

**Expressing Emotiveness In Different Linguistic Levels**

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**Abstract**

Today's Research In The Fields Of Cognitive Linguistics, Linguoculturology, Pragmatics, Sociolinguistics, Ethnolinguistics, Translation Studies, Linguistics Requires A Comprehensive Analysis Of Words, Phrases And Phraseological Units. Comparative Study Of The Linguistic Units Related To Affection In English And Uzbek Is Important In Finding Solutions To The Above-Mentioned Issues. The Author Analyzes The Theoretical Views Of Scientist In These Languages. The Views Of Scientists On The Functional Semantic Field Were Studied Objectively. The Relevance Of The Topic, The Level Of Study, The Methods Used In The Article Are Briefly Described. The Purpose And Objectives Of The Article, The Results And Considerations, Conclusion Are Given In This Work. The Purpose Of The Article Is To Analyze Comparatively Of Words Of Endearment In Linguistic Levels Of English And Uzbek, As Well As Scientifically To Prove Their Similarities And Differences. The Tasks Of The Article Is To Analyze Different Theoretical Views Of Scientists On The Topic, To Reveal Allomorphic And Isomorphic Features Of The Affectionate Terms In Conducted Languages. This Article Presents The Views And Comments On The Results Of The Analysis Carried Out On The Functional Semantic Field Of Affection In The English And Uzbek Language Phonetic, Morphological, Lexical, Syntactic Levels. Commenting On The Scientific Conclusions Reached On The Basis Of These Analyzes, The Author Says That The Allomorphic And Isomorphic Features Of Languages Can Be Revealed Only By Conducting Comparatively The Functional Semantic Field Of Affection In Unrelated Languages. The Results Of The Article Can Be Useful In Solving Translation Problems During Translation Process, As Well As They Can Be Used In Learning And Teaching English, Conducting Research By Teachers And Students. The Results Of The Research And Scientific Conclusions Can Be Used In Carrying Out Scientific Researches In Comparative Linguistics, Translation Studies. The Materials Of The Research Can Be In Great Use In Defining The National-Cultural Peculiarities Of The Languages In Linguistics And Translation Studies. The Scientific-Theoretical Conclusions Of The Thesis Will Also Serve To Further Improvement Of The Teaching And Educational Process.

**Key Words:** Expressiveness, Affectionate Words, English And Uzbek, Linguistic Levels, Phonetic Level, Morphological Level, Syntactic Level, Phraseological Units, Suffixes.

### **Introduction**

Beginning With The Period Of Independence The Increased Demand For Conducting Scientific Researches In Linguistics, Learning Foreign Languages, Increasingto Carry Out Comparative Researches In Linguistic Aspects Of The English And Uzbek Languages. The Comparative Study Of Affectionate Forms In The English And Uzbek Languages Is Very Important In Increasing And Developing Learners' Knowledge, Skills And Experience In Using The Linguistic Means Referring To These Languages. It Is Too Difficult To Understand And To Justify The Specialists, Especially The Leaders And The Heads Who Cannot Express Their Ideas Independently And Have Not Got Fluency, Eloquence And Accuracy In Speaking In Their Mother Tongue [I.A.Karimov, 1997; 15]Thus Idea Clarifies The Importance Of Being Aware Of Secrets Of Speech Culture And The Art Of Public Speaking Nowadays. Concept Of Politeness, Respect, Praise, Kindness Are The Issues That Were Conducted Constantly And Still Supposed To Be Studied In The World Linguistics. Human Beings Always Have Intended To Speak Kindly And Impressively For Ages. Therefore, These Above Mentioned Topics Are Considered To Be Among The Topical Issues That Have To Be Revealedand The Existingresearches Have To Be Developed Periodically.

Today's Research In The Fields Of Cognitive Linguistics, Language And Culture, Language And Society, Linguoculturology, Pragmatics, Sociolinguistics, Ethnolinguistics Requires A Comprehensive Analysis Of Words, Phrases And Phraseological Units.

