

**TERMIZ DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI HUZURIDAGI
ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI PhD.03/31.03.2021.Fil.78.04
RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

TERMIZ DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

KASIMOVA MUQADDAS BEKPO‘LATOVNA

**O‘ZBEK TILIDAGI FE‘LLARDA SEMANTIK GRADUONIMIYA VA
UNING LEKSIKOGRAFIK AHAMIYATI**

10.00.01 – O‘zbek tili

**FILOLOGIYA FANLARI BO‘YICHA FALSAFA DOKTORI (PhD)
DISSERTATSIYASI AVTOREFERATI**

Termiz – 2023

**Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
avtoreferati mundarijasi**

**Оглавление автореферата диссертации доктора философии (PhD)
по филологическим наукам**

**Contents of dissertation abstract of doctor of philosophy (PhD) on
philological sciences**

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Falsafa fanlari doktori (PhD) dissertatsiya mavzusi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2023.PhD/Fil3053- raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan.

Dissertatsiya Termiz davlat universitetida bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (o'zbek, rus, ingliz (rezyume) Ilmiy kengash veb-sahifasining (www.tersu.uz) hamda "ZiyoNet" axborot-ta'lim portali www.ziynet.uz manziliga joylashtirilgan.

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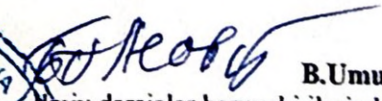
Dissertatsiya himoyasi Termiz davlat universiteti huzuridagi ilmiy darajalar beruvchi PhD.03/31.03.2021.Fil.78.04 raqamli Ilmiy kengashning 2023-yil "29" 08 soat 12⁰⁰ dagi majlisida bo'lib o'tadi (Manzil: 190111, Termiz sh., Barkamol avlod ko'chasi, 43-uy. Tel: (876) 221-74-55; faks: (876) 221-71-17; e-mail: termizdu@umail.uz)

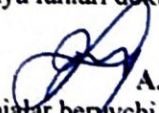
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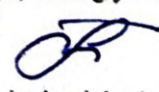
Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2023-yil "23" 08 da tarqatildi.

(2023-yil "23" 08 dagi 35 — raqamli reyestr bayonnomasi)




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KIRISH (falsafa fanlari doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida graduonimlarga ilmiy munosabat o'z taraqqiyot bosqichlariga ega, tilga sistem yondashuv nazariyasining amaliy masalalariga qaratilayotgan tadqiqotlar ko'lam har qachongidan ko'ra keng miqyos egallamoqda. Xususan, til sistemasidagi leksik-semantik munosabatlar tarkibidagi graduonimlarni paradigma sifatida o'rganish o'z dolzarbligini ko'rsatishi tilshunoslikning keyingi davridagi tadqiqotlari orqali yanada oydinlashmoqda. Bu esa darajalanish hodisasini zamonaviy paradigmalarda asosida o'rganish, darajalanish munosabatiga asoslangan so'zlarning so'z turkumlariaro leksikografik talqinlari tamoyillariga mosligini ta'minlash zaruriyatini ko'rsatadi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida hozirgi vaqtda fe'l turkumiga oid bo'lgan semantik graduonimiya hodisasini o'rganishda mavzuviy maydon tamoyili asosida yondashuv muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Lingvodidaktik jihatdan ta'limiy resurslarni yaratishda o'quv lug'atlarining o'rni beqiyosdir. Fikrni ta'sirchan va samarali ifodalash imkoniyatlarini yuzaga chiqaruvchi lug'aviy birliklarni, darajalanish munosabatiga asoslangan birliklarning lingvistik lug'atlardagi izohlarini takomillashtirish va boyitib borish masalasi bugungi kun uchun muhim ahamiyat kasb etib bormoqda.

O'zbek tilshunosligida ijtimoiy-madaniy-ma'naviy hayotni o'zida aks ettiruvchi o'zbek tilining tadqiqi va ta'limi masalasi ayni vaqtda davlat siyosati darajasida qaralmoqda. Davlat tili maqomidagi o'zbek tilining tadqiqi, ta'limi va tatbiqi borasidagi keng ko'lamli islohotlar qisqa davr ichida o'z samarasini berib kelayotganligi hammamizga ayon bo'lmoqda. Mamlakatimizda amalga oshirilayotgan til siyosati o'zbek tilining taraqqiyoti, tadqiqi va ta'limini samarali ta'minlashning muhim va birlamchi omilidir. "...davlat tilining sofligini saqlash, uni boyitib borish va aholining nutq madaniyatini oshirish; davlat tilining zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalari va kommunikatsiyalariga faol integratsiyalashuvini ta'minlash¹" bugungi kunda til siyosatini tamsil qiladi. Bu esa o'zbek tilshunosligi tomonidan qator muhim vazifalarning amalga oshirilishini taqozo etmoqda. Fe'llardagi semantik darajalanish hodisasining leksikografik talqini masalasi tanlangan mavzuning dolzarbligini belgilaydi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2016-yil 13-maydagi PF-4797-son "Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetini tashkil etish to'g'risida", 2017-yil 16-fevraldagi "Oliy o'quv yurtidan keyingi ta'limni yanada takomillashtirish to'g'risida"gi PF-4958-son, 2019-yil 21-oktyabrdagi PF-5850-son "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi Farmonlari; 2017-yil 20-apreldagi "Oliy ta'lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PQ-2909-son, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2017-yil 22-maydagi "Oliy o'quv yurtidan keyingi ta'lim tizimini yanada

¹Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг 2020 йил 20 октябрдаги «Мамлакатимизда ўзбек тилини янада ривожлантириш ва тил сиёсатини такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида»ги ПФ-6084-сон фармони // <https://lex.uz/docs/5058351>

takomillashtirish to'g'risida"gi VMQ-304-son qarori, 2017-yil 20-apreldagi PQ-2909-sonli "Oliy ta'lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi, 2018-yil 5-iyundagi PQ-3775-sonli "Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida ta'lim sifatini oshirish va ularning mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan keng qamrovli islohotlarda faol ishtirokini ta'minlash bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi, 2019-yil 4-oktyabrdagi PQ-4479-sonli "O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Davlat tili haqida"gi qonuni qabul qilinganligining o'ttiz yilligini keng nishonlash to'g'risida"gi qarorlar hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishga ushbu dissertatsiya ma'lum miqdorda yordam bera oladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi. Tadqiqot respublika fan-texnologiyalar hamda innovatsion rivojlanishning I."Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy rivojlantirish, innovatsion iqtisodiyotni shakllantirish" ustuvor yo'nalishiga mos holda bajarilgan.

Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi. Jahon tilshunosligida graduonimiya (darajalanish) hodisasi bilan bog'liq nazariyalarni qayd etish masalasi dastlab Platon, Suqrot, Prodik, F.de Sossyur, J.Lokk, E.Sepir, D.Bolinjer, Y.D.Apresyan, V.M.Solnsev kabi tilshunoslarning ilmiy nazariyalarida qayd etilgan bo'lsa, keyinchalik S.D.Kasnelson², I.R.Galperin³, O.Yeprersen⁴, Yu.S.Stepanov⁵, S.M.Kolesnikova⁶, C.Kennedy, S.N.Perevolochanskaya⁷, Y.D.Arbatskaya va boshqa tilshunoslar bu nazariyani yanada rivojlantirdilar.

O'zbek tilshunosligida ham ayni shu yo'nalishda Sh.Rahmatullaev⁸, R.Yunusov⁹, E.Qilichev¹⁰, S.T.Giyasov¹¹, E.Begmatov¹², H.Ne'matov, R.Rasulov¹³, A.Nurmonov, R.Safarova¹⁴, O.Bozorov¹⁵, Sh.Orifjonova¹⁶,

²Кацнельсон С.Д. Содержание слова, значение и обозначение. – М.-Л.: Наука, 1965.

³Гальперин И.Р. Stylistics. – М.: Высшая школа, 1971.

⁴Епрерсен О. Философия грамматики. – М.: Изд-во иностранной литературы, 1958.

⁵Степанов Ю.С. Основы общего языкознания. Учебное пособие. – М.: Просвещение, 1975.

⁶Колесникова С.М. Категория радикальности в современном русском языке. Дисс. ... докт. филол. наук. – М. 1999.

⁷Переволичанская С.Н. Смысловые градации в рамках синонимических отношений. // Нижегородская: Вестник Нижегородского университета им. Н.И. Лобачевского, – 2008, № 4.

⁸Рахматуллаев Ш. Семик таҳлил ва лексик синонимияни таърифлаш масаласи //Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 1979. В. 55.

⁹Юнусов Р. Полисемия и синонимия имен существительных места в современном узбекском литературном языке. Автореф дисс...канд. фил. наук – Ташкент, 1974.

¹⁰Қиличев Э. Бадий тасвирнинг лексик воситалари: – Тошкент, Фан. 1982. – Б.87.

¹¹Гиясов С. Т. Семантическая структура и компонентный анализ качественных прилагательных узбекского языка. – АКД-Т., 1983.

¹²Бегматов Э., Неъматов Х. ва Расулов Р. "Лексик микросистема ва унинг тадқиқ методикаси (систем лексикология тезислари)"// Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 1989. № 6. – В. 35-50.

¹³Х.Неъматов, Р.Расулов. Ўзбек тили систем лексикологияси. Тошкент "Ўқитувчи" 1995.

¹⁴Сафарова Р. Гипонимия в узбекском языке. – Автореф... канд. фил. наук. –Т.: 1980.

¹⁵Базаров О. Ўзбек тилида даражаланиш; Филол. фанл. докт. ...дисс. автореф. –Тошкент, 1997.

¹⁶Орифжонова Ш. Ўзбек тилида дугавий градуонимия: Филол. фан. номз. ...дисс. афтореф. –Тошкент, 1996.

