The Semantic Structure Of The Units Denoting
The Feature Of Gradation

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Abstract: In this article has been analyzed the main level of representation of the category of graduality is the lexical level. In this regard, it is necessary to clarify the question about the structure of the meanings of lexical-semantic means of expressing gradation. Besides, in this research the importance of considering this issue is also due to the fact that its function in language and speech, its pragmatic potential, that is, the possibility of using one or another type of discourse, depends on the structure of the indicator's value.

Index terms: Category, Gradation, Language, Lexical level, Position, Semantic structure, representation.

1. INTRODUCTION
The main level of representation of the category of graduality is the lexical level. In this regard, it is necessary to clarify the question about the structure of the meanings of lexical-semantic means of expressing gradation (lexical-semantic indicators of degree). The importance of considering this issue is also due to the fact that its function in language and speech, its pragmatic potential, that is, the possibility of using one or another type of discourse, depends on the structure of the indicator's value. In connection with the above paragraph, the objective of the study is to explore the structure of values of the lexical-semantic indicators of gradation expressed by lexical units, and to identify the types of indicators according to the ratio of their values and function. The solution of the tasks is based on the theory of multi component composition of lexical meaning, stated in the monograph by L. N. Pelepeichenko [1], [131]. According to the position of the structure of the word meaning the following macro components are distinguished: denotative-significative (D-S), connotative (C), grammatical (G), sociolinguistic (S-L) [1], [131], [19], [20]. Each of these macro components includes a set of semes representing the appropriate type of information.

2. METHODS
Lexical and semantic indicators of graduality are represented by indicators that fix the gradation of a trait in the text. In the structure of their meanings, as well as in the structure of the meanings of all words, the named macro components are revealed. The study showed that different lexical and semantic indicators have different correlations of macro components of meaning. One of the macro indicators of gradation can be amplified and have the status of a major that affects its function in the speech and determines the ability to use relevant discourses. According to the ratio of these macro components, lexical and semantic indicators of gradation are divided into two main groups: nominative indicators and connotative indicators [2], [32]. The first group is represented by lexical and semantic indicators, in the values of which D-S is the main macro component, and C is weakened. The values of indicators of this type form a nominative function, and therefore the indicators are called nominative: very surprised - жуда ҳайрон бўлди, special attention - алоҳида эътибор, extreme poverty - ўта камбагаллик, much more enjoyable - анча ёкимлирик, a few seconds - санокли сониялар, a little excited - бироз ҳаяконланган: It was Mr Reuben Haredale, Mr Geoffrey's elder brother, that twenty-two years ago was the owner of the Warren, which, as Joe has said—now that you remember it, Joe, for a boy like you can't do that, but because you have often heard me say so—was then a much larger and better place, and a much more valuable property than it is now. (Charles Dickens, The Barnaby rudge); “Are you going to speak to me, master?” he said, after a long silence. “My worthy creature,” returned Mr Chester, “you are a little ruffled and out of humor. I'll wait till you're quite yourself again. I am in no hurry.” (Charles Dickens, The Barnaby rudge). According to the function in the group of nominative lexical and semantic indicators, the following types can be distinguished [3], [45]:

1) Indicators, the main function of which is the designation of gradation (intensity, measure, degree, etc.). D-S macro-component of indicator values is represented exclusively by gradation semes: completely different - мутлако бошқа маъно, such serious contacts – бунчалик жиддий алоқалар: I think,” said Mr Chester, in the same easy tone, and smiling twice or thrice to try if the patch adhered—“I think there was something else. I have heard a trifle of jewellery spoken of—a mere trifle—a thing of such little value, indeed, that you may have forgotten it. Do you remember anything of the kind—such as a bracelet now, for instance? (Charles Dickens, The Barnaby rudge).  

