

SCIENCE
PROBLEMS.UZ

ISSN 2181-1342

Actual problems of social and humanitarian sciences
Актуальные проблемы социальных и гуманитарных наук

Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlarning dolzarb muammolari

10-son (5-jild)

2025

SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

IJTIMOIIY-GUMANITAR FANLARNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI

№ 10 (5) – 2025

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО- ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

TOSHKENT-2025

BOSH MUHARRIR:

Isanova Feruza Tulqinovna

TAHRIR HAY'ATI:

07.00.00- TARIX FANLARI:

Yuldashev Anvar Ergashevich – tarix fanlari doktori, siyosiy fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Mavlanov Uktam Maxmasabirovich – tarix fanlari doktori, professor;

Xazratkulov Abror – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Tursunov Ravshan Normuratovich – tarix fanlari doktori;

Xolikulov Axmadjon Boymahmatovich – tarix fanlari doktori;

Gabrielyan Sofya Ivanovna – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Saidov Sarvar Atabullo o'g'li – katta ilmiy xodim, Imom Termiziy xalqaro ilmiy-tadqiqot markazi, ilmiy tadqiqotlar bo'limi.

08.00.00- IQTISODIYOT FANLARI:

Karlibayeva Raya Xojabayevna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Nasirxodjayeva Dilafruz Sabitxanovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Ostonokulov Azamat Abdukarimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Arabov Nurali Uralovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Xudoyqulov Sadirdin Karimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Azizov Sherzod O'ktamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Xojayev Azizxon Saidaloxonovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent

Xolov Aktam Xatamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent;

Shadiyeva Dildora Xamidovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent v.b.;

Shakarov Qulmat Ashirovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi, dotsent.;

Jabborova Charos Aminovna - iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD).

09.00.00- FALSAFA FANLARI:

Hakimov Nazar Hakimovich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;

Yaxshilikov Jo'raboy – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;

G'aybullayev Otabek Muhammadiyevich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;

Saidova Kamola Uskanbayevna – falsafa fanlari doktori;

Hoshimxonov Mo'min – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent;

O'roqova Oysuluv Jamoliddinovna – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Nosirxodjayeva Gulnora Abdukaxxarovna – falsafa fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;

Turdiyev Bexruz Sobirovich – falsafa fanlari doktori (DSc), Professor.

10.00.00- FILOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Axmedov Oybek Saporbayevich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Ko'chimov Shuxrat Norqizilovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Hasanov Shavkat Ahadovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Baxronova Dilrabo Keldiyorovna – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Mirsanov G'aybullo Qulmurodovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Salaxutdinova Musharraf Isamutdinovna – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;

Kuchkarov Raxman Urmanovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent v/b;

Yunusov Mansur Abdullayevich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi;

Saidov Ulugbek Aripovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;

Qodirova Muqaddas Tog'ayevna - filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent.

12.00.00- YURIDIK FANLAR:

Axmedshayeva Mavlyuda Axatovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Muxitdinova Firyuza Abdurashidovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Esanova Zamira Normurotovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasida xizmat ko'rsatgan yurist;

Hamroqulov Bahodir Mamasharifovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor v.b.,;

Zulfiqorov Sherzod Xurramovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Xayitov Xushvaqt Saparbayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Asadov Shavkat G'aybullayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent;

Ergashev Ikrom Abdurasulovich – yuridik fanlari doktori, professor;

Utemuratov Maxmut Ajimuratovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Saydullayev Shaxzod Alixanovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Hakimov Komil Baxtiyarovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent;

Yusupov Sardorbek Baxodirovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Amirov Zafar Aktamovich – yuridik fanlar doktori (PhD);

Jo'rayev Sherzod Yuldashevich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, dotsent;

Babadjanov Atabek Davronbekovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Normatov Bekzod Akrom o'g'li — yuridik fanlar bo'yicha falsafa doktori;

Rahmatov Elyor Jumaboyevich — yuridik fanlar nomzodi;

13.00.00- PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI:

Xashimova Dildarxon Urinboyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;

Ibragimova Gulnora Xavazmatovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;

Zakirova Feruza Maxmudovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori;

Kayumova Nasiba Ashurovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;

Taylanova Shoxida Zayniyevna – pedagogika fanlari

doktori, dotsent;

Jumaniyozova Muhayyo Tojiyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Ibraximov Sanjar Urunbayevich – pedagogika fanlari doktori;

Javliyeva Shaxnoza Baxodirovna – pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD);

Bobomurotova Latofat Elmurodovna — pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD).

