

Types of words denoting the degree

Z.D.Mirzakarimova

Ikromjon Esanboyevich Uzoqov

Bobirmirza Bakhtiyar ogli Yusupov

Almalyk Branch of TSTU

Abstract: The article provides ideas on the issue of speciation, taking into account some features of the words denoting degree.

Keywords: statement word denoting the level of meaning, semantics, stylistic coloring, variability, level of meaning, neutral words, words with stylistic coloring, expressive coloring, subjective attitude, words denoting the level without options, words denoting the level with options

Not only in Uzbek linguistics, but also in Turkology in general, words denoting the level of affirmative meaning are not considered from any point of view as types. A. Even in Khamitova's PhD thesis, they were not distinguished into species. But the words denoting such a rank can be grouped by species with some of their features. For example, in the sense that words denoting rank only exaggerate the meaning of the word with which they are associated, or represent the top of the rank of the meaning of the word, in the sense that it has a stylistic coloring and what stylistic coloring it has; they differ from each other in variability. A. Looking at Khamitova's PhD thesis, it becomes obvious their mutual differentiation and mutually acceptable place in the given semantic features for each graduating word.[3]

Therefore, they can be divided into species from a certain point of view. With this in mind, we found that the statement can be broken down into words denoting the level of meaning. Taking into account the following points of view, the words denoting the degree are divided into the following types.

1. From a semantic point of view;
2. In terms of connotative meaning;
3. In terms of variation;

From the first point of view, the words denoting the degree are divided into types according to their semantic feature. In this regard, they are divided into 2 types:

1. Words that increase the level of meaning;
2. Meaning-rank-peak words;

Words that acquire a level of meaning the word with which it is associated strengthens the level of meaning of words related to the adjective, adverb, verb and genus of nouns of which it consists, acquiring them at different stages, and these acquisitions differ in strength or weakness in relation to each other. We will focus on

this in the next section. The words with this characteristic are as follows: unusual, very, excellent, a lot, how much, absolutely.

All the graduating words in these examples only acquired and enhanced the level of meaning of the word they are associated with at different stages.

Words that indicate the peak of the level of meaning. This type of level signifiers is extremely and consists of the most words, which indicate the peak of the level of meaning of the word to which it is connected.

The last and most important word in these examples points to its top, increasing the level of meaning of the word with which it is associated. Thus, from a semantic point of view, words denoting a level are divided into two types: one indicates the stage at which the word to which it refers acquires a level of meaning, and the other indicates the peak of the level of meaning.

The second point of view was to divide the words denoting rank into types in terms of possession of stylistic coloring. In this regard, the words denoting the degree are divided into two parts:

1. Neutral words denoting the degree of meaning
2. Stylistically colored words denoting the degree of meaning

Words indicating a neutral level of meaning: many, very, and finally the most similar. They will come only by increasing and strengthening the level of meaning of the word that it connects. The meaning of the word with which they are associated remains stylistically neutral, that is, it has no coloring.

The words denoting the degree in these sentences strengthened and increased the level of meaning of the word to which they are attributed, in a neutral state, that is, they have no coloring. There are words that denote a certain level, which is stylistically colored and acquires expressiveness, positive or negative. That is why the words denoting this type of degree are again divided into two parts within themselves:

1. Expressive words
2. Subjective words

For example: *Yaqindagina ketgan onamni bir ko'rgim keldi, bir ko'rgim keldi* (A.Muxtor). *Biram sovuq hazil qiladi-yey, -dedi Fotima norozi bir ohangda* (P.Tursun). *Sakson ota ham rosa ezma bo'lib boryapti, deyishi turgan gap* ("Toshkent haqiqati" gazetasidan). *Taqsir! -Eshonxonning so'zini bo'ldi Tilmoch - g'oyat muhim masala* (Oybek).

