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## Research Article

# GRADATION IN UZBEK AND WORLD LINGUISTICS

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**Aslonova Husnida Botirjon qizi**

**Uzbekistan state world languages university, Teacher of department of Korean filology, Uzbekistan**

## ABSTRACT

This scientific article is devoted to the topic of gradation in Uzbek and world linguistics. It tells when the theory of gradation appeared in Uzbek and world linguistics and how and by whom it was studied. Various definitions of gradation are given. It is proven how important the level of emotionality of the listener is when learning a foreign language and communicating in this language.

## KEYWORDS

Gradation, graduality, climax, anticlimax, emotion.

## INTRODUCTION

Gradation comes from the Latin word “gradate” which means to increase by degrees. There are two types of it: it consists of a climax (rise) and an anticlimax (decline) process.

Gradation is a methodological process of strengthening the meaning of one part of speech. In fiction, the gradation method is used to

compare situations, feelings and experiences, and to fully express emotions. In the literature, gradation is classified differently according to its characteristics: according to its essence: ascending gradation and descending gradation; according to the method of expression: logical, emotional and quantitative gradation; according



to the material of expression: it is divided into lexical gradation and syntactic gradation.

## METHODS

The first research on the phenomenon of graduonymy is directly related to Aristotle depends, he identified 10 categories in his research (substance, quantity, quality, relation, time, space, state, place, action, experience) equal to separation in addition to the comparison and quantity categories, the quality category among them

entered, noting that they have more/less degrees in some cases, not only the ranking mechanism, but the words that tend to rank defined the category, that is, the level object. These words included the categories of signs and characteristics and more/less concepts are compared with each other. In addition to being at the same level as "being in opposition to itself and can be used to a greater or lesser extent. A scientist contrasted the contradiction with the method of opposition and in terms of meaning graduonymy contrasts sharply with synonymy and antonymy relationships which embodied in the phenomenon, the basis of graduonymy is the interaction of two phenomena also limited their relations. United under the gradation sign complete contradiction of the two extreme units of the series, the contradiction is based on the denotative scheme rather, it is observed that it occurs on the basis of connotative sema. [2.12-13.]

Gradation has been studied by many scientists in different ways. For example, by I. Galperin, together with the term graduonymy, the term gradation is defined as "positioning in an order that ensures a gradual increase or decrease", where the climax is defined as a gradual growth and a stylistic tool. [3.334.] M. Biervish defines the term gradation and applied to qualitative and partial adverbial levels and expressed his opinion about their specific semantic and syntactic features. [1.70-75] "Gradation" is defined as "a sign, a step-by-step, alternating increase/decrease of movement from one state to another". [2.18.] Another scientist, O. Akhmanova, commented: "Gradation is a general term combining climax and anticlimax, where the climax is the fact that each key part of the sentence is more saturated, expressive or impressive than the previous one. ". [5.571.] So, the word gradatio, which actually exists in Latin, means "increase, growth", gradi "to take a step" and gradus "step, movement, approach, step, degree" formed from the words. [2.19.]

A special scientific study of the phenomenon of gradualism is connected with recent history. Uzbek linguist Sh. Orifjonova researched lexical gradualism, while O. Bozorov proved for the first time in science that linguistic gradualism is a linguistic regularity and revealed the natural-ontological, philosophical, logical, methodological nature of the mechanism and phenomenon of gradualism

Graduality is the phenomenon of gradual, sequential change of a sign, from less to more, from quantity to quality. The basis of the

philosophical study of gradualism and the scope of its formation show that this phenomenon occurs among types of languages, in connections between language families and dialects of the same language, in general, all levels of the language, their units, general and specific systems. The term "graduality" was interpreted for the first time in Uzbek linguistics in 1989 as a form of semantic relations between words. In 1990, this term was cited as a scientific hypothesis in R. Safarova's candidacy thesis. In 1996, Sh. Orifjonova thoroughly researched gradualism in her candidate work and revealed its connections with synonymy, antonymy, and hyponymy. The gradual phenomenon was founded and improved in Uzbek linguistics and gained its place in Russian linguistics. In 1997, the linguist O. Bozorov defended his doctoral dissertation, putting forward the idea that gradualness is a general type of relationship characteristic not only in the system of word relations, but also in the fields of phonetics and phonology, morphology, and stylistics. Odiljon Bozorov approached gradualism as a rule. In his doctoral work, the scientist revealed the place of linguistic gradualism in philosophy, dialectics, and logic, and researched the phenomenon of gradualism in the construction of the Uzbek language, and on this basis determined the criteria and signs of gradual classification.

It is important to research such issues as the methodology of studying gradualism, the necessity of researching two-member classification in logic and linguistics, taking into account the dialectic of form and content of

linguistic units in multi-member classification, and the combination of methods in studying linguistic gradualism. [4.179.]

As you have seen above, the article has been done on gradation in both Uzbek linguistics and world linguistics. However each of them analyzed that gradation occurs in different means. To this day, no one has touched the grading of human emotions. How important is a person's emotion to an event? During our life, we face various situations and events. One of the natural characteristics of a person is to react to the situation and express his emotions. A person cannot live without emotions. It is important to express an emotion that is suitable for the purpose and the situation when expressing an emotion to a particular situation. Expressing a very strong emotion to a simple event, or expressing a low level of emotion to a major change can disturb communication and even cause misunderstandings and conflicts between partners. It is to solve this problem that gradation comes to the rescue.

## RESULTS

Below we will analyze the grade of emotion expressed in Korean in two different situations.

1.

가: 언니, 제가 GKS 장학금을 땀어요. 이제 내년부터 한국에 가서 돈도 받고 무료로 석사 과정 공부할 거예요.





(-Sister, I won the GKS grand. Now, starting next year, I will study for a master's degree in Korea with a scholarship!)

나: 응, 잘했어. 축하해.

(-Hm, well done. Congratulations.)

2.

가: 언니, 제가 GKS 장학금을 땀어요. 이제 내년부터 한국에 가서 돈도 받고 무료로 석사 과정 공부할 거예요.

(-Sister, I won the GKS grand. Now, starting next year, I will study for a master's degree in Korea with a scholarship!))

나: 우와, 대박이다. 열심히 공부했구나. 애 썼어. 정말 축하해.

(-Wow, cool. You studied hard. Congratulations, congratulations.)

If we analyze the above two conversations, the second conversation is much more natural than the first conversation. In the first conversation, the listener had only a low grade of reaction to the important event. His emotions are almost invisible. In the second conversation, the listener showed a suitable reaction and emotion to the speaker's words.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the above discussions, we can say that even the emotion we express should be properly graded and we should express emotion at a level appropriate to the event. The goal of learning a foreign language is to be able to communicate freely and naturally in that language. The level of mastery of a foreign language is evaluated by the ability to speak it. In order to communicate naturally, it is necessary to express an emotion appropriate to the event taking place during the conversation. Only then the communication becomes interesting and natural. Sufficiently expressed emotion shows that you fully understand the partner's speech and makes your attitude natural in expressing your opinion. Therefore, when teaching a foreign language to students, great attention should be paid to how and to what extent emotions are expressed.

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