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Research Article

GRADUONYMY OF ABSTRACT WORDS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

It is known that gradonymy is a universal linguistic phenomenon. In language one can observe a gradation of generalizing and isolating abstraction. The degree of abstraction of the Uzbek language is unique. This article defines the features of the gradation of generalizing and isolating abstraction in the Uzbek language. Graduated series of abstract units associated with nouns and adjectives were studied.

KEYWORDS

Abstraction, generalization, gradonymy, gradonymic series, gradation of denotative meaning.

INTRODUCTION

Coordinating words has a long history in linguistics. For the first time in Uzbek linguistics, we find the separation of a series of words with a graded meaning as a separate phenomenon in Alisher Navoi's work "Muhokamatul-lughatayn". In this work, Navoi distinguishes the following gradational series, which represents the state of "crying": groan - sing - cry - cry - squeeze - cry - cry loudly.

The great thinker combined all these words with one common meaning - suffering, the meaning of expressing it, and from "whining" (that is, to cry inwardly without making a sound in anguish), "hey-hoy

cry" (to cry loudly and publicly for a long time) side emphasizes the growth of the character level, proving it with vivid examples.

About graduonymy, different degrees of the same symbol represented by lexemes are represented. This should not lead to the idea that graduonymy is a relationship between lexemes that indicates a sign. The lexemes that make up the leveling contain symbols that reflect one character's singular or plural states. A hierarchical series of lexemes is derived from the characteristic of these semes to two or more lexemes[1, 23].

Monographic research on grading in Uzbek linguistics was carried out by O. Bozorov, a doctoral work on the topic "Graduation in Uzbek". In this work, the linguist reveals the gradations inherent in all language levels. According to the scientist, "gradation in lexical units is a consistent semantic connection of lexemes and phrases or one of the ways of gradual formation of the other based on one" [1, 132].

At the lexical level, one can observe not only the gradation of denotative or connotative meaning, but also the gradation of abstraction. For example, there are different levels of generalization abstraction. For example, the level of abstraction of the word egg is higher than that of the word fruit, and the level of abstraction of the word fruit is higher than that of the word apple. So, apple is concrete concerning fruit, fruit is concrete concerning food and vice versa[2].

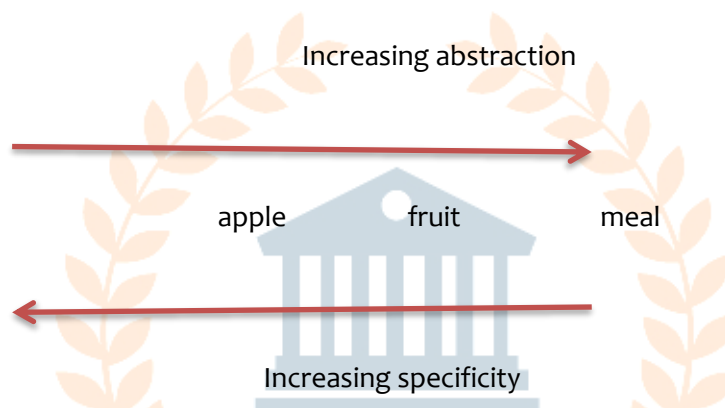


Table 1. Grading of abstraction

Such levels of abstraction include all words. After all, countless realities that make up the external and internal world of a person are reflected in a few words as a result of generalizing abstraction. Words with a high level of abstraction combine several types, while words with a low level of abstraction can combine only one type. In a hierarchy, a name with a higher level of abstraction combines more features than a name with a lower level of abstraction. For example, the word plant summarizes a tree, a bush, a flower, and all their types. A new blade of grass, seaweed in the sea, and a perennial sycamore are called plants. The generalizing features of the word tree compared to those of the word plant.

We should mention here that the higher the level of abstraction, the lower the closeness between the

particulars being generalized. Conversely, the lower the level of abstraction, the greater the mutual affinity or similarity. As we said above, all the billions of individuals summarized by the word "human" have common features such as appearance, speech and consciousness, sociality, and some peculiarities such as race, nationality, gender, and age are ignored. The level of abstraction of the word "man" is much lower than that of the word "human", and the particularities being generalized are closer to each other. The abstraction level of the word "old man" is lower than that of "man", and the features that this name summarizes are much closer and similar. Man is abstract to man, man is abstract to old man, man is concrete to man, old man is concrete to man.

Therefore, generalizing abstraction also creates certain gradations. An increase in the level of abstraction is inversely proportional to the similarity of the features being generalized. As the level of abstraction increases, the number of generalizable properties increases and the similarity between them decreases.

If we dwell on the issue of graduonymic relationship between abstract words, this relationship can be observed both in abstract nouns and in abstract adjectives.

Denotative gradations are common in nouns. For example, graduonymic series such as zarda - bitter - anger - anger - anger, hurt - pain - suffering - pain, separation - hijran - hajr, surprise - surprise - surprise are among them. In the graduonym series of озор - озор - жабр - жафо, the word озор means mental torture caused by someone or something. The level of torture is increasing one after another in the lexemes of suffering, suffering and punishment.

The graduonymic relationship can be observed in the words of the noun group whose main meaning is concrete and whose meaning is abstract. For example, the main meaning of all the words in the series of degrees of warmth - heat - hotness is concrete, but their figurative meanings are abstract.

The gradation of denotative meaning between abstract adjectives is related to the gradual increase or decrease of the sign. For example, ignorant - intelligent - wise, stupid - intelligent - intelligent - wise. The figurative meanings of abstract adjectives can also enter into graduonymic relations. For example, abstractly derived themes of the warm-hot-graduonymic series are also graded.

The original meaning of the word "warm" means "a little, a little warm", while its figurative meaning is "pleasant, pleasant" and is realized in contexts such as a warm relationship, a warm conversation: The girl had mind-blowing charm. This charm bewitched Mullah Fazliddin as always, he was far away from his thoughts of danger and warm feelings were awakened in his heart. "Why don't I fall in love with this girl?" - Mullah Fazliddin (P. Kadirov) thought in amazement.

This portable meaning is realized based on the hidden meaning of the "warm" sign "pleasant". After all, warmth does not hurt a person. Both cold and heat can hurt the body. However, the Uzbek people do not always have a positive attitude toward the warm sign. For example, the Ko'kan dialect has the word. While this word is synonymous with the word "warm" in the original sense, it is used figuratively with a strong negative connotation for slow people. This meaning has a gender nature and is mainly applied to women. For example, Malika was a very scientific girl.

In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, 6 meanings of the lexeme heat are given, the main meaning of which is "Kinetic energy that occurs as a result of the movement of molecules in the body (combustion, chemical reaction, etc.) and heats and warms the body; heat, temperature" and the 6th meaning, which is the basis for creating five more derivative meanings, is explained as follows: "Pleasant to a person; nice Yulduz Khan gave him a slight nod and smiled, Muhyiddin had never seen girls' laughter so attractive, beautiful, and warm. R. Fayzi, "Spring has come to the desert." As Luqmoncha ran as if he was running and entered the medpoint, Elchibek called him and wanted to say something warm. A. Mukhtar, "Birth" [3, 545].

The figurative meaning of the word "hot" also expresses an abstract meaning: "hot feelings", "hot

feelings". Then the gradation of figurative meanings with abstract semantics will be toward warm - hot - hot, like the main meaning.

So, at the lexical level, there is a gradation of generalizing and deductive abstraction, and in this process, the level of separation is of decisive importance. Abstract words also form graduonymic series based on their significant meanings. However, the leveling of the connotative meaning was not observed in these words.

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