H.Shamsiddinov¹⁷, L.Xudoyberdiyeva¹⁸, N.Shirnova¹⁹, J.DJumaboyeva²⁰, Sh.Shahobiddinova²¹, B.Baxriddinova²², Sh.Bobojonov, I.Islomov²³, G'.Rahmonov²⁴, R.Shukurov²⁵, Z.H.Rahmatova²⁶, Q.Eshboyev²⁷ va boshqa tadqiqotchilarning izlanishlari mavjud.

Tadqiqot mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi. Dissertatsiya Termiz davlat universiteti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasiga muvofiq № 25–1 “Til nazariyasi, amaliy va kompyuter lingvistikasi” mavzusi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi o'zbek tilidagi fe'llarda semantik graduonimiya hodisasi va uni leksikografik talqin qilish mezonlarini ishlab chiqishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari quyidagilardan iborat:

- tilshunoslikda darajalanish hodisasining ilmiy tadqiqi, uning leksik-semantik munosabatdosh birliklardan farqi, graduonimik munosabat masalasidagi bahs va munozaralarga oydinlik kiritish;
- tilshunoslikda daraja paradigmasi va daraja kategoriyasi tushunchalarining leksikografik ahamiyatini yoritish;
- fe'llarda semantik graduonimiya munosabatida bo'ladigan so'zlarning izohli va o'quv lug'atlardagi leksikografik talqinini tekshirish va baholash;
- izohli lug'atlarda graduonimlar sharhidagi farqlarni kuzatish;
- o'zbek tilining graduonimlar o'quv lug'atida darajalanish belgilari va darajalanish qatorlarining berilishini o'rganish;
- graduonimlarning “O'zbek tili ta'limiy korpusi”da berilishi va izohlanishi masalalarini tadqiq qilish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida o'zbek tilidagi fe'llarda semantik graduonimiya hodisasi tanlangan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini fe'llarda darajalanish hodisasi va uning leksikografik tahlili tashkil qiladi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqot mavzusini yoritishda funksional-semantik, statistik tahlil, tasniflash, tavsiflash, qiyoslash metodlaridan foydalanildi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilarda ko'rinadi:

¹⁷Шамсиддинов Х. Ўзбек тилида сўзларнинг функционал-семантик синономлари; Филол. фан. докт. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1999.

¹⁸Худойбердиева Л.С. Ўзбек тилида номинатив бирликларнинг даражаланиши; Филол. фанл. номз. ...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2003.

¹⁹Ширинова.Н. Ўзбек тилида предметлик ва белги- хусусият маъноларини фарқлаш воситалари: Филол. фанл. номз. ...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2009.

²⁰ДЖумабаева Ж. Ўзбек ва инглиз тилларида лексик градуонимия; Филол. фанл. докт. ...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2016.

²¹Шаҳобиддинова Ш. Ўзбек тили морфологияси умумийлик-хусусийлик диалектикаси талқинида. I қисм. – Андижон, 1994.

²²Баҳриддинова Б.М. Ўзбекистонда ўқув лугатчилиги: лингвистик асослари, тарихи ва истиқболлари: Филол.фан... доктори (DSc) дисс. – Самарқанд. 2020.

²³Бобожонов Ш, Исломов И. Ўзбек тилининг сўзлар даражаланиши ўқув лугати: Тошкент, 2007.

²⁴Ғ.Раҳмонов. Ўзбек тилида луғавий синонимия ва градуонимиянинг ўзаро муносабати; фил.фан. бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) дисс. – Фарғона, 2018.

²⁵Шукуров Р. Ўзбек тилида антонимлар. – Тошкент.: Фан, 1977.

²⁶Раҳматова З.Х. Мактабгача ёшдаги болалар нутқини ўстиришнинг лингвистик асослари. Филол. фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD)... дисс. – Қарши, 2021.

²⁷Эшбоев Қ. Сўзлараро даражаланиш ўқув лугатини тузиш асослари: Филол. фан. фалс.док. ... дисс. автореф. – Андижон, 2022.

- tilshunoslikda darajalanish hodisasi tizim sifatida leksik-semantik munosabatlar tarkibida paradigma ko‘rinishida alohida o‘rganilganligi sinonimiya, giponimiya, xolonimiya kabi munosabatdosh birliklar qiyosi asosida ochib berilgan;
- sifatlar etakchi ma’no belgi-xususiyatni ifodalagani uchun ularda darajalanish yuqori bo‘lishi va fe’llar esa belgi yoki holatni harakatda ifodalaganligi uchun ulardagi graduonimik qatorlar turlicha ekanligi aniqlangan;
- lug‘atlarda graduonimiya tushunchasiga yaqin daraja, gradatsiya, gradual oppozitsiya, daraja kategoriyasi, darajali oppozitsiya, daraja shakli kabi shakllarda berilgan bo‘lsa ham ular graduonimiya tushunchasini ifodalay olmasligi yangi nashrlarda esa aynan graduonimiya tushunchasining izohi berilishi zarurligi asoslangan;
- o‘zbek tilining o‘quv darajalanish lug‘atida darajalanuvchi so‘zlarning mavzuviy ko‘lamiga ko‘ra bir xil, darajalanish belgisiga ko‘ra turlicha berilganligi aniqlangan.

Tadqiqotning nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining nazariy ahamiyati graduonimiya hodisasi va fe’l turkumiga oid so‘zlarda semantik darajalanishning leksikografik talqini hamda tasnifi masalasini lingvistik tamoyillar asosida amalga oshirish bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati “Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili” fanining “Leksikologiya”, “Semasiologiya” va “Leksikografiya” “Morfologiya” bo‘limlari, “Amaliy tilshunoslik”, “Leksikografiya asoslari”, “O‘zbek o‘quv lug‘atchiligi” fanlaridan darslik va qo‘llanmalar, lug‘atlar yaratish, antropotsentrik leksikografiyani fan sifatida o‘qitishning metodik ta’minotini shakllantirishda foydalanish mumkinligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi muammo va unga yechimning qo‘yilgani, ishda olingan xulosalarning tavsiflash, tasniflash, statistik tahlil, funksional-semantik metodlari bilan asoslangani, xulosalar chiqarishda yaratilgan darajalanish o‘quv lug‘atining namunalariga tayanilgani, ilmiy-nazariy fikr va xulosalarning amaliyotga keng joriy etilganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Lug‘atlarda graduonimiya tushunchasiga yaqin *daraja, gradatsiya, gradual oppozitsiya, daraja kategoriyasi, darajali oppozitsiya, daraja shakli* shakllarda berilgan bo‘lsa ham ular graduonimiya tushunchasini ifodalay olmasligi yangi nashrlarda esa aynan *graduonimiya* tushunchasining izohi berilishi asoslanganligiga oid natijalaridan Davlat ilmiy-texnik dasturlari doirasidagi AM-F3-201908172 “O‘zbek tilining ta’limiy korpusini yaratish” nomli amaliy grant loyihasida foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2023-yil 9-fevraldagi № 04/1-268-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada o‘zbek tili ta’limiy korpusini yaratishda darajalanish belgilari va darajalanish qatorlarining berilishini tahlil va tavsiflash, materiallarni boyitish imkonini bergan;

- tilshunoslikda darajalanish hodisasi tizim sifatida leksik-semantik munosabatlar tarkibida paradigma ko‘rinishida alohida o‘rganilganligi sinonimiya, giponimiya, xolonimiya kabi munosabatdosh birliklar qiyosi asosida ochib berilganligiga doir natija va xulosalardan Davlat ilmiy-texnik dasturlari doirasidagi PZ-2020042022 “Turkiy tillarning lingvodidaktik elektron platformasi”ni yaratish

amaliy grant loyihasida foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2023-yil 9-fevraldagi 04/1-269-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada turkiy tillarda lingvodidaktik qarashlarni dalillash fe'llarda darajalanishga oid keltirilgan misollarning ilmiy asoslarga egaligi ta'minlangan;

— sifatlar etakchi ma'no belgi-xususiyatni ifodalagani uchun ularda darajalanish yuqori bo'lishi va fe'llar esa belgi yoki holatni harakatda ifodalaganligi uchun ulardagi graduonimik qatorlar turlicha ekanligiga oid natija va xulosalardan Davlat ilmiy-texnik dasturlari doirasidagi PZ-20170927147 "Qadimgi davrlardan XIII asrgacha bo'lgan turkiy yozma manbalar tadqiqi" mavzusidagi amaliy grant loyihasida foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2023-yil 9-fevraldagi 04/1-270-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada turkiy yozma manbalar tadqiqini so'z turkumlari doirasida ham tavsiflash imkoniyati ta'minlangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi 2 ta xalqaro konferensiya, 2 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida ma'ruzalar qilingan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiyaning asosiy mazmuni muallif tomonidan chop etilgan 11 ta ilmiy maqola (ularning 4 tasi O'zbekiston Respublikasi OAK tasarruf etgan ilmiy jurnallarda, 3 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda) va tezislarda o'z ifodasini topdi.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch asosiy bob, umumiy xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan iborat. Dissertatsiyaning umumiy hajmi 124 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida tadqiqot mavzusining dolzarbligi va zaruriyati asoslangan, tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi, muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi, dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari bilan bog'liqligi, ilmiy tadqiqotning maqsad va vazifalari, ilmiy yangiligi, nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati, obyekti va predmeti, tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchligi, joriy qilinishi, aprobatsiyasi, tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinishi, dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning "**Graduonimiyaning til sathlarida voqelanishi**" deb nomlangan birinchi bobi uch bo'limdan tashkil topgan bo'lib, unda jahon tilshunosligida leksik-semantik tadqiqotlar tahlili, o'zbek tilshunosligida daraja paradigmasi va daraja kategoriyasining o'rganilishi, graduonimiya, gradatsiya, graduallik kabi terminlarning jahon va o'zbek tilshunosligidagi talqiniga doir tadqiqotlar sharhi, tilshunoslikda graduonimiyaning leksik-semantik munosabatlar tizimidagi o'rni va uning o'rganilishi, shuningdek, darajalanishning tillar tiplari orasidagi²⁸ bog'lanishlarda va umuman tilning barcha sathlari, ularning birliklari, umumiy va xususiy tizimlarda o'z ifodasini topishi tahlil qilingan.

