

Research of Axiological Lexicon in Uzbeki and English Languages

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Abstract:

The article discusses the research of axiological lexicon in Uzbek and English languages using the example of online vocabulary material recognized as words of 2023. The purpose of the study is to determine the axiological vocabulary based on the markedness of words, as well as to derive on their basis some value and anti-value dominants that actualize the axiosphere of modern linguistics. It was found that the very process of compiling a list of words of the year is one of the forms of professional communicative-sign activity in the aspect of linguistic research.

Keywords: translation problems, axiological vocabulary, online text, linguistics, semantics.

Axiology was formed as a special field of social sciences and was studied as a direction of philosophy for several years. Axiology is a combination of the Greek words "axios" - value, "logos" - science, teaching. Axiology, value science is a system of knowledge about values collected on the basis of axiological consciousness, sense of value, axiological knowledge, value approach, etc.

The views of W. Windelband, G. Rickert, M. Scheler, N. Gartman, G. Elzenberg, and others, followers of the famous German philosopher I. Kant, are widespread in Western value science. These scientists admit that there is a world of certain values that can exist separately from reality. The history of this view, which is common to almost all of them, goes back to the distant past, to the times of Plato, a famous representative of ancient philosophy, and his thoughts on the world of ideas. Value is a concept used to show the universal, social-ethical, cultural-spiritual significance of certain events in reality. The existing values in the society, in turn, have contradictory indicators known as anti-values. This pair of antivalues and values forms the axiological lexicon in linguistics. Axiological consciousness is a form of social consciousness that expresses and reflects the sense of appreciation, axiological concept, conclusions that arise in the process of understanding values. Values, their essence, content, forms of manifestation, significance and characteristics are reflected in it.

The human race not only evaluates the phenomena of the world, but also looks at them from the point of view of value and appreciation. The feeling of human appreciation is not only a simple assessment of things and events, but it is a spiritual characteristic formed on the basis of a valuable approach. Humanity's worldview about the whole being, and its valuable approach to life and others are reflected in its language. From this point of view, researching the axiological lexicon of a certain language, studying the axiological lexicon of each language, studying the national-mental nature and peculiarities of the axiological approach of the language owners, on the contrary, the common aspects with the language and culture of other nations. is important.

In Uzbek and English languages, the active layer and the inactive layer of the axiological lexicon can be distinguished separately. For example, axiological pairs such as *life - death, truth - lie, wealth - poverty, work - idleness, health - illness* [hayot – o'lim, rost – yolg'on, boylik – qashshoqlik, mehnat – bekorchilik, sog'lik – kasallik] can be included in the active layer of the axiological lexicon of the Uzbek and English languages. Axiological pairs that have become the smallest integral part of household life and are only somewhat important in everyday life, and are not found in English, can be recognized as units belonging to the inactive layer of the axiological lexicon, for example: non – tuz, sadaqa – minnat, duo – qarg'ish [bread - salt, alms - gratitude, prayer – cursing]. Because blessing and cursing cannot always be a decisive part of human life. But this pair related to religion in a number of our proverbs and sayings can be included in the active layer of the axiological lexicon of both Uzbek and English languages. In general, the fact that these and similar issues of the axiological lexicon of the Uzbek and English languages have not been studied in our linguistics determines the relevance of the research.

When a specific period or historical stage is assessed based on the axiological approach, attention is paid to its distinction and uniqueness from other periods in terms of its social significance and value for humanity. It takes into account the achievements of the period, their contribution to the history of culture, the legacy they left behind, and how valuable they were for future generations. In the axiological evaluation, people of one or another era are classified as a class, stratum, class, nation or it is preferable to see him not as a representative of a race, but as a representative of the human race, which is the highest miracle of life. Therefore, it is important for the scientific community interpreting axiology as a philosophy of values to separately research its features belonging to today's anthropocentric paradigm and the lexical units reflected in the paremiologically fund of the Uzbek and English languages as a form of axiological evaluation - subjective attitude.

The axiological lexicon can be reflected in proverbs, proverbs and wise words, expressions that are examples of folk oral creativity, and through this can express the attitude of the people to this concept. In axiological linguistics, value and anti-value are represented by the concept of axiologeme. K.A. Zhukov introduced this term to linguistics for the first time based on the analysis of the semantics of proverbs. During the study of axiological phraseology, the question of classification of axiological dyads ("axiological pairs") in the status of value and anti-value was raised. Such classifications can be found in all studies of axiological phraseology.

Let's consider the axiological marking of words in modern English:

Lexemes with negative axiological marking	Lexemes of neutral nominative nature	Lexemes with fluctuating axiological markings	Lexemes with positive axiological marking
goblin mode inflation gaslighting raid	metaverse woman Wordle LGBTQIA sentient loamy	democracy quiet quitting omicron oligarch codify	#IStandWith teal clapter prebunking splooting

permacrisis partygate lawfare sportswashing spicy cough bossware gigafire orthosomnia	queen consort Carolean homer e-change brigading hidden homeless	warm bank vibe shift truth-telling bachelor's handbag barbiecore nepo baby pirate trail skin hunger yassify	
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Let's look at individual examples from each of the above groups in more detail.