A Comparative Study Of The Functional-Semantic Field Of Affection Is One Of The Current Problems Of Linguistics. Currently, There Are No Dissertations Or Scientific Articles Devoted To The Integrated Study Of The Functional-Semantic Field Of Affection In English And Uzbek.Their Linguistic Features Related To Linguistic Levels In Linguistics Have Not Been Studied Yet. Thus Indicates That This Problem Needs To Be Conducted.

### **The Purpose And The Tasks**

The Purpose Of The Article Is To Analyze Comparatively Of Words Of Endearment In Linguistic Levels Of English And Uzbek, As Well As Scientifically To Prove Their Similarities And Differences. The Tasks Of The Article Is To Analyze Different Theoretical Views Of Scientists On The Topic, To Reveal Allomorphic And Isomorphic Features Of The Affectionate Terms In Conducted Languages In Different Linguistic Levels.

### **Methods**

Comparative-Typological Method For The Analysis Of Specific Features Of Languages Was Used. Comparatively Conducting The Words Of Endearment In English And Uzbek Helps To Understand National-Cultural Features Ofthese Languages.

### **Results Of Conduct**

The Results And Conclusions Obtained During The Study Will Serve To Increase The Level Of Teaching English, Translation Theory And Practice And Intercultural Communication To Students In Higher Education Institutions. Conducting The Problem In This Way Will Help To Consistently Study The Most Important Issues Of General And Specific Linguistics And To Find The Right Solutions To Them.Research Materials Will Serve As A Theoretical Basis For The Creation Of Textbooks And Manuals, As Well As Guidelines Forbachelor's And Master's Degree Students.The Materials Studied In The Article Can Be Used In The Teaching Lexicology, Stylistics, Linguoculturology, Translation Theory, As Well As In The Creation Of Educational And Explanatory Dictionaries.

### **Discussion**

The Languages Under Study Have Their Own National And Cultural Characteristics. The English People Have Always Considered Themselves To Be Intelligent, Pure-Blooded, Aristocratic, Noble People. According To Some Sources, The British Are A People Adept At Expressing Ideas Politely, Avoiding Direct Speech Or Denial. They Are Adept At Avoiding Conflicts, And Are Cautious, Calm, And Heavy-Handed. They Are Adept At Behaving During An Argument [L.A.Vvedenskaya, L.G. Pavlova, 2006; 450]. The Peculiarities Of The English Go Back To The Historical Figures Who Were Famous In Their Time. D. According To Ross's Book, The English Character Is Inherited From Mr. French Drake, Gentleness From Mr. Walter Relay, Enthusiasm From Mr. Richard Grenville, And Courage And Bravery From Mr. Philip Sydney. All Of The Above Aspects Are Required To Be Embodied In Every Person Of English Descent, Whether An Athlete Or A Scientist. For This Reason, The British Always Try To Adhere To This Belief [D. Ross 2006; 45]. The Uzbek People Consider Themselves To Have Such Qualities As Simplicity, Hospitality, Diligence, Prayer, Kindness, Meekness, Courage, Sweetness. They Value Concepts Such As Neighborliness, Kinship, And Decency. For The Uzbek People, Values Such As Respect For The Place Of Birth And The Motherland, Devotion To The Memory Of Generations, Respect For The Elderly, Courtesy In Dealing, Modesty And Modesty Are A Priority. Such Features Of The National Character Of The People Are Also Reflected In The Languages Of These Peoples, In Expressing Affection. Our Research Shows That Religious Topics Are Observed In The Speech Of English Doctors. Nowadays There Are So Many Linguistic Problems In English And One Of Them Is Affectionate Form. Many Scientists Worked Out The Topic “*Affection*”, But They Have Never Come Closer Depicting The Difference Of Affection, Respect And Praise.

The Term "Field" Refers To The Area Of Words, Phrases, And Phraseological Units In A Particular Language That Are Semantically Related To Each Other. Functional-Semantic Field Has The Following Characteristics: A) The Language Units Included In A Particular Functional-Semantic Field That Have A Common Semantic Function; B) They Contain Not Only Lexical But Also Grammatical Units. In Terms Of Structure, It Consists Of Nuclei And Peripherals.

