

THE CATEGORY OF APPRAISAL IN RUSSIAN ROCK POETRY

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the main evaluative categories of reality. One of the most important aspects of human spiritual activity is evaluation. In modern linguistics, increased interest in the referential side of linguistic phenomena will lead to the study of speech actualization. What is the explication of the category of appraisal? The explication of the category of evaluation is still an indefinite and broad topic in linguistics. Evaluation covers a wide range of units in the language, at first sight loosely related to each other, which are not easy to combine in one description. One of the most important aspects of human spiritual activity. It is the main categories of reality. Analysis of oneself and the world around, this is part of the speculative life of a person. Indeed, a person cognizes the world around him through evaluation, and objects of evaluation can be - all objects. Evaluation as a significant aspect of meaning can be found in a variety of linguistic expressions.

Keywords: *evaluation category, linguistics, axiology, evaluation process, semantics.*

АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье рассматриваются основные оценочные категории реальности. Одним из важнейших аспектов духовной деятельности человека является оценка. В современной лингвистике повышенный интерес к референциальной стороне языковых явлений приведет к изучению актуализации речи. Какова экспликация категории оценки? Экспликация категории оценки до сих пор остается в лингвистике неопределенной и широкой темой. Оценка охватывает широкий спектр единиц языка, на первый взгляд слабо связанных друг с другом, которые непросто объединить в одном описании. Один из важнейших аспектов духовной деятельности человека. Это основные категории реальности. Анализ себя и окружающего мира, это часть умозрительной жизни человека. Ведь человек познает окружающий мир через оценку, а объектами оценки могут быть - все предметы. Оценку как существенный аспект значения можно найти в самых разных языковых выражениях.

Ключевые слова: *оценочная категория, языкознание, аксиология, оценочный процесс, семантика.*

INTRODUCTION

The study of the category of evaluation is associated with an appeal to axiology. Axiology deals with the study of the category of evaluation. In axiological concepts, the concept of value is considered to be primary. Values represent social, socio-psychological ideas and views shared and inherited by each new generation. "Values are often expressed in assessments, the value picture of the world of society.

"The evaluation process is a way of realizing the value of an object, the subject's awareness of the value objectivity that has become the subject of evaluation." Evaluation as a semantic concept implies the value aspect of the meaning of linguistic expressions. Questions of value and value orientations were studied mainly in logic, where evaluation is usually understood as a judgment about values. The problem of how to understand value is the subject of axiology, a philosophical doctrine "about the nature of values, their place in reality and the structure of the value world.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Evaluation is often present in linguistic expressions as a value aspect. It can be limited to elements smaller than a word, or it can characterize both a group of words and a whole statement. They talk about evaluative semantics in relation to affixes, to words (cf. boy and smart girl, yellow and good, event and misfortune, cart and rattletrap, furniture and junk - the second words in each pair include evaluative semes). There are entire layers of vocabulary dedicated to expressing appreciation. First of all, these are adjectives and adverbs, which reveal a huge variety of evaluative semantics; compare, good-bad, good-bad, excellent, beautiful, terrible, ugly, etc. It is especially important that we can talk about evaluation in relation to whole statements: He is an experienced master - the statement contains approval of what you have done! - condemnation.

Compare also: He is a true friend - the assessment is "good", this is not a person, but just a beast - the assessment is "bad". We noticed that in the last two cases, statements with words that are not evaluative in themselves acquire evaluative meaning. A phrase becomes evaluative when it takes on a metaphorical meaning. For example, in combination with the modal words simply, the real word beast, friend actualize indicative semes. We see also: Beware! Red light! (when crossing the street) - the red light here indicates a negative situation for crossing the street.

An action in a conditioned sentence can be evaluated as good or bad - this is a modal statement, and in modal statements there is an assessment.

For example; You should comb your hair (grade "good");

You can not cross the street (score "bad").

A thought is understood as evaluative even in the absence of evaluative words, if a situation is described that has a corresponding thought in the "picture of the world"; cf. : Guys, look at Vasya: he washed his hands, helped his mother, did his homework, well done Vasya ("good"), but he did not wash his hands, did not help his mother, did not do his homework, well done Vasya ("bad").

Evaluative meaning can be extracted from the statement on the basis of the subsequent context; cf. : Vasya fell ill; you need to call a doctor and Vasya fell ill; I'm just desperate. In the first example, the second phrase is connected with the descriptive meaning of the first statement, and in the second - with the evaluative one (the fact that Vasya got sick is bad).

Thus, the assessment can be correlated both with the actual linguistic units and with the semantics of statements in a very wide range of meanings.

According to a variety of features, an assessment is given ("true/non-true", "importance/unimportance, etc."), but as we already know, the main sphere of meanings that are usually referred to as evaluative ones is associated with the sign "good/bad". It is this kind of evaluation that statements about values imply. Estimates under the axiological operator good / bad are often found in natural concepts. This operator is substituted in the evaluation logic into the modal formula "This is F that P" - "X is good / bad that P". It seems reasonable to distinguish assessment in the narrow sense of the word, as a distinction on the basis of "good / bad", from qualification in general, a broader concept that includes both the assessment itself and a number of other properties, including parametric ones ("long / short", "big, small", etc.).

CONCLUSION

The semantics of the evaluative operator, or the semantics of "good", has been discussed in the works of philosophers since ancient times. At the same time, many hypotheses were put forward about the meaning or meanings of "good", which reflected the general philosophical concepts of the authors. The idea of "good" in philosophical concepts is associated with ethical ideas, with the concepts of morality and moral criteria. Therefore, estimated values are studied primarily in works on ethics. They consider, in particular, the semantics of evaluative words (first of all, the word good) and statements about values. A special place in the works on evaluation is occupied by E. Sapir's article "Graduation. Semantic Essay", where the problem of evaluation is posed in logical, psycholinguistic and proper linguistic, psycholinguistic and proper linguistic aspects in very promising directions.

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