The first group is represented by lexemes with negative evaluative marking, i.e. those lexemes whose component analysis of semantics showed a stable element of negative evaluativeness within the connotative component of the meaning, regardless of their contextual use. Such lexical units include *goblin mode* - *goblin rejimi*, *inflation* - *inflyatsiya* (Dictionary.com), *gaslighting* – *notog'ri ma'lumot berish*, *raid* - *reyd*, *bosqinchilik* (Merriam Webster Dictionary), *permacrisis* - *doimiy inqiroz*, *partygate* (*mojaro*) – scandal associated with B. Johnson's parties during a pandemic, *lawfare* - the use of legal mechanisms against an enemy, *sportswashing* - whitewashing through sports (Collins Dictionary), *spicy cough* - acute cough (colloquial Covid-19), *bossware* - spy programs that work to the authorities, “spotters”, *gigafire* – a huge fire in terms of coverage area (see Table). Let us analyze the stability of negative axiological marking using the example of the lexical units *partygate* and *sportswashing*, which, unlike the rest of the list, may seem ambiguous.

Partygate – is a political scandal involving parties held within British government offices between 2022 and 2023, despite current health and hygiene restrictions. Formed by compounding, the neologism *partygate* carries an obvious negative evaluative value with implicit peripheral semantics of a derogatory nature, based on the “informal” word form applicable to a high-ranking executive. The effect is enhanced by the common combination of the term with the lexeme *scandal* in the press, as well as its contextual function within the syntactic functionality: British police are investigating fresh claims of coronavirus lockdown-breaching gatherings in Westminster, in the latest twist in the Partygate scandal. British police are considering new lawsuits over parties in Westminster for violating coronavirus restrictions during the lockdown, as another twist in the “Partygate” scandal.

The **second group** consists of lexemes of a neutral nominative nature, denoting concepts or characteristics in the semantics of which there are no elements of connotative meaning as such. These lexemes are predominantly oriented towards the subject component or semantic content; they conceptualize, classify or name phenomena of reality, maintaining the advantage of cognitive reference regardless of the pragmatics of contextual use. These lexemes include the following group of words of the year: *metaverse*, *woman*, *Wordle* (Dictionary.com), *LGBTQIA*, *sentient*, *loamy*, *queen consort* (Merriam-Webster Dictionary), *Carolean* - relating to the period of the reign of the British monarch Charles III (Collins Dictionary), *homer* - a game situation in baseball in which the batter and hitter manage to run a full circle around the bases - four points and return to their starting position (Cambridge Dictionary), *e-change* - moving to the suburbs due to the opportunity to work remotely, *brigading*, *hidden homeless* (Macquarie Dictionary) (see Table). Let us justify the assignment of lexemes to this group using the example of an analysis of the contextual use of the words of the year *woman* and *queen consort*.

The promotion of the word *woman* - *an adult female person* - as the main word of the year by the electronic dictionary Dictionary.com was facilitated by a series of discursive practices that accompanied social events, including the death of Queen Elizabeth II, the death of the Iranian student Mahsa Amini, which provoked thousands of protest demonstrations in Iran, a statement by the American tennis player Serena Williams about the end of her sports career (Dictionary.com). The range of situations of extralinguistic use of this lexeme indicates the conjunction of issues of language,

gender, self-identification, the role and positioning of women in society, which determines the modern dialogue of cultures. At the same time, the connotative meaning of the nominative unit woman itself, in particular its evaluative component, is not subject to change depending on the context of use. The relevance of gender itself and the contribution of a woman as a “counterpartner” to a man come to the fore, which in itself speaks of the axiological dominance of this concept in the modern interethnic conceptual sphere.

Another example of a lexeme of a neutral nominative nature, included in the list of words of the year, is the reality *queen consort – the wife of a reigning king* / queen consort – the wife of the reigning king: *Announcements of the Queen's death acknowledged the new King and his wife, Camilla, referred to by her proper title of Queen Consort, and that Language Theory term quickly shot to the top of lookups. Camilla is not the successor to the Queen, but is instead the wife of the reigning king.* Official announcements of the queen's death confirmed the status of the new king and his wife, Camilla, with the rightful title of "Queen Consort," quickly propelling the term to the top of searches. Camilla is not the queen's successor, but is the consort of the reigning king. It should be noted that for a more comprehensive understanding of the meaning of this reality, even native speakers required additional linguocultural information about the distinction between the concepts of “queen” and “*queen consort*”, whose powers do not include making political and military decisions, as well as the division of the sovereign power of the ruling king. The inclusion of this lexeme in the list of words of the year was facilitated by historical events, which, however, did not affect the change in the neutral axiological status of the lexeme queen consort, as fully evidenced by its contextual use on online information resources.