²⁸ Мирзакулов Т. Ўзбек тили морфем парадигматикаси ва синтагматикаси масалалари: Филол. фан. док дисс. автореф – Тошкент, 1994. – В.42.

Bobning **“Tilshunoslikda graduonimiya hodisasining o‘rganilishi”** nomli birinchi bo‘limida o‘tgan asrlarda jahon tilshunos olimlarining, xususan, Alisher Navoiyning **“Muhokamatul-lug‘atayn”** asarida turkiy tildagi fe’llarning darajalanishi va bu hodisaning poetik tasvir samaradorligini oshirishdagi ahamiyati masalalarini yoritishga oid ishlari, darajalanish qonuniyatlari va uning o‘zbek tilshunosligidagi tatbiqi masalalari, o‘zbek, rus, nemis va ingliz tillarida so‘zlarning darajalanishi masalalarini o‘rgangan tilshunos olimlarning graduonimlarning qiyosiy tadqiqi borasidagi fikrlari, lisoniy darajalanishning lingvistik qonuniyat ekanligi, darajalanish mexanizmi va hodisasining tabiiy-ontologik mohiyati, darajalanish hodisalarining lug‘atlarda berilishi masalasi kabi qarashlar hamda ulardagi muhokamali holatlar tahlil qilinib, munosabat bildirilgan.

Graduonimiya, umuman olganda, tilning leksik-semantik munosabatlar tizimi tadqiqi masalasining ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan o‘rganilish asoslari, tilshunoslikda gradatsiya, ya’ni sintaktik (matniy) ifodadagi kuchaytirilish, ko‘tarilish (klimaks) yoxud kuchsizlantirish (antiklimaks) kabi umumiy yo‘llar haqidagi qarashlar²⁹, shuningdek, til birliklari va tizimida ma’lum belgining miqdoran ozayish – ko‘payishi asosida tadrijiylik yoki oraliqlanish orqali aks eta olishi, **“O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati”** va **“O‘zbek tilining so‘zlar darajalanish o‘quv lug‘ati”**da so‘z ma’nolaridagi darajalomlarning berilishi haqidagi tadqiqotlar tahlilga tortilgan.

Bobning **“Tilshunoslikda daraja paradigmasi va daraja kategoriyasi masalalari talqini”** deb nomlangan ikkinchi bo‘limida jahon va o‘zbek tilshunosligida tilga sistem yondashuvning kirib kelishi natijasida tilshunoslikda paradigma tushunchasi paydo bo‘lgani, paradigma tarkibiga kiruvchi birliklarning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari, graduonimik qator lug‘aviy paradigmaga qo‘yiladigan talablarning barchasiga javob berishi, ilmiy terminologiyada kategoriya tushunchasi, daraja hamda qiyos kategoriyasini farqlash lozimligi va olimlarning bu boradagi nazariy qarashlari tahlilga tortilgan.

Tilshunoslikda **“Lug‘aviy graduonimik qatorda dialektikaning eng umumiy qonunlari mavjudligi e’tirof etiladi:**

a) graduonimik qatorda belgining darajalanib, oshib yoki kengayib borishida miqdor o‘zgarishining sifat o‘zgarishiga o‘tishi qonuni tajallilanadi;

b) graduonimik zanjirning ikki chekka uchi ma’lum bir belgining tasdig‘i bilan birga, bir-birini inkor etishida inkorni inkor qonuni namoyon bo‘ladi;

d) bir-birini inkor etuvchi (antonimik munosabatda turgan) leksemalarning bir yetakchi leksema (dominanta) atrofida birlashib, bir lug‘aviy ma’noviy qatorni – paradigmani, butunlikni tashkil etishda qarama-qarshilik birligi va kurashi qonuni voqelanishi³⁰” kabi umumiy qonuniyatlar asosida namoyon bo‘ladi.

Tilshunoslikda daraja paradigmasi bilan birgalikda daraja kategoriyasi ham graduonimiya hodisasini sharhlashda muhim terminologik apparat hisoblanadi. U.Tursunov, J.Muxtorov va Sh.Rahmatullayev muallifligidagi **“Hozirgi o‘zbek**

²⁹ Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. -М., 1969. С. 112-113. Квятковский А. Поэтический словарь. М., 1996. С. 92. Мамазияев О.Х. Ўзбек поэтик нуткида хиазм ва градация.-Фарғона, НДА., 2004. Мамажонов А., Махмудов У. Услубий воситалар. –Фарғона, 1996.

³⁰ Sayfullayeva R. va b. Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili. O‘quv qo‘llanma. – T.,:Fan va texnologiya, 2009. – B.171.

adabiy tili” darsligida daraja kategoriya sifatida talqin etiladi va darajaning ikki shakli farqlanadi: ozaytirma daraja; orttirma daraja.

Ishonch bilan aytish mumkinki, o‘zbek tilidagi birorta hodisa darajadek rang-barang talqinga ega emas. Buning barchasi daraja ma’nosini ifodalovchi vosita har xilligi, qamrovi kengligi, aniqrog‘i, grammatik kategoriya mezoniga sig‘masligi bilan belgilanadi³¹. Bu esa darajalanish (graduonimiya) hodisasini grammatik kategoriyadan kengroq funksional- semantik maydon sifatida o‘rganish lozimligini ko‘rsatib turadi.

Bobning uchinchi bo‘limi **“Graduonimiyaning leksik-semantik munosabatlar tizimidagi o‘rni”** deb nomlangan. Unda tilshunos olimlarning til birliklariaro amal qiladigan leksik-semantik munosabat turlarining har biri o‘ziga xos lingvistik belgi va xususiyatlarga ega ekanligi, graduonimiya hodisasining leksik sistemasidagi o‘rni, leksik sistemada uchrovchi munosabatlarning salmoqli qismini giper-giperonimik (jins-tur) va graduonimik (darajalanish) munosabatlari tashkil etishi, o‘zbek tilshunosligida darajalanish hodisasining semantik maydonlarda namoyon bo‘lishi haqidagi ilmiy qarashlari o‘rganilgan.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida darajalanish hodisasining semantik maydonlarda namoyon bo‘lishi masalasiga tilshunos olim A.Sobirov o‘z tadqiqotida alohida to‘xtalgan. “Semantik maydonlardagi leksik darajalanish (graduonimiya) bir necha ko‘rinishlarda amalga oshadi. Boshqacharoq qilib aytadigan bo‘lsak, u maydon iyerarxiyasining o‘zagini, qolipini tashkil qilishda asosiy vosita vazifasini o‘taydi.

Uning quyidagi turlarini ko‘rsatib o‘tish mumkin:

1. Maydon uzvlari (a‘zolari) o‘rtasidagi ichki darajalanish. Bu darajalanish gorizontaal, vertikal va spiralsimon xarakterga ega bo‘lib, leksik ma’nodagi yadro va periferiya qismlari bo‘ylab tarmoqlanadi.

a) vertikal yo‘nalishdagi darajalanish: *past-o‘rtacha-baland-osmono‘par (narsalarga nisbatan); pakana-o‘rtacha-novcha; tepalik, adirlik, tog‘lik; tomir - tana-shox;*

b) gorizontaal yo‘nalishdagi darajalanish: *kalta-risoladagi-uzun; millimetr-santimetr-detsimetr, metr-kilometr;*

v) butun ko‘lamiga ko‘ra darajalanish: *ozg‘in-binoyidek-semiz-mesh; xira-tiniq-musaffo; rezanda (tumor)-gripp-bronxial astma*³².

Butun ko‘lamiga ko‘ra darajalanish semantik maydonlarda eng ko‘p uchraydigan hodisa sanaladi. Qizig‘i, darajalanishning muayyan nuqtalarida ba’zi bir leksemalar bir nechta ma’nodoshlariga ega bo‘lishi mumkin.

Semantik maydon a‘zolarining har biri o‘z darajasiga qarab turib paradigma ichida gradual chiziqni hosil qiladi.

Leksik-semantik munosabatlarning har biri o‘zaro bir-biri bilan yaqin aloqadorlikda bo‘ladi. Har-bir munosabatda darajalanish nuqtalari bor va ular o‘zaro hamkorlikda rivojlanadi. Ushbu fikrlardan shuni anglash mumkinki, graduonimiya boshqa leksik-semantik munosabatdosh birliklar bilan o‘zaro

³¹ Замонавий ўзбек тили (Морфология). Иккинчи жилд. – Тошкент: «Мумтоз со‘з» нашриёти, 2008. – Б. 256.

³² Собиров А. Ўзбек тилининг лексик сатҳини системалар системаси тамойили асосида тадқиқ этиш. – Тошкент: Маънавият, 2004. – Б. 149.

umumiy kesishuvchi nuqtalarga ega. Masalan, o'zbek tilshunosligida shakllangan graduonimik qonuniyat yutuqlari bugungi kunda sinonimik qatorlarni qayta ko'rib chiqishni taqozo etmoqda.

