

Morphological Characteristics of Quality Levels How To Make Level Forms

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Abstract: In this article, linguists expressed their valuable opinions about the functional basis of grammar. These scientists based the idea of logical-thinking categories and interpreted these categories as categories that are formed in the harmony of logical and grammatical phenomena.

Key words: functional-semantic, grammatical content, lexical units, functional basis of grammar, artificial words, speech environment, categories.

Introduction

It is recognized by everyone that communicative and functional-semantic approaches are effective in researching grammatical phenomena in contemporary linguistics. The superiority of the functional approach is primarily due to its analysis of language phenomena directly in the real speech environment, within the scope of their possibilities of linguistic expression of reality.

Materials and review

According to the recognition of N.A. Slyusareva, who emphasized the importance of functional grammars for research and practice, "the functional approach to language phenomena became the leading direction by the end of the 20th century became".

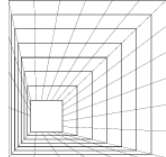
Linguists such as I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay, A.M. Peshkovsky, A.V. Bondarko, G.A. Zolotova, V.G. Gak, N.A. Slyusareva expressed valuable opinions about the functional basis of grammar. Research in this regard is still ongoing. In particular, the importance of A.V. Bondarko, G.A. Zolotova's works on the functional grammar of the Russian language and N.A. Slyusareva's two studies written for the functional clarification of the syntax and morphology of the English language should be noted. In addition, this direction has also found its place in foreign linguistics, and scientists such as S. Dick, M. Holliday, R. Hudson published a number of works in this field.

The goal of combining different levels of the language system was proposed by major linguists such as O.Espersen, I.Meshchaninov. These scientists based the idea of logical-thinking categories and interpreted these categories as categories that are formed in the harmony of logical and grammatical phenomena.

O. Espersen, justifying the existence of categories "related to minor facts and not" in the language system, points out that these categories are universal in nature and are based on phenomena outside the language (for example, the concept of "gender"), and the task of linguists is that these categories of concepts should also be linguistic.

A. V. Bondarko expanded the teaching of O. Espersen and I. I. Meshchaninov and introduced the concept of "functional-semantic field". According to him, a logical-thinking category becomes a grammatical category only when it has its own linguistic shell, that is, it is expressed on the basis of grammatical meaning and form. Consequently, the grammatical categories of mood and tense form the basis of the fields of modality and actuality. However, later A. V. Bondarko recognized that the functional-semantic field is not a grammatical category itself, but a unique "hidden" phenomenon.

G.G. Shchur describes the superiority of the principle of the field as follows: "The field is a system created on the basis of the systemic properties of groups of elements." He studies



the relationship between the concepts of "field" and "language structure", and says that the field is a phenomenon that reflects the grouping of language units in terms of content and explains their functions.

A. V. Bondarko believes that the concept of "field" has a semantic substance. He notes that the field is an inter-level phenomenon of the language system. pays attention to linguistic and non-linguistic means and determines their semantic functions. These tasks are formal representations of logical categories. Thus, the following commonality can be observed in the studies of the field structure of the language system: 1) study of the elements in a certain group from the point of view of their semantic function, that is, the approach from content to form; 2) to determine the group of elements in the center of the field; 3) to determine the means of expression and the relation of meaning; 4) separation of macro and microfields. We will try to describe these signs of the field in more detail

II The generality of the semantic task means that the elements expressed by means of different language units enter into a common meaning. Invariant for this domain is the most general meaning. Each tool in this field has its own lexical and grammatical content. Field structure reflects the division of a whole into parts and the connection between them. There are several microfields in the macrofield, which are divided into language and speech systems. Microfield has its own meaning and expression plan. The first of these is reflected in the linguistic semantic task, and the second consists of a complex of various tools. Such fields include evaluation, intensity, temporality, and grading fields.

The main feature of the field is the existence of center, boundary and elements in its composition.

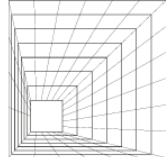
A. V. Bondarko notes that center-border relations are multidimensional and lists the following actions for their separation:

- a high degree of compaction of special characters around the center and their weakening at the border;
- large scale of the tasks performed in the center, reduction at the border;
- high adaptation of language tools to the expression of a certain meaning in the center, emergence of auxiliary tasks at the border;
- permanence of the task performed in the center, temporary, non-permanent nature of this task at the border.

The advantages of analyzing the phenomena of the language system based on the principles of field theory are well known. But there are problems with the application of this theory. First, it is necessary to determine the degree of alternation of field and grammatical categories. Secondly, the invariant meaning at the center of the field needs to be discussed.

In addition, the question of whether the field belongs to language or speech systems has not been determined. Some linguists consider the field to be a natural phenomenon and belong to the language system, while others are in favor of viewing it as a speech phenomenon.

Based on the above considerations, we are sure that the analysis of the classification category based on the principles of field theory will help to find answers to a number of questions related to this field. will need to focus. O. Espersen was one of the first to pay attention to the classification category having center and border marks. The scientist talks about the fact that gradation, i.e. gradation in the full form (old-older-oldest) is a very rare phenomenon in speech, and believes that the accretive degree is not very high compared to the comparative degree. In fact, it is nothing more than evaluating the comparison from a different point of view. After such logical considerations, O.Espersen says that it is necessary to consider gradation as a logical phenomenon, noting that equality-inequality is the basis of this phenomenon. In relation to this interpretation, worse than and worse than stand in the same line. O. Espersen draws attention to the presence of "hidden" comparative meaning in the



language system. According to him, the sentences "I prefer A to V" have the same comparative meaning. The degree of comparison is expressed by means of to: an hour to late.

The scientist notes that artificial words and lexical units such as outlast "more than expected, continue", outlive "more than someone, do not live", exceed "exceeds someone" refer to the excess of quantity. In addition, it should be noted that syntactical compounds such as an hour before sunrise, after an hour (he came back) with a comparative content are not free of comparative and degree meanings.

According to G.N. Vorontsova, the comparative level in English is not only considered a grammatical category of adjectives and adverbs, but it is also reflected in the noun group. Verbal use of nouns in the form of comparative and even accusative degrees has been observed many times. But the scientist sees the gradation of nouns in analytical tools and gives examples of such analytical forms:

Women singers usually look older than they really are.

There's something about them that says woman, not girl.

In fact, in both sentences, the word novel served as the basis of comparison.

We will see this comparison more clearly in the following example:

If one met a woman who was all man in mind, all woman in body, and all child in soul - it is possible.

According to G.N. Vorontsova, the analytical form of the word all was formed as a result of combining the words man, woman, child.

A similar analytical combination can be made with the presence of adverb very:

... he knew that for these moments at any rate she was very woman.

G.N. Vorontsova in the word formation system of gradation meaning expressed some thoughts about activation. This is especially evident in the system of compound words: a short-timer, a first-nighter, second-raters, a bitter-enders.

The expression of the gradation category in the word formation system can also be seen in groups of compound adjectives:

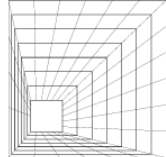
high- priced, higher-priced (edition); highest-placed (officials); low-ranking; lower-ranking (employees); highest-ranking (men).

Conclusion

The author observes the process of formation of these compound words and raises questions such as whether the comparative level is expressed by the artificial noun itself or the meaning of this word combination (higher gank). Looking for answers to these questions, G.N. Vorontsova comes to the conclusion that the form of the comparative degree belongs to the noun's own system. The new interpretation of gradation described in detail by Uzbek linguists is worthy of attention. I am sure that the application of this theoretical interpretation to the system of other languages will create opportunities for detailed research of the nature of the phenomenon of gradation, its place in the language system and the tasks it performs in the texts of speech communication.

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