

THE STUDY OF GRAD ON MY IN SPEECH PATTERNS AND THE PRINCIPLES OF FORMING GRADUONYMIC ROWS

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Abstract: *This article is devoted to identify the scientific researches of the phenomenon of graduonymy in speech patterns. And also, there is given information about forming graduonymic rows and their some important principles.*

Key words: *graduonumy, phenomenon, speech pattern, graduonymic rows, principles, increase, decrease.*

The study of graduonymy in speech patterns and the principles of forming graduonymic series studied by mankind has its own history of gradual development. This process is continuously, one scientific study replaces another, enriches it with news, analyzes and changes it.

There are a lot of spheres in the science of linguistics, and in our research devoted to the clarification of graduonymy (graduation), a phenomenon related to the increase or decrease of meaning in linguistics according to the level of word meanings, that is, the quantity and quality of the meaning, we used scientific research related to this topic in world linguistics and let's talk about data. Graduonymic relations have been thoroughly studied in Russian linguistics, and N.S. Trubetskoi and R. Jakobson put forward the initial ideas for the emergence of the term graduonymy with their thoughts on phonemic gradual oppositions in their works devoted to phonology. Russian linguists O. Espersen and S.D. Katsnelson mentioned in their works about the existence of words reflecting an intermediate state between the meanings of opposite words. Yu.S. Stepanov expressed the opinions that are the basis for studying the relations of graduonymy with synonymy and antonymy. Also, E. Sepir, I.V. Nazarova, S.M. Kolesnikova, S.A. Tikhomirov, G.V. Kireeva, S. Skad yseva, I.A. Isaeva have studied grading in speech.

In English linguistics, the phenomenon of graduonymy is one of the researched areas. In his book "Lexical Semantics", D.A. Cruz describes his views on hierarchical linguistic situations, in which he mainly focuses on the level between rank and title words, the gradual increase between numbers, and also divides some lexemes into gradable and non-gradable groups. He believes that lexemes that mean units of measurement such as quantity and distance between them are graded.

In Seok Yang, in his treatise “On antonymy in English”, calls some words that are mutually antonyms, which are mostly included in the adjective word group in the English language, as neutralizing antonyms, and expresses the opinion that the word normal can be placed between them, and thus forms graduonymic series based on antonyms. The German linguist M. Bierwisch in his study “The Semantics of Gradation” studied the phenomenon of gradation in adjectives using the example of German and English languages. I.R. Galperin in his work “Stylistics” highlighted the issues of gradation in speech.

Russian linguist I.A. Isaeva banned gradual semantics in verbs on the example of verbs being manifested at the lexical-semantic and word formation levels. The author claims that the gradual semantics of verbs emerges through the use of additional tools – gradutors (affixes, additional gradational meanings) and gives the word *vzoyti* – *prevzoyti* as an example of how the meaning of the verb can be strengthened by adding the prefix *pre-* in the Russian language. It is closer to gradation than the graduonymy we are studying and reflects gradation in speech. In her research, G.V. Kireeva studied exclamatory words expressing emotionality as a category of gradualness, while I.V. Nazarova studied the manifestation of the category of gradualness (gradualnost) in English. According to the appearance of the sign in the meanings expressed by the author adverbsgradutors (Russian linguists called the words denoting the degree of gradualness as gradutors), extremely high-level adverbs (awfully, greatly, very, much); sufficiently high-level attitudes (considerably, pretty, rather); inadequate treatments (inconsiderably, insufficiently) divide it into and thereby reveals the manifestation of gradation at the morphological level. Initially, the term graduonymy is mentioned in Uzbek linguistics as a form of the semantic relationship of words. It is believed that the phenomenon of graduonymy (graduation) is manifested in linguistics mainly at the lexical level. This phenomenon was carried out in Uzbek linguistics by R. Safarova, Sh. Orifjonova, H. Ne'matov, O. Bozorov, R. Jabborova, S. Giyosov, G. Rahmonov, and in the cross-sectional aspect, researches on the study of graduonymic relations were carried out by J. Djumabaeva and N. Vohidova. Also, M. Fayzullaev researched the lexical-semantic groups of verbs in the cross-sectional aspect with the Russian language and determined the graduonymic relationships in verbs that reflect mental state.

The term “Graduonymy” is used in the current Uzbek literary language in the same sense as the term “graduation”. This term appeared in Uzbek linguistics at the end of the last century. Graduonymy is the gradation of one or another sign in the members of the meaning groups of lexemes, this term “... in Uzbek linguistics, the part of *onymia*, which is the general composition of synonymy, homonymy, antonymy, which reflects linguistic and semantic relationship, is derived from the Latin word *gradu* (“level”, “level”) artificially made on the basis of attachment”. Such gradation is considered a kind of opposition (contradiction).

