

THE LAW OF GRADUATION IN LINGUISTICS

Aziza Shavkatovna Qurbonmuradova
Renaissance Education University
Teacher of the Department of Philology
Phone: +998996019008

Abstract:

Studying the phenomenon of gradation in the semantic relations of language units on the basis of modern paradigms. The phenomenon of gradation existing in synonymy and antonymy creates the opportunity to distinguish and research other lexical-semantic relations. The fact that gradation is of special importance in the semantic relations of language units will be clarified by the researches of the next period of linguistics. The manifestation of gradation in linguistic phenomena refers to the investigation of its relationship with other lexical-semantic paradigms, scientific approaches about graduonymic relationship.

Keywords: Level status, lexical-semantic relationship, synonymy and antonymy, level category, phenomenon of graduanimy.

TILSHUNOSLIKDA DARAJALANISH QONUNIYATI

Aziza Shavkatovna Qurbonmurodova
Renessans ta'lim universiteti
Filologiya kafedrası o'qituvchisi
Phone: +998996019008

Annotatsiya:

Til birliklarining o'zaro semantik munosabatlari sirasida darajalanish hodisasini zamonaviy paradigmalar asosida o'rganish. Bugungi kungacha sinonimoya va antonimiyada mavjud bo'lgan darajalanish hodisasi boshqa leksik-semantik munosabatlarni ham ajratish, tadqiq qilish imkoniyatini yuzaga keltiradi. Til birliklarining o'zaro semantik munosabatlari sirasida darajalanish o'ziga xos ahamiyat kasb etishi tilshunoslikning keyingi davridagi tadqiqotlari yanada oydinlashadi. Til hodisalarida darajalanishning namoyon bo'lishi uning boshqa leksik-semantik paradigmalar bilan munosabatini tekshirish, graduonimik munosabat haqidagi ilmiy yondashuvlarga munosabat bildiradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Darajalanish holati, leksik-semantik munosabat, sinonimiya va antonimiya, daraja kategoriyasi, graduanimiya hodisasi.



Introduction

Before the systematic study of language phenomena appeared in linguistics, synonymy and antonymy relations were mainly formed under the concept of semantic relations between words. As a result of the researches of the later periods of linguistics, it became possible to distinguish and research other lexical-semantic relations between words. In particular, it can be observed that the words have a relationship of mutual gradation in terms of meaning, it has been noted in a number of linguistic studies. In world linguistics, until now, scientists have studied various linguistic phenomena and concepts similar to the paradigm of graduonymy, and their differences with this phenomenon of gradation also exist, so this issue has been the cause of various debates.

From the scientific work of Q. Eshboyev, it is possible to get a number of information related to graduation.

In the scientific work of the linguist Sh. Orifjonova, N. S. Trubeskoi and R. Jakobson in Russian linguistics gave important information about the gradual opposition (conflict) of phonemes in different situations based on the degree of minority and plurality of a certain sign. brings that 't. A few years later, such thoughts were also noted in the work of S. D. Kasnelson. According to him, in the process of transition from one color to another, there are intermediate states, and they are also expressed in the language by words (like red - red - crimson). At the same time, the linguist can show the differences related to the different levels of a certain sign, meaning (synonymous) words (such as warm - hot, small - dwarf) are actually formed as a result of continuous transitions to each other. that the divisors are components located in a large series, and such synonyms are usually two mutually adjacent multi-membered series located between opposite words (antonyms) that negate each other or more components. According to S.D. Kasnelson, lexically synonymous lines can sometimes have differences in character grading.

In the history of linguistics, the term level is often used to refer to the quality levels in the grammar of the language, so it is problematic that the leveling of adjectives, which is considered the categorical form of the adjective word group formed by grammatical means, is confused with the lexical-semantic leveling in the language. In the article of K.Kennedy and L.McNelly, the opinion is expressed about the occurrence of gradable adjectives in the sentence as participles and the degree determiners used before them (such as well, very, much, half, partially, completely, quite, really). In the works of Z.M. Ma'rufov, A. Madrahimov, A. Khamitova, F. Ishakov, M. Qoldoshev and Z. Mamarajabova, who conducted scientific research on the gradation of adjectives in Uzbek linguistics and its specific features, and in the Uzbek language in some textbooks and manuals, the categorical form of the adjective word group is interpreted as a phenomenon of gradation. In particular, Sh. Shakhobitdinova, in her work on the dialectical interpretation of the morphology of the Uzbek language, analyzed the level category in more depth and justified her views on the distinction between the level and comparison categories [2,17].

