

**ON THE LINGUISTIC NATURE OF DIMINUTIVES***Nasimova Sohiba Yaxyaevna**Assistant teacher of the Department of Languages Samarkand state medical university  
nasimovasohiba4@gmail.com*

---

**Abstract.** *This article describes some considerations about the linguistic nature, specific features, and types of words that are characteristic of the diminutive category. The problem of studying the semantic and word-formation properties of words with the meanings of diminutive endearment is widely covered in the linguistic literature. The article analyzes the research conducted in world linguistics on this subject, the theoretical views of scientists.*

**Keywords:** *diminutives, category of endearment and diminutiveness, subjective evaluation, emotional connotation, morphological means, suppletive method.*

The article of expressing subjective evaluation has been extensively covered since the second half of the 18th century by scholars such as M. V. Lomonosov, F. I. Buslaev, A. N. Vostokov, G. R. Pavsky, K. S. Aksakov, A. A. Shakhmatov, V. V. Vinogradov, and A. A. Potebnya. The first mention of evaluative derivatives was found in G. W. Ludolf's "Russian Grammar" [1].

Artistic speech is expressed in written form. Its oral form (read by an actor or someone else) is secondary or indirect in nature to the written form. This form is closely related to the person reading the text, and with its change, it also changes. The unity or, in other words, the criterion of artistic speech is a whole, artistically completed work that expresses a complete message. Like the message expressed by any functional method in the language, the text of an artistic work can be considered as a complex of successive selections of speech acts. A number of objective and subjective, personal factors, in turn, explains this. The influence of factors transferred to the language is most manifested in two types of speech, namely, everyday oral and artistic speech. The first of these two types of speech is characterized by its situation and informality, while the second is characterized by its ideological and aesthetic orientation and the harmony of the century. Artistic creation is a product of existence, taken separately by man.

Fictional text (imaginary description) is a part of textual descriptions in role-playing materials. They do not contain game and game-mechanical information. Fictional text is often written from the point of view of an ordinary person about the literary parts of some aspects of the world. Fictional texts create an atmosphere, ignite the imagination of readers, and help them immerse themselves in the text. For example, poems, stories, novels, poems and many other literary genres can be classified as artistic styles. Many classics of Russian literature used artistic styles in their works.



The study of the semantic and word-formation characteristics of words with diminutive and endearing meanings has been widely explored in linguistic literature. Among the works dedicated to this issue, the contributions of M. G. Danielova [2], L. I. Osipova [3], V. I. Churganova [4], and others deserve special mention.

According to "Morphology of the Russian Language" and the "Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary", diminutives originate from the Latin word "diminutio", meaning reduction or diminution [5]. In addition to conveying an emotionally expressive nuance, they also express the idea of diminution concerning the object indicated by the word, often accompanied by an interjectional element [6].

J. Svobodova [8] examines in her works the phenomenon of diminutive words potentially surviving lexicalization, meaning the loss of their diminutive meaning. This process is related to the transformation of a diminutive suffix into a purely word-forming suffix with a neutral, objective meaning.

The process of lexicalization helps convert a diminutive form into an independent word that no longer carries a diminutive meaning. Such phenomena occur in two different ways:

By adding these endings -y / -ie

Dog → Doggy (it → kichkina it / sevimli it)

Cat → Kitty (mushuk → mushukcha)

Duck → Ducky (oʻrdak → oʻrdakcha)

Tom → Tommy (Tom ismining kichraytiruvchi shakli)

Dear → Deary (aziz → azizim)

-let qoʻshimchasi:

Book → Booklet (kitob → kichik kitob, risola)

Pig → Piglet (choʻchqa → choʻchqacha)

Star → Starlet (yulduz → yosh yulduzcha, aktrisa)

-ette qoʻshimchasi:

Kitchen → Kitchenette (oshxona → kichkina oshxona)

Lad → Ladette (oʻgʻil bola → shilqim qiz)

2. Sevish-erkalash shakllari (terms of endearment)

Mom → Mommy / Mummy (ona → onajon)

Dad → Daddy (ota → otajon)

Grandma → Granny (buvi → buvijon)

Baby → Babe / Babykins (chaqaloq → bolajon)

Sweet → Sweetie (shirin → shirinjon)

House → Little house (uy → uycha)

Boy → Little boy (bola → bolakay)

Flower → Little flower (gul → gulcha)

Diminutives possess a distinct stylistic expressiveness and are often marked in dictionaries as



characteristic of colloquial speech. According to S. G. Sheidaeva, different speech styles express subjective and evaluative forms in various ways, both qualitatively and quantitatively. The presence of subjective evaluative formations is inherent in spoken language, as they add diversity to communication. Without words carrying subjective evaluation, our everyday speech would take on a formal tone, disrupting the natural conversational style [9].

**In journalistic style**, subjective evaluative formations are frequently used to directly express an assessment of the speech topic, as influencing the reader and the message is a primary goal of journalism. In scientific writing, authors rarely use emotionally evaluative morphemes, but they do employ measuring-evaluative formations, particularly diminutive nouns. In such cases, diminutives are used in a descriptive manner rather than for emotional expression.

**In formal business style**, subjective evaluative derivatives are generally absent in modern texts. However, in the past, they were a distinctive feature of business document language.

Artistic speech most vividly reflects an individual's personality. In literature, including individual authorial articles and various genres, the potential of subjective and evaluative word formation is fully realized. The richness of subjective and evaluative vocabulary is extensively reflected in literary texts.

