



LINGUISTIC STUDY OF THE PHENOMENON OF GRADUONYMIA

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Abstract:

This article is devoted to the study of graduonymy, which is one of the types of lexical-semantic relations, in Uzbek linguistics.

Keywords: linguistics, graduonimia, degree, stage, stage, dissertation.

Until the systematic study of language phenomena appeared in linguistics, synonymy and antonymy relations were mainly studied 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 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 because of the fact that they have different aspects with this phenomenon of gradation, this issue has been the cause of various debates.

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, and 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” [Djumabaeva J., 2017:5].

The linguist O.Bozorov [Bozorov O., 1997:270] put scientific views on the existence of graduonymy (gradation) among phonetic, phonological, morphological, syntactic, and stylistic level units. “He proved for the first time in science that linguistic gradation is a linguistic regularity and revealed the natural-ontological essence of the mechanism and phenomenon of gradation” [Djumabaeva J., 2017:6].





As mentioned above, “in Uzbek substantive (formal-functional) linguistics, it was recognized that the concept of graduonymy is one of the widespread types of relations between not only lexical, but also morphological, syntactic and stylistic level units, and scientific research was carried out within the framework of this issue. Such research began in the 80s of the last century, and later serious research in this direction appeared. After the 90s of the last century, this scientific concept entered researches, manuals and textbooks of schools and universities, and the explanatory dictionary of linguistic terms published in Uzbek. In this way, in Uzbek linguistics, the concept of graduonymy and graduonymic relations was applied from the lexicon to morphology and even syntax and gained the status of a general linguistic relation. N.Vahidova drew the attention of European linguists to the idea of the need to separate the lines of lexical gradation in the German language. This new vision required a serious correction to the computer dictionary and word reserves (NET, NETZ, SHATZ systems) of German studies, which have been created since 1996. This situation indicates the popularity of studies on graduonymy today.

Sh.Orifjonova gave detailed information about grading lines and grading in general in her candidate's dissertation. In the first part, he put each of the word groups in graduonymic lines and expressed his opinions based on specific examples. Also, when creating a graduonymic series of a word group, he also showed synonyms and antonyms in graduonymic series and justified it with examples.

The phenomenon of graduonymy was researched by the linguist scientist J.Dzumbayeva based on the comparison of the materials of the Uzbek and English languages. He described “graduonymy as a panlinguistic phenomenon; identified ways of forming lexical graduonymic series in Uzbek and English languages; revealed the semantic contextual features of lexical graduonymy in the Uzbek and English languages; researched the stylistic graduonymy in the Uzbek and English languages and identified their different features; carried out a comparative analysis of graduonymy with gradation, gradualness, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, partonymy/meronymy, holonymy, plesionymy, etc. in the languages being compared, and as a result revealed the unique ontological nature of their essence and content; introduced and justified the terms micrograduonim and macrograduonim into scientific circulation; identified unique graduonymic sequences in the compared languages; developed recommendations for introducing the phenomenon of graduonymy into language corpora; proves the importance of monolingual and bilingual graduonymic series dictionaries in lexicography”.

In the encyclopedic dictionary, the concept of degree is described as follows: “1) in mathematics - the product of several numbers (or expressions) equal to each other. In





the theory of analytic functions, D. whose base and exponent are complex numbers is considered (see also Muavr formula). 2) thermometer, barometer, etc. divisions on the instrument scale; t-ra, angular measurements (see also Gradus)” [UzME, 2001:82]. In the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” we can observe the description of a number of vocabulary units representing the concept of level and related phenomena. Including: “LEVEL [a. - stage; rank, title; zina] 1 Means the norm, limit of an action, characteristic or state; often used with determiners. 2. Gradual or relative progress, stage of development; level, size of height. 3. Career ladder, rank, rank. 4. Academic title awarded based on certain rules and requirements for work in the field of science. 5. Level of qualification achieved in one’s specialty. 6. Position, rank, attention in society, in life, among people. 7. Sira, karra, bor, marta. 8. A little, a little, like. 9. mat. Unit of measurement of angle and circular arc; 90th of a right angle or 360th of a circle; degree. 10 phys. Thermometer, barometer, etc. k. sections marked with lines and numbers on the scale of measuring instruments and the amount of temperature represented by these sections. 11 mat. A product of equal factors is the result of multiplying a number by itself. 12 tlsh. Grammatical category, form, expressing excess or deficiency of a sign-characteristic” [O‘TIL, 2006:663]. If we conclude from the above information, we can see that the lexeme degree is used in several meanings in the “Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” (O‘TIL). In the dictionary, some of this word is expressed in the form of universal, and some terminological (mathematics, physics, linguistics) meanings.

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. E.g., beautiful - lusuv - barno – beautiful” [Hojiev A., 2002:33]. 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.

As a conclusion, we can say that the services of Odiljon Bozorov were great for Uzbek linguistics. In particular, he was one of the first to introduce the phenomenon of graduonymy into Uzbek linguistics.





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