

The Definition of the Terms Affection and Diminutive is in the Context of Different Languages

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Abstract: This article is devoted to distinguishing the meanings of affection and diminutive, which have not been sufficiently studied in linguistics. This article is devoted to the topic of affection and diminutive in different languages, and the differences between the concepts of affection and diminutive in English, Spanish and Uzbek are scientifically substantiated. The authors of the article tried to explain their scientific views using examples in three languages. It is noted that the concepts of affection and diminutive have been studied together by scholars, and that these concepts have also been used separately in the texts in the article.

Key words: affection, diminutive, phrase, poetic piece, term, semantic aspect, suffix;

Our old history shows that the time of enlightenment, especially social science, is incomparable in the formation of the human world. Whether it's sociology, history, philosophy, political science, psychology, linguistics, or anything else - they all have a huge impact on a person's intellectual maturity.

Scientific research in the fields of cognitive linguistics, language and culture, language and society, linguoculturology, pragmatics, sociolinguistics, ethnolinguistics, which are developing today, requires a comprehensive analysis of words, phrases and phraseological units.

The relevance of the topic lies in the fact that the analysis of functional –semantic field of affection (FSFA) in the languages under study is important for the identification of many allomorphic features that have not yet been covered, as well as for a clear understanding of the issues related to it. However, we understand that everything in the world only by comparison. Comparison is the basis of understanding any thought or being.

The sociolinguistic, linguocultural and gender features of FSFA are not sufficiently covered in the languages of English and Uzbek. In linguistics, this problem needs to be addressed.

A number of issues of lexical and phraseological units expressing the meaning of masculinity in different languages have been studied to some extent by linguists. In particular, R. Lakoff, A.V. Kunin, N.Sh. The work of Nishiniadze and others is noteworthy. R. While Lakoff expressed his views on the expression of masculinity in English-speaking male and female languages in his research, mainly on the subject of gender, A.V. Kunin's research focused on phraseological units that express some affection in English. N.Sh. Nishiniadze approached the meanings of affection and diminutive in English, Georgian, and Russian from a morphological perspective.

In Uzbek linguistics R.R. Xadyatullaev, A.K. Po'latov, O. Safarov, Sh. Kazakov, U. Tursunov, Q. Musaev, E. The work focuses on the work of Kilichev and similar scientists. Observations show that a group of scholars examines affection and diminutive as a grammatical category, focusing on their formation mainly through suffixes (J. Buronov, OM Muminov, U. Tursunov, H. Abdurahmonov, A. Rafiev, N. Askarova, R.R. Khadyatullaev, R. Kungurov and others). But some scholars see affection as part of the appeal (A.V. Velistova, Z.A. Akbarova, et al.). In their view, pampering is part of a positive expressive-emotional form of appeal in terms of attitudes [8, 105].

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The scientific-theoretical and practical significance of the research done is unquestionable, but despite the fact that there is still a lot of research on the subject of affection, not much research has been done in this area. In particular, no research has been conducted to scientifically substantiate the different aspects of affection and diminutive.

Some scholars, in their scientific work, do not distinguish between diminutive and affection. A.K.Po'latov, X. Abduraxmonov, A. Rafiev, N. The Askarovs mainly studied the concepts of affection and diminutive without distinguishing between them. M.I.Rasulova, D. Kazakov, O. Safarov, S.Sh. Isakova, L.L. Grigorev, K. The Banushkins, on the other hand, conducted research that separated pampering from minimization. For example, E. Kilibchev¹ gives a wide range of ideas about reduction and pampering. In his opinion, the forms of diminutive - masculinity were also used in the speech process. Therefore, their meaning depends on the general content of the speech.

In our study, affection is explored separately from the concept of diminutive. While affection expresses kindness, love, tenderness, and other attitudes toward people, animals, nature, and things through the unique means and forms of each language, diminution means the diminishing reduction of living and inanimate objects.

There was a **little girl**, and she had a **little curl**

Right in the middle of her forehead

When she was good, she was very, very good

But when she was bad, she was horrid.

Little Tee-wee,

He went to sea,

In an open boat;

My story's ended.

And when it was afloat,

Little girl, little girl,

Where have you been?

I have been to see grandmother

Over the green.

Once **two little brown bears**

Found a pear –tree full of pears;

But they couldn't climb up there

For the trunk was smooth and bare.

“If you do not soil my hair,”

Said the **younger little bear,**

I will serve you as a chair

And you can get the biggest pear.²

The following little poetry in Spanish are given as examples:

Canción de corro

Ésta era una **niñita**

Graciosa y muy bonita

Que cuando pedía agua

Se echaba a zapatear.

A la niña que está en medio

Le quisiera regalar

Una **tijerita** de oro

Para la yirgen del pilar.³

La última hojita del árbol

La última **hojita** del árbol

¿caerá o no caerá?

Yo creo que, si no hay viento,

un día más quedará³

Separated words and phrases in the examples, *a little girl, little curl, two little brown bears, younger little bear, niñita, tijerita, hojita* it can be seen that the need is expressed in terms of smallness in context. However, the meaning of affection can be clearly seen in the following English example:

Angel Girl, you're my angel, you're my darling angel

Closer than my peeps you are to me, **baby**

Shorty, **you're my angel, you're my darling**⁴

A poem in Spanish:

Tu eres **mi mundo.**

Tu eres **mi luz.**

Tu eres **mi amante.**

Te eres **mi tesoro de oro.**

Quando estoy en tus brazos

Nada mas es importante.

