The Study of the Phenomenon of Graduality in Linguistics

Shaxnoza Sharipova
Teacher, Department of interfaculty English, Karshi State University

Received 23rd Oct 2022, Accepted 24th Nov 2022, Online 26th Dec 2022

ANNOTATION

This article is devoted to the study of graduonymy in linguistics, as well as the study of the manifestation of graduonymy at different levels of language, as well as the analysis of the phenomenon of graduality in linguistics by clarifying the meaning of the word degree in linguistics. Information such as the increase or decrease of a degree sign relative to a norm or a particular situation, the fact that quality is a quantitative change, and that it occurs in the human mind and is expressed in language are reflected in this article.

KEYWORDS: Graduality, synonymy, antonymy, graduonymic series, dynamic stress, phonetic, morphological, lexical method.

Introduction. It is well known that in nature and in society, all events and products are inextricably linked. In particular, the units of linguistics are closely interrelated, they have similarities and differences. Some of their features have been studied, while others are still awaiting study. We can say this without fear of gradualism. The continuous motion of matter, the fact that quantitative changes change from one qualitative type to another through intermediate states, shows that existence is formed on the basis of graduality [14-84]. For example, a person goes through infancy and old age, that is, a person is formed and developed. Since existence is made up of colorful and infinitely changing things, events, and systems, their gradualities are also very diverse and continuous. Where there is gradual change, development, and formation, it is important to study the phenomenon of gradualism in linguistics.

The phenomenon of graduality is manifested, first of all, in direct connection with the thing in existence, the movement of events, the state [14-50]. For example, the wind slowly turns into storms and hurricanes; such as the gradual transformation of rain into torrential downpours and floods, and the transformation of seeds into seedlings and giant trees. In all these cases, the gradual basis is that the quantity exceeds the norm, increases, or vice versa. The things and phenomena in the material world around us are characterized by quality, quantity, and norms, which are naturally reflected in language.

In linguistics, there are different views on the concept of "graduality". Most scientists consider this concept as a form of the category of quantity. They see graduality as a semantic category based on the semantic gradation of the concept of "quantity."

Graduality is a quantitative change in quality. This change is due to deviations from the norm, which is important for both the speaker and the listener.
Graduality is a common language phenomenon. Because graduality increases the meaning of a word, it leads to the emergence of additional subtleties in its structure. In other words, graduality is a measure of the amount of expression. From this point of view, it is observed that the categories of graduality, expressiveness and quantity are interrelated.

The phenomenon of graduality has a general character: it is active in texts involving verbs, nouns, adjectives, forms, characterizing objects, signs and actions. In the structure of this phenomenon, graduality is directly manifested at philosophical levels such as quality, quantity, and volume.

Graduality is one of the new fields of study in linguistics. Until the 1960s, the scope of lexical-semantic relations was studied in detail, but no separate study of the phenomenon of graduality was observed among a number of semantic relations. The study of gradualism as a separate type of verbal spiritual relationship began in the 1970s and 1980s. As a result, a lot of work has been done in linguistics. The works of such scientists as D. Bolinger, E. Sepir, Sh. However, they approached the study of this issue from different perspectives.

In his time, L.V. Sherba said that the study of the phenomenon of graduality is important for linguistics: “It is important to keep in mind that only the farthest poles are clearly visible. Intermediate events in the minds of the main source-speakers are volatile and uncertain. But it is precisely these oscillating and ambiguous phenomena that should attract the attention of linguists”[43-156]. V. M. Solntsev also pointed out that graduality can be characteristic of the signs of units of all levels of language. He also expressed the view that language is subject to the general laws of development of nature and the existence of society.

In the course of reviewing the work of Western scholars in the field of semantics, it became clear that there are concepts and phenomena close to the phenomenon of graduality, which are named and studied differently by different scholars. One of them was D.A. Cruz, who looked at a phenomenon close to the gradual phenomenon in a section of his book Lexical semantics called Rank, degree and grade.

