# The Place of Gradation in the System of Lexical-Semantic Relations

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**Abstract.** This article provides detailed information about the place of the Grading phenomenon in the system of lexical-semantic relations and the fact that it has common points of intersection with other related units.

**Key words:** lexical gradation, lexical-semantic relations, national corpus, Gradation.

## INTRODUCTION

Eduard Sepir is one of the scientists who has done research with the issue of the place of gradation in the system of lexical-semantic relations. He expressed his valuable opinions about the existence of the gradation series and the system of lexical-semantic relations[1]. Linguists: R. Safarova and Sh. Orifjonova expressed the following opinion about the place of the phenomenon of gradation in the lexical system. "In the lexical system, hyper-hyperonymic (gender-species) and graduonymic (ranking) relations make up a significant part of the relations found in the lexical system,"[2]. explains Professor A. Sobirov as follows[3]. O. Bozorov gives a special assessment to the lexical gradation while focusing on phonetic, lexical and syntactic gradation of gradatings. It overlooks the occurrence of lexical grading in denotative and connotative meanings, serves to form antonymy and synonymy[4]. Sh. Orifjonova notes that "separation and study of grad anomic series in the lexical system can clarify and complement the work of researching the semantic relations between words"[5].

According to A. Sobirov, the types of relations between the members of the paradigm in the semantic field can be divided into the following groups:

1. Synonymous relationship.

2. Hyper-hyponymic (gender-species) relationship.

3. Holo-meronymic (whole-piece) relationship.

[1]. Сепир Э. Градуирование. НЗЛ. Выпуск XVI. Лингвистическая прагматика. – М.:1985. –504 с

[2] . Орифжонова Ш. Ўзбек тилида луғавий градуонимия: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1996. – 113 б.; Сафарова Р. Гипонимия в узбекском языке (на материале общеупотребительных зоонимов): Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1990.

[3]. Базаров О. Ўзбек тилида даражаланиш: Филол. фан. докт. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1997. – 44 б.

[4]. Базаров О. Ўзбек тилида даражаланиш: Филол. фан. докт. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1997. – 44 б.

[5] . Орифжонова Ш. Ўзбек тилида луғавий градуонимия: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1996. – 24 б.

4. Graduonymic (lexical grading) relationship.

5. Functional relationship.

6. Conflict attitude[6]

In our opinion, this classification is not perfect because it is known that the content of lexical-semantic relations is more than the above classification.

The linguist scientist A. Sobirov in his research focused on the manifestation of the phenomenon of gradation in the semantic field in Uzbek linguistics. "Lexical leveling in semantic fields (Leveling) takes place in several ways. In other words, it serves as the main tool in organizing the core and template of the field hierarchy.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Linguist J. Jumaboyeva, while commenting on the relationship of Grading with other relationships in the system of lexical-semantic relations, reports in the table below, relying on the opinions of scientist O. Bozorov, who studied the issues of Grading in Uzbek linguistics in a monographic aspect. (Table 1.2)

**Table 1.2. The relationship of synonymy and antonymy to Grading**

| 1. Synonymy | Grading | 2. Antonymy | Grading |
|---|---|---|---|
| Equality of basic meanings | Inequality of basic meanings | To be differentiated | The difference is manifested in the large or small amount of a certain character.[7] |
| Exactness | Difference | Difference | Difference |

Researcher A.Eshmuminov in his Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation on philological sciences entitled "The database of synonyms of the national corpus of the Uzbek language" based on the opinions of the famous linguist A.Nurmonov discussed the issues of gradation and synonymy in Alisher Navoi's "Muhokamat ul-lug" In his work entitled "Atayin", Alloma comes to the conclusion that by comparing the capabilities of the old Uzbek language and the Persian language, he revealed the superiority of the Turkish language over the Persian language.[8] He paid attention to synonym nests and was able to prove their difference by distinguishing the nuances of meaning of words similar in content. For example, "to drink, to splash, to drink (drink water), to cry, to cry, to moan, to sing, to read, to cry, to break, to cry at random (to cry), to make up, to decorate (make up). Navoi shows that although some of the above verbs form a paradigm with a common unifying seme, each of the members of the paradigm also has a specific distinguishing seme. For example, the words "groan", "singer", "read", "inchkirmok", and "cry" belong to the same paradigm with the unifying theme "cry", but each of them represents different forms of crying. They differ from each other in the level of crying. In order to prove his opinion, the poet quotes excerpts

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[6] . Собиров А. Ўзбек тилининг лексик сатҳини системалар системаси тамойили асосида тадқиқ этиш. – Тошкент: Маънавият, 2004. –140 б.