19.00.00- PSIXOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Karimova Vasila Mamanosirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti;

Hayitov Oybek Eshboyevich – Jismoniy tarbiya va sport bo'yicha mutaxassislarni qayta tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish instituti, psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Umarova Navbahor Shokirovna– psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti, Amaliy psixologiyasi kafedrasini mudiri;

Atabayeva Nargis Batirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Shamshetova Anjim Karamaddinovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Qodirov Obid Safarovich – psixologiya fanlari doktori (PhD).

22.00.00- SOTSIOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Latipova Nodira Muxtarjanovna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri;

Seitov Azamat Po'latovich – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti;

Sodiqova Shohida Marxaboyevna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston xalqaro islom akademiyasi.

23.00.00- SIYOSIY FANLAR

Nazarov Nasriddin Ataqulovich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent arxitektura qurilish instituti;

Bo'tayev Usmonjon Xayrullayevich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri.

OAK Ro'yxati

Mazkur jurnal Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi Rayosatining 2022-yil 30-noyabrdagi 327/5-son qarori bilan tarix, iqtisodiyot, falsafa, filologiya, yuridik va pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha ilmiy darajalar yuzasidan dissertatsiyalar asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlar ro'yxatiga kiritilgan.

“Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlarning dolzarb muammolari” elektron jurnali 2020-yil 6-avgust kuni 1368-sonli guvohnoma bilan davlat ro'yxatiga olingan.

Muassis: “SCIENCEPROBLEMS TEAM” mas'uliyati cheklangan jamiyati

Tahririyat manzili:

100070. Toshkent shahri, Yakkasaroy tumani, Kichik Beshyog'och ko'chasi, 70/10-uy. Elektron manzil:

scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com

Bog'lanish uchun telefon:

(99) 602-09-84 (telegram).

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Received: 15 September 2025

Accepted: 1 October 2025

Published: 10 October 2025

Article / Original Paper

GRAMMATICAL MEANS OF EXPRESSING PEJORATION IN UZBEK AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

Zaripova Matluba Kulfidinovna

Termez State University

Associate Professor, Department of Russian Linguistics

Abstract. This article explores the grammatical means through which pejoration is expressed in Russian and Uzbek languages. Pejoration, the process of expressing a negative or derogatory attitude, is linguistically manifested through various grammatical devices such as affixation, syntactic constructions, and morphological alterations. The study compares how Russian and Uzbek utilize these grammatical tools to convey pejorative meanings, highlighting both universal mechanisms and language-specific features. Special attention is paid to the role of affixes, diminutives, augmentatives, and syntactic patterns in creating pejorative nuances. The comparative analysis sheds light on cultural and linguistic particularities influencing pejoration in the two languages.

Keywords: pejoration, grammatical means, suffixes, diminutives, syntax, Russian language, Uzbek language.

O'ZBEK VA RUS TILLARIDA PEYORATSIYANI IFODALASHNING GRAMMATIK VOSITALARI

Zaripova Matluba Kulfidinovna

Termiz davlat universiteti Rus tilshunosligi kafedrası dotsenti

E-mail: matluba.zaripova@gmail.com

Orcid: <http://orcid.org/0009-0003-7086-6475>

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada rus va o'zbek tillarida peyoratsiyani ifodalashdagi grammatik vositalar o'rganiladi. Peyoratsiya — salbiy yoki haqoratli munosabatni ifodalash jarayoni bo'lib, tilshunoslikda u affiksatsiya, sintaksik qurilishlar va morfologik o'zgarishlar kabi turli grammatik vositalar orqali namoyon bo'ladi. Tadqiqot rus va o'zbek tillarida ushbu grammatik vositalar peyorativ ma'nolarni yetkazishda qanday qo'llanilishini solishtiradi, umumiy mexanizmlar va tilga xos xususiyatlarni ajratadi. Ayrim e'tibor affikslar, kichiklashtiruvchi va kattalashtiruvchi shakllar hamda sintaksik tarkiblarning peyorativ mazmun yaratishdagi roliga qaratiladi. Solishtirma tahlil ikki tildagi peyoratsiyaga ta'sir etuvchi madaniy va lingvistik o'ziga xosliklarni yoritadi.