2) Indicators for which the designation of gradation is not the main function. In the D-S macro component there are graded semes, but they are not the only and basic ones. For example, the main function of қайғу is the designation of the emotional state, but in the D-S macro-component of the value, the semes of gradation are revealed, carrying information about the large degree of manifestation of the sign: ғам = «дард, чўкур қайғу». Among nominalistic lexical-semantic indicators of degree, indicators are distinguished, in the meaning of which both DS and C macro components are presented, moreover, evaluation and degree semes are nuclear. The values of these indicators perform a nominative evaluation function, and therefore they are called as nominative evaluation indicators of gradation: highly appreciated - юкори бахолади, fundamental difference – туб фарқ, qualitively new level – сифат жиҳатдан янги даража, кескин чоралар, масъур режиссёрлар, аъло натижалар, ҳал қилувчи жанглар.
3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The connotative lexico-semantic indicators of gradation include lexical units, in the values of which both DS and C macro components are represented however, the main is the C macro component. The values of these indicators perform a connotative-characterizing function: scary scandal - даҳшатли жанжал, astronomical sum - осмондаги нарҳ, inhuman vanity - гайриинсоний газаб, жаҳлдорлик.

Like nominative indicators, connotative indicators are divided into two groups:

1. Indicators, the main function of which is the designation of graduality: cruel punishment - шаҳфатсиз жазо, scary noise - ваъимали (қулоқни қоматга келтирувчи) шоқин, sharp look - ўқдирмоқ (уқдирмоқ) суво, муккасидан кетган куттома, colossal building - улканд бино;

2. Indicators for which the designation of graduality is not the main function: хайратланмоқ, газабланмоқ, суймоқ, шоқ, ша, ҳузур, муккасидан кетган кутто.

For example, the main function of the word хайратланмоқ is to indicate emotional impact, although the meaning of this word is represented by gradual semes: хайратланмоқ, = «кatta қассусор қолдиримоқ» [4], [23].

According to the derivational type of lexical meaning, both nominative and connotative lexico-semantic indicators of degree can be divided into non-derivatives and derivatives. The presence of gradual semes in the values of non-deriv-erative indicators cannot be explained at the present stage of language development, since the internal form of the lexical unit data is lost: анча эсакнираб қолди, багоят сезиларди, умуман бошқа маъно, синчилаб, хафсаласи пир бўлмоқ, оворагарчилик (номиватив индикаторлар); кўпол одамлар, ҳалдоқ ташқари ҳурсанд, булоқ жанг,озиғини очиб қолмоқ, ҳатти-ташжубланмоқ, бошини қотириб қўймоқ, валидирмоқ, ортиқ ҳарджадаги ҳармат, ғул ёнмо.

In nominative and connotative derivatives, the appearance of these degrees in their meanings can be determined by the generating meanings (semantic and derivational). For example, the gradual semes, which are revealed in the semantics of the noun тўфоқ. In the meaning of the noun traits, the semes of gradation (intensity) have a peripheral potential. The derivational feature of this noun, the adjective is даҳшат with the meaning “жуда ҳам кучли” сeme of intensity actualize, amplify and acquire the status of the main nuclear seme: даҳшат иссиқ, даҳшат чиройли, даҳшатли оч. In a speech, cases are revealed when gradation indicators actualize occasional values. Gradual semes in the producing values of these indicators have a peripheral potential. In speech, they are updated and enhanced, as a result of which the word acquires an occasional meaning, relevant only in a given speech situation [5], [54].

In the connotative meanings the following lexico-semantic indicators can be enhanced:

- emotive semes: газабқўқ имо-ишора қилмоқ, умидсиз жасорат, астойди хоҳлаш, аклдан озған телик, шафқатсиз қилмоқ, миясиға қўймоқ (укдирмоқ), бахрайиб қарамоқ, эсакнираб қолдиримоқ, дўймоқча бошла, орзуманд бўлмоқ, фароқ қилмоқ, кўркувдан қалирмомоқ, иссидан лоҳас бўлмоқ и т.д.
- emotionally evaluative semes: a) positive: уток мутаҳассилар, ёркин мувафакият, баракалла, кўрқмак, ниязотда гўзал сатрлари, ҳаҳатматли жой, ажойиб сова, аъло даражадаги сажна асари, ажойиб ташқилот; b) negative: рақиб, ёкимисиз, аяниг холат, ҳақол қилдиган ўқ уъзиз, ҳалокатли натижа. In the nuclear part of the values, both DS и C semes are represented (semes “rational assessment”, “degree of sign” are denotative, semes of emotional evaluation and emotive semes are connotative). The values of indicators perform a connotative-evvaluative function:
- seme of imagery: саноат гигантлари, салбий ҳислар тўфоқи: Мамлакатимизда Германиянинг мавҳир саноат гигантлари – “МАН”, “Слаас”, “Кнауф” ва бошқа компаниялар билан ҳамкорликда ташкил этилган ишлаб чиқариш корхоналари мувафакияти фаолият юритмоқда.Автомобилсозлик соҳасидаги икки томонлама ҳамкорлик жадал ривожланмоқда. (http://nv.chamber.uz/uz/news/3997); We continue to watch and listen while the giants of industry are continuously rewarded by their minions ingovernment. (https://www.huffpost.com/entry/how-our-leadership-canso_b_825168).

The values of connotative lexico-semantic indicators can be enhanced by combining different types of semes:
- Rational и Emotional evaluative seme: мардонавор қуч (positive rational evaluative seme и positive emotionally evaluative seme); галаба (positive rational and emotional evaluative semes): Philip gave him back the letter. He felt a thrill of pride in his triumph. He had got his own way, and he was satisfied. His will had gained a victory over the wills of others. (W.Somerset Maugham, Of Human bondage);
- emotive и rational evaluative seme: иссидан лоҳас бўлмоқ (emotive seme “torment”, negative rational evaluative seme); қунондан ғул ғўймоқ (emotive seme “satisfaction”, positive rational evaluative seme);
- хәрфоқаш (emotive seme “torment”, negative rational evaluative seme) [6], [34];
- Emotional, rational evaluatively and emotionally evaluative seme: кўпол номидолар (emotive seme “indignation”, negative rational-estimated and emotional-estimated seme); шафқатсиз нафрат (emotive seme “anger”, negative rational-eva- luated and emotional-eva- luated seme);
- figurative, rational evaluatively and emotionally evaluative seme: муҳташам юз йил (figurative seme, positive rational evaluative and emotionally evaluative seme); эртакнамо хәр (some figurativeness, positive rational evaluative and emotionally evaluative seme);
- figurative, emotional, emotionally evaluative and rationally evaluative seme: сургун (the meaning “very difficult, painful situation, life” - seme of figurativeness, emotive seme “torment”, negative rational-estimated and emotionally-estimated semes); гайриинсоний қомуній (figurative seme, emotive seme “cruelty”, negative emotionally evaluative and rationally evaluative semes);
- заҳар нигоҳ (figurative seme, emotive seme “ill will”, negative emotionally evaluative and rationally evaluative seme).
The considered connotative lexico-semantic indicators of graduality can be called expressive. Given that the concept of expressiveness is interpreted differently by scientists [7], [131], [169], [189], we note that in this research expressivity is understood to mean a combination of one of connotative sense with another "a large degree of gradation of a trait". Expressive senses can be emotive senses, emotionally evaluative senses, figurative senses, if they are presented with an intensity sense. It should be noted that the degree of expressiveness may be different. The more types of connotative sense in the combination with the intensity sense are enhanced in the C macro component, the greater the degree of expressiveness of the value of the lexical-semantic indicator. The least degree of expressiveness is characterized by lexical and semantic indicators of degree, the macro component of which is enhanced by combining sense intensity with one type of sense: with unemotional figurative sense (emuх, совырко, ўзини отмоқ, жойлашимок, қаттиқ тикилмоқ, баҳариймоқ, тез баҳаримоқ) - the lack of an image of the primary denotation creates some inconsistency of meaning, and this enhances the expressiveness. The average degree of expressiveness is characteristic of lexical and semantic indicators, the macro component of which is enhanced by combining the sense of intensity with two types of senses: emotive and emotionally evaluative (rude candidates - қупол номзодлар), and emotionally evaluative (magnificent century - муҳташам ю эйил). The lexical-semantic indicators possess the maximum degree of expressiveness, the macro component of which is C which is enhanced by combining this intensity with three types of sense: figurative, emotional and emotionally-evaluative (inhuman laws - гайриинсоний кунунлар) [8], [76].