L. Elmurodova, a linguist who studied the level category in the Uzbek language as a functional-semantic field, emphasizes that the concept of level does not fit into the framework of the



grammatical category and its interlevel manifestation. In this scientific work, the phenomenon of leveling as a field despite the fact that it has been studied, the phenomenon of leveling in it remains only a grammatical category specific to the adjective word group, because the means of expressing the level of the sign in it are combined with adjectives in a grammatical way. And graduonymy is a lexical-semantic field that expresses the mutual differentiation of the signs of linguistic units not in a grammatical way, but through lexical and semantic properties. In the scientific article "Smyslovye gradasii v ramkax sinominicheskikh otnosheniy" published in 2008 by S.N. Perevolochanskaya, it is found in the works of A.S. Pushkin. gradation in the meaning of the synonyms of the word woman is analyzed. These synonyms also include mythological names and phraseological units representing different signs of women: genshina, dama, baba, jena, babenka, goddess, sarisa, Venus, Cyprida, Minerva, muse, Hebeya, Circeia, Diana, Flora, peren, bogoradisa, etc. hair, krestnitsya Kyprid, napersnisa Venus, ditya Harit, rublevaya Kyprida, rublevaya Varyushka. Not all members of this series can be called full synonyms. Because most of them can be stylistic and contextual synonyms. The gradation series in them is made on the basis of the meaning content of these lexical units, which was created on the basis of artistic and stylistic skill in Pushkin's works, in this work, the term gradation is used as a method (priyom) in the language of the artistic work. R. Shukurov, who studied lexical antonyms in the Uzbek language, showed the existence of intermediate concepts or logical centers (past-present-future) between antonymic pairs. - mentions that it can be an antonym with one. In the research of linguists R. Jabborova and S. G'iyosov, the view that the character level of the original adjectives in the Uzbek language is from the norm to the maximum (beautiful - beautiful - beautiful - beautiful) was given. Consequently, S. Ghiyosov in his candidate's thesis shows the criterion of the gradation of the sign as a criterion that differentiates the adjectives semantically. In the work of R. Safarova, who analyzed hyponymy in the Uzbek language, a special attitude was expressed to the phenomenon of graduonymy, which is one of the lexical-semantic relations: For example: kulun, tay, golan, donon, ot".

The phenomenon of graduonymy was taken as an object of research in Uzbek linguistics in the last decade of the last century and studied as a special type of lexical-spiritual relationship. Graduonymy "... which is a common component of synonymy, homonymy, antonymy reflecting linguistic and spiritual relations - was artificially created on the basis of combining the part of onymia with the Latin word gradu (degree, stage). This phenomenon was presented as a scientific hypothesis in the candidate's thesis of linguist R. Safarova in 1990, while lexical grading was thoroughly researched in the candidate's thesis of scientist Sh. Orifjonova. The linguist O. Bazarov put on the agenda scientific views on the existence of graduonimia (gradation) among phonetic, phonological, morphological, syntactic, and stylistic level units. "For the first time in science, he proved that linguistic gradation is a linguistic regularity and revealed the natural-ontological essence of the mechanism and phenomenon of gradation".[2,22]

Academician A. Hojiyev's dictionary dedicated to the explanation of terms related to linguistics can be followed as a term related to the phenomenon of gradation. In particular, the term level opposition within the concept of level is described as follows: "Level opposition is a conflict



based on the presence of one sign at a different level in each of the opposites. For example, beautiful - leech - barno - beautiful". Also, the concepts related to the leveling phenomenon have been described in the dictionary of other similar fields. Thus, in the last quarter of the last century, a new term - graduonymy - appeared in Uzbek linguistics, and its features that distinguish it from other linguistic phenomena were studied. Researching graduonymy as a linguistic phenomenon in different fields of linguistics and languages of different systems, developing a mechanism for creating educational dictionaries for their practical use is one of the necessary and important tasks in the further development of modern linguistics.

The most important structural sign of the gradation series is the increase or decrease of one common sign in it. Lexemes and phrases form mutual semantic links according to the minority-plurality levels of one common sign.

Graduanomy is mostly evident in three or more main parts. Nevertheless, from the point of view of the linguistic appearance of the gradation series, it seems that there is also a two-membered type. day-old chick, one-month-old chick, seven-month-old chick... chicken, one-year-old chicken. [1,151]

It goes without saying that each of my graduates has a specific place in the ranking. The level of meaning is crucial in this. In some graduonymic series, a lexeme that can be used in place of graduonyms of this series with its broad meaning may not be included in this gradation series. For example, the lexeme "man" and the graduonym series "baby" - "baby" - "child" - "adolescent" - "boy" have such a relationship.

In graduonymic series, it can often be understood that not only one particular sign, but also other accompanying signs that are organically connected with it, increase (decrease) consistently. For example, in the series of baby - baby - child - teenager - young man - old man, in cooperation with the symbol "age", additional symbols such as biological thinking and attitude to sociality are gradually increasing, which mainly appear in the context [1,153]

Summary. In conclusion, the above general signs show that lexical gradation is one of the types of semantic phenomena associated with lexical units. It is possible to determine the relation to semantic events.

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