The identification of the third group also requires some explanation, since in the analyzed dictionary definitions of the listed lexical units there is no direct indication of positive or negative evaluative marking, which, at first glance, gives grounds to classify them as a group of lexemes of a neutral nominative nature. But at the same time, an analysis of the etymology and “social context” of the use of these lexemes presented in dictionaries speaks of their “transitional” evaluative status ranging from implicit meliorative to implicit pejorative. We included the following lexical units in this group: democracy, quiet quitting (Dictionary.com), omicron, oligarch, codify (Merriam-Webster Dictionary), warm bank, vibe shift (Collins Dictionary), truth-telling, bachelor's handbag, barbiecore, pirate trail, skin hunger, yassify (Macquarie Dictionary) (see table). Let's consider estimated fluctuations using a specific example.

Merriam-Webster Dictionary ranked the verb to codify as one of the most popular tokens of 2023 based on a significant surge in user queries related to the overturning of the Roe v. Wade decision regarding the legality of abortion. We assume that the meaning of this lexeme did not so much require clarification as it initiated interest in the very precedent of the trial and its outcome. To codify describes a process by which Congress can make laws; the word literally means “to make a code” with code here essentially a synonym of “law”. To codify describes the process by which Congress makes laws; literally the word means "to make a code", where "code" is actually a synonym for the word "law". Based on the definition presented in the dictionary, the lexeme has zero evaluative marking, which determines its neutral nominative status. But contextual analysis of media texts in news sources confirms a certain degree of evaluative marking with a plus sign: “*I think when people use this term, codify, what they're trying to say is we need to have protections that don't depend on what the Supreme Court does,*” said Linda McClain, a law professor at Boston University who focuses on family law, gender and law, and feminist legal theory. The positive assessment in this quote is expressed through the phrase to have protections (to have means of protection), just as the holistic semantics of the quote confirms an approving attitude towards the perlocutionary effect and the subsequent extra-verbal consequences produced by the actual performance of the action denoted by the verb codify. The positive evaluation in the semantics of the verb is also determined by its collocational compatibility with the expression Roe v. Wade, which implies respect for women's

rights to terminate an unwanted pregnancy, which is considered one of the basic rights in the Western community and requires decisive depoliticization. The relevance of the lexeme codify is also confirmed by the predicted “strengthening of the linguopragmatic potential of the abortion ban discourse in the context of the upcoming US presidential elections in 2024”.

The smallest **fourth group** is represented by lexemes with positive axiological markings. We included *#IStandWith* (Oxford Dictionary), *splooting* - the pose of an animal lying with its legs spread out (Collins Dictionary), *teal* - an Australian politician whose campaign color scheme was turquoise, *clap* - applause in support of a statement, *prebunking* – proactive disclosure (Macquarie Dictionary) (see Table). It is noteworthy that among the analyzed words of the year, presented by the most authoritative English-language dictionaries, only the experts of the Australian Macquarie Dictionary chose the lexeme teal with a relatively positive evaluation in semantics as the word of the year.

Teal is a political candidate who holds generally morally moderate views, but who supports strong action regarding environmental and climate action policies, and the prioritising of integrity in politics. Teal (teal) is a political candidate with generally moderate views, but who supports strong action on actual environmental and climate policies, and who views integrity in politics as a priority. The etymology of the term is based on the association with the color turquoise, which is prevalent in the clothing of independent political candidates in the 2022 Australian federal election. Not only does the definition of the term contain semantic elements with a positive evaluation, but also the linguocognitive potential of color designation evokes allusive associations with natural motives, tranquility and stability, highlighting them as implicit axiological dominants.

Based on the results of the analysis, we made the following conclusions: Axiological potential implies a set of value-oriented meanings contained in the semantics of lexemes recognized as English and Uzbek words, in an explicit or implicit form, which determines their functional focus on the symbolic modeling of the information space. Basic dictionary definitions do not reflect the full semantic spectrum of meanings of most oxeological lexemes recognized as iconic words of the year. Analysis of the definitions of most lexemes did not reveal the presence of implicit elements of connotative meaning, in particular the evaluative component, which does not provide an obvious basis for singling out these lexical units among the general English vocabulary when translating into Uzbek. It is the communicatively determined use of these lexemes that determines the manifestation of evaluative implications, as well as the perlocutionary effect. When functioning as words of the year, a number of lexemes exhibit fluctuations in axiological order depending on the contextual and extralinguistic nature. Compatibility with nominative units denoting non-speech situations forms an assessment vector, the range of which can range from extremely negative to obviously positive.

As a promising direction of research, we consider carrying out the analysis and presentation of the classification of fluctuations of the evaluative component of individual words of the year used in modern English-Uzbek vocabulary, particularly in online format in the aspect of research of axiological lexicon in Uzbek and English languages.

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