A Number Of Issues Related To Comparative Analyses As Well As To The Words, Phrases, And Phraseological Units That Express Affection, Addressing In Different Languages Have Been Studied To Some Extent By Linguists [R. Lakoff, 1975; 5-64 ],[U.K. Yusupov, 2007; 39-48], [Z.A. Akbarova, 2007;105], [A.A. Abduazizov, 2010; 69], [A.V. Bondarenko,1984;99-103], [K.D. Ushinskiy, 1939;43],[A.K.Pulatov,1998; 333-346].A.V.Kunin [A.V.Kunin, 1984; 43-752] Studied English Words Of Endearment From A Phraseological Point Of View. N. Nishiniadze [N. Nishiniadze, 1986; 21] Conducted Them In English, Georgian, And Russian From Morphological Point Of View. Uzbek Linguistics R. Xadyatullaev[R.R.Xadyatullayev, 1969; 235], A. Po'latov, O. Safarov [O. Safarov, 1983; 3-65], Sh. Kazakov [Sh. Kazakov, 1990; 160], Q. Musaev [Q. Musaev,2005; 163-166], E.Kilichev [E. Kilichev, 1992; 21-140], J. Bo'ronov, O. Mo'minov [J. Bo'ronov, O. Mo'minov, 1990; 32-36], M. Rasulova [M. Rasulova, 1981; 22], R. Kungurov [R. Kungurov, 1980; 44-134]And Others Have Studied This Topic As A Grammatical Category.

According To D. Yuldasheva, O. Safarov [D. Yuldasheva,2007; 123], [S. Sh.Safarov, 2006; 11-53] Songs That Contain Words Of Endearment Are Created And Performed By Adults, Mainly Mothers, And They Are Aimed Only For Children. In Particular, In Russian Children's Folklore, Motherhood Poetry Was Studied By N. Melnikov [N. Melnikov, 1970; 3-25] Who Calls It Pampering Poetry. O. Safarov Connects Caressing With The Fact

That It Reflects The Different Relationships Between The Child And The Mother, Which Are Integral Part Of The Folklore Of Chanting.

Specific Interpretations Of The Term Affection Can Be Found In Various Sources. For Example, Webster's Explanatory Dictionary States That Affection Means Tenderness [M. Webster, 2003; 21].

The Term Affection Has Synonymous Names Such As *Endearment, Loving Words, Affectionate Speeches, Pet Name* [Th. Roget, 2002; 888-889]. In The Russian Dictionaries, The Term Pampering Is Defined As *Compassion, Caress, Care* [Словарь Русского Языка, 1984; 593-594]. The Dictionary Of The Uzbek Language Emphasizes That Caressing Is *Not Only Affection, But It Can Also Be Expressed Through Paralinguistic Means, Bodymovements* [The Dictionary Of The Uzbek Language, 1981; 450].

*Affection* Is A Word Or Phrase Used To Address And/Or Describe A Person Or Animal For Which The Speaker Feels Love Or Affection....It Is Used For A Variety Of Reasons, Such As Parents Addressing Their Children And Lovers Addressing To Each Other.

According To Khazakov's Point Of View If Affection Does Not Exist In The World There Wouldn't Be Smile On People's Face [Khazakov, 1990; 160].

The Words *Baby, Boy, Dear, Angel, Dearest, Dear Boy, Dear Girl, Friend, Honey Kid, Love, Lovely, Sweet, Sweetheart, Sweets, My Precious, My Dear Son, My Dear Daughter, My Dear Sweet, Sweetheart* are widely used in expressing affection in English. In English the following phrases exist in addressing to a person respectfully: Mr., Mrs., Or Miss (To A Single Girl) + The Addressee's Name Or Surname: " Mr. Jones \", I'D Like To Talk To You." They use the word Madam to women respectfully: Can I help you, Madam? To men they apply with the word Sir. This word is not followed by full name. But applying to the group of people they use the phrase Ladies and Gentlemen. To the King and Queen - Your Majesty, Your Royal Highness and others are appropriate way to apply with respect. The phrase Your Grace is used to Dukes [27].

In Erich Fromm's opinion to respect a person is not possible without knowing him; care and responsibility would be blind if they were not guided by knowledge [28].

