positively evaluated units, the units belonging to the field enter into a paradigmatic relationship on the basis of synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, nesting, species and level. The associative field is formed by units that combine into a system based on grammatical-structural signs, derivational and pragmatic features.

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