



GRADING PHENOMENON IN CONSTRUCTING TERMS

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Abstract:

This article analyzes the phenomenon of gradation in construction terminology. The article provides information about special terms used in construction techniques, architecture and construction of structures and their changes, the development of terms over time, changes related to new concepts and methodologies. The role of grading in construction terminology, the significance of this phenomenon in the terminological structure, and how it is reflected in various aspects of the construction industry are described in detail.

Keywords: construction terminology, synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, meronymy, lexeme, micrograduonym, macrograduonym, lexical-semantic, evolution of terms.

Introduction

Before the method of systematic study of linguistic phenomena in linguistics came to the field, mainly synonymy and antonymic relations were studied under the concept of inter-verbal spiritual relations. As a result of studies of linguistics in later periods, the possibility of distinguishing, researching other lexical-semantic relations between words also arose. In particular, it can be observed that the fact that words also have a meaningfully mutual degree relationship has been noted in a number of studies on linguistics. In World linguistics, various linguistic phenomena and concepts similar to the paradigm of graduonymy have been studied by scientists so far, and since they also have different aspects with this phenomenon of grading, this issue has been the subject of various controversies in Russian linguistics. S.Trubeskoy and R. In his work, Jakobson made important statements about the mutual contradictions of the gradual (level) opposition (contradiction) of phonemes in different situations based on the minority, plural level of a given sign. Another Russian linguist O. Espersen in his work, mentions that among contrar concepts, it is true that intermediate states can also exist and that they are expressed through lexical units (Always – Sometimes – Never; much – like many – few-few). A few years later such thoughts S.D. Also shown in casnelson's work. In his opinion, intermediate states will exist in the process of





switching from one color to another, and they will also be expressed through words in the language (like reddish - red - crimson). At the same time, the linguist mentions that meaning (synonymous) words that are able to indicate differences associated with different levels of a particular sign (like warm – hot, small – dwarf) are actually components that are located in a large row formed by continuous transitions to each other, and such meaning words usually have two or more components that are mutually adjacent to a larger row with S.D.Kasnelson suggests that lexical synonym strings may sometimes also have differences in character grading .

I.R. In his book “Stylistics”, Galperin defined climax (gradation) as a stylistic device as the gradual increase in meaning and content, importance, impressiveness in the overall content of a text of a sentence (or of a kind of Union of fragments in a sentence)¹.

From these definitions and examples given to climax (gradation), it can be understood that climax is used in speech as a stylistic tool, while graduonymy is a linguistic phenomenon that represents lexical-semantic relations in language, such as synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, meronymy, in contrast to it. Researcher J.Jumabayeva also distinguishes the concept of gradation from graduonymy by suggesting that the term stylistic gradation represents the intensification decline of a phrase, metaphor, metonymic moveable meaning used within a single text, while graduonymy is, in general, a linguistic phenomenon that embodies the denotative graded-based attitude of words. In Russian linguistics, there are several terms similar to the term graduonymy, which sometimes occur to be interpreted in the same way as this concept.

Gap S.M.Kolesnikova, T.S.Gennadevna, S.A.Tikhomirov, Z.Tarlanov, I.V.Nazarova, G.V.Kireeva, S.S.The work of linguists such as Kadiseva is talking about the terms gradualnost, gradurovanie, graduate, gradosema, gradation scale, which are studied separately. These Terms also represent grading phenomena directly related to speech, which are fundamentally different from the paradigm of lexical graduonymy, which reflects the interrelationship of a particular sign according to its growth or decline without other linguistic means.

Since in the history of linguistics the term Rank is often applied to qualitative levels in language grammar, it is precisely the adjective that is generated grammatically that is confused with lexical-semantic grading in the language, which is a categorical form of the word category. K.Kennedy and L.The paper, written by McNelly, also deals with the arrival of graded qualities in a sentence cross-section task as well as the degree determiners (such as well, very, much, half, partially, completely, quite, really, etc.

¹Галперин И.Р. Стылистисс. – М.:, 1971. – С. 219-221.