Dissertatsiyaning **“O'zbek tilidagi fe'llarning ma'noviy graduonimiyasi”** deb nomlanuvchi ikkinchi bobida so'z turkumlarida graduonimiya hodisasining o'rganilishi, so'z turkumlarida leksika va grammatika, lison va nutq, til va borliq munosabatlari, so'zlarning semantik, morfologik va sintaktik xususiyatlari, tilshunos olimlarning har bir so'z turkumida graduonimik qatorlarning mavjudligi, anemonimlar(tabiyy ofatlar, jumladan, bo'ronlar, siklonlar, tayfunlar nomlarini o'rganuvchi tilshunoslik sohasi³³) birliklar asosida ham graduonimik munosabatlarning yuzaga kelishi haqidagi ilmiy asoslari tahlilga tortilgan.

Bobning birinchi bo'limi **“So'z turkumlarida graduonimiya hodisasining qo'llanishi”** deb nomlangan. Tilshunosligimizda asosiy e'tibor so'z turkumlari tasnifiga qaratilib, boshqa bir muhim masala – so'z turkumlarining o'zaro munosabati, ularning kesishuv nuqtalari, yaqinlashuvi va uzoqlashuvi ko'pincha nazardan chetda qoladi.

Graduonimiya bo'yicha tadqiqot olib borgan tilshunos olim Sh.Orifjonova o'zbek tilida lug'aviy graduonimiyaning tadqiqiga oid izlanishida so'z turkumlarida darajalanish to'g'risida qisqacha ma'lumot berib, har bir so'z turkumida graduonimik qatorlarga misollar keltirib o'tadi. Masalan, otlar predmetni ifodalab kelganligi uchun ularda graduonimik qatorlarni ko'plab tuzish mumkin, deb hisoblaydi.: *kulba→hujra→uy→hovli→ko'shk→qasr→saroy→koshona*. Tilshunos olim Sh.Orifjonova sifatlarda yetakchi ma'no belgi-xususiyat bo'lganligi uchun ularda darajalanish yuqori bo'lishligini va fe'llar belgi yoki holatni harakatda ifodalaganligi uchun ulardagi graduonimik qatorlar turlicha ekanligi haqida alohida to'xtalib o'tadi³⁴.

Bobning ikkinchi bo'limi **“Fe'llarda darajalanish hodisasining namoyon bo'lishi”** deb nomlangan. Boshqa so'z turkumlarida bo'lgani kabi fe'llarda ham darajalanish hodisasi mavjudligini alohida ta'kidlash lozim. Graduonimiyaga oid izlanishlar olib borgan o'zbek tilshunoslari orasida grammatik kategoriyalarda darajalanish to'g'risida faqatgina O.Bozorovning tadqiqotida morfologik sathda darajalanish qismida to'xtalib o'tilgan bo'lib, unda fe'l kategoriyalarida ham darajalanish mavjudligi izohlab beriladi³⁵. Dastavval nisbat kategoriyasida graduonimiya qay holatda namoyon bo'lishini tadqiqotchilarning fikrlariga asoslangan holda bayon etamiz.

Nisbat kategoriyasi harakatning subyekt, ya'ni bajaruvchiga munosabatini, harakatning subyekt va obyektga munosabatini ko'rsatadi. Nisbat kategoriyasida darajalanishni O.Bozorov nisbat turlari orasida o'zaro turli tamoyillarlariga ko'ra, ya'ni harakatning bajarilishidagi fe'l nisbatlarining ishtirokini hisobga olgan holda namoyon etadi. “Unga ko'ra nisbat ketegoriyalari orasida quyidagicha

³³ dictionary.ru/определение%20слова/анемоним.html

³⁴ Орифжонова Ш. Ўзбек тилида луғавий градуонимия: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1996.– В.7-10.

³⁵ Базаров О. Ўзбек тилида даражаланиш: Филол. фан. докт. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1997. — В.183.

darajalanishni kuzatish mumkin: a) subyektning harakatni bajarish mavqeiga ko'ra: *aniq/o'zlik–birgalik–orttirma–majhul*; b) harakat bajarilishida o'zga shaxslar miqdorining oshib borishi: *o'zlik–orttirma–birgalik*; v) harakat bajarilishida o'zga shaxslarning ta'siriga uchrash darajasi: *mo'tadil (aniq, o'zlik, majhul) – tenglik yoki hamkorlik (birgalik) – tobelik (orttirma*; g) harakat aniqligining kamayib (uzoqlashib) borishi: *aniq – o'zlik – birgalik – orttirma – majhullik*"³⁶.

Fe'ning asosiy belgilaridan hisoblangan bo'lishli-bo'lishsizlik kategoriyasida darajalanish mavjud. Fe'llarning bo'lishli va bo'lishsizlik shakllari orasida ham tutashuvlar mavjud bo'lib, oraliq ma'nolarni ifodalagan muayyan shakllari bilan birgalikda darajalanish qatorini yasash mumkin. Binar oppozitsiyasiga qo'yilgan *o'qigan* va *o'qimagan* so'zlar orasida qo'shimchalar yordamida ma'noning pasayib borish holati bilan darajalanish qatori tuziladi: *o'qigan – o'qigan bo'lsa kerak – o'qigandir – o'qigan ko'rinmaydi – o'qimagan ko'rinadi – o'qigan emas – o'qigani yo'q – aslo o'qigani yo'q*. Albatta, ushbu zanjirda harakatning bajarilishidan to bajarilmaganligiga qadar ma'noviy pasayishlar mavjud. Shu o'rinda mayl kategoriyasi va unda darajalanish holatiga ham e'tibor qaratib o'tish joiz. Mayl kategoriyasi harakatning voqelikka munosabatini so'zlovchi nuqtayi nazaridan belgilovchi grammatik kategoriya hisoblanadi. Fe'l mayllari orasidagi darajalanish mavjud ekanligini fe'lda aks etgan harakat mundarijasining voqelikka (hodisaga) aylanish imkoniyatiga ko'ra mayl ma'nolarida darajalanish *maqsad mayli–buyruq istak mayli–shart mayli (shartli mayl)–xabar mayli* tarzidagi ketma-ketlikda joylashtiriladi³⁷.

Zamon kategoriyasiga to'xtalib o'tadigan bo'lsak, o'tgan, hozirgi va kelasi zamonlar orasida harakat davomiyligiga ko'ra tadrijiy ketma-ketlik mavjud: *o'tgan zamon – hozirgi zamon – kelasi zamon (o'qidi/o'qigan – o'qiyapti/o'qimoqda – o'qiydi)*.

Fe'l kategoriyalaridan biri sifatida shaxs-son kategoriyasi va unda darajalanish hodisasining kuzatilishiga ham to'xtalib o'tamiz. Shaxs-son kategoriyasida darajalanish harakatga aloqador bo'lgan shaxsning obyektga nisbatan uzoq-yaqinlik holatiga ko'ra: *I shaxs – I shaxs–Sh shaxs* tarzida ifodalanadi. Bu xuddi olmoshlarda shaxsning so'zlovchidan uzoqlashishiga ko'ra darajalanishiga o'xshashdir. Son kategoriyasida esa miqdor jihatdan birlik va ko'plik farqlansa-da, ular orasida oraliq uchinchining mavjud emasligi darajalanish qatorini tuzish imkoniyatini bermaydi.

Bobning uchinchi bo'limi **“Fe'l leksemalarining darajalanishiga ko'ra turlari”** deb nomlangan. Fe'l sememalarida darajalanish hodisasining namoyon bo'lishi masalasida tilshunos olim R.Rasulov quyidagi misollarni bayon qiladi. "O'zbek tili sinonimlarining izohli lug'ati"da harorat belgisiga ega: isimoq, qizimoq fe'llari-sinonim birliklar bir xil izohlanadi: Ko'p issiqlikka ega bo'lmoq, harorati ko'tarilmoq. Har qanday sinonim so'zlar bir-biridan qo'shimcha ma'no nozikligi (konnotatsiyasi)ga ko'ra farqlanganidek, isimoq va qizimoq xam o'zaro ma'no qirrasiga ko'ra farqlanadi:

³⁶ Базаров О. Ўзбек тилида даражаланиш: Филол. фан. докт. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1997. – Б. 184.

³⁷ Базаров О. Ўзбек тилида даражаланиш: Филол. фан. докт. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1997. – Б. 185.

Qizimoq — *harorati juda ko'tarilgan, qizish holatiga o'tmoq: Kunduz qizib, tunlar kuydirib yomon* (F. Yo'ldosh). *Kundan- kunga havo qizidi* (Oybek).

Isimoq — *harorati ko'tarilgan, isish holatiga o'tmoq: Bugun ertalabdan kun ham isidi* (H. G'ulom). *Bahor kelishi bilan kun isiydi* (Sh. Shomaqsudov, S. Dolimov). Qizimoq ma'nosida belgi darajasi kuchli bo'lib, u, asosan, og'zaki nutqqa xos.³⁸ Mayinlashmoq fe'lida ham darajalanish bor. "Mayinlashmoq — yumshoq, yoqimli, muloyim holatga o'tmoq: *Ertalabki sovuq shabada peshinda mayinlashib, bahordan darak beradi.* (Toshkent oqshomi) Mayinlashmoq ma'nosida belgi darajasi ortiqroq. Bu so'z qo'shimcha "yoqimli" belgisi (semasi)ga ega bo'lib, ijobiy bo'yoq ifodalaydi. Mayinlashmoq, yumshamoq so'zlari, asosan, adabiy tilga, she'riyatga, ilimoq fe'li esa jonli nutqqa xos³⁹.