The words listed above, related to this genus, as in the examples given, with a special lift strengthened the meaning of the word with which it is associated. Also, the characteristic of the word "Biram" for female speech and other similar features indicate that these words acquire expressiveness. The words denoting the degree in this case differ in their character, shade of degree, and one word cannot express the degree of the expressed meaning in the same position as the other. Words belonging to the second

type, that is, having a subjective coloring of the relationship, are divided into two more, depending on which significant words they are connected in, and the subjective attitude that it expresses. These are:

- a) positive words;
- b) negative words;

For example: Bulutlarga yelka tiragan zanjirli tog'lar, sayroqi kakliklar, bularning barchasi bag'oyat go'zal (T.Sulaymon). Do'stim Oqiljon! Xatingni olib behad xursand bo'ldim (H.Ortiqov).

The third point of view was that the rank-signifying words should be classified into types according to the fact that they have options. In this case, the words denoting degrees are divided into two types:

1. Non-option rank words;
2. Variational rank denoting words;

For example: Agar ja- ishlaginiz kelayotgan bo'lsa, anovi shlangni olib, gullarga suv quyung (U.Nazarov). U javob bergali ham qo'r qar edi, uningcha, ish juda nozik, g'oyatda qo'r qinchli edi (A.Qodiriy). bu jallodning psixologiyasi meni, yana menga o'xshash majruh komandirlarni benihoyat quvontirdi (Oybek). Turdivoy xalfa bilan o'taketgan munofiq Olaxo'ja mahsum ham asta tebranishib tomoshaga kelishdi (P.Tursun).

This kind of variational rank expresses the meaning level of a word that is connected to itself by several different variants of its own by increasing and intensifying it at different stages. Words denoting such a variant rank are of great importance for the lively, touching and realistic expression of subjective assessment. It was this subjective assessment, the necessity of expressing the degree of meaning in different stages, that gave rise to the variants of the words that indicate the degree. We will separately mention in its place about the features of meaning, differentiation, degree strengthening of these.

So, words denoting the degree of validation meaning are classified in terms of their semantic nature, methodological coloring, variability, as long as they are separated into two types, each within itself.

References

1. Akhmedova V., Ergasheva M. THE IMAGE OF ALISHER NAVAI IN HISTORICAL DRAMA //INTERNATIONAL SCIENCES, EDUCATION AND NEW LEARNING TECHNOLOGIES. - 2024. - T. 1. - №. 8. - C. 21-26.
2. Dadamatovna, Mirzakarimova Zamira, Kayumov Bakhtiyor Ishboevich, and Kasimova Mavluda Navruzovna. "Syntactic Semantics in Uzbek Linguistics." *Telematique* (2023): 7669-7671.
3. Mirtojiyev M. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. I jild. -Toshkent: Universitet, 2007.

4. Rahmonov N., Sodiqov Q. O'zbek tili tarixi. -Toshkent: 2009.

5. Sayfullayeva R., Mengliyev B., Boqiyeva G., Qurbonova M., Yunusova Z., Abuzalova M. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. -Toshkent: Fan va texnologiya, 2010.

6. Mirzakarimova Z.D. Oybek asarlarida daraja bildiruvchi so'zlarning qo'llanilishi. «Oybek-o'zbek xalqining buyuk mutafakkiri» mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy - amaliy konferensiyasining materiallari.-Angren,2005.23-24 may. -B.45-47.

7. Mirzakarimova, Z. D. "The acquisition of a subjective color as a result of the meaning of the word. *Academicia*." An international Mutidisciplinary Research Journal 11.2 (2021): 1429-1441.

8. Hakimov , S. (2023). BASIC PRINCIPLES OF TERM FORMATION IN CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES. *Ilm-Fan Va ta'lim*, 1(12). извлечено от <http://ilmfanvatalim.uz/index.php/ift/article/view/302>

9. M Hakimova. Contrastive analysis of paradigmatic relations of words in English and Uzbek. Namangan davlat universiteti Ilmiy axborotnomasi, 2023 <https://research-edu.com/index.php/namdu/article/view/1043>