

Expression of Axiological Assessment of Birliclarining in Artistic Text

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Abstract. The presence of axiological modality in works of art is reflected in the psyche of the author of the work, and it is transferred to the artistic text. The axiological modality in the literary text with the participation of detached explanatory clauses is the manifestation of the author's purpose (overt or hidden) in the text of the initiators of speech activity. In this process, the assessment of reality is combined with the act of description. This article discusses such issues.

Linguistic structures, which are formed as a result of speech activity between people, are attracting the attention of linguists. This interest awakened to the problems of speech communication has its deep objective laws, because the anthropocentric approach to language phenomena was already reflected in the studies of Wilhelm Von Humboldt. The reason is that perceptions and conclusions about the objective world in the form of a concept are more clearly expressed through verbal communication. In this place, a person's reaction to the events is expressed in the speech process with the help of various means of expression and image: I was thinking of their livers, whose candle of life is fading without seeing the day, and I was swallowing my pain so that their hearts would not be broken into pieces. (Daughter of Zulfia Kuroloy. Death is nothing.)

In the above passage, the author effectively used metaphors to increase speech effectiveness. The metaphor (candle of life) used in the text serves to logically express private hidden meanings and make them understandable to the reader. After all, "the essence of a metaphor is that the name of one word does not simply move in place of another word through analogy, but reflects its logical content" [3: 126].

It is known that the participation of adjective lexemes in separate clauses is considered one of the main tools that show the author's (writer's) unique stylistic skills and describe the attitude of the heroes of the work to reality. This kind of assessment is especially evident in the description of the characters: a tall, elegant woman from the director, wearing gold-rimmed glasses, looked testily at Nafisa, and then turned to "Head teacher" (Zulfia Kuroloy's daughter. Woman.) In the above passage Explicit expressions such as a tall, elegant woman wearing gold-rimmed glasses from a second-hand store convey a positive evaluative attitude in addition to portraying a character portrait. In this passage, the opposite of the above situation is observed: Among the supervisors, I also saw her - a blue-eyed, ugly woman. (Hello Wafa. What Ovora has seen and suffered..)

The lexemes used in the passage, the scumbag, the bastard, express the author's negative attitude, and the character's character traits are clarified through them. Therefore, the attitude of the author is reflected in the first place in both text fragments. In expressing this relationship, it is necessary to emphasize the participation of explanatory sections in the text. After all, "interpretive parts in the sentence represent a certain modality, that is, the author gives importance to a part of the sentence and exaggerates it. Through this, the listener's attention is drawn to the meaning of a passage" [4: 126]. With this, feelings such as pity or joy, anger or love, complete imagination, satisfaction appear in the reader. From the happiness of that moment, this woman - my mother - is sure to become a madwoman, and she will scream madly from the worlds of madmen. (Hello Wafa. Black Widow.)

The interdependence of the four factors of communication (speech) - speaker, listener, information and reality - is also important for the text, because the text is the main unit of communication. Accordingly, each linguistic unit is studied from the point of view of the text in the speech process. Text analysis is concerned with evaluation and response processes.

The role of dialogic texts in the formation of communication, that is, speech communication, is incomparable. Dialogic texts are considered to create a communicative act, in which the speaker and listeners exchange information. Because this type of speech is a living speech tool that expresses the psychological

state of communicators in the process of exchange of ideas: - Why are you walking around in the market? Hulkar asked at this time. - Can you never leave the market? There, on the other side of the road, on the other side of life, it would be more correct to say, there is a completely different life! (Zulfiya Kuroloy's daughter. A prisoner of dreams.)

In the above passage, the addressee (Hulkar) is implicitly expressing his wishes for a "happy life" by reprimanding the addressee. This expressiveness is manifested in the meanings expressed by the fragments "Over there, on the other side of the road, in that fat of life". Through his speech, the author Hulkar describes the eternal dream of mankind - the dreams and hopes of a happy and fulfilling life in the form of hidden information. According to the definition of E.G.Borisova, "hidden information is such information that conventional language tools - the meaning of the word - are not available in melodic devices, but, according to the speaker's confidence, it is understood and accepted by the addressee (receiver)" [2: 113].

