FUNCTIONS OF GRADUATE CATEGORY IN LINGUISTICS

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-----------------------------------ABSTRACT-----------------------------------
In the article has been analyzed study of semantic-structural functions of national language phenomena and categories by the helping scientific literatures and sources as well.
KEY WORDS: *functional-semantic field, graduation, category, national language, spiritual relations, degree.* ---

INTRODUCTION

A.V. Bondarko introduced the concept of functional-semantic field into scientific circulation, considering it as a semantic-grammatical category, a system of multi-level language units (morphological, syntactic, word formation, lexical). They interact on the basis of the generality of their functions, so that in grammar aspectuality, condition, locality, modality, precision-uncertainty, quality, quantity, cause, result, condition, purpose, and so on fields are separated from a series of units representing meanings.

METHODS

In the group of nominative lexical-semantic indicators by function can be distinguished the following types:

- Indicators whose main task is to determine the degree (intensity, size, degree, etc.). The denotative-signifiable macrocomponent in the content of indicators is manifested only in gradual semaphores: completely different - completely different meaning, such serious contacts - such serious relationships. Indicators that do not have the main function of determining gradality. The denotative-signifiable macrocomponent has gradual semaphores, but they are not unique and primary. For example, the main function of grief LB is to determine the emotional state, but in the denotative-signifiable macro component of the content are also identified gradual semaphores that provide information about the greater degree of manifestation of the sign: grief = "pain, deep grief, mourning."Among the nominative lexical-semantic indicators of graduality, there are indicators in which both denotative-signifiable and connotative macrocomponents are expressed in meaning, with evaluative and gradual semaphores appearing as nuclear semaphores. The meanings of these indicators perform a nominative-evaluative function, in this regard we call them nominative-evaluative indicators of graduality: *highly appreciated, fundamental difference, qualitively new level and etc.*

Connotative lexical-semantic indicators of graduality include LB, which has both a denotative-signifiable and a connotative macro component, but the connotative macro component is the main one. The meanings of these indicators perform a connotative-descriptive function: scaryscandal - a terrible quarrel, astronomicalsum - a price in heaven, inhumanvanity - inhuman anger, rage.

Like nominative indicators, connotative indicators are divided into two groups according to their function:

1) Indicators whose main function is to determine graduality: terrible long break, monstrouspower - terrible power, cruelpunishment - cruel punishment, scarynoise - horrible (ear-piercing) noise, sharplook - sharp gaze, colossalbuilding - huge building; aterriblylongpause, anunimaginablecrush.

2) Indicators that do not have a primary function of determining gradality: amazement, anger, love, noise, serenity, despair. For example, the main function of the word amazement is to define an emotional effect,

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although in the context of this word gradual semantics are also presented: to be surprised, = "to make a great impression".

A study of graduality indicators in the text showed that the category of graduality is reflected in all levels of language phonetic, morphemic, word-formation, lexical, phraseological, grammatical (morphological and syntactic) and in the text. The manifestation of gradation was carried out using specific indicators, the analysis of which allowed to identify the following types: graphic indicators, morpheme indicators, lexical-semantic indicators, phraseological indicators, grammatical indicators, morphological and syntactic indicators.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

At the phonetic level, gradation is the process of raising and lowering a sound, lengthening the sounds in a word, emphasizing it, and so on. It was found that the phonetic means of expressing graduality in written texts are graphically represented as follows. They imply the extension of sounds in a word by writing more than one letter: small, big.

In phonetic studies, the phenomenon of hierarchy has been noted in the signs of vowels and consonants, reflecting the idea that vowels and consonants cannot be in absolute contradiction.

Recently, our linguists have been focusing on the issue of grouping phonemes, pointing out that the time has come to move from traditional binary oppositions to hierarchical classification (such as vowel-consonant, not vowel-consonant) [1, P.16].