Qovjiramoq → *qurimoq* → *qaqramoq* darajalanuvchi fe'l qatori harakat natijasi bo'lgan holat fe'llarining ma'no tuzilishiga ko'ra izohlanishini "O'zbek tili izohli lug'ati"dagi berilishi hamda atoqli tilshunos olim R.Rasulov tomonidan izohlanishini ko'rib chiqsak:

QOVJIRAMOQ 1 Suvsirab yoki issiqning zo'ridan, garmseldan so'limoq, qurib bujmaymoq, quruqshamoq. *Qovjiragan barg. Qovjiragan o't. shsh Adolat.. chanqab, qovjirab turgan har bir g'o'zaga qarab achinar va tungi suvni shimirib tirilayotgan har bir g'o'zani ko'rib quvonardi.* I. Rahim ("Chin muhabbat")

2 Suvsizlik va issiq ta'sirida qaqramoq, porsillamoq, yorilmoq. *Qovjiragan yerlar. Haroratdan lablari qovjiradi. shsh Gulxanchilarning dala shamoli bilan qovjiragan yuzlariga tiniq qizillik yugurib olovlandi.* Oybek. Tanlangan asarlar. Keyin boshini shart burib, suvsizlikdan qovjirab yotgan tarnovga qarab yurdi. D.Nuriy ("Osmon ustuni")

3 *ko'chma* Dard, alam va sh.k. dan kuyib ado bo'lmoq, o'rtanmoq. *Shundan buyon qiz ayriliq dardida qovjiraydi.* Oybek (Oltin vodiyan shabadalar)⁴⁰

QURIMOQ 1 Ho'l, namlikdan xoli bo'lmoq, quruq holga kelmoq (q. **quruq 1**). *Ho'l bo'lgan kiyimlari oftobda tez quridi. Arralab, yorib, taxlab qo'yilgan o'tinlar yaxshi quridi. G'ulomjonlar.. oftobda qurib, taxta oralari katta ochilib qolgan bir tabaqali eshikni taqillatishdi.* M. Ismoilov. ("Farg'ona tong otguncha"). o. *Ipga chizilgan jambillar qurib, qovjirab qolgan edi.* S. Zunnunova, Olov. *Qo'ltig'idan qog'ozga o'ralgan, qurib tolqonlangan nosini olib, til ostiga otdi.* Oybek. ("Quyosh qoraymas")

2 Suvi tugamoq (suv obyektlari haqida). *Orol dengizi surib bormoqda. Yaxshi so'zdan moy eriydi, Yomon so'zdan soy quriydi.* (Maqol) *Yozda chayla qurib ketdi.. "Gulnorpari"*⁴¹.

QAQRAMOQ Nami qochib yoki suvsizlikdan, tashnalikdan qurib qolmoq; quruqshamoq. *Qaqragan cho'l. Tomog'im qaqrab ketyapti. Bemorning lablari qaqradi. mm Kimsasiz cho'l. Quyoshning jazirama issig'idan hamma yoq qaqrab ketgan.* (Gazetadan)⁴²

³⁸ Расулов Р. Узбек тили феълларининг маъно тузилиши. — Тошкент, 2008. — В.26.

³⁹ Расулов Р. Ко'rsatilgan manba. — В.26.

⁴⁰ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилд. 1-жилд. — Тошкент: ЎЗМЭ, 2006. — В. 334.

⁴¹ Ко'rsatilgan manba. — В. 402.

⁴² Ко'rsatilgan manba. — В. 283.

“Qovjiramoq — suvsizlikdan qurib, bujmaygan, so‘ligan holatga utmoq: *Tez kunda quyosh devorlar rangini ko‘tardi, endigina ko‘kara boshlagan giyohlarni qovjiratdi.* (O.Muxtorov) *Adolat ... chanqab, qovjirab turgan xar bir g‘o‘zaga qarab achinar ...* (I. Raxim)

Qurimoq — suvsiz (namsiz) holatga o‘tmoq: *Daryoda suv quridi.* (M. Egamberdieva) *U tomida quritilgan mayizlarni pastga tushirib ...* (S.Yunusov)

Qaqramoq — butunlay suvsiz, suvi (nami) yo‘q holatga o‘tmoq: *Ariqlar qaqragan, daraxt yaproqlari to‘zigan* (M.Ismoilij). *Agar suv bo‘lmasa, ekinlar qaqrab, daraxtlar quriydi.* (S.Yunusov) *Yer qaqragan.* (N.Yoqubov) Qaqramoq ma’nosida belgi darajasi ortiq⁴³ligi R.Rasulov tomonidan qayd qilinadi.

Yuqoridagi ta’kidlangan tahlillardan shu narsa ma’lum bo‘lmoqdaki, fe’l leksemalarida darajalanish holatlari nisbatan ko‘pchilikni tashkil qiladi. Ammo ilmiy manbalarimizda va “O‘zbek tili izohli lug‘at”larida to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri darajalanuvchi fe’l leksema ekanligiga ishora yo‘q yoki sinonimiyaning tarkibidagi darajalanuvchi qator sifatida yondashuvlar mavjudligini kuzatishimiz mumkin ekanligini ta’kidlamoqchimiz.

Dissertatsiyaning **“O‘zbek tilidagi fe’llarning leksikografik talqini”** deb nomlangan oxirgi bobi to‘rt bo‘limdan iborat. **“O‘TILda darajalanuvchi fe’llarning leksikografik talqini”** deb nomlangan birinchi bo‘limida “O‘zbek tili izohli lug‘ati”dagi fe’llarning leksikografik talqini masalasi XX asrning 80-yillariga borib taqaladi. Akademik A.Hojiyev mas’ul muharrirligida tadqiqotchi X.Yusupxo‘jayeva tomonidan 1988-yilda “Fan” nashriyotida nashr qilingan “O‘zbek tili izohli lug‘atida fe’llarning ishlanilishi” nomli monografiyada ushbu masalaning birinchi bo‘lib kun tartibiga olib chiqilganligi fikrimizga isbot bo‘la oladi. Lug‘atlar tom ma’noda har qanday xalqning ijtimoiy-iqtisoiy, siyosiy va madaniy jihatdan erishgan natijalari, yuksalishi va evolyutsiyasini tilda aks ettirib turuvchi fenomen. Lug‘atning ahamiyati muayyan millatning tili va lug‘at orqali shakllanadigan strukturasi bilan cheklanib qolmaydi, balki u orqali kashf etiladigan madaniyati, o‘tmishi, turmush tarzi bilan ham belgilanadi⁴⁴. Deb qayd qilib o‘tadi tadqiqotchi O.Shukurov. O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘atlarida darajalanish va u bilan bog‘liq hodisalarni atovchi terminlar har xil talqinga ega, mazkur izohlarning turlicha keltirilishi lug‘at mualliflarining tadqiq obyektiga o‘ziga xos yondashuvini belgilaydi.

1981-yilda chop etilgan “O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati”da aynan darajalanish hodisasi izohi berilmagan ammo daraja tushunchasining ma’nolari berilgan.

Izohli lug‘atlarda darajalanish qatorlari sharhidagi farqlar. O‘TILning 1981-yilda nashr qilingan ikki tomlik va 2006 – 2008-yillarda nashr qilingan 5 tomlik nashrlarini taqqoslab, ikkala nashrda darajalanish qatorlarini izohlash turlicha ekanligini ko‘rishimiz mumkin.

Ushbu holatda ham O‘TILning 2-nashridagi izohlardan shu narsa ma’lum bo‘lmoqdaki, graduonimik qatorlar to‘laligicha izohlanmagan yuqoridagi ikki misolda ham darajalanish qatoridan *jilmaymoq* → *kulimsiramoq* → *tabassum*

⁴³ Rasulov P. O‘zbek tili fe’llarining ma’no tuzilishi. – Toshkent, 2008. – B.20.

⁴⁴ Шукуров. О. Замонавий ўзлашмалар эволюцияси, трансформацияси ва лексикографик талқини. Монография. Қарши-“ИНТЕЛЛЕКТ” нашриёти. 2022. – В. 172.

qilmoq qismi izohlanib negadir ikki nashrda ham *kulmoq* → *qah-qahlamog* qismi tushib qolgan. Bu esa darajalanish qatorining toʻlaligicha izohlanishiga erishilmaganligini koʻrsatmoqda.

OʻTILning ikkala nashrida ham darajalanish qatorlari toʻla yoritilmaganligiga guvoh boʻlmoqdamiz. Bu shundan dalolat beradiki, graduonimiya hodisasi boshqa leksik-semantik munosabatlar (sinonimiya, antonimiya)ga nisbatan keyinroq oʻzbek tilshunosligida tadqiq obyekti boʻlgani uchun izohli lugʻatlarimizda toʻlaligicha yoritilmagan.