But we think that *Affection* is an expression of personal feeling of love or caress to people, animals, thing that you love and respect. Affection may be expressed with words, phrases, facial expressions, with a help of touching on one's head, patting him or her with love and care. The main thing in affection is the strong feeling of love. We think one can not use the affection to somebody or something if he or she does not love him or her. In affection the words *Sweetheart, Darling, Sweet, Honey, Lamb, Love* and other words are used in written and colloquial English.

Nowadays there are so many linguistic problems in English and one of them is affectionate form. Many scientists worked out the topic "Affection", but they have never come closer depicting the difference of affection, respect and praise. Here before analyses we have to identify the difference of the terms **Affection, Respect, Praise**. We would give the followings short definition to three terms: **Affection** expressing and showing love and affection. **Respect** showing serious attitude, to apply politely. **Praise** speaking only about positive sides. The term "Respect" is also expressed in various ways. The information taken from internet web sites says: respect is listening without interrupting, taking your partner's feelings into consideration, keeping an open mind, agreeing to disagree, trying to understand your partner's

Viewpoint, Loving Yourself, Trust And Honesty, Giving Each Other Space, Nonviolence, Direct Communication, Building A Person Up Instead Of Tearing Them Down, Friendship, Not Pressuring The Other Person [29]. In Our Opinion, Praise Is The Expressing One'S Point Of View Stressing At The Positive Sides Of Something Or Showing The Good Features Of An Action Done By Somebody. Here Some Examples For Praising:

*Capulet: God'S Bread! It Makes Me Mad: Day, Night, Hour, Tide, Time, Work, Play, Alone, In Company, Still My Care Hath Been To Have Her Match'D: And Having Now Provided A Gentleman Of Noble Parentage, Of Fair Demesnes, Youthful, And Nobly Train'D, Stuff'D, As They Say, With Honorable Parts, Proportion'D As One'S Thought Would Wish A Man; And Then To Have A Wretched Puling Fool* [30]. In This Example Capulet Praises Gentlemen To His Daughter Showing His Positive Sides Using The Following Phrases: *Noble Parentage, Youthful, And Nobly Train'D Stuff'D, As They Say, With Honorable Parts*. So The Praise Is Speaking Only Good Or Positive Sides Of Somebody Or Something.

Though A Lot Of Scientific Researches Have Been Carried Out In The World And Uzbek Linguistics On The Topic Affection, This Theme Has Not Been Studied In The Patterns Of English And Uzbek Linguistic Levels. As Well As The Issue Who And What Can Be Affected Has Not Been Conducted Yet By Them. This Indicates The Necessity Of Comparative Study Of Affectionate Form In The Nonrelated Languages.

Here Below We Are Giving The Results Of Our Research Conducted At Different Linguistic Levels Of Languages. In The Process Of Studying The Topic At The Phonetic Level In, It Was Found That The Expression Of Affection Depends On The Soft Pronunciation Of The Sound, With Tenderness. In The Process Of Caressing, Some Sounds Are Pronounced Faintly, Softly. In English Some Sounds In The Words Are Omitted (*Sugar – Suga..., Darling – Darling...*) And In Uzbek Consonant Sounds Are Pronounced Differently (*Шакар-Сакар, Ширин-Сирин*).

In Contrast To The English Language, In Uzbek In Caressing Songs (*Аллалар, Овутмачоқлар*) The Vowels *O, A, Ё* Are Added To The Words, And The Long Pronunciation Plays An Important Role In Expressing The Meaning Of Caressing. In English, This Phenomenon Is Characterized By The Elongation Of The Vowel In The Middle Of The Word (*Sweet*). The Combination Of Sounds Such As *Hush* In English And *мишш, Обоваре* Expressed In Caressing.

Here Below We Will Give The Results Of Analysis At Morphological Linguistic Level. There Are 9 Suffixes In English (*-Kin, -Les, -Ling, -Sy, -Cy, -Ie, -Y, -Eу, -O*) That Form Affectionate Words. In The Uzbek Language There Are 24 Suffixes (*-Лоқ, -Жон, -Хон, -Ой, -Нисо, -Гина, (-Кина, -Қина), -Ча, -Чоқ, -Чак, -Чиқ, -Биби, -Бой, -Бек, -Той, -Пошша, -Шо, -Мурза, -Қул, -Гул, -Бону, -Бека, -Бекач* And *-Им* I Person Singular Possessive Suffixes And *-Си*). In Our Opinion, Although The Word Takes The Suffix Of Diminutiveness, It Can Also Expresses The Meaning Of Caressing Under The Influence Of Kind And Soft Tone.