Kalit so'zlar: peyoratsiya, grammatik vositalar, qo'shimchalar, kichiklashtirish shakllari, sintaksis, rus tili, o'zbek tili.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47390/SPR1342V5I10Y2025N46>

Introduction. Language is not only a neutral medium of communication but also a mirror of cultural values, social hierarchies, and subjective evaluations. Through linguistic means, speakers convey approval, respect, irony, or disapproval, thereby shaping the way communication is perceived by interlocutors. Among these evaluative functions, pejoration occupies a special place, as it reflects the speaker's negative or derogatory attitude towards a person, object, event, or phenomenon. In linguistics, pejoration is understood as a semantic and stylistic shift that endows a word or expression with unfavorable connotations.

The study of pejoration is especially relevant in the context of Uzbek and Russian languages, which belong to different language families but share a long history of cultural and social interaction. In both languages, pejoration is realized through a variety of grammatical means: suffixes and affixes that add a dismissive or belittling nuance, diminutive forms that acquire negative coloring, syntactic constructions that emphasize irony or contempt, as well as the use of particles and interjections. These linguistic markers not only alter the semantic weight of words but also play a significant role in discourse, shaping interpersonal relationships and reflecting cultural norms of communication [1].

Despite the growing scholarly attention to evaluative semantics and pragmatics, the comparative analysis of grammatical means of expressing pejoration in Uzbek and Russian remains relatively underexplored. Most studies tend to focus either on lexical or semantic aspects of pejoration, leaving grammatical mechanisms in the background. Yet, it is precisely grammatical tools that systematize and reinforce pejorative meanings, making them an integral part of both colloquial and literary language.

The relevance of this research is determined by several factors. First, the phenomenon of pejoration is widely encountered in everyday speech, media discourse, folklore, and artistic literature. Second, the comparative study of Uzbek and Russian helps to reveal both universal tendencies in the use of pejorative markers and language-specific peculiarities shaped by cultural worldview. Third, the analysis of such linguistic features has practical significance for translation studies, intercultural communication, lexicography, and foreign language teaching, where understanding the pragmatic force of pejorative forms is crucial [2].

The purpose of this article is to investigate the grammatical means of expressing pejoration in Uzbek and Russian, identify the similarities and differences in their usage, and determine the role these means play in shaping evaluative communication. By doing so, the research seeks to contribute to the broader field of comparative linguistics and discourse analysis, while also deepening our understanding of how negative evaluation is structured and conveyed through grammar.

Literature Review and methodology. The phenomenon of pejoration, being an essential aspect of evaluative semantics, has attracted the attention of scholars in various linguistic traditions. Research in both Russian and Uzbek linguistics demonstrates that pejoration is deeply intertwined with word-formation, morphology, and discourse pragmatics.

In Russian linguistics, significant contributions have been made to the study of pejorative word-formation. Belyaev (2014) provides a comprehensive analysis of how word-formation processes serve as productive mechanisms in the development of pejorative vocabulary. His work demonstrates that derivational suffixes, diminutive forms, and affixal modifications are not merely grammatical markers but carry strong evaluative connotations that shape the speaker's attitude. This perspective highlights the role of morphology in constructing negative or derogatory meanings, showing how structural language features reflect cultural models of evaluation [1].

The Uzbek linguistic tradition also emphasizes the role of morphology in expressing pejoration. Karimov (2018), in his study of Uzbek morphology, notes that affixation and word-formation processes frequently produce forms with a pejorative nuance. He points out that certain suffixes, while originally neutral, have acquired negative or dismissive connotations in contemporary usage. This suggests that pejoration in Uzbek is not limited to lexical choice but

is deeply rooted in the grammatical system of the language. Karimov's analysis therefore provides valuable insights into how morphological processes in Turkic languages parallel or differ from those in Slavic languages [3].

