



SEMANTIC RELATIONS: GRADUONYMY

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Abstract

It is well known that all languages have words that consist of semantic relations which are help to construct sentences in plethora type of ways. For instance, they give a chance to introduce deeper descriptions of sentences. Also, they discussed by literally, figuratively and meaning of context or semantics can utilize in philosophical issues. This article illustrates one of the semantic relation that phenomenon of graduonymy, their use and similarities and differences from other semantics.

Keywords: linguistic, graduonymy, grading, lexema, lexical semantic, graduonymic row, communication verbs, activity verbs, mental verbs, causative verbs, synonyms.

Introduction

A language is a complex system made up of different linguistic components: phonological, morphological, syntactical, stylistic, lexical, phraseological and relationship that exist between them in context of the language. Natural language is both an abstract system and can not be fixed due to it's ever-changing nature. As the history of linguistic reveals the majority of early linguistic research was focused on the analysis of a language's grammatical characteristics. Since semantics is concerned with meaning as Allan states, "Semantics is the study of meaning in human languages", it covers a wide range of topics and it directly related to every other subject of linguistics (Allan,2006). According to Allan's assumption: "The expression of meaning through language is an essential means of displaying and cementing human bonding at both the individual and community level".

Semantics are further classified based on the unique characteristics of linguistic units: Gryzbek divides semantics into four categories:

- 1) lexical semantics;
- 2) sentence semantics;
- 3) text semantics;
- 4) discourse semantic (Gryzbek2014)

Graduonymy mostly affects the lexical level in linguistics. Initially, the term was employed in Uzbek linguistics to describe semantic relationship between words. Graduonymy is defined as the decline or increase of word meanings at various word levels. Many researches in linguistics focus



on the topics of grading. This work will discuss the subject. R.Safarova's 1990 dissertation "Hyponymy in the Uzbek language" included a scientific theory on ranking.

Literature Review:

Graduonymy is a lexical phenomenon observed in several areas of world linguistics. The phonological system included some research on gradual relationship. Until the 1960s, lexical-semantic interactions were limited to polysemy, monosemy, synonymy, homonymy and antonymy. The linkages were transferred from lexica morphology and syntax.

- These series included paronymy, homonymy, and polysemy. J.Lyond and L.R.Horn have characterized these species.
- 1. Most of great thinkers that Makhmud Koshgari, Yusuf Khos Khojib, Z.M.Bobur and others also utilized phenomenon of graduonymy in their ghazal and rubais.

In his PhD dissertation "Levelling in the Uzbek language", Professor O.Bozorov discussed the process of grading verbs based on their spiritual dimensions of verbs, including categories and functional forms. In addition, J.Djumabayeva's doctoral dissertation "Lexical and stylistic graduonymy in Uzbek and English", studied the parallels and contrasts between Uzbek and English verbs graduonymy. The grading phenomena in lexemas meaning action verbs can be represented by the development of graduonymic rows in the semantics of speech verbs, mental states verbs, physical and biological states verbs and action verbs. Explanations of Jumabayeva that about graduonymy in action verbs as follows:

- a) foot-related verbs: kick-tap with foot- thresh-crush
- b) hand-related verbs: push-shove-strike/hit-lash

We believe, lexemas that denote action verbs should be the focus of our study since they exhibit the phenomenon of graduonymy. O.Bozorov initially categorizes verbs in his scientific work based on the spiritual content scale. In other words O.Bozorov explain that, when the movement's sign diminishes:

- Verb+Gerund+Noun
- Verb+Participle+Adjective
- Verb+Participle+Adverb
- Verb+Functional form +connective
- Verb+Functional form+Auxiliary
- Verb+Functional form+Participle
- Verb+Functional form+Exclamation

Research Methodology

Based on this phenomenon words with opposite meanings, synonyms and antonyms were united, forming a single graduonymic relations. It is a phenomenon characterized by a change in word meaning at various word levels and it allows for fluency and meaningfulness of speech. Uzbek's "hot-cold" traits are in opposition to one another. As a result, words are assessed as meaningful antonyms. However, it can be challenging to understand that the series does not have degree representation of the sign when it is warm and humid, hot. In linguistics, combining words that rate a character among themselves has a long history. A.Navoi also used it in "Muhokamat-ul lughatain" that the levelling of crying setting is observed that as follows: yig'lamoq~ingramoq



~singramoq~yig'lamsinmoq~siqtamoq. Other examples: 1) Joking-laughing- teasing. 2) old-ancient-antique. 3) empty-half-full.

Graduonymic rows consist of seven categories:

–Communication verbs: Using the verb "speak" as an example, we arranged the words in this category in a graduonymic row, going from the lowest to the highest level of sound: shout, whisper, talk.

–Activity verbs: Using the verb "move" from this group as an example, make a graduonymic row for its synonyms according on how quickly the action is completed. This graduonymic row can be expressed in English as follows: stir, advance, move and depart.

–Mental verbs: From this set of verbs we may extract the following gradual synonymic row that may be seen by multiplying the available resources: assistance, aid and support.

–Verbs of aspect: Graduonymic rows of these instances can be created since they can be antonyms (start–stop) or synonyms (begin–start) to one another: begin, continue and end. It has been said that because verbs falling under the categories of verbs of occurrence, verbs of existence and verbs of relationship only have contextual semantic units and are not highly synonymized, it is impossible to build a graduonymic row.

Here we can also discuss the hypergraduonymy of the group which is a term that can be substituted for other group members. It comprises words based on their expressiveness or in the case of nouns, their size, in the case of verbs, it can also form a group of graduonymic lines based on factors like action speed, usage location and so forth.

Conclusion

To sum up graduonymy derives from philosophy, logic psychology, consciousness, worldview and human behaviour, all of which are expressed in some way in a person's relationship with the outside world and with their location on a graded scale. As we have shown graduonymy in lexemas that represent actions also happens when the action, states and degree of meaning they represent are expressed, without the use of suffix relative or tense modifications of modality. Graduonymy is a phenomena that occurs in various English grammar categories and verb functional forms and this phenomena is more obvious in lexemas with independent meanings than it is in verb functional forms and grammatical categories.

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