In English, The Suffixes Are Added To Nouns (*Son+Y*) And Adjective (*Sweet + Ie*), In Uzbek They Are Added To Noun, Adjective, Numerals, Verbs, Adverbs. In The Uzbek Language, Several Suffixes Are Added To A Word Separately (*Бола+М, Бола+Жон, Бола+Гинам, Бола+Хон, Бола+Кай*). In English, Only Two Suffixes Can Be Added To A Word Separately (*Aunt +Y, Aunt + Ie*). In English, It Is Not Possible To Add More Than One Masculine Suffix To A Word At A Time (*Girl + Ie*). In Uzbek, Two Or More Suffixes Can Be Added To A Word (*Қиз+Алоқ+Қина+М*).

In Uzbek, The Possessive Suffix *-М, -Им* In The First Person Singular Is Also Added To The Word To Express Affection (*Бўталоғ+Им*). In English, This Case Is Represented By Adding The Possessive Pronoun *My* In The First Person Singular (*My Sweet, My Darling, My Baby, Etc.*).

Here Below We Present The Results That Were Identified At Lexical Level Of Languages. Lexical Analysis Of Endearing Words Showed That In English And Uzbek Pampering Is Expressed By Simple Words (*Sugar / Тої*), Compound And Double Words (*Cupcake / Ширин-Шакар*).

It Can Be Noticed That The Group Of Single-Stemmed Pairs Of Words Expressing The Meaning Of Caress Is Longer In English (Sweet-Pie, Sweet-Cheeks, Sweet-Heart, Sweet-Pea, Sweet-Thing, Sweetkins / *Асал-Қандим, Шакар-Қандим*).

In English, The Suffixes Of Endearment Are Added To Both Parts Of A Pair Of Words, And In Uzbek, To The End Of The Word (Toots+Ie-Woots+Y *Жон-Жаҳон+Гуна+М*).

In The Conducted Languages They Shorten Person's Name While Caressing (*Barbara* Is Shortened As *Bab*, *Rebecca* As *Beck* / *Қаҳрамон-Қақиш, Бахтиёр-Бахти, Нисохон-Нисош, Алишер - Алиш*).

Here Below We Will Give The Results Of Our Conduct From Phraseological Point Of View. In English, There Are Expressions Of Caress Such As *An Apple Of One's Eyes, My Cabbage, Sweetie Pie* And In Uzbek Such As *Кўзимнинг Оқу Қораси, Айланай, Жонимни Қоқай, Бўйларингдан Айланай, Гиргимтон Бўлай*.

Our Research Result Showed That In These Languages, Affection Is Expressed In Stylistic Devices Such As Metaphor, Metonymy, Repetition, Hyperbole, Simile, Epithet, Ellipse, Oxymoron, Paraphrase, Separate Construction, Inversion, Climax.

The Research Result At Syntactic Level Depicted The Following Results. Affection Can Be Expressed In A Word, Word Combinations, And Sentences And In Whole Texts.

The Tone, Intonation, And Accent Play The Most Important Role In Caressing. The Stronger The Love And Affection, The Longer Is The Chain Of Sentences, Word Combinations And Words.

Caressing Is Also Manifested In Paralinguistic Means, In Body Movements, Facial Expressions. For Example, Pinching Or Kissing The Face Of The Addressee, Patting His Head, Hugging Him Tightly. In The Process Of Expressing Affection, A Smile Appears Mainly On Our Face.

