



The Phenomenon of Graduonymy in Fels

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Abstract: Words in a graduonymic series can be ranked not only by some kind of sema, but also by several semas and stylistic paints, which are related to each other. On the graduonymic line there is a law of transition of quantitative changes to qualitative changes in the degree of increase and decrease of the sign by degrees.

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Language is an important tool among men. Language has both form and content sides, and the last point of division in terms of content is semadir.

Among other independent word categories, the verbs also have a degree property. The spiritual ranking between words was noted by many linguists. This is the opinion of linguists M. In the work of fayzullaev was quite detailed analysis. M. In the work of fayzullaev about the degree of meaning in words, J.Lokk, L.N Tolstoy, E. Sepir, D. Balinjer, R. The feedback of Safarova and other researchers on the level of vocabulary was thoroughly analyzed.

That ranking in the literal sense is a separate problem. R. Jabborova, S.G'iyosov and seen in the works of M. Narzieva.

Words in a graduonymic series can be ranked not only by some kind of sema, but also by several SEMAS and stylistic paints, which are related to each other.

On the graduonymic line there is a law of transition of quantitative changes to qualitative changes in the degree of increase and decrease of the sign by degrees.

The law of denial of denial is manifested in the fact that the two ends of the graduonymic chain, together with the confirmation of a certain sign, deny each other.

The term graduonymy was originally called graduonymy. This term was formed on the basis of the Greek degree of degree "degree" in the phonological term "degree opposition" and the component "Nomia" in the words of synonym, omonomy, antonym.

Later the term graduonymy (degree) M.Narziyeva, S.Saidov, G.Nematova, O.Widely used in the work of Bazarov. H.Ne ' matov, R.Rasulov, M.It can be said that this concept was firmly established in Uzbek linguistics by using the terms of linguistics such as degrees in the educational hands of narzieva, degrees in lines (graduonymy, degree opposition).

In today's linguistics, graduonymy and its terms of degrees are becoming more popular as a scientific concept, which gives rise to a view of the so-called spiritual relations.

Orifjonova also worked on the degrees of degrees in the Uzbek language, she widely touched on this topic in her book "Dictionary graduonymy in the Uzbek language", touched on the relationship of graduonymy with synonyms, antonyms, as well as on gradual oppositions. Speaking about the graduonymic lines, he says: "the Graduonymic lines are not separated at all in the current Uzbek language, and this can be considered the first experience in Uzbek linguistics. Therefore, let's say in advance, first of all, we never intend to give a complete list of English - language graduonymic series, and it is difficult for this work to be carried out by not only one, but also ten or fifteen people. Nevertheless, we will try to open up some Giuseppe issues in this area.

Based on the two characteristics of the graduonymic series, we will study this chapter by dividing it into two sections" " - deb divides the chapter into two sections:

Chapter I: graduonymic lines in the word series.

Chapter II: graduonymic rows with generalizing SEMAS.

Sh.Orifjonova in her candidacy desertification gave accurate information about the series of degrees, in general, about the degree. He explained his reasoning on the basis of concrete facts by putting each of the word categories in the first section in a graduonymic series. When compiling the graduonymic series of a word series, he also gave examples, showing the synonym antonym series in the graduonimk series.

Candidate desertification made by Sh. Orifjonova we can say the generalization of the information passed on by referring to other linguists ' scientists and giving information on the same topic. A. Hajiyeu also touches on the graduonymic series and explains his valuable comments. It is about the graduonymic range of pronouns.Torsonav, J.Mukhtarov Sh.Rakhmatullaevs also spoke and came to the stop as follows: "the display pronouns are used depending on the distance between the speaker and the indicated subject, the distance between them, the time of the accident. This pronoun is used to emphasize the subject, the event or the predicate in general, which is much more evident to the speaker, which has recently been mentioned" From ancient times to today, the work created by our linguists is becoming a very valuable resource for today. We read them that there are many aspects of the graduonymic rows that have not yet touched the blade, and we are sure that they are still waiting for their solution.

Verbs, first of all, are narrow-wide in their own spiritual mundarija scales (to fight – to fight, to say – to argue, to leave (to leave) - to excite (people), to wander (a person), to wander (people), to wander (people), according to the result of the action: pure action (to fly, to run, to read), action-status (to rejoice, to wake, to laugh), status (to look, to blush, to eat).

Verbs, first of all, are narrow-wide in their own spiritual mundarija scales, as well as Verbs with other word categories, the name of the action-noun, Verbs -adjective-adjective, Verbs -adverb-adverb, Verbs -functional form-connecting, Verbs-functional form-assistant, Verbs-functional form-loading, the predicative form of Verbs - verb-exclamation (live, do not wear) the predicative form of Verbs – (I hear, as they say), such as degrees (reduction of verb signs).

Gradations can also be seen in the verb categories and functional forms.

The dividing (affirmation), without (negation) signs of the verbs actually have certain connotations, approximations: read-must have read-read - does not seem to have read-does not seem to have read-does not have read-does not have read-does not have read.

This declension also has its own expressive (based on the kuchayishi of precision modality) forms of Read-uneducated forms, which are put on an opposition. (read, did not read, read-a, read (absolutely did not read)

In the transitive-transitive-transitive of verbs:

- a) partial transition of the action to the subject: eat bread, drink water.
- b) the fact that the action has passed completely to the subject: eat bread, drink water. Sometimes passivity can also be three-stage:
 - a) first line: look at the bread (see the table):
 - b) partial transition (sleeve from bread);
 - c) complete transition (like bread sleeve).

Relative value (degree) category:

- a) According to the position Ofektek in the execution of the action; clear, self, communion, increase, majhul;
- b) increase in the amount of persons in the performance of the action: self-esteem, self-esteem, unity;
- c) the degree of influence of other persons on the performance of the action: moderate (concrete, self, major) - equality or cooperation (joint) - subordination(joint);
- d) decreased (moving away) course of motion accuracy: self-esteem-unity-self-mastery.

Some types of proportions are examples of degrees in internal semantics: in the direction of the movement in the ratio of self:

- a) internal mental (shouted, taajaublandi, proud);
- b) correspondence-physiologically (washed, dressed), spatial (turned, seen), like.

In some cases, the meaning of relativity is combined with the lexical meaning with the grammatic meaning (compete, calm down) and takes an intermediate position.

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