In Uzbek linguistics, he conducted scientific research on the degree of adjectives and its peculiarities Z.M.Ma'rufov, A.Madrahimov, A.Khamitova, F.Is'hakav, M.Kushoshev and Z.In the work of Mamarajabova and in some textbooks and manuals of the Uzbek language, the categorical form of the adjective word category is directly interpreted as a degree phenomenon. In Particular, Sh. In his work on the dialectical interpretation of the morphology of the Uzbek language, Shahobitdinova further analyzed the category of degrees and substantiated his views on the differentiation of degrees and comparative categories². L. Elmurodova, a linguist who studied the category of level 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 that it is manifested between levels³. Despite the fact that in this scientific work the phenomenon of grading is studied as a field, the phenomenon of grading in it remains only in the grammatical categorization inherent in the adjective word category, since the means that represent the level of the character in it are attached to the adjectives, made grammatically. Graduonymy, on the other hand, is precisely the lexical-semantic field that represents the mutual differentiation of the characters of linguistic units through their lexical and semantic properties, and not grammatically.

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. He mentions that it can be an antonym with one⁴. In the research of linguists R. Jabborova and S. Giyosov, the view that the character level of the original adjectives in the Uzbek language is from the norm to the maximum (beautiful - beautiful - beautiful - zebo) was given. Therefore, S. Giyosov in his candidate's dissertation shows the criterion of the gradation of the sign as a criterion that differentiates the adjectives semantically⁵. In the work of R. Safarova, who analyzed hyponymy in the Uzbek language, graduonymy, which is one of the lexical-semantic relations, is defined: chego-libo. For example: kulun, tay, golan, hawthorn, horse⁶.

The concept of "Gradual opposition" was also analyzed in the scientific work of the researcher M. Narziyeva on the study of the semantic structure of personal nouns in the Uzbek language according to the sign of age. In it, these nouns are divided into three groups:

²Шахобиддинова Ш. Ўзбек тили морфологияси умумийлик-хусусийлик диалектикаси талкинида. 2-қисм. – Андижон, 1994. – 108 б.

³Элмурадова Л.Н. Ўзбек тилида даража функционал-семантик майдони (белги даражаси микромайдони): Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2011. – Б. 28-32.

⁴Шукуров Р. Ўзбек тилида антонимлар. – Тошкент: Фан, 1977. – Б. 30.

⁵Гиясов С. Семантическая структура и компонентный анализ качественных прилагательных узбекского языка: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1983. – 22 с.

⁶Сафарова Р. Гипонимия в узбекском языке (на материале обшейпотребительных зоонимов): Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1990. – С. 14.





1) nouns expressing kinship; 2) nouns indicating a person's age; 3) a group of nouns that combine both characteristics. The author emphasizes the presence of gradual opposition in the consistent series of the following nouns expressing the age of a person: baby - baby - child (boy/girl) - teenager - teenager - young man/ girl - man/woman - old man (old man/old woman)⁷.

In fact, such a gradual opposition occurs not only among nouns denoting the age of a person (for example: girl - young - woman - old), but also among nouns denoting kinship and some nouns that combine both characteristics, for example: grandfather/father //mother - child//child//girl//son - grandson - great-grandson - great-grandson.

The phenomenon of graduonymy as a research object in Uzbek linguistics was interpreted in 1989 as a form of semantic relations between words and it was called the phenomenon of graduonymy, that is, linguistic meaning in Uzbek linguistics. It was created artificially based on combining the part of onymia with the Latin word gradu (level, stage), which is a common component of synonymy, homonymy, antonymy, etc., reflecting relationships⁸.

In 1990, this phenomenon was given as a scientific hypothesis in the candidate's thesis of the linguist R. Safarova⁹, while the lexical leveling was thoroughly researched in the candidate's thesis of the scientist Sh. Orifjonova¹⁰.