Oʻzbek tilining izohli lugʻatlarida darajalanuvchi soʻzlar tavsifi va talqini masalasi turlicha ekanligini yuqoridagi misollar asosida koʻrib oʻtdik. Avvalo, Oʻzbek tilining izohli lugʻatlarida darajalanuvchi soʻzlar tavsifi masalasi turlicha ekanligi tabiiy hol chunki, ularning nashr yillari orasida farqning boʻlishi, mustaqillik davrida tilga berilgan eʼtibor asosida ikki jildli “Oʻzbek tilining izohli lugʻati” mustaqillik yillari oʻzbek tili leksikasini oʻzida ifoda eta olmas edi. Ikki jildli “Oʻzbek tilining izohli lugʻati” yuzaga kelgandan buyon oʻtgan yigirma yildan koʻproq vaqt mobaynida oʻzbek tili leksikasida yuz bergan oʻzgarishlar eʼtiborga olinsa, allaqachon ana shunday lugʻatning yangisini yaratish vaqti kelganligi va bu ish hozirgi kunning talabi ekanligi oʻz-oʻzidan ayon boʻladi⁴⁵. (3.1-jadval)

3.1-jadval

**Oʻzbek tilida darajalanish qatorlari tuzishda ishtirok etgan feʼl
leksemlarining semantik kategoriyalar boʻyicha statistikasi**

№	Semantik kategoriyalar	Umumiy soni raqamda	Darajalanadigan leksemlar soni	Darajalana digan leksemlar foizi	Graduonimik qatorlar soni
1	Holat feʼllari	536	353	66%	99
2	Harakat feʼllari	348	154	44%	37
3	Natijali faoliyat feʼllari	246	127	52%	32
4	Nutq feʼllari	261	141	54%	32
5	Munosabat feʼllari	75	47	63%	13
6	Tafakkur feʼllari	57	34	60%	12
	Jami	1523	856	-	225

Berilgan maʼlumotlarga koʻra, eng koʻp darajalanish qatorlari holat feʼllaridan tuzilganligini aniqlagan. Undan soʻng harakat, natijali faoliyat, nutq, munosabat va tafakkur feʼllari ketma-ketlikni egallaydi. Hosil qilingan darajalanish qatorlarida ayrim feʼllar birdan ortiq marotaba ishtirok etgan va qatorlarda teng maʼnoli graduonimlar ham berilgandir. Oʻtkazgan tadqiqotimiz natijasiga koʻra, oʻzbek tilida feʼlning barcha semantik guruhlarida graduonimiya hodisasini kuzatish mumkin. Aksariyat feʼllarning sinonim va antonimlarga egaligi bois, ikki qutbli darajalanish qatorlarini, yaʼni makro va mikro graduonimik qatorlarni tuzish imkoniyati mavjud

Bobning ikkinchi boʻlimi ”Oʻzbek tilining darajalanish oʻquv lugʻatlarida feʼllarning maʼnoviy darajalanishiga koʻra berilishi” deb nomlangan. Darajalanish

⁴⁵Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, – 2006. 1-жилд – В. 3.

hodisasining leksikografik tadqiqi masalasi o‘zbek tilshunosligida alohida monografik planda tadqiq qilinmagan. Graduonimiyaning leksikografik aspektidagi tahlili uchun o‘zbek tilshunosligida Sh.Bobojonov, I.Islomovlarning maktab o‘quvchilari uchun 2007-yilda “Yangi asr avlodi” nashriyotida chop qilingan “O‘zbek tilining so‘zlar darajalanishi o‘quv lug‘ati”gina borligini alohida qayd etish darkor. “Ushbu qo‘llanma o‘zbek tilining so‘zlar darajalanishi o‘quv lug‘ati bo‘lib, unda so‘zlar darajalanishi alifbo tartibida nutqiy misollarsiz graduonimik qator holida berilgan:

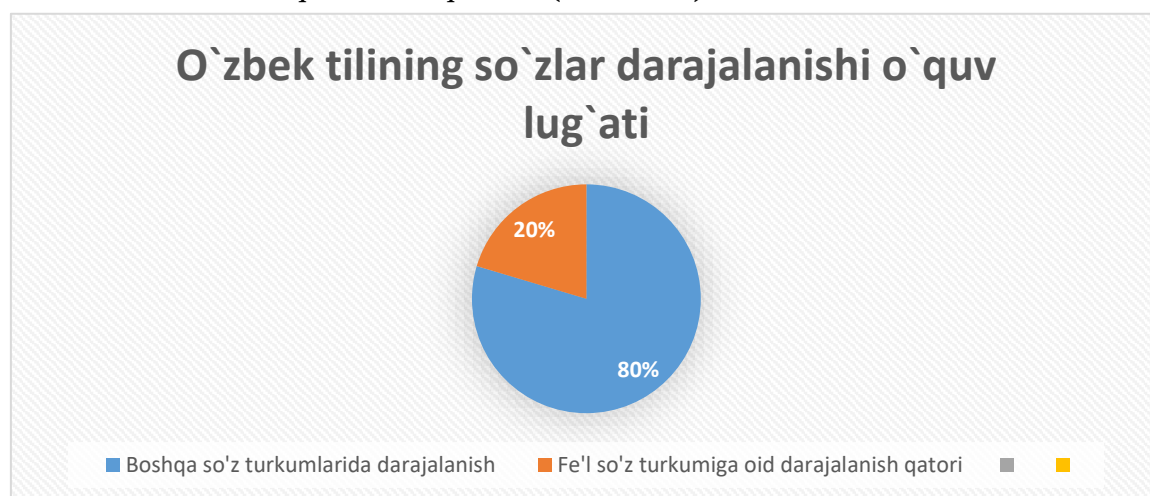
Achchiq – taxir – nordon – chuchuk – shirin; (maza-ta’mining me’yoridan ortiq-kamligiga ko‘ra)

Avvalgi – hozirgi – keyingi; (zamon belgisiga ko‘ra)

Adoq – bel – bosh; (joylashish o‘rnining yuqoriligiga ko‘ra)

Ayb – gunoh – jinoyat; (ijtimoiy zararining kuchliligiga ko‘ra)⁴⁶.

Bizning tahlillarimiz ham mazkur umumiy o‘rta ta’lim uchun nashr qilingan “O‘zbek tilining so‘zlar darajalanishi o‘quv lug‘ati”dagi materiallar asosida olib boriladi. Ushbu lug‘at professor B.Mengliyev mas’ul muharrirligida nashr qilingan bo‘lib, unda barcha so‘z turkumlariga oid darajalanish qatorlari tanlab olingan. Tanlangan har-bir graduonimik qator qaysi mavzuviy ko‘lamga mansubligiga ko‘ra turli mavzuviy guruhlar asosida so‘z turkumlari jihatidan aralash holda ya’ni fe’l, ot, sifat, son, ravish so‘z turkumlari mavzuviy guruh asosida berilganligini ko‘rish mumkin. “O‘zbek tilining so‘zlar darajalanishi o‘quv lug‘ati” jami 38 sahifadan iborat bo‘lib unda jami 412 ta darajalanish qatori mavjudligini ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Ular o‘zaro darajaning ko‘payish yoki kamayish jihatiga ko‘ra paradigmaga birlashgan holda namoyon bo‘ladi. Shuni ham alohida ta’kidlash lozimki, yaratilajak “O‘zbek tili graduonimlarining izohli lug‘ati” uchun “O‘zbek tilining so‘zlar darajalanishi o‘quv lug‘ati” nazariy jihatdan lingvistik asos vazifasini o‘tab berishini alohida qayd qilib o‘tmoqdamiz. Statistik tahlil metodi bo‘yicha hisoblab chiqadigan bo‘lsak, “O‘zbek tilining so‘zlar darajalanishi o‘quv lug‘ati” 20% fe’l so‘z turkumiga oid darajalanuvchi qator bo‘lib ularning umumiy soni 83 tani tashkil qilishi aniqlandi. (3.1-rasm)



3.1-rasm. O‘zbek tilining so‘zlar darajalanishi o‘quv lug‘ati

⁴⁶ Бобожонов, Ш., Исломов, И. Ўзбек тилининг сўзлар даражаланиши ўқув лугати. – Тошкент: Янги аср авлоди, 2007. – В. 9.

3.2-jadvaldan aniq bo‘ldiki, ushbu lug‘atda jami 83 ta fe‘l so‘z turkumiga oid graduonimik qatorlar mavjud bo‘lib qolgan 328 tasi esa boshqa so‘z turkumiga oid hisoblanadi. 83 ta fe‘l so‘z turkumiga oid graduonimik qatorlar ham ma‘lum mavzuviy guruhlar asosida darajalanganini ko‘rish mumkin:

“O‘zbek tilining so‘zlar darajalanishi o‘quv lug‘ati”da fe‘l so‘z turkumiga oid quyidagi darajalanish qatorlari aniqlandi: (3.2-jadval)

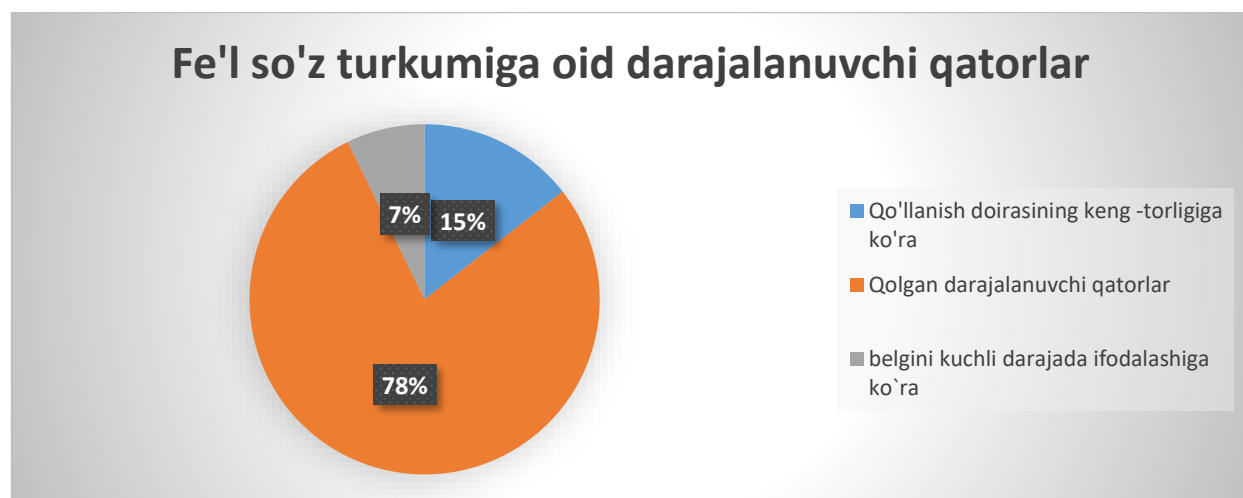
3.2-jadval

“O‘zbek tilining so‘zlar darajalanishi o‘quv lug‘ati”da fe‘l so‘z turkumiga oid darajalanish qatorlari