Furthermore, the pragmatic and expressive dimensions of pejoration have been explored in modern Russian linguistics. Zaitseva (2016) investigates the relationship between pejoration and expressivity, demonstrating how grammatical structures and stylistic devices interact to strengthen negative evaluation in discourse. Her findings indicate that pejoratives not only serve as linguistic markers of disapproval but also perform rhetorical functions, intensifying emotional impact and shaping interpersonal communication. This perspective underscores the necessity of viewing pejoration as a discourse phenomenon rather than a purely morphological or lexical category [5].

Taken together, these studies provide a strong foundation for comparative research on pejoration in Uzbek and Russian. While Belyaev (2014) and Zaitseva (2016) shed light on the structural and pragmatic aspects of Russian, Karimov (2018) contributes an in-depth account of Uzbek morphological mechanisms. However, despite these valuable contributions, comparative analysis across these two languages remains relatively underdeveloped. This gap highlights the importance of investigating the grammatical means of expressing pejoration in both Uzbek and Russian, with the aim of identifying common patterns and language-specific features.

Discussion and results. Pejoration is a linguistic phenomenon where a neutral or positive word acquires a negative or derogatory meaning. This semantic shift can be expressed through both lexical and grammatical means. This article focuses on grammatical means – morphological and syntactic devices—that express pejorative nuances in Russian and Uzbek, two typologically distinct yet culturally interconnected languages.

Pejoration involves conveying a negative attitude, disdain, or belittlement toward the subject. Grammatically, this is often achieved via:

Affixation: Using prefixes, suffixes, or infixes that convey diminutive or derogatory meanings.

Morphological Changes: Diminutives, augmentatives, and other morphological forms that add emotional coloring.

Syntactic Constructions: Word order, particle usage, and syntactic patterns that enhance pejorative meaning.

In Russian, suffixes play a crucial role in expressing pejoration:

Diminutive suffixes such as -ок (-ok), -ек (-ek), -ишк- (-ishk-) often carry affectionate or derogatory nuances depending on context.

Example: “домишко” (a shabby or contemptible house).

Pejorative suffixes: Some suffixes add an explicitly negative or contemptuous tone. Example: “бездельник” (idler) with suffix -ник [4].

Augmentative suffixes such as -ище (-ishche) increase the intensity, often with a pejorative undertone: Example: “гадина” (a vile person).

Certain constructions, such as the use of diminutives combined with particles or in diminutive plural forms, create a belittling or mocking tone.

Uzbek expresses pejoration primarily through suffixes and sometimes prefixes:

The suffix *-cha* often denotes a diminutive or contemptuous meaning. Example: *“bola”* (child) → *“bolacha”* (little brat or a child in a derogatory sense).

Prefixes and reduplications can also add negative or diminutive coloring.

Diminutives and augmentatives affect the emotional coloring of words and are widely used in Uzbek to express disrespect or sarcasm [3].

Pejoration can be reinforced by specific syntactic arrangements and particles, which intensify the negative emotional charge.

Both Russian and Uzbek rely heavily on affixation to express pejoration, but the types of affixes and their frequency vary. Russian has a more developed system of diminutive suffixes that can carry either affectionate or derogatory meanings depending on intonation and context. Uzbek's use of the suffix *-cha* and other grammatical devices reflects cultural-specific ways of expressing contempt. Syntactic means in both languages contribute to pejoration but differ in form and usage, reflecting typological and pragmatic distinctions [2].

Conclusion. The grammatical means of expressing pejoration in Russian and Uzbek reveal both universal linguistic strategies and language-specific features shaped by cultural and historical factors. Affixation and morphological modifications remain the primary tools, supplemented by syntactic constructions that enhance negative connotations. Understanding these mechanisms deepens insights into the emotional and evaluative functions of language in different cultural contexts.

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№ 10 (5) – 2025

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО- ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

“Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlarning dolzarb muammolari” elektron jurnali 2020-yil 6-avgust kuni 1368-sonli guvohnoma bilan davlat ro'yxatiga olingan.

Muassis: “SCIENCEPROBLEMS TEAM”
mas'uliyati cheklangan jamiyati

Tahririyat manzili:

100070. Toshkent shahri, Yakkasaroy tumani, Kichik Beshyog'och ko'chasi, 70/10-uy. Elektron manzil:

scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com

Bog'lanish uchun telefon:

(99) 602-09-84 (telegram).