The Results Of Our Research Have Shown That Pampering Can Be Focused Not Only To Human Beings, But Also To Animals And To Inanimate Objects, Celestial Bodies, Natural Phenomena On Earth. Any Object On The Earth, Which Is So Precious, Dear To A Man And Is Useful In Human Beings Life Can Be Loved, Cherished And Caressed With Warm Words Full Of Love And Affection. For Example:

*Hoopoe: "O, One Who Is Famous For His Language, Offer a Song. Sing **Sweet-Tongued Parrot!**"*

***Sweet Bird!** I Could Not Wish For Thine!*

*Or If It Were, In Winged Guise,*

*A Visitant From Paradise.*

*Presently He Spoke To Him: "Well, **Doggie**, What A Beautiful You Are; How Far Are You Going?" At The Same Time Lifting His Hand To Pat Him.*

*Hoopoe: "O, Pigeon! Fly Into The Sky... You Should Be Able To Find The Way To The **Sweet Khan Of Pigeons!**"*

*George Tottered After Ribsby And Seized Him By The Tail. "**Doggie**," He Said .*

*Sweet Robin Sits On The Bush, Singing So Rarely.*

*"Tell Me, Thou **Bonny Bird**, When Shall I Merry Me?"*

...Who Makes The Bridal Bed, Birdie, Say Truly?"

We Can See The Same Example In Uzbek:

*Ана, Сичқон, Мушуквой, Ана, Хўроз, Кучуквой,*

*Ана Муғомбир Тулки, Ана Ўрдак Билан Ғоз.*

*Женева Кўлининг Соҳилида Шан,*

*Тойнинг Ҳайкалчаси Товланар Ҳар Чоқ.*

*Дўрмон Богларининг Этакларидан,*

*Қандай Келиб Қолдинг Бу Ерга, Тойчоқ?*

*Қанийди, Тилимни Сен Ҳам Туиунсанг,*

*Бир-Бир Сўйлар Эдим Кўнгил Догимни.*

*Жуфтингга Огоҳ Бўл, Сочма Ҳушинг Сан,*

**Турнажон,** *Узмагил Арғимчоғингни .*

*Чу, Қора Тойчоғим! Чу, Қора Йўрғам!*

*Муродга Қасд Қилиб Югурган Етур.*

*Император Қушга: “Булбулжон, Энди Сени Ёнимдан Сира Кетказмагайман”.*

*Йўл Ёқасида Бир Хирмонда Эшак Миниб, Қўш Хўкиз Билан Қўш Ҳайдаётган Деҳқоннинг Чинқироқ Овози Эшитилди:*

*Ҳайда, Жоним, Ҳайда-Ё, Бўйингдан,*

*Туёғингдан Бошоқларим, Майда-Ё, Бўйингдан.*

*Шойи-Шолпар Қиз Учундир, Сомон, Чори Сен Учундир,*

*Қизил Дони Биз Учундир, Хўп Ҳайда-Ё Бўйингдан.*

*Қўш Ҳайдаб, Хирмон Янчаётган Деҳқон Бу Қўшиги Билан Хўкизларига Мадад Бериб, Ўз Хирмониға Барака Тиларди .*

In Above Given Examples The Care Was Addressed To Animals In Both Languages.

In Our Research, It Was Observed That In The English And Uzbek Languages Plants Can Be Object Of Affection. Here Are Some Examples:

***Sweet Violets, Sweeter Than All The Roses.***

*Covered All Over From Head To Toes,*

*Covered All Over With Sweet Violets.*

*Сенга Салом Дейман Сўнг Бор, Бехижон,*

*Энди Ерга Ётдинг Соябоним Барг.*

*Нечук Ўксик Қолдинг, Чинор, Жонажон,*

*Бозларга Наҳотки Келди Боди Марг.*

*Бунча Ҳам Чиройлисан, Ям-Яшилсан Ҳар Қачон!*

*Янги Йилнинг Кўркисан, Севимлисан, Арчажон.*

Caressing Celestial Bodies Is Rare In English, However, In The Uzbek Language, The Caress Of Celestial Bodies Is Observed In The Literary Language, In Poetry:

*Кексайган                      Ҳилолим,                      Эй                      Сен                      Тўлин                      Ой,*  
*То Ҳануз Бузурсан Ҳаловатимни.*

*Ёдимга Солурсан Энди, Ҳойнаҳой,*

*Сочлари Оқарган Муҳаббатимни .*

*Қўёшим, Отамдан Мерос Ҳабибим,*

*Кулсанг, Болаларим Бошида Кулгин,*

*Минг Торли Ўзбекча Тилим-Табибим,*

*Болам Забонига Оналик Қилгин.*

In The Examples, The Celestial Bodies Are Caressed With The Words **Ҳилолим** And **Ҳабибим**.