Considering the features of the macro component of the values of lexical-semantic indicators of degree, we can distinguish grammatically marked indicators. These include lexical units expressing the grammatical category of the degree of comparison: анча жиҳдий вазият, энг манъафляти, энг мувафакиятли, энг мухим кун, глубочайший кризис, энг паст натижка.

In the S-L macro component of the values of the lexical-semantic indicators of degree the senses carry information about the style, the possibility of using the word in certain discourse. In this regard, we highlight stylistically marked indicators. Indicators of this type can be marked as follows [9], [87]:

- Book style: Бунчупар, бешиқоя, ҳақикатан. In this group, high words stand out: орзумдан бўлмоқ, эъзоламоқ (бошда кўтариб юрмоқ), қаттиқ кайғурмоқ; халол мекнати билан кун кўррадиган халоқ, қанчидир бир вакт залым ҳукмдарларни йўқотишга орзуамдан бўлган Салим ота Бианада шу орзууси ушуллаётгандаи руқи кўтариб юрди. Қўзғонлочилар сафир кенгайиб, уч мянг кишига етганда улар Биана шаҳри четида алоҳида бир жойини қароғҳо қилиб, қаттоқножамоқ бўлиб яшай бошладилар (Пиримкул Қодиров, Хулоюн ва Акбар).

Indicators of this type are used in the discourses of mass communication [10], [55]:

- Conversational style: ўта кетган, ҳийлаланинг, иричитмоқ. Among the indicators marked by colloquial style, colloquial words stand out: — ҳаразмат, сиздек имони мустаҳкам сиймога нисбатан айтилган бу сўзлар ўтакетган тухматдир! Бу тухматдан қутулишининг ягона ёйли — сиз кашф этган олий эътиқодни яниги таллимат шаклига солиб эълон этмоқдир. Ибодатхонада айғатан зиндизги, турли имон-у эътиқодлар тог ёнбагилари каби Баланд бир чўқуга етганда бирлашурлар. (Пиримкул Қодиров, Хулоюн ва Акбар); This type of indicator (қучи борича, батамом, сал-пал, жуда соз) is used in the discourses of informal communication, which is not burdened by the limitations of the etiquette: Анвар бу заҳарлик сўз билан илон каби тўлканиб, ўлса ҳам қучи борича сир бермасликка тиришид. (Абдулла Қодиров, Мехробдан чагён); Қўйин! Мен сиздан батамом қайдим. Қўлимни ювиб, кўттипмича урдим! — Ҳолмурод қўл сиittaди. Сўнг Ҳакимовга умидворт бўлиб маъюс оханда сўзидан давом этди. Маъли, бу одамнинг назарида бироннинг еринга кўз олайтирай, маъли, ёлғончига чиқай... (Саид Аҳмад, Қўёш фасли).

4. CONCLUSION

Thus, in the values of lexical-semantic indicators, macro components are revealed. By the ratio of DS and C of the macrocomponents of the value, nominative and connotative lexical-semantic indicators of degree are distinguished. According to the function, nominative and connotative indicators are divided into two groups: 1) indicators, the main function of which is the designation of graduality, and 2) indicators, for which the designation of graduality is not the main function. According to the derivative type of value, nominative and connotative indicators are divided into derivatives and non-derivatives. The connotative indicators are characterized by the minimum, average and maximum degrees of expressivity depending on the number of types of connotative sense, which are presented in the values of the indicators in combination with the graduation (intensity) sense.

5 REFERENCES:


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