A literary text cannot be imagined without the author's ability to use language units. Because the more the linguistic tools that serve the art of the language are distinguished and known, then the subjective modality and the axiological modality that is its composition will be reflected: To be honest, my friend, I have no fault in your death. But it's true that after Dildora chose you, I wished you death all the time I was burning with her love. (Zulfiya Kuroloy's daughter. Death is nothing) In the above example, the author gives his subjective assessment of the feelings of a "boy in love" by citing the combination "burning in love" which represents the meaning of "love". This subjective evaluation is expressed through the meaning reflected by the separated comment fragments (after Dildora chose you, the times I was burning with her love).

The existence of a subjective evaluation relationship in any artistic text is related to the subject's knowledge and skills. Subjective assessment is a subject's evaluation of a certain subject from his own point of view or in comparison to another subject. Each person's perception of an object in his mind, expressing his attitude about it is his personal assessment. The assessment of a person in most cases is individual in nature, sometimes it can be generalized. When we say the subject (object) that is the basis for evaluation, it is understood what is the basis for the evaluator, and its place in a certain situation, space, and time is important. The price of the valued object is the value of the thing. An indicator that expresses what a person or an object is, and causes an assessment of it, is undoubtedly its natural characteristics. It is natural for the subject (speaker) to distinguish the characteristic features of the evaluated object (things and events, subject) and to express his reaction to it: The next time, two months later, when he came to the same barber shop again, he fell in love with this handsome young man: tall, with eyebrows her eyes are black, her face is as smooth as a shaved stone. It is clear from this that perceptual, i.e. perceptual, axiological modality has an important place for the reader to feel the chosen reality and assimilate it in his mind. We know that reality first exists in the form of information in the human mind, and this information in the mind is manifested in the form of speech.

Speech activity, like all human activities, is based on a certain need. The mental state of the speaker plays a special role in the occurrence of this process. Since speech is the realization and activity of language units, they are united as a result of a mental state and form a whole mental flow. In the process of this fusion, the language units acquire more individuality than sociality [6: 39]: If instead of that, that is, without being a dam, they had opened their hearts and shown their generosity, I certainly would not have forgotten. (Daughter of Zulfiya Kuroloy. Death is nothing.)

Language units act as "building material" in the formation of speech. But how to make a speech from them depends on the mental state of the speaker. Because a person does not have the opportunity to choose phonemes, morphemes, lexemes, and syntaxes in the speech process, the speech process takes place automatically. In the above text, the speaker has created a "bouquet of words" to influence the listener in such a way that both the phrase (opening their hearts), the explanatory clause (instead, i.e., without being a stanza), and performative verbs serve to express the purpose of the subject. As the linguist scientist A. Abdusaidov noted, the purpose of speaking is to influence, and in order to influence, it is necessary to use effective means of language use and behavior [1: 38].

We know that in the text of a work of art, the speech of the author and the characters are different from each other. The character's speech takes the form of internal, dialogic or monologic speech. The author's speech is an important part of the language of the artistic work. It expresses the writer's attitude towards the hero and reality. Two types of the author's speech are reflected in scientific literature:

1. Speech given by the author. In this case, the person who tells the events of the work will be the writer himself. The image of the landscape and the appearance of the heroes, their character, their mental state, spiritual development, and the changes in their consciousness are presented in the form of an impartial statement in the speech of the author-narrator. The language of a work of art is interesting and impressive, depends on the correct selection of language units, the compatibility with the content of the text, and the speech of the author-narrator. In the speech of the author-narrator, one can feel the way of observing reality from the outside, openly or secretly expressing an assessment of the described events: Yes, Donish did not die in a car accident. Before the car arrived, he died of a brain hemorrhage as soon as he fell (Zulfiya Kuroloy's daughter. Armon's prisoner) 2. The speech given by the hero. In some works, the author narrates the events of the work to the protagonist on purpose: In this land of silence, in the city of small graves, I grieved and forgot (Salomat Wafa. Black Widow.) Telling the events from the language of "I" helps to increase the effectiveness of the work. The author reflects their spiritual world, inner experiences, emotions, way of thinking, worldview, and their relationship to the surrounding events in the speech of the characters through their own language. The language units chosen by the author in evaluating the world, decisive actions, appearance of the hero of the work are of great importance. The author's attitude towards the reality in the quoted text fragments is different: the author expressed his assessment of the event in the original text in a transparent way, by means of separated comment sections. In the second part of the text, a metaphor created by the author is used to reflect the emotions of the character and to increase the effectiveness.