Based on an analysis of linguistic literature, we can conclude that diminutives express meanings of diminution, endearment, diminutive-endearment, and diminutive-pejorative connotations. They are classified according to the nature of diminution, such as size, height, dimensions, degree of manifestation, significance, or deviation from the norm. This word group has a distinct stylistic coloring, leading to the conclusion that diminutives are most commonly characteristic of colloquial speech.

#### References

1. Файзуллаев, Ф. У. (2024). ХОРИЖИЙ ТИЛИНИ ЎРГАНИШДА ТАНҚИДИЙ ФИКРЛАШНИНГ РОЛИ. *Miasto Przyszłości*, 53, 1510-1513.
2. Fayzullaev, F. (2021, February). DEVELOPMENT OF SPEECH ACTIVITY IN STUDENTS. In *Конференции*.
3. Shodikulova, A. Z. (2022). The analysis of the phenomenon of metonymy. *Science and Education*, 3(12), 1136-1140.
4. Yakhyayevna, N. S., & Sabu, S. (2024). The most important prescription abbreviation. *Journal of Universal Science Research*, 2(1), 444-451.
5. Bakhodirovna, E. M. (2024). STRUCTURAL AND FUNCTIONAL FEATURES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN THE TEXTS OF WORKS OF ART (ENGLISH AND UZBEK AUTHORS). *Eurasian Journal of Academic Research*, 4(2-1), 111-117.
6. Yaxyayevna, N. S. (2024). Language Teaching Methods. *Miasto Przyszłości*, 45, 897-901.
7. Nasimova, S. (2023). PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGE AS THE SECOND LANGUAGE. *International Bulletin of Applied Science and Technology*, 3(11), 203-207.
8. Yaxyayevna, N. S., & Alam, M. A. (2023). INTRODUCTION INTO ANATOMICAL HISTOLOGICAL TERMINOLOGY. *NOUN, GRAMMAR CATEGORIES OF NOUNS. DETERMINATIONS OF GENDER, STEM, VOCABULARY FORMS. Yangi O'zbekistonda Tabiiy va Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlar respublika ilmiy amaliy konferensiyasi*, 1(7), 107-111.
9. Yaxyayevna, N. S., & Khalid, T. (2023, November). Topic prescription structure of prescription. In *International conference on multidisciplinary science* (Vol. 1, No. 5, pp. 210-214).



9. Саматова, Г. Н., & Насимова, С. (2016). Прагматический подход к преподаванию на английском языке. *Научный альманах*, (6-1), 605-607.
10. Yaxuyayevna, N. S. (2023). FONOLOGIYA VA UNING TURLARI. "XXI ASRDA INNOVATSION TEXNOLOGIYALAR, FAN VA TA'LIM TARAQQIYOTIDAGI DOLZARB MUAMMOLAR" nomli respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi, 1(12), 5-9.
11. Nasimova, S. (2024). ONLINE TEACHING OF ENGLISH FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES. *Центральноазиатский журнал междисциплинарных исследований и исследований в области управления*, 1(8), 84-87.
12. Ёрова, С. К., & Насимова, С. Я. (2024). ТИББИЙ НУТҚДАГИ ИЖТИМОИЙ-МАДАНИЙ ДИСКУРСИВ ХУСУСИЯТЛАР. *International journal of scientific researchers (IJSR) INDEXING*, 5(1), 440-442.
13. Davronbek, I. (2024). MEDIA MAYDONIDAGI KOMMUNIKATSIYA. *IJTIMOIIY FANLARDA INNOVASIYA ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI*, 4(5), 45-48.
14. Nasimova, S., & Bustonova, G. (2024, May). TEXNOLOGIK INNOVATSIYALAR VA STRATEGIK BOSHQARISHDA ISHLATILADIGAN AMALIYOTLAR. In *Conference Proceedings: Fostering Your Research Spirit* (pp. 427-430).
15. Maxmudov, Z. M. Retsept yozishda duch kelinadigan ayrim muammolarning qonuniy yechimi va amalda qo'llash haqida ba'zi mulohazalar, "O'zbekistonda ilmiy-amaliy tadqiqotlar" mavzusidagi.
16. Yaxuyayevna, N. S. (2024). Public Health Communication Enhancing Knowledge and Empowering Communities. *International Journal of Formal Education*, 3(4), 287-290.
17. Nasimova Sohiba Yaxuyayevna. (2024). History of Medicine. *American Journal of Bioscience and Clinical Integrity*, 1(9), 1-4.
18. Nasimova, S. Y. (2024, August). ANTROPONIM SARLAVHALAR. In *Conference on Applied and Practical Sciences* (pp. 149-151). Open Journal Systems.
19. Yorova, S., & Nasimova, S. electronic collected materials of xi junior researchers' conference 2019 Linguistics, literature, philology 7 UDC 372.881 the ways of teaching languages at medical institutions Samarkand State Medical Institute.
20. Mardanovich, M. Z., & Mokhigul, O. (2024). Personality in teaching the module of latin and medical terminology in the medical higher education institution. *Journal of Universal Science Research*, 2(1), 425-435.
21. Kakhramon, S., Dilbar, I., & Kamola, S. (2023). Terminology as a special branch of language. *Journal of new century innovations*, 22(4), 46-49.
22. Saidova, K. (2025). EDUCATION ASSOCIATED WITH MEDICAL ENGLISH. *Journal of science-innovative research in Uzbekistan*, 3(1), 640-644.
23. Saidova, K. (2024, May). TAUTOLOGY AS PHRASEOLOGICAL CONNOTATIONS. In *Conference Proceedings: Fostering Your Research Spirit* (pp. 404-406).
24. Sevinch, M., & Perxhan, A. (2023). THE ROLE OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE IN MEDICINE. *Journal of Innovation, Creativity and Art*, 166-169.