The "barrier" - "no barrier" signs of vowels, which differ from consonants and do not seem to be graded, also need explanation. When our linguists firmly believe that vowels are formed without any barrier, they only refer to the transverse barrier. However, in addition to the transverse obstructions, there are obstructions (gradual elongation of the lips and the degree of inward pulling of the cheeks), as well as obstructions such as flour strands that are tense in the airflow path from the lungs. Hence, the appearance of sound is itself a product of obstruction. Thus, the vocal cords are not only related to the level of tension in the vocal cords, but also have a level barrier of the oral cavity and lips (striving from side to side through the slope), as a result of which their activity (symptoms) results in narrow, medium narrow, narrow vocal cords. Thus, if the empirical binary phonological classification studied the system of phonemes in nontraditional oppositions such as vowel-consonant, sonor-noisy, resonant-soundless, resonant-sonor, voiceless-sonor, vowel-sonor, the dialectical classification of phonemic system analyzes according to the evolutionary relationship and on this basis determines the necessary place and position of each phoneme type in the phonological system.

As a result, the essence of each phoneme and phonological system is revealed more deeply. If we want to think about the hierarchies inherent in vowels, there is no need to prove the hierarchy in the sign of the vertical movement of the tongue (opening of the mouth). In the traditional classification of vowels according to this sign, such as wide-middle narrow-narrow or low-medium-high, the width sign is reduced or the narrowness is taken into account: I - E - A. Also, the U - O - O direction is built on the same basis, with the narrow, lip U in the first place, while the wide and lip O located at the end of this system. The intermediate place in these ranking contradictions is occupied by the phoneme O': Where do you want to hunt? - Far from the shore. I'll be back when the wind changes. I am leaving in the morning. - I need to persuade my friend to hunt far away. If you catch a very kaaaatta fish on your hook, we will help. - He has no habit of moving too far from shore (Ernest Hemingway, The Old Man and the Sea); ABiiig Bad Wolf blows down the first two pigs' houses, made of straw and sticks respectively, but is unable to destroy the third pig's house, made of bricks (Wikipedia, The three little pigs).

At the phonetic level, the stylistic technique of gradation can be demonstrated, as the volume may increase when a speech is pronounced and the volume can be expressed in writing using a punctuation mark - an exclamation mark. In addition, T.G. Khazagerov and L.S. Shirina points out, gradation "has several intonation centers that have the property of rising or falling of the tone" [2, P.17].

As the morphological units (tools) are studied in depth and in detail, the graduonomy of this level becomes clearer. For example, A. Hojiev's great research on auxiliary verbs in the semantic system of these functional auxiliaries is the initial phase (start, come, go) - the phase of execution or continuity (lie, stand, sit, have, give) - the phase of approach to completion (stay, summer) - showed that there are gradual stages (hierarchies) such as the phase of complete fulfillment (be, bit, end, exit, yat, send, see, dream) [3, P.188].

Ranking is specific to the semantic structure of lexemes and phrases, in which independent semantics contain general semantics that reflect the minority or plurality of a sign. In fact, the specificity of these semantics to two or more lexemes and phrases results in a hierarchical sequence of lexical units. Underlying the semantics of lexical graduonomy is the reflection of the cycles of matter from one type to another, as well as the continuous transition from one relative state to another within a particular type.

The essence of lexical graduonomy in the Uzbek language is reflected in the fact that a few words are arranged in a lexical-semantic sequence, depending on the number of specific characters. Lexical graduonomic series are often grouped around a single dominant word (dominento) and fully meet all the requirements placed on lexical meaning groups. Three basic laws of dialectics are reflected in lexical graduonomic series:

- In the graduonomic row, the transition from quantitative changes to qualitative changes in the character's hierarchy, increase / decrease;

- The law of negation is manifested in the fact that the two ends of the graduonomic chain deny each other together with the affirmation of a particular sign [4, P.22].

CONCLUSION

Our analysis shows that natural phenomena are named differently in English according to their mutually exclusive aspects they are more members of the graduonomic series. In Uzbek it is the same because there are no equivalents of different words given in descriptive words, translated as a phrase observed.

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