The phenomenon of graduonimia (gradation) was founded and perfected in Uzbek linguistics. In 1997, the linguist O. Bazarov in his doctoral dissertation put forward the hypothesis that graduonymy is a type of general relationship that manifests itself not only in the system of inter-word relations, but also in the fields of phonetics and phonology, morphology, syntax and stylistics. 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 gradation¹¹.

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 concrete facts. When creating a graduonymic series of a word group, he also showed the synonym and antonym series in the graduonymic series and justified it with examples.

⁷Нарзиева М. Шахсни ёш жиҳатдан тавсивловчи отларнинг маъно таркиби: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1992. – Б. 12.

⁸Бегматов Э., Неъматов Х., Расулов Р. Лексик микросистема ва унинг тадқиқ методикаси (Систем лексикология тезислари)// Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 1989. № 6. – Б. 37.

⁹Сафарова Р. Гипонимия в узбекском языке (на материале обихупотребительных зоонимов): Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1990.

¹⁰Орифжоновна Ш. Ўзбек тилида луғавий градуонимия: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1996. – 113 б.

¹¹Базаров О. Ўзбек тилида даражаланиш: Филол. фан. докт. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1997. – 270 б.





Linguist olim J. The phenomenon of graduonymy was studied by Jumabayeva on the basis of a comparison of materials of the Uzbek and English languages. He characterized graduonymy as an all-linguistic phenomenon; identified ways of generating lexical graduonymic series in Uzbek and English; revealed semantic contextual features of lexical graduonymy in Uzbek and English; researched stylistic graduonymy in Uzbek and English, and identified distinctive features; carried out a comparative analysis of graduonymy in comparable languages with the likes of gradation, gradualism, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, paronymy//meronymy, holonymy, plesionimy, and as a result revealed the specific ontological nature of the essence and content of these; introduced and based on the scientific treatment of the terms micrograduonymy and macrograduonymy; identified unique; demonstrated the importance of monolingual and bilingual graduonymic series dictionaries in lexicography¹².

Researcher A. Sobirov: “things and phenomena in material existence are in continuous behavior. They are constantly changing their form-shamoyil under the influence of external and internal forces. As a result, on the basis of the laws of the universe, different forms of something appear in one square. This is exactly what ensures that things first in real existence and then in language stand in a gradual state relative to each other,” reacting to the phenomenon of grading, noting its types as follows:

1. Internal grading between field nodes;
2. Leveling between lexical-semantic groups or content gangs;
3. The grading between micromaids that represent basic concepts in material existence.¹³

The fact that some manifestations of the relationship between the nodes of the system of construction terms in the lexical composition of our language acquire a graduonymic character can also be witnessed in the following paradigm of lexemes:

Door → gate

In this case, the lexemes are located in this order according to the increase in the volume of the “entrance to a certain object” between them, and it is observed that the sign of “volume” from the door to the gate increases steadily. This grading takes place in a series of grading with an artificial basis. Because the sememas of lexemes that are taking place in a graded relationship are manifested monandously to the graded in the nature of their denotations in being.

¹²Жумабаева Ж. Турли тизимли тилларида лексик ва стилистик градуонимия. Монография. – Тошкент, 2017. – 210 б.

¹³Собиров А. Ўзбек тилининг лексик сатҳини системалар системаси тамойили асосида тадқиқ этиш. – Тошкент: Маънавият, 2004. – Б. 148.





Also, casement → window the row is also forming a level relationship according to the increase in the sign of mutual “volume”.

Grading in the system of building terms is mainly observed according to the following signs:

- by size;
- according to the application;
- by quality.

It can be said that the types of lexical grading are also important in ensuring the stability of the system by acquiring a hierarchical character. Also, it is a characteristic feature that the members of the paradigm forming each subgroup are at different levels according to the functional-methodical aspect. In the structure of this system, the forms of graduonymy are observed, which are based on both the meanings of names and expression schemes.

In conclusion, the phenomenon of gradation is important in the development of construction terminology, leading to the emergence of precise and adapted terms that take into account the changing needs of the field and advanced advances. This process provides construction professionals with the knowledge and understanding they need to work effectively and serves the global development of the industry.

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