T/r	fe‘l so‘z turkumiga oid quyidagi darajalanish qatorlari nomi	Darajalanish qatorlari soni
1	emotsional bo‘yoqdorligiga ko‘ra	1
2	ifoda belgisining kuchliligiga ko‘ra	4
3	ifoda bo‘yog‘ining kuchiga ko‘ra	1
4	ifoda belgisining bo‘yoqdorligiga ko‘ra	1
5	ifoda belgisining tor-kengligiga ko‘ra	1
6	bo‘yoqdorlik belgisining kuchliligiga ko‘ra	3
7	ifoda belgisining kuchli ifodalanishiga ko‘ra	1
8	zarar darajasining ortiqqligiga ko‘ra	1
9	belgidagi salbiylikning ortib borishiga ko‘ra	1
10	bo‘yoqdorlik belgisining oz-ko‘pligiga ko‘ra	2
11	tasavvurning natijasiga ko‘ra	1
12	belgini kuchli ifodalashiga ko‘ra	4
13	qo‘llanilish doirasining keng-torligiga ko‘ra	12
14	harakat tezligining oshib borishiga ko‘ra	1
15	harakatning kuchliligiga ko‘ra	1
16	tushuncha belgisini keng ifodalashiga ko‘ra	1
17	kulish harakatidagi salbiylik belgisining kuchliligiga ko‘ra	1
18	bo‘yoqdorlik belgisining oshib borishiga ko‘ra	3
19	belgining kuchli darajasiga ko‘ra	1
20	o‘zgarish holatiga ko‘ra	1
21	haroratning pasayib borishiga ko‘ra	1
22	harakat belgisining keng yoki tor ifodalanishiga ko‘ra	1
23	belgini kuchli darajada ifodalashiga ko‘ra	6
24	bo‘yoqdorligiga ko‘ra	1
25	jismoniy holatning bo‘yoqdorligiga ko‘ra	1
26	labning ishtirokiga ko‘ra	1
27	salbiylik bo‘yog‘ining oshib borishiga	1

28	qo'llanish doirasining faol-nofaolligiga ko'ra	1
29	belgini kuchli ifodalash darajasiga ko'ra	1
30	belgini ifodalash kuchining ortiq-kamligiga ko'ra	1
31	tushuncha belgisini keng-tor darajada ifodalashiga ko'ra	1
32	belgini kuchli-kuchsiz ifodalashiga ko'ra	5
33	hayot davrining bosqichlariga ko'ra	1
34	harakatning shiddatiga ko'ra	1
35	belgini kuchli-kuchsiz darajada ifodalashiga ko'ra	3
36	harakatning qo'pol yoki muloyimligiga ko'ra	1
37	qo'llanishining oz-ko'pligiga ko'ra	3
38	ovoz miqdorining oz-ko'pligiga ko'ra	1
39	salbiylik belgisining oshishiga ko'ra	1
40	harakat sur'atiga ko'ra	1
41	harakatning tezligiga ko'ra	1
42	bo'yoqdorligining ortiq-kamligiga ko'ra	1
43	bo'yoqdorlik belgisining ortiq-kamligiga ko'ra	1
44	o'zlashtirish darajasiga ko'ra	1
45	tafakkur natijasiga ko'ra	1
46	holat darajasiga ko'ra	1
47	paytga nisbatan oldin-keyinligiga ko'ra	1
48	faoliyat natijasiga ko'ra	1
Jami		83

O'zbek tilining so'zlar darajalanishi o'quv lug'ati"da fe'l so'z turkumiga oid bo'lgan darajalanuvchi qatorlarning 12 tasi darajalanishning *qo'llanilish doirasining keng-torligiga ko'ra* ekanligi aniqlandi. (3.2-rasm)



3.2-rasm. Qo'llanilish doirasining keng-torligiga ko'ra vabelgini kuchli darajada ifodalashiga ko'ra darajalanuvchi qatorlarning fe'l so'z turkumiga oid darajalanuvchi qatorlarga nisbatan foizi

Ushbu diagrammadan shu narsa ma'lum bo'lmoqdaki, Qo'llanilish doirasining keng-torligiga ko'ra darajalanuvchi qatorning fe'l so'z turkumiga oid darajalanuvchi qatorlarning 15% ni belgini kuchli darajada ifodalashiga ko'ra darajalanuvchi qatorlar esa 7% ni tashkil qilar ekan qolgan darajalanuvchi qatorlar esa 78 % ni tashkil qilishi aniqlandi.

Bizningcha, 48 ta darajalanish ko'lamiga qatorlarda ba'zi xatoliklar bor. Ifoda belgisining kuchliligiga ko'ra va ifoda belgisining kuchli ifodalanishiga ko'ra qatorlarini bitta darajalanish qatori sifatida bersa, maqsadga muvofiq bo'lar edi.

Bobning uchinchi bo'limi "O'TILda darajalanuvchi fe'llarning leksikografik talqinini takomillashtirish" deb nomlangan. Quyida biz 1981-yilda nashr qilingan O'TIL va 2006-yilda nashr qilingan O'TIL larda darajalanish qatoriga ega bo'lgan fe'l so'z turkumiga oid so'zlar izohini ko'rib chiqamiz: PAYQAMOQ 1 Sezmoq, his qilmoq, bilmoq. *U sezgir odam, nima bo'lsa darrov payqaydi. Evfem Danilovich uning ko'zlaridan qaytarib bo'lmaydigan bir istakni payqab turardi. A.Muxtor, Opa singillar. Otabek bunday so'roqlarning bekorga emasligini payqab, buning tagida qanday bo'lsa ham bir gap borligiga ishonadi. A.Qodiriy, O'tgan kunlar. Yigit hech narsa sezmadi. Ko'zlarini ochgan vaqtda tuproqqa ko'milib yotganini payqadi.* Oybek, Quyosh qoraymas.

2.Ma'nosini anglamoq, uqmoq, tushunmoq. *Uning nima deganini payqay olmadim.- [Sultonali:] Shoiringizning pichinglarini payqaysizmi?* A.Qodiriy, Mehrobdan chayon⁴⁷.

PAYQAMOQ 1. Sezmoq, his qilmoq, bilmoq. *Yigit hech nima sezmadi. Ko'zlarini ochgan vaqtda, tuproqqa ko'milib yotganini payqadi.* Oybek, Quyosh qoraymas. *Sho'rxok suv bilchillab yotgan to'qay ichidan yugurib borarkanman, chap oyog'im yerga muzday tegayotganini payqadim.* O'.Hoshimov, Ikki eshik orasi.

2. Ma'nosini anglamoq, uqmoq, tushunmoq; sezmoq. *Mudir uning ishga urinmay tik turganidan, nimadir demoqchi bo'layotganini payqab, sekin so'radi. "Saodat". Umidning rasmiyat uchun gapirgan gaplari unga yoqmadi, uning o'zgarib qolganini, yuragida qandaydir gumon-u shubhalar borligini payqadi.* Mirmuhsin, Umid. *Temur Malik munshiyning maqsadini-yu yuragidagi alamini payqadi.* Mirmuhsin, Temur Malik⁴⁸. "O'zbek tili izohli lug'ati"ning ikki nashrida ham shuningdek, "O'zbek tilining so'zlar darajalanish o'quv lug'ati"da payqamoq dominantali darajalanish qatori turli xil ekanligini ko'rish mumkin. Chunonchi, o'quv lug'atida quyidagicha berilgan: *Payqamoq → sezmoq → fahmlamoq* (belgini kuchli darajada ifodalashiga ko'ra⁴⁹) tarzida berilgan umuman olganda yuqoridagi uchta lug'atda ham darajalanish qatorlarining berilishi va izohlanishida muammolar bor. Yaratilajak "O'zbek tilining izohli" va "O'zbek tili graduonimlarining izohli lug'at"lari professor J.Jumaboyeva ta'kidlaganidek, quyidagi me'zonlarga javob berishi lozim:

⁴⁷ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. – М.: Рус тили, 1981. – Б. 568

⁴⁸ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдди. 3-жилд. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2006. – Б. 217.

⁴⁹ Bobojonov. Sh., Islomov. I.O'zbek tilining so'zlar darajalanishi o'quv lug'ati. – Toshkent: Yangi asr avlodi, 2007. – B. 23.

Alifbo tartibidagi har bitta soʻzdan keyin izohli lugʻatdagi kabi qaysi soʻz turkumiga kirishi koʻrsatilib maxsus izoh beriladi, berilgan soʻz graduonimik qatordan qaysi oʻrinni egallashi yoziladi va GR. qisqartmasidan keyin graduonimik qator toʻliq beriladi. Bunda yana muhim bir jihatni unutmaslik kerak: agar ijobiylikning, hajmning, koʻlamning kengayishiga yoki oshishiga koʻra qator berilsa, “→” belgisi graduonimlar orasiga qoʻyiladi, kamayishiga koʻra, ijobiylikdan salbiylikka koʻra graduonimik qator berilsa, u holda “←” belgisi orqali graduonimik qatorlar berilishi lozim boʻladi. Biz yaratiladigan “Oʻzbek tili izohli lugʻati”da feʼl leksemalarning izohlanishida darajalanish bilan bogʻliq tavsiflarni mukammallashtirishga oid quyidagi misollar asosidagi tahlil va tavsiyalarimizni ham bayon qilmoqchimiz. 2006-yil nashr qilingan “Oʻzbek tili izohli lugʻati”da “Baqirmoq” feʼli quyidagicha izohlangan:

BAQIRMOQ 1 Bor ovoz bilan qichqirmoq, shovqin solmoq. *Katta daryo hay-qirmas, aqlli kishi baqirmas* “Qanotli soʻzlar”. **mm** *Olaxoʻja tovushining boricha baqiradi: -A!? Targʻil hoʻkiz oʻlib qoldi? Nima ? Nega oʻlar ekan ?* P. Tursun, Oʻqituvchi. *Bektemir koʻkragiga sigʻmagan hayajon va mehrni ifodalagandek, gʻayrishuuriy ravishda baqirib yubordi.* Oybek, Quyosh qoraymas⁵⁰. Tarzida berilganligini koʻrishimiz mumkin. “Izohli lugʻatimizning” yangi nashrida esa quyidagi holatda berilsa bizningcha maqsadga muvofiq boʻlar edi.

