

FORMATION OF WORD COMBINATION PARADIGMS WITH THE HELP OF SEMANTICS OF INTENSIFICATION/DEINTENSIFICATION

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ABSTRACT: *It is known, the phenomenon of intensification, first of all, is manifested in direct connection with the thing in existence, the movement of events, the state. For example, the blowing of the wind and its transformation into a storm and a flood; heavy rain, i.e. torrent, hail; temperature cooling, heating, heating; such as slow, steady, fast movement of vehicles. It can also be felt in such cases as the intensive development of agriculture and production, the intensive course of teaching a certain subject. In this article the author analyzes the relationship of the semantics of intensification to related categories such as: gradation, expressiveness, emotionality, assessment, imagery and emphasis and tries to show their allomorph and isomorph features.*

Key words and expressions: *intensification, gradation, expressiveness, emotionality, assessment, imagery, emphasis, allomorph and isomorph features.*

It is known that something in an objective being, the action of events occurs in different conditions and at different rates. For example, walk → run → fly; laugh → smile, etc. A person also tries to delve deeper into the extent to which actions and phenomena that occur in an objective being occur. Such relative states in the objective world are reflected in the human mind by analogy. Analogy is something in existence, a method that is of great importance in knowing phenomena. It is also used to understand, to know the reinforcement that exists in the objective case. The phenomenon of intensity is manifested, first of all, in direct connection with what is in existence, with the action, state of events. For example, wind gusts as well as its transformation into a storm and storm; rain falling strong, i.e., in the form of floods, hail; cooling, warming, warming temperatures; slow, winding, rapid movement of vehicles, etc [2, 14-18]. It can also be noticed in cases such as the intensive development of Agriculture and production, the intensive course of teaching a subject. In all the cases mentioned above, on the ground of intensity lies an increase, an increase in quantity from its normal state. Quality,

quantity and norms are characteristic of things and phenomena in the material being that surround us, it is natural for them to be reflected in the language. In linguistics, there are very different opinions about the concept of "intensity". Most scholars [4, 132] view this concept as an outline of the quantitative category. They consider intensity as a semantic category, recognizing that on its basis lies the gradation of the concept of "quantity" in meaning. As we observe, such a broad review of the category of intensity started in Sh. Balli. By intensity, he understood all the differences associated with categories such as quantity, magnitude, value, power [1, 46]. Intensification is a quantitative change in quality. This change is associated with cases of deviation from the norm measure, which is important for both the speaker and the listener. Before considering the issue of the manifestation of intensity at different levels of the language, it seems necessary to comment on some terms that are used a lot in our study. They include intensive, intensifier, intensifier, deintensive, deintensifier, etc. Intensifier is a means of generating a non-normative level of intensity; the name of the intensive result is the indicator of a level above the norm in the phenomena of language. For example: the stretched A-A-A-a-intensifier containing the word l-A-a – a-rge, while the L-A-a-a-rge room is intensive. Prefixes (front suffixes) such as super-, hyper-, over-, out - in English are intensifiers. Intensifiers are means that express intensity in an explicit way [9, 12-16]. But in the semantic structure of most words, intensity semas are manifested in an implicit way. Such words are known as intensifications. Their markers are found in the semantic definition of the word. For example: Gorgeous – very beautiful: Mandy was there, looking gorgeous as usual; Rejoice – to feel very happy about something; Triumph – a great victory or success: This track has been the setting for some of her greatest triumphs; Terribly-very, or extremely: Something is terribly wrong [6, 32-35].

It is difficult to place a clear boundary between intensifiers and intensicates, since words that have intensity sememes implicitly in their semantic structure, i.e. intensifiers, can expressly reinforce the meaning of other words. For example: terrible intensifications combine with pain to become intensifiers of that word:

terrible pain – very strong pain. Thus, in our opinion, in the status of an intensifier, any means can come that enhance the degree of expressiveness of the expression. In this situation, surrounded by it, there will be intensification rhymes, intensification qualities and verbs. The reverse process represents the movement of the intensity level downstream of the normative state, and is called the process of deintensification. The tools that provide this process are logically known as deintensifiers. In English, the following lexemes serve as deintensifiers: fairly, nearly, rather, partly, slightly, sometimes, something, a little, a bit (of), a shade, barely, little, scarcely, faintly, in the least, in the least, in the slightest, at all, kind of, sort of, form of, more or less, etc.