From Collected Examples It Was Revealed That Caresing Can Also Be Expressed Toplace Names In Theselanguages. Examples Include *My Sweet England, My Sweet Home*, And So On:

*I Came **From Sweet England** With Mother And Dad;*

*We Thought In America All Might Be Had...*

*But Alas, For Sweet England! My Father Is Dead,*

*And Mother Can Earn But A Little For Bread,*

*And Thank God I Was Back In **Sweet England** Again.*

*It Was In **Sweet Senegal** That My Foes Did Me Enthral*

*For The Lands Of Virginia-Ginia, O!*

*“This Is A **Sweet Place**, Ain’t It? A Lovely Spot? And I Wonderif They’d Give Two Poor, Foot-Sore Travelers...”*

*With Unclosed Lids, Already Had I Dreamt*

***Of My Sweet Birth-Place**, And The Old Chirch-Tower.*

In The Uzbek Language, Suffixes Such As **-Жон**, **-Гина**and Possessive Suffixes **-Им** In The First Person Singular Can Be Added To Place Names. Here Is An Example Of A Poem By Muhammad Yusuf Which Embraced The Motherland In The Image Of A Mother And A Child:

***Юртим**...Қўлинг Қадоғига Босай Ўзимни,*

*Онамсан-Ку, Огир Олма Сўзимни...*

***Қурбонинг Бўлай, Эй Онажоним,***



*Сенинг Фарёдларинг –Менинг Фигоним.*

*Ўзлига От Бўлиб Чўкиб, Қизларига Алла Айтган,*

*Тўйга Бориб, Тўймай Қайтган.*

*О, Болафегъл, **О, Болажон** – Ўзбекистон, Ўзбекистон!*

*Ягонамансан, Азизим, Тахтим – **Тошкентим,***

*Сен Эрурсан Менинг Иқболим, Бахтим.*

*Дейман Сени Доим **Асал-У Қандим,***

*Улуғ Ёшинг Муборак, Она Шаҳрим.*

From The Examples We Can Say That Place Names Differ In Both Languages As The Countries The Native Speakers Live Are Located In Different Geographical Locations. Similar Aspects Are Characterized By The Fact That Caresing Is Expressed To Motherland In These Countries.

The Collected Research Materials Have Shown That Caresing In These Languages Can Be Addressed To The Names Of Natural Phenomena, Seasons. For Example, In Below Given Example It Was Addressed To The Wind:

***Sweet And Low, Sweet And Low, Wind Of The Western Sea...***

*Come From The Dying Moon And Blow,*

*Blow Him Again To Me, While My Little One, While My Pretty One Sleeps.*

The Collected Research Materials Have Shown That Caresing In These Languages Can Be Addressed To The Names Of Natural Phenomena, Seasons. For Example, In Below Given Example It Was Addressed To Spring:

*Oh, Spring... **Sweet Spring!** This Time Of Year, There's A Sweetness That Can't Be Matched To Any Other. New Life Is Sprouting Up Everywhere!*

***Sweet Vernal May!** Thou 'then Thy Woods In Bloom*

*Flourish'd, Yet Nought Of This Could Fancy See...*

*Қиш Бўйи Мен Сени Кутдим-Ку, Баҳор,*

*Энди Хуш Келақол, **Дилбар, Баҳорим.***

***Жонингдан, Айланай, Наврўз, Кел Энди,***

*Қирқ Йил Қиргиндан Ҳам Омон Қолганим .*

Caressing To Inanimate Objects Can Be Expressed According To Our Conduct. Here Are Some Examples:

***My Bonnie Lies Over The Ocean, My Bonnie Lies Over The Sea,***

***My Bonnie Lies Over The Ocean, Oh, Bring Back My Bonnie To Me.***

In This Example the Boy Calls His Boat "My Bonnie." The Possessive Pronoun *My* is Added To The Word Bonnie. Here Is Another Example:

*"And Thou, O Wall, O **Sweet, O Lovely Wall,***

...*Thank You, Courteous Wall...O Wicked Wall*" .