Porque sin tu amor...

yo siento perdido en esta vida,

Amor es el regalo mas brillante

del sol y las estrellas del cielo.

Si tu sientes el mismo...

muestrame con tus besos.

Porque ellos se hablan en silencio

las palabras...

Yo te quiero tambien.⁵

In the example, you're my angel, you're my darling; in Spanish *mi mundo, mi luz, mi amante, mi tesoro de oro* the phrase does not represent a diminutive, but in which the meaning of caress can be observed. In these examples in English "my" and in Spanish "mi" give the meaning of possessive pronoun and the words *angel, darling, mundo, luz, amante, tesoro de oro* are words that are part of the lexical semantic field of affection. Here is another similar example:

My sweet one, I'll call you my sweet one

You're my only true sweet one

With my all, I'll call you **my sweet one...**

I'd travel with you

You're my sweet one⁶

In our Spanish examples, the words *niñita, hojita, and tijereta* are used with the suffix *-ta*, and are translated as "little girl, little leaf, and little scissors". In the next example, we can see that the words *mi mundo, mi luz, mi amante, mi tesoro de oro* come to mean a lover in the sense of my world, my light, my lover, my wealth.

Here are a few examples for differentiating and diminishing of affection and diminutives in Uzbek:

Kichkinagina minnas,

Olamni kezib tinmas.

Qopcha,

Qopcha ichida uncha,

Uncha ichida ustuncha.

Kichkina hurmacha,

Og'izlari burmacha.

Pichagina bo'yi bor,

Takkakidan to'ni bor.1

Outqaringlar! Hey, kim bor?

Baqirib yubordi u.

Cho'pon esa iljaydi:

Yuvvosh buzoqchang-ku, bu!

Esingdami, aprelda

Kichkina buzoqchani

Otaliqqa olganding,

Sevintirib

Barchani

In the examples given, it can be seen from the words

buzoqcha, pichagina, kichkina hurmacha, uncha, kichkinagina minnas, qopcha

that the object is expressed in terms of size. In contrast to the diminutive, we can see that the following examples represent exactly the meaning of affection:

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1. E.Kilichev, 1992, pages 21-23.
2. V. Skulte, 2005, pp.193-492.
3. <https://www.mamalisa.com>
4. Angel Lyrics And Songs, com allthelyrics.com
5. <https://allpoetry.com/poem/10131639-Mi-Amor--by-Dragonheart1>
6. Lawn Boy, 1http: //skyglobe.ru/

Onajoni yolborar:

-O‘g‘lonim, erkatoyim...

Butun drujina uning

Ketidan yurar doim.

Akajoni singlisini

Erkalaydi: -Allayo - alla

Tashlavoray qo‘g‘irchoqni –

Yaramaydi, allayo-alla.

...Bo‘lmay qaysar, uxlagil sal,

Bo‘lib qoldi allamahal...

Gapimni uq, *singilginam*,

Kino ketgan oyim, dadam.

Allayo,alla.

It can be seen that the words *o‘g‘lonim, erkatoyim, singilginam* come in the sense of affection. The grammatical devices in the words of *o‘g‘lonim, erkatoyim, singilginam* in this poem, which express the love of a mother for her son and a brother for her sister, also show affection.

In our opinion, affection means closeness to people and affection, while diminutive refers to the smallness of a person or object. For example, in English, Little Boy entered the room and my little sweet baby entered the room. In the first example, the smallness of the child is implied, while in the second, the meaning of caress is expressed more strongly than the smallness of the child through the words me and honey.

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1. Uzbek riddles, 1991, pages 85-161.

2. Agnia Barto, 1990, pp. 127-257.

A similar process can be observed in Uzbek. Proof of this can be seen in the words of the girl and her girlfriend *qizcha* and *qizginam*. The preceding word has no indications of caress, only the suffix -cha, and the word means little girl. But in the second - only affection and I-person singular -m can be called a word that gives the meaning of pampering because it has the suffix of possession

Affection is the expression of an inner love, expressed in words and actions, because a person is close to someone, because of the warmth of his affection. If we look at the words "bride" and "bride" in the words: "the bride was shaking the cradle", the word "bride" in the first sentence means that the bride is young, and in the second sentence the mother of the bride speaks with tenderness and kindness.

So, in short, in diminutive it refers to the age and smallness of an object or person by its size or age, and in caressing it refers to words, phrases, and actions used to express intimacy and affection for something or someone. Zoom in and out is a separate lexical semantic field on which separate research can be conducted.

List of used literature:

1. A. Barto, Your Poems, Izd.TsK Kompartii Uzbekistana, Tashkent, 1990, pp. 127-257, translation by Rauf Talib.
2. V. Skulte, Angliyskiy yazyk dlya detey, Izd. "Turkestan", Bishkek, 2005, pp.193-492.
3. Uzbek riddles, "Teacher" publishing house, Tashkent, 1991, pages 85-161.
4. Angel LyricsAnd Songs.com allthelyrics.com
5. Lawn boy my sweet one Phish Lyrics | <http://skyglobe.ru/>
6. <https://allpoetry.com/poem/10131639-Mi-Amor--by-Dragonheart1>
7. <https://www.mamalisa.com>