The author's private metaphors arise on the basis of the writer's aesthetic goal, that is, the naming of the existence, expressing his subjective attitude. Metaphors, which provide figurative representation of reality and stylistically colorful, serve to clearly and concisely express the meaning of the artistic text with bright colors. When making an axiological assessment in literary texts, the author refers to artistic and visual means. After all, the artistic expressiveness of any work is provided by the used artistic image tools. Without them, the work of art becomes dry and boring. In such works, various forms of assessment are expressed. The student evaluates the expression of events, variety of images, and images of nature, based on which knowledge and learning skills appear. In this process, the skill of the author depends on his ability to use the tools of artistic image properly. In works of art, axiological assessment is also shown through metaphors, similes, irony, synecdoche, revitalization, exaggeration: "Grandma Eshon, who was afraid of the thunder that rumbled from the roof at night, and whose heart was pounding, healed the young girl, who had previously healed her by praying for seven days and seven times. healed her, and then prayed again and took her back...(Zulfiya Kuroloy's daughter. Ancient song.)

In the course of familiarization with the given passage of text, if attention is paid to the formal and substantive nature of the sentences, which appear to be ordinary sentences composed on the basis of grammatical laws, it becomes clear that even the phenomena considered as simple grammatical units have the possibility of strong expressiveness and evaluative meaning. This situation is especially expressed by the meaning expressed by the phrase "new girl" and the phrase "taken to himself" in the comment section. Phrases and phrases clarify a certain concept in artistic texts and serve to provide nominative, emotional, expressive, and stylistic subtleties.

It is known that the author's intention, that is, the goal, the external and internal structure of the text, and the level of the author's discursive competence are important in understanding the content of the text. Without these factors, any text will lose its significance. This can be seen through the meaning expressed by the following text fragment: In the eyes of the woman, on the other side - behind the window - the past is mixed with demonic suffering, but a warm, pure life seems to be burning with endless dreams... the author's intention is to convey to the reader the dreams of the hero of the work about a "happy life". In this, the author is helped by a separate comment section, coherent sections that reveal the content of the text. After all, axiological modality in sentences with separated explanatory clauses occurs as a result of the attitude of the initiators of speech activity to the reality in the text. After all, the main task of the axiological modality is to reveal the author's purpose (overt or hidden). In this process, the act of evaluating reality and describing it plays a key role: Mullah Khomush, who was uncontrollably oppressed, cast a sad look down at the village surrounded by thick trees (Zulfiya Kuroloy's daughter. Death in the guise of a woman). given in relation to the situation. In the text, subjective assessment is expressed through linguistic means such as verb phrases, adjective lexemes. After all, each tool used in the text gives a different modality (value) color to the

information selected by the author. Axiological modality appears in any text as an expression of the communicative-pragmatic content of the text. The axiological modality has its own characteristics in the literary text, especially in the text with separated comment sections, and the degree to which it is realized depends on the events in the text: If there are two innocent people in the world, there is one more - Ermon's old lady - Habiba's grandmother (O. Hoshimov. World's affairs) In the quoted text, the author gives his personal attitude to the character of the subject (Habiba's grandmother). Axiological units of evaluation given through the author's point of view can sometimes be expressed through such characteristics as complete awareness and knowledge of humanity (relative).

Evaluative activity is a subjective result of the pragmatic value of this process, reflecting the attitude of the author. In this activity, the author compares the main feature of the phenomenon to a certain norm, applies measurement samples to it, and determines their positive or negative, as a result, the product of human linguocognitive activity - axiological modality is manifested. In the assessment, which is a product of linguistic-cognitive activity, the significant and valuable aspects of the subject-events are divided into valuable parts based on special linguistic measurements. The axiological assessment given to these parts is determined depending on the subject's perception, imagination, and purpose. The process of this imitation assessment of the objects of reality is expressed with the participation of various linguistic tools: One evening, on the third day of Mirzo Yodgor's ceremonial entry into the capital, Sultanmurad was sitting sad and lonely in front of a candle (Oybek. Navoi.)

Evaluative units are expressed at all levels of the language system. Evaluative semantics is actively used in units ranging from affixes to texts. Evaluative semantics requires semantic knowledge specific to each individual. After all, "A person should know all the semantic sciences of the language and be able to choose and express them in the way of his goal" [5: 8].

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