In This Example, One Can Observe The Expression Was Addressed To The Wall.

As A Result Of The Survey, The Following Comments Were Received From English-Speaking Informants:

*"This May Be Less Common In English, Because We Don't Have The Suffix. We Have Names For Teddy Bears And Dolls, And A Teddy Bear Couldbe Called 'Teddy' Or A Doll 'Dolly' Or A Dog 'Doggie' So Adding The 'Y'can Play The Same Role In Some Cases, But We Don't Use It With Names. For Example My Eldest Son Has A Winnie The Pooh Bear And We Call Himwinnie, Or We Used To Have A Cat Called Nano– And Just Called Him Nano.With No Suffix It Is Less Easy To Make The Name Cute!"*

As Well As In English Inanimate Objects, Especially Toys Can Be Caressed By Children. It Is Possible To Pamper Them Without Adding Pampering Suffixes To Their Names.

In The Uzbek Language This Kind Of Examples Can Be Found In Children's Speech And Poems. Here Are Some Examples:

*Ҳой Саъважон, Митти Қуш, Кел Энди Ёнимга Туш!*

*Хунаринга Балли, Эй Солижон!*

*Тахта Ёгочга Қиритибсан Жон.*

*Хўнграб Йиглаб Юбордим. Тортиниб-Суртиниб Ўз Ўрнимга Бордим-Да, Бошимни Кўрпага Буркаб, Кўзимда Ёш Тамом Бўлгунча Йиғладим.*

*–Қалпоқчам-Эй, Ишларда Ҳамиша Йўлдошим, Маслаҳатгўйим, Қани, Айтчи, Нега Мен Мақсадга Эриша Олмадим?*

*Фарҳод Ўз Метинига Қараб Деди :*

*–Эй, Менинг Асирим! Машаққатқунларимда Кўмакчим! Мен Сени Кўп-Кўп Койидим .*

*Сўз Бошлайин Энди Яхши, Ёмондин,*

*Кўзларимнинг Нури Бўлган Дўмбирам.*

Generally We Can Say, That Caressing Can Be Applied To Human Beings, To All Existing Objects On Earth, Natural Phenomena, Place And Time Names As Mentioned Above.

### **Conclusion**

The Terms Of Endearment Have Their Peculiarities In The Phonetic, Morphological, Lexical, Syntactic Language Levels, As Well As Phraseological Units, Stylistic Devices And Paralinguistic Means Can Express Affection In Conducting Languages.

Affection Can Be Expressed To Family Members, Relatives, Friends, Lovers As Well. In English The Words *Dear, Darling, Sweet, Honey, Baby, Love*, In Uzbek The Words *Асалим, Жоним, Шакарим, Шириним, Новвотим*are Considered To Be The Most Used Words In These Languages. The Languages Differentiate In The Number Of Affectionate Suffices As Well. The Phonetic Level Research Also Indicated The Differentiating Features Of These Languages. In Lexical Level Survey We Were Able To Reveal The Common And Different Peculiarities Of The Languages In Expressing Affection To A Person.

In The Languages Caressing Can Also Be Applied To All Creatures And Inanimate Objects On Earth, Natural Phenomena, Place Names, Period Names And Other Objects As Mentioned Above.

The Results Of The Research And Scientific Conclusions Can Be Used In Carrying Out Scientific Researches In Comparative Linguistics, Translation Studies. The Materials Of The Research Can Be In Great Use In

Defining The National-Cultural Peculiarities Of The Languages In Linguistics And Translation Studies. The Scientific-Theoretical Conclusions Of The Thesis Will Also Serve To Further Improvement Of The Teaching And Educational Process.

The Practical Value Of The Thesis Is Determined By The Use Of Its Conclusions In Teaching The Special Courses And The Aspects Such As «Foreign Language (English)», «Uzbek Language», In The Aspects Of Grammar, Phonetics. As Well As The Results Of The Article Can Be Useful In Solving Translation Problems During Translation Process, As Well As They Can Be Used In Learning And Teaching English, Conducting Research By Teachers And Students

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