In English linguistics, D. Bolinger conducted special research in this area. Bolinger's book on graduation is called Degree words. In his book, D. Bolinger noted that the manifestation of degree and intensity is often associated with adjectives and forms, and in some cases with nouns and verbs [48-8]. He also says that even qualities cannot fully express the whole hierarchy [48-9]. According to the scholar, if adjectives are consistent meaning enhancers, it is likely that other lexical or “content” categories may not serve to enhance meaning on a regular basis. This book by the linguist shows the regular reinforcement of meaning in a large number of verbs and nouns, and deals with lexical features, or the distribution of elements from four major categories (adjective, adverb, noun, verb). Since the relationship between adjectives and modes of meaning has already been found, the book focuses on the graduality and intensification of nouns and verbs.

It was also studied by N.S. Trubetskoy under the influence of gradual intensification, which focused more on moving from phonetics to phonology. Trubetskoy's approach to phonemes in terms of differentiating factors and on this basis distinguishing them from speech sounds was of revolutionary significance for phonology. Differences and identities are interconnected, conditioned, intertwined opposites, signs, and from their dialectical rounding everything, especially phonemes, is formed.

Also, in I.I.Turansky's research, the intensity was taken as a phenomenon close to the gradual phenomenon and was widely covered [42- 173]. The scholar's work focuses on the content and means of expression of the phenomenon of intensity in English. The study also focuses on the relationship between the categories of intensity and expressiveness.
In A.V. Kunin's study of the phenomenon of intensity from a phraseological point of view, phraseological units expressing strong emotions often express ideas in an expressive way, and according to A.V. Kunin [29-344], intensifiers are related to certain word groups. They can be divided into 2 types: a) intensifiers related to adjectives and adverbs; as anything, as blazes, as hell, as a devil. cold - hot; funny - serious ;, etc. b) Intensifiers of the verb group: like a clock, like anything, like a lamplighter, like fun, like mad, like sixty, like the devil and so on.

In his study, E.I. Sheygal tried to determine the semantic status of the intensity component. In this study, lexical-level intensifiers are separated as a separate layer. In the study, the status of intensity was considered as an independent onomasiological category, and it differed from the categories of quantity, evaluation, emphasis, and expressiveness.

The author identifies three semantic components that represent different levels of reinforcement: 1) high level (very, much, greatly, deeply, highly); 2) very high degree (extremely, exceedingly, extraordinarily); 3) absolute degree (utterly, completely, fully). E.I.Sheygal includes complex internal intensities: 1) emotional reinforcement (intensity is complicated by emotional assessment: shockingly, astonishingly, abominably); 2) full reinforcement (intensity is complicated by intellectual evaluation: too, over, excessively). The author identifies three semantic components that represent different levels of reinforcement: 1) high level (very, much, greatly, deeply, highly); 2) very high degree (extremely, exceedingly, extraordinarily); 3) absolute degree (utterly, completely, fully). E.I.Sheygal includes complex internal intensities: 1) emotional reinforcement (intensity is complicated by emotional assessment: shockingly, astonishingly, abominably); 2) full reinforcement (intensity is complicated by intellectual evaluation: too, over, excessively). E.I. Sheygal's research focuses on lexical units expressing intensity, ignoring the phonetic, morphological, syntactic, stylistic features of the phenomenon.

Conclusion. Graduality in language is a reflection of the universal phenomenon of graduality. Until gradualism in linguistics was distinguished as a separate form of inter-verbal semantic relations, a series of words denoting a degree were studied within the framework of synonyms. Uzbek linguistics was one of the first to distinguish graduality from semantic relations such as synonymy, antonymy, plesionymy, hyponymy. The word graduality is derived from Latin and means gradatio - degree. Before studying the phenomenon of graduality, it is necessary to clarify the meaning of the word degree.Because the word degree does not have a clear meaning, its ambiguity and versatility make it difficult to understand the essence of the problem. In philosophy, a degree is an indicator of the stage at which things and events are organized and developed. In linguistics, the concept of degree refers to a form of sign that represents a relative, incremental, decreasing relationship. It is a phenomenon in which the meaning of every word, phrase, or sentence is stronger than the previous one, both emotionally and logically. In this case, the meaning gradually increases, or vice versa. "Graduality is inherent in the semantic structure of lexemes and phrases, in which independent semantics contain general semantics that reflect the minority or plurality of a character."

In the course of these considerations, it is concluded that there is a gradual phenomenon in every language.

Used literature


8. Бозоров О.Ўзбек тилида даражаланиш. Т.: 1996.84 б.