[7] . Жумабаева Ж.Ш. Ўзбек ва инглиз тилларида лексик градуонимия: Филол. фан. докт. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2016. – Б. 131.

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from the artistic works in which these words took part[9].

Alisher Navoi uses each of the lexemes given for evidence in the poem and shows the artistic and aesthetic role of these words in the text. It proves that exact translation into Persian language is impossible and tries to reveal the beautiful aspects of the Turkish language. The poet uses a method close to the organic analysis of the semantic structure of the lexeme, while finding the distinctive meanings of the words in the synonym nest.[10]

Alisher Navoi, in his artistic work, especially used a lot of synonyms. Indeed, synonyms form the main core of artistic stylistics, its soul and blood, as it was in the past.[11]

Researcher G. Rahmonov, who studied the relationship between lexical synonymy and Gradation in the Uzbek language, was one of the Uzbek linguists Sh. Rahmatullaev, R. Yunusov, E. Qilichev, E. Begmatov, H. Ne'matov, A. Nurmonov, R. Rasulov, S. Giyosov, R. Safarova, O. Bozorov, D. Khojaeva, Sh. Orifjonova, H.Shamsiddinov, L.Khudoyberdieva, N.Shirinova, J.Dzumbaeva acknowledges the researches in this regard[12]. It should be noted that during the first decade of the 21st century, Uzbek linguistics paid serious attention to the development of linguistic thinking among members of society. In particular, it can be said that the publication of the "Words Grading Dictionary of the Uzbek Language"[13] in order to develop the creative thinking of schoolchildren was a serious achievement in this regard. . In order to determine the boundary of a synonymous line (words included in one synonymous line), it is necessary to clearly define the main word in this synonymous line. Also, not every synonymous string is considered a grading event. Unlike these aspects, in the "Learning dictionary of meaningful words of the Uzbek language", the "Annotated dictionary of synonyms of the Uzbek language"[14] is expanded in the case of a synonym line without an explanation, and the main word (dominant) in the synonymous line is defined. , it is determined that the synonyms belong to their own or derived layer. [15] Of course, these aspects do not determine the advantages between the dictionaries, on the contrary, their publication in an improved form over time is of great benefit to the development of science and society. Nevertheless, the following relation given in the "Learning dictionary of synonyms of the Uzbek language" is noteworthy: "the meaning and function schemes of the lexical semantic scheme are the same, but the expression schemes are different. is an inter-lexeme relation representing a kind of thing-item, sign-property, action-state. Leveling is lexemes that have the same generic term, but different levels of a specific term[16]. The authors of the dictionary associate the difference of lexemes in the line of meaning with the patterns of expression, since such a difference is not observed in the line of gradation. Consequently, Sh. Orifjonova emphasizes that the lexical

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[9] . Нурмонов А. Ўзбек тилшунослиги тарихи. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2002. –Б.88-89.

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[13] . Bobojonov Sh., Islomov I. O`zbek tilining so`zlar darajalanishi o`quv lug`ati. – Toshkent: Yangi asr avlodi, 2007.

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[16] . Юқоридаги манба. – Б.5.

paradigm is united around one leader (dominant) in graduonyms, and notes that the meaning of the words "darcha" and "darvoza" opens in relation to the leading word "door". Lists them as ranked words[17]. As long as we are talking about the explanation of synonyms in Uzbek linguistics, we should also dwell on the classifications that have arisen as a result of the influence of traditional and system-structural approaches. In particular, G.R. Rahmonov, who investigated the interaction of lexemes in a synonymous line, first of all emphasizes that the semantic nature of these lexemes should be in the center of attention and as one of the most correct ways to define the semantic content of semes. shows the learning of lexical meaning into semes [18]. According to him, when synonymy is determined based on the analysis of lexical meanings at the level of semantics, it is possible to clearly say what is "exactly the same meaning", what is "the same meaning", and what is "close meaning". G.R.Rakhmonov's views on synonyms of equivalent semes according to the content of lexical meaning are somewhat controversial. Although the linguist evaluates the lexemes of strong, strong, listed as mutual synonyms in the "Annotated dictionary of synonyms of the Uzbek language"[19] as equal in terms of the content of lexical meanings ("power, strength"; "enough"; "more than normal"; "higher"; "higher physical ability"; "the opposite of weak"), he finds the speech characteristic of these lexemes to be different from the signs indicating their applicability. Also, the researcher: "the sense of the underlying image, the internal form, is also different: it has a strong broad concept, expresses the strong meaning in a stronger tone, and in the lexicon of awesome, the level of the sign is even stronger. Therefore, in terms of language synonyms, the principle of equality of lexical meanings is followed, and speech synonyms are free from such a basis. In addition to the common lexical meaning, they each have their own lexical meanings," he adds.[20] In his research, linguist A.Eshmuminov supports the opinion of professor O.Bozorov that some synonymous series are not a semantic series, but a meaningful ranking. In the synonymous line of strong, strong, strong, "excess of physical strength" is graded from strong to strong. In such synonymous lines, it is possible to see the progression of the expression scheme along with the naming scheme. For example, the gradual decrease of the sign of intelligence (denotative) corresponds to the increasing levels of negative attitude (connotative): simple - ovsar - gol - laqma - pandavaqi - merov. Some linguists do not consider this type of synonymy to be a semantic relationship [21]. Such a relation of meaning is evaluated as meaningful leveling[22]. O. Bozorov expresses his theoretical opinion about the relationship between synonymy and gradation as follows: "subtle differences in gradation in synonymy