It is known that syntactic line units are formed by vocabulary, sentence and text. Among these units, there is a characteristic of mutual hierarchical organization, that is, a sentence is formed from syllables, a text is formed from sentences. The relationship of syntax with morphology is achieved through vocabulary. More precisely, from the form of a word formed by morphological means, a combination of words is formed. The morphological line consists of word forms and a system of related word categories. Let us briefly dwell on their types, since the vocabulary, which is the basic unit of the syntactic level, is associated with verbal forms, intensification/deintensification with these forms. According to traditional linguistic views, the word form is formed from the addition of affixes that give an additional meaning to the word. Affixes that form word forms are two types according to their semantic functions. The first type is limited to adding to a word and giving it an additional grammatical meaning, not connecting the word itself being added to another word. These include the plural in the noun category, diminutive, respect-caress, degree in adjectives, and the verb-to-be-non-affixes. There is a second type of form-making affixes that give an additional meaning to the word and at the same time associate the same word with another word. These are formed by the participle, possessive, person-number affixes. This form serves to form the vocabulary and sentence of the form makers. Two types of word forms are noted: analytical and synthetic form-makers. The synthetic form is formed by

adding an affix to the word [3, 32]. The analytic form, on the other hand, is formed by adding auxiliary words, i.e. auxiliary, incomplete verb, auxiliary verb, link-words to the word. Figure makers perform two different tasks at the syntactic level. It does not serve to connect words, giving only additional meaning to the word. The second type of form is involved in the generation of syntactic phenomena such as form makes (agreement, auxiliary, preposition, person-number) vocabulary, sentence.

It is known that levels other than phonological-phonetic surface units are units of-that is, units with expressive and expressed aspects. When the expression is said towards the unity of the language, in particular the sound side of the syntactic unit, the pronunciation of nomemes, the syllable, the stress aspects are understood. When said expressed, the meaning, content aspects related to objective or subjective being are understood. The phenomenon of intensification/deintensification at the syntactic level is related to both the internal (content) and external (expressive) sides of syntactic units or vocabulary, sentence, text. Below we will dwell on the intensification/deintensification of the vocabulary, which is one of the syntactic units. Vocabulary is an adaptive, controllable, terminating verbal conjugation of two or more concepts in a hokim-subordinate relation. Hence, the fact that each type of these vocabulary contains or does not have an intensification/deintensification phenomenon, when it exists, has to talk about its specific aspects. There is a phenomenon of intensification/deintensification in a vocabulary that has a connection to the consonant agreement [8, 56-58]. Vocabulary is the building material of a sentence. It has relative independence and is formed on the basis of the attitude of words. The fact that two or more words are semantically-grammatically connected to form a complex concept forms the content of the vocabulary. The valences of words determine the possibilities of their word combinations. We look at the vocabulary in this position as a relatively independent syntactic phenomenon, focusing our attention on the occurrence of the phenomenon of intensification/deintensification in it. As mentioned above, this focuses on the involvement of the

intensification/deintensification vocabulary-in the expressed or expressed part. In Uzbek, the combination of the masculine pronouns with the possessive pronouns results in the intensification (emphasis, accentuation) of the expressive side. In this place, it should be noted that in Uzbek the word is not considered a noun pronoun in the acute case. This word comes in the status of an adjective in the acute case: self (how?) child. Compare: *Is Karim her own child or stepchild?*. The possessive pronoun is formed by adding a possessive pronoun to its word. These possessive pronouns are synonymous with the masculine pronoun: self = I; yourself =you; self = he; ourselves = US; yourself =you (s); themselves =them; it is understood by itself that the quotation of a word synonym after a word leads to the emphasis (expressiveness) of the meaning of the previous word. In this case, the second sentence has expression intensification. After all, I myself in my expression is emphasizing the meaning of "I" for the fact that the pronoun itself has the meaning of me, increasing its significance in the actual division of a logical, sentence. So in Uzbek speech there is an intensification phenomenon associated with the expressive aspect of these compounds in the vocabulary of my own, your own, his own, our own, your own. In many cases my self, your own, being the dominant part of compounds such as myself, can be applied separately [2, 25]. Even in such cases, the main focus is on the words of myself, yourself, and therefore they will have a logical accent, expressiveness: *I came myself* (there are no others); *Did you come yourself?* (Others did not come?) like. In this place, it is worth paying attention to the fact that from the pronoun of the self there is a load that emphasizes the whole sentence. This download can come at the beginning, in the middle, at the end of the sentence and emphasize its meaning: a) to emphasize the meaning of the owner: *Karim himself came?* b) to emphasize the meaning of the cut: *Did Karim come himself?*

In Uzbek, there are such types of repetition that they serve as an intensification of the sign expressed or expressed by the meaning of the word. These are repetitions that arise on the basis of quality and fluency. One of them is a repetition formed on the basis of the agreement of Exodus: like the wisdom of the

wise, the evil of the evil, the good of the good. In English, *horror of horrors*, *wonder of wonders*: one day it was discovered, horror of horrors, that a gang of gypsies had been living there. In this, the whole part (singular) is distinguished on the basis of its property, the excess of the sign, than others [5, 36]. Also found in Uzbek are repetitions that arise from the lexicalization of interrogative-response constructions: City, man, girl. In such repetitions, it is expressed that the part or singular has a strong degree of a certain sign by an incomparable, tactile way. In addition, in English, the following combinations of words also serve to express the meaning of a word to a certain extent beyond the norm. For example: *for ever*; *for good*, *for centuries*/*for year*; *on /the/ earth /not on earth/*, *in the world /not in the world/*, *for the world /not for the world/*, *thousands of curtains*, *to say a hundred times*, etc. : *Where on earth have you been walking? Where Are you walking?*, *damn it*; *He is the happiest man on the planet he is the happiest man on Earth*; *He is one of the most prominent literary figures in the world. He is one of the most prominent literary figures in the world.* I wouldn't go to him for the world. Inside the world, inside the world/world: he had not taken a newspaper (Ismaili M, Before dawn, P.235);– he has never taken a newspaper into his hands. Now we think about the expression of a state below the norm with the help of vocabulary. In English, *a bit of (slightly)*, *a small way more or less*, *very little*, *bit by bit*, *day by day*, *quite a little path quite a tiny way*, *the tiniest issue*, etc. in Uzbek: *a sip of water*, *a spoonful of blood (forgive me)*, *a sip of water*, *a drop of water*, *a word*, *until a drop of blood is left*, *a handful of people*, *a bridge*, *a dime*, *no hair*, *not worth it*, *thin as a stick*, *thin as a stick*, *thin as a bone*, *small as a particle*, *small as a linen*, *little-time*. Look at this, the soul was left as it was doing, and this is poor.

With the syntactic unity of words in a sentence, it, in fact, has semantic material. Intensification/deintensification is when it is not about unity, that is, not about unity, but about what depends on them [7, 54]. The haplogroup model assumes that a particular nucleotide performs a communicative function, and the nucleotide performs the intensification/deintensification of nucleotide sequences. Thus, signal amplification or attenuation can be achieved by signal

intensification/deintensification, which leads to an increase or decrease in signal intensity.

Our observations have shown that intensification/deintensification is characteristic of both the expressive and the expressed sides of syntactic units. When strengthening and weakening a sign is characteristic of the expressive side of a syntactic unit, the amount of the sign characteristic of the objective entity is not reduced/increased, but the strength of the expression (the tone of the word, the expressive or non-emphatic features of the word) is increased or decreased. When we say intensification/deintensification of the expressed, we mean a quantitative increase or decrease in the sign characteristic expressed in it. Increasing the expressive side is considered a phenomenon of emphasis, accentuation in speech (sentence).

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