In Uzbek linguistics, the distinction between the semantic relations between lexical units is first found in the great thinker Alisher Navoi's work “*Muhokamat ul-lughatayn*”. The work explains the differences between the words that have the same meaning as the verbs *yig'lamoq* and *sipqormoq* (to drink). Sh. Orifjonova in her study “Lexual graduonymy in the Uzbek language” recognizes the Uzbek meaning of graduonymy – the term gradation as a scientific

concept that expresses a form of word relations. The phenomenon of graduonymy is manifested at different levels of linguistics, in particular, the study of the phenomenon of graduonymy at the morphological level became known to science as a result of morphological research. Information is given about the integrity of the morphological system and its gradual connections in such eras as H.G. Nematov's "Intermediate third in the morphological system of Turkic languages", "Functional morphology of monuments of the Turkic languages of the XI-XII centuries", which served as a methodological basis for the study of morphological graduonymy. Also, S. Ghiyosov introduces the concept of "lexical gradual oppositions" (lexical lines of gradation) and distinguishes the following lines:

"overall positive rating"

tuzuk → durust → yaxshi → ijobiy

"external positive evaluation"

tuzuk → ko'rkam → sulv → go'zal → zebo.

While gradation was studied as an object of research by O. Bozorov and G. Rahmonov in Uzbek linguistics, J. Djumabaeva studied lexical and stylistic graduonymy in Uzbek and English languages. Gradation in Uzbek linguistics is O. Bozorov's doctoral dissertation on "Graduation in the Uzbek language". In the dissertation, graduonymy is studied not only in the system of inter-word relations, but also at the levels of phonetics and phonology, morphology, and syntax of linguistics. In his research, the scientist studied the phenomenon of gradation in a wider aspect and proved for the first time in science that linguistic gradation is a linguistic regularity. In the chapter of the study called "Graduation in the Grammatical System", the classification of word groups is classified separately on the basis of semantic, morphological and syntactic signs. In addition, he noted that modal, exclamatory, and imitative words are intermediate members between independent and auxiliary word groups. Morphologically, there is a gradual connection system of independent words – special group words – auxiliary words. Verbs and nouns are primary, and other word groups are secondary in terms of syntactic signs and positions in sentence construction. This research includes gradations in the phonological, grammatical and morphological system of the Uzbek language, giving brief information about the manifestation of graduonymic relations in word groups at both the grammatical and morphological levels.

As a continuation of these researches, J. Djumabaeva studied the phenomenon of gradation in the Uzbek and English languages at the lexical and stylistic level in her doctoral work entitled "Lexical and Stylistic Graduonymy in the Uzbek and English Languages". With this doctoral work, the scientist carried out the most serious research in cross-linguistics. This study sheds light on lexical and stylistic gradation in Uzbek and English, focusing on graduonymy at the morphological level, subject and sign in his research entitled "Relationship between lexical synonymy and graduonymy in the Uzbek language". The researcher studied tasks such as proving that conflicts based on differences in synonymous lines are a factor that creates graduonymy, determining the relationship between lexical synonymy and graduonymy phenomena, and revealing the laws of occurrence of gradual synonymy among lexemes representing subject and sign. He studied the phenomena of lexical synonymy and graduonymy and determined their relationship. This research is

limited to studying the occurrence of gradation at the morphological level in noun and adjective word groups, and the rest of the word groups are not discussed. A. Ziyaev expresses the opinion that gradual antonym words are formed on the basis of intensification/deintensification, and in the chapter of his research called “Formation of paradigms of gradual antonyms of intensification/deintensification semantics”, he shows the mutual relations of gradual antonyms through the series of gradations. It justifies the gradual relationship between words using examples within word groups. While studying the phenomenon of gradation in linguistics, we will also study the circumstances related to the construction of graduonymic series and what criteria and principles should be observed in their construction. It is known that the phenomenon of gradation consists of a meaningful combination of words related to the decrease and increase in the amount of a sign (event).

In the series of degrees, the meanings of the words differ according to the amount, excess or lack of volume, speed or duration of movement, increase or decrease in strength, semantic sign and coloring. The members of the ranking series are at least three, and such series are formed only within one word group. The participation of synonyms and antonyms is important in forming graduonymic series from words related to adjective, noun and verb. However, it is possible to make gradational series from non-synonymous words in verbs. If in adjectives, the meanings are different according to the excess or deficiency of the sign, and in verbs, they are graded according to principles such as increasing or decreasing the speed of execution, increasing or decreasing the duration and strength of the action, and changing the state of the action. While the importance of synonymic or antonymic series to express ranking in lexemes denoting the name of an object is felt, nouns can be ranked according to the relative size, instead of location, increasing the luxury of the object, raising the rank, rank or position. Similar to nouns, the synonyms and antonyms of the word being graded in numbers and adverbs cannot reveal differences according to its meaning, but in adverbs there are gradation series consisting of two polar antonyms, for example, *few* → *normal* → *many*. They are more or less antonyms. If numbers are graded according to the excess or deficiency of the amount, the behaviors are graded according to the signs of the moment of the movement, the increase or decrease of the movement states. Although pronouns do not count as serunum when forming gradational series, they can form a graduonymic series due to their long proximity of presentation.

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