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[17] . Орифжонова Ш. Ўзбек тилида лексик градуонимия: Филол. фан. номз. дисс. ... автореф. - Т., 1996. 19-б.

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are actually not synonyms, but peripheral signs of gradation"[23].

Continuing his opinion, the scientist also expresses his valuable thoughts about antonymy and gradational relations. According to the scientist, "...in most cases, antonymy is formed on the basis of Grading. In fact, Grading is a general series based on semantic gradings, while antonymy is the relationship of semantic differentiation and flexibility between different parts of this series. Thus, Gradation does not essentially contradict antonymy, but constitutes its common backbone, or rather, the whole formed by an antonymic pair[24]. In general, synonymy and gradation are the systems of relations closest to each other in the system of lexical-semantic relations.

The linguist J. Jumabaoyeva explains the ideas about the similar and different sides of gradation and hyponymy based on the scientific views of Sh. Orifjonova, a researcher on lexical gradation based on the following table[25]

**Table 1.3. Hyponymy and Grading Relationship**

| Hyponymia | Grading |
|---|---|
| Consolidation around one unchanging theme | A sign change (increase or decrease) in the meaning of the members of the paradigm |

The difference between hyperonym (gender) and hyponym in the hyponymic relationship while expressing opinions about hyponymy in the textbook "Current Uzbek Literary Language" co-authored by Professor R. Saifullayeva. Hyperonym is a lexical unit that appears as a dominant, central lexeme of a microsystem that semantically summarizes many meanings, representing the name of an object indicating gender. It was emphasized that a hyponym is a lexical unit that is semantically richer compared to a hyperonym, which implicitly expresses the name of a specific genus and the meaning of the genus in its semantic structure. Also, in the case of hyponymy, there are lines like Leveling, and the following example is given. "Each hypo-hyperonymic line has an unlimited number of lexical lacunae. This empty room can be filled with different characters of the same gender in an unlimited amount. For example, for a person who knows the names of 10 grapes, 590 out of 600 names of grape varieties in the Uzbek language are lexical gaps.[26] In these two cases, it should be noted that each of them has the possibility to unite as a specific thematic group and form a series.

Another relationship in the system of lexical-semantic relationships is meronymy (partonymy)[27].

The phenomenon of meronymy in Uzbek linguistics was studied by the linguist B. Qilichev for the first time in a monographic plan under the name of partonymy. In meronymy, the full name is used instead of the participle.[28] And in graduonyms, it is possible to observe the

[23] . Базаров О. Ўзбек тилида даражаланиш: Филол. фан. докт. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1997. – 84 б.

[24] . Yuqoridagi manba – 132 b

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cases where members standing next to each other in a row are used instead of each other. When we morphologically analyze the phenomena of gradonymy and meronymy based on the following table, we can see that the occurrence of gradation is much wider than meronymy, and this table directly helps us to determine the differences between them. (Table 1.4)

**Table 1.4. A morphological analysis of the occurrence of gradation and meronymy**

| Occurrence of gradation rows | The occurrence of meronymy |
|---|---|
| adjectives, adverbs, verbs, pronouns, auxiliary wordsr | noun (object) |

**CONCLUSION**

Linguist J. Jumaboyeva comments on the role of gradation in the system of lexical-semantic relations as follows. "...semantic relations exist independently and mutually. Each of them has gradation points, they should be identified and researched" from these points it can be understood[29] that Gradation has common points of intersection with other lexical-semantic related units.

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