BAQIRMOQ feʼl. Bor ovoz bilan qichqirmoq, shovqin solmoq. GR. baqirmoq → oʻkirmoq → hayqirmoq (*ovoz miqdorining oz-koʻpligiga koʻra*). *Katta daryo hay-qirmas, aqlli kishi baqirmas* “Qanotli soʻzlar”. **mm** *Olaxoʻja tovushining boricha baqiradi: -A!? Targʻil hoʻkiz oʻlib qoldi? Nima ? Nega oʻlar ekan ?* P. Tursun, Oʻqituvchi. *Bektemir koʻkragiga sigʻmagan hayajon va mehrni ifodalagandek, gʻayrishuuriy ravishda baqirib yubordi.* Oybek, Quyosh qoraymas.

Bizningcha feʼl soʻz turkumiga oid boʻlgan darajalanuvchi soʻzlarning yangi nashr qilinishi rejalashtirilayotgan “Oʻzbek tili izohli lugʻati”da yuqorida biz tavsiya qilgan holda berilsa bu foydalanuvchilarga bir muncha qulayliklar keltiradi. Zero, 1981-yil va 2006-2008-yillarda nashr qilingan “Oʻzbek tili izohli lugʻat”larida feʼl soʻz turkumiga va boshqa turkumlarga kiruvchi darajalanuvchi soʻzlar izohlanganda ularning aksar hollarda turkumiga ishora qilinmagan. Shuningdek, darajalanuvchi soʻz ekanligi hamda darajalanish belgisining kamayish yoki koʻpayish jihatidan belgilari inobatga olinmaganligi lugʻat foydalanuvchilariga noqulaylik tugʻdirar edi.

Shuningdek, biz ushbu tadqiqotimizda “Oʻzbek tilining soʻzlar darajalanishi oʻquv lugʻati” da berilgan baʼzi darajalanish qatorlarini ushbu lugʻatning keyingi nashrlarida toʻldirish lozim deb oʻylaymiz: (3.3-jadval)

⁵⁰ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдди. 1-жилд. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2020. – В. 224.

3.3-jadval

(“O‘zbek tilining so‘zlar darajalanishi o‘quv lug‘ati”ni to‘ldirish bo‘yicha tavsiyalar)

№	“O‘zbek tilining so‘zlar darajalanishi o‘quv lug‘ati” da darajalanish qatorining berilishi	“O‘zbek tilining so‘zlar darajalanishi o‘quv lug‘ati” da darajalanish qatorini to‘ldirish bo‘yicha tavsiyalar
1.	<i>Jilmaymoq — kulimsiramoq — tabassum qilmoq — kulmoq — qah-qahlamoq</i>	<i>Jilmaymoq — kulimsiramoq — tabassum qilmoq — kulmoq — xoxolamoq-qah-qahlamoq-xandon otmoq</i>
2.	<i>Qimirlamoq — siljimoq — sudralmoq — emaklamog</i>	<i>Qimirlamoq — siljimoq — sudralmoq — emaklamog-chopmoq-yugurmoq</i>
3.	<i>Urmoq — kaltaklamog — do‘pposlamog — savamoq — solmoq — tushirmog — so‘qmoq</i>	<i>Qo‘l ko‘tardi-urdi — kaltakladi do‘pposladi- savamoq — solmoq — tushirmog — so‘qmoq- po‘stagini qoqmoq</i>
4.	<i>O‘qimog — mutolaa qilmoq — yod olmoq</i>	<i>O‘qimog — mutolaa qilmoq — xatm qilmoq — yod olmoq</i>
5.	<i>O‘ylamoq — fikrlamoq — xulosaga kelmoq</i>	<i>O‘ylamoq — fikrlamoq — anglamoq — xulosaga kelmoq</i>
6.	<i>O‘smog — unmoq — hosil bermog</i>	<i>Nish urmog — bo‘y ko‘rsatmog — o‘smog — unmoq — hosil bermog</i>

Bobning to‘rtinchi bo‘limi **“O‘zbek tili milliy korpusida darajalanish hodisasining berilishi”** yuzasidan tadqiq qilingan. “Korpus lingvistikasining rivoji, korpuslarning yaratilish masalasi o‘z kelajak taqdiri uchun qayg‘uradigan millatlar uchun dolzarb masalalardan biri. Bugungi kunda korpusni tuzishda qo‘llanadigan texnologiyalarning dastlabki ko‘rinishlari hali kompyuterlar kashf qilinmagan davrda — XVIII — XIX asrlarda yaratilgan. Tilni qiyosiy-tarixiy tilshunoslik nuqtai nazaridan tekshiruvchilar tomonidan ulkan miqdordagi matnlarni bobo tilga chiqib borish maqsadida o‘rganish ham korpus lingvistikasining ildizlari sifatida baholanadi⁵¹.

“O‘zbek tilining ta’limiy korpusi”da darajalanuvchi fe’llar qatori quyidagi ketma-ketlik bo‘yicha izohlangan.

1. So‘z tarkibi
2. So‘z bo‘g‘inlari
3. Izohlari
4. Antonimlari
5. Sinonimlari
6. Paronimlari
7. Iboralar
8. Darajalanish qatori. Tarzida izohlanishini kuzatishimiz mumkin.

Buzilmoq — sinmoq — avariya bo‘lmoq darajalanish qatorining birinchi so‘zi “O‘zbek tilining ta’limiy korpusi”da quyidagi elektron manzil bilan qidirilganda

<http://uzschoolcorpara.uz/uz/Dictionary?q=Buzilm%D0%BEq&il=true&il=false&ol=true&ol=false&sl=true&sl=false&al=true&al=false&pl=true&pl=false&q>

⁵¹ Эшмуминов А. Ўзбек тили миллий корпусининг синоним сўзлар базаси. Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) – Қарши, 2019. – В. 45.

$o=true \& qo=false \& ib=true \& ib=false \& dq=true \& dq=false \& ux=false$ natija
quyidagi interfeysda namoyon bo'ldi.

O'zbek tilining ta'limiy korpusi o'zbek tili milliy korpusi yaratilish jarayonidagi tajriba bo'lganligi uchun ushbu lingvistik korpusda fe'l turkumiga oid darajalanish qatorlarini berishda ba'zi muammolar mavjud. Tizim yangilanuvchi xususiyatiga ega bo'lganligi uchun tizimdagi muammolar doimiy ravishda yangilanib borilishini ham aytib o'tish joiz.

Xulosa qilib aytganda raqamlashtirishning tilshunoslikka tadbiqui birinchi navbatda til sohiblari uchun qulayliklar yaratishi bilan xarakterlidir

Xulosa

1. Graduonimiya butun borliqdagi tushunchalarni kamayish yoki ko'payish nuqtalari asosida darajalab tasniflash va tartibga solish nazariyasi, shu haqdagi soha. Tilshunoslikda graduonimiya darajalanayotgan so'zlarni bir-biridan qaysidir xususiyatiga ko'ra o'rganish vositasi.

2. Real borliqdagi darajalanish munosabatining leksikada aks etishi masalasi azaldan tilshunos olimlarning e'tiborini o'ziga qaratib kelgan hodisaligi barchamizga ayon. Tilshunosligimizda bugungi kunda akademik A.Xojiyev tomonidan ta'kidlanganidek, absolyut/mutlaq sinonimlar – ma'nosi, qo'shimcha ottenkasi kabi jihatlari bir-biriga to'la teng keluvchi so'zlardir. Sinonimlar tilda juda sanoqli bo'lib, asosan, terminlarda uchrashi qayd qilinadi. Graduonimiya-darajalanish aynan shunga mos keladi.

3. O'zbek tilshunosligida graduonimiya hodisasiga bag'ishlangan tadqiqotlar, asosan, XX asrning 80-90-yillariga to'g'ri keladi. XX asrning 80-yillarida graduonimiyaning leksik graduonimiya, fonetik graduonimiya, morfologik graduonimiya, sintaktik graduonimiya ma'nodoshlik to'rt turi alohida ajratilib tadqiq qilina boshlandi. O'zbek tilshunosligiga struktur tahlilning kirib kelishi graduonimlarni o'rganishning takomillashuviga sabab bo'ldi. XX asrning 90-yillaridan boshlab graduonimlarni paradigma sifatida o'rganish va boshqa paradigmalar bilan munosabatlariga oydinlik kiritish masalalariga e'tibor berildi.

4. Tilning leksik — semantik munosabatlar sistemasining har-biri o'zaro bir-biri bilan yaqin aloqadorlikda bo'ladi. Har-bir tizimda darajalanish nuqtalari bor ular o'zaro hamkorlikda rivojlanadi. Graduonimiya boshqa leksik-semantik munosabatdosh birliklar bilan o'zaro umumiy kesishuvchi nuqtalarga ega ekanligi o'zbek tilshunosligida shakllangan graduonimik qonuniyat yutuqlari sinonimik qatorlarni qayta ko'rib chiqishni bugungi kunda taqozo etayotganligidan bilish mumkin.

5. Graduonimiya hodisasi so'z turkumlarining barