

Graduation in English and Uzbek Languages

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Annotation: The article discusses graduonymy, a phenomenon that is little studied in linguistics. Although gradation is partially recorded at the foreign language levels, they are not included in the system of generalized linguistic gradual relations. In particular, the essence and forms of graduonymy in English have not been specifically studied by linguists.

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Introduction

In world linguistics, the phenomenon of graduation and graduonymy in the phonological system has not been thoroughly studied. Although gradation is partially recorded at the foreign language levels, they are not included in the system of generalized linguistic gradual relations. In particular, the essence and forms of graduonymy in English have not been specifically studied by linguists.

The term graduation refers to the interdependence of language units in terms of whether they increase or decrease in any sign, feature. Often it is formed from the onymy part of a language called by synonyms, homonyms, antonyms, which represent linguistic semantic relations. The Latin gradu- means "degree, stage." Nowadays, the terms graduonymy, graduonymic relation, graduation are used almost synonymously in linguistics. The term graduonymy is also used to some extent in Romano-Germanic languages. This also proves the use of the phenomenon of graduonymy in world linguistics in the sense that it means increase and decrease in hierarchy.

In English, the phenomenon of graduation is related to quality and form. Behavioral qualities and mannerisms are divided into three levels (degrees), which are positive, comparative, and superlative. Comparison levels are created by adding extra words to the end of a word or by adding extra words. A positive degree is the main form of this adjective, and the word is given as it is in the dictionary. For example, loudly - high, near - near. It does not represent a comparison.

The main part. The comparative degree is made by adding the -er compound to the form or by adding the word more before the form. It is used to compare two movements, signifying a greater or lesser degree, and a particular sign indicates the degree to which a feature is manifested. For example, nearer - closer, more loudly - higher.

Because of their closeness to each other, linguists describe them as the closest "relatives." They both help to enrich the speech, making it colorful and interesting. The only difference between them is that ravish paints the verb in an emotional color (e.g., bright, beautiful drawing), while adjectives describe the noun phrase and thus serve as the main source of its expressiveness (e.g., quiet, foggy morning).

Birtan farther in English and further form does not differ when it comes to word distance:

He is too tired to walk any further / farther. - He was too tired to go on a long walk again.

In the American English version, the word farther is used in this sense. Only the further form is used in the sense of "big, many":

Don't try my patient any further. "Don't try my patience too much."

In cases where comparison does not make sense:

He said than he couldn't find it and, further, that nobody would ever find it. "He said he couldn't find it, and no one would ever find it."

Place-time and time modes, such as here, there, etc. ; today, tomorrow, yesterday, etc., do not have comparative degrees.

Forms in English are classified according to their importance and function in speech. According to their importance, English forms are divided into forms of time, place, mode of action, quantity and degree, question and denial.

The tense forms describe the verb and indicate the time at which the action occurred. These include: a) a certain form of time now; today - today, yesterday - yesterday, tomorrow - early, then - then, before, before, at night, at night, since - since then and b) indefinite tense (or partial): always - always, sometimes - sometimes , ever - never, never - never, often - often, seldom, rarely - sometimes, seldom, usually - usually, already - already, uet - again, still, still - completely, just - only and so on.

In particular, the styles and yet's are noteworthy, meaning "again, still" in Uzbek. Forms are still used in affirmative sentences, as well as in interrogative sentences if a affirmative answer is expected. The second form of uet is used in negative sentences, as well as in interrogative sentences where a negative answer is expected. Example:

It's still snowing.

Are your children still at school? –Yes, they're.

It's still snowing.

Are your children still in school? - Yes.

She doesn't know about the boy yet.

Have you seen John yet? - No, I haven't.

She still doesn't know about the boy.

Haven't you seen John yet? - No, it's not.

Place forms represent the direction of a place or movement by describing a verb. To them: here - here, here; there - there, there; far - long; back (wards) - back, back; towards, forth; inside - inside, inwards; within - within; outside - out, out; down (stairs) - down, down; up (stairs) - on, over; everywhere - everywhere; nowhere - nowhere, nowhere; somewhere - somewhere, somewhere, somewhere; anywhere - somewhere, somewhere; northward (s) - to the north, in the north; southward (s) - south, south, etc.

One thing to keep in mind is that ravish is used somewhere in affirmative expressions, while ravish anywhere is used in interrogative and negative sentences.

The form of the action style describes the verb and refers to the method of performing the action. They mainly include forms with the suffix -lu: quickly; slowly; quietly - sokin, tinch; attentively - attentive; hard - persistent, with zeal; well - good; loudly - noise, loud; closely; steadily - flat; definitely - certain; positively - positive; negatively - negative and so on.

There are also forms in this group whose form does not differ from the corresponding adjectives. They can only be distinguished according to their function in the sentence. Example:

Adjective: It was early spring.

Adverb: He got up early.

Adjective: He drew a straight line.

Adverb: He went straight home.

Quantitative and degree forms describe degrees, actions, and character levels, describing verbs, adjectives, adverbs, or participle II. These include very; nearly, almost; hardly, scarcely - barely; too - judayam; enough; quite - enough, judayam, sovsem; little - kam; rumors – many; just - exactly, and so on.

Keep in mind that adverbs are used in conjunction with very quality and ravish. Used much or very much in the sense of "very" with past tense verbs and adjectives:

He is very busy. - and jada band.

He comes here very often. - he often comes here.

I was much surprised at what he said. - I was very surprised by what he said.

He works very much. - He works a lot.

Adverbs are often replaced by the words a good deal (of), a great deal (of), a lot (of), lots of - "many".

Cause and effect forms: therefore - in this way; consequently; so - so, in this way, therefore; accordingly - appropriately, appropriately; besides - in addition; moreover - moreover; likewise - appropriate, alternatively, the same; nevertheless - moreover, nevertheless; however - words such as however are used to combine complex compound sentences or serve to connect additional sentences to the main sentence. In this case, they retain half of their meaning as a form. Example:

It is very cold, therefore I shall not go out. - It's very cold, so I'm not going anywhere.

It was late night, so we went home. - It was too late, so we went home.

She made no friends, for she was Macready's wife; moreover, Macready did not want her to make friends. - She was not friends with anyone because she was Macridi's wife; moreover, Makridi did not want her to be friends with anyone.

In English, there are also levels of comparison of forms (The Degrees of Comparison of Adverbs). They are formed as a comparison of levels of qualities.

Forms of the same complexity are created by adding the comparative degree –er suffix, and the accrual level is formed by adding the suffix –est (without the article) to the positive degree form. At the same time, the comparative level is made in two complex ways - early.

They are both used for comparison. Adjectives serve when it is necessary to compare two things (comparative degree) or when it is necessary to point out that a sign or character appears in something to the greatest or least degree (incremental degree). Ravish is also used to compare or emphasize an advantage, but the difference is that he is more interested in the nature of the duration of the action.

Tom runs faster than Jack does - Tom runs faster than Jack (comparative level)

During the meeting Ann spoke loudest - During the rally, Anna spoke louder than anyone else.

The same complexity. In English, when the comparative and accusative degrees consist of one syllable, they are formed using the suffixes -er and -est:

Late - later - latest

High - higher - highest

Not all forms can make a comparative degree. Similarly, the mode of place (somewhere), the mode of time (then) and the mode of action (somehow) do not have a comparative degree.

In English, two or more words ending in a syllable -ly suffix are made by adding the words more / less (more / less) and most / least:

Properly - more properly - most properly

Constantly - more constantly - most constantly

Among the many lists of complex forms are a number of words that are comparatively made in two ways. They are made with words like suffixal or more / less and most / least: early (earlier / more early), loudly (louder / more loudly), quickly (quicker / more quickly) , slowly (slower / more slowly).

There is also an exception in graduation in English. The qualities and forms are similar in one more thing - exceptionally, they create unique comparative levels. Linguists cite them in the table "Comparative Degree Forms in English":

For example, well - better - best

Badly - worse - worst

Much - more - most

Little - less - least

Far - farther / further - farthest / furthest

Conclusion. In English, the accusative is made by adding the suffix -est to the degree or by placing an additional suffix in front of it. It is also used to compare three or more movements. It is also used to mark the largest or smallest level at which a particular symptom is manifested, i.e., one of the movements is highlighted (nearest - closest, most loudly - highest).

Positive level: come near, speak loudly

Comparative level: come nearer, speak more loudly

Aggressive-comparative degree: come nearest, speak most loudly

Examples:

Diego Maradona used to run very fast. - Diego Maradona used to run very fast.

Young football players run faster than Maradona. - Young players run faster than Maradona.

Cristiano Ronaldo runs the fastest of all football players, in accordance with the Daily Mail. - Cristiano Ronaldo runs faster than all the players, according to the Daily Mail.

If the accusative case is followed by of, the form can be used with or without the article. Without this phrase, the article will not be used. For example:

Which of the boys works best (of all)? - Which of these guys works better than everyone else?

I work best in the morning. - I work better in the morning than anyone.

In conclusion, graduation in English is often manifested in the form and adjectives, which also have three comparative degrees: positive degree, comparative degree, and superlative degree.

Therefore, English grammar, while seemingly Asian, has very complex aspects. In this sense, the study of English requires attention to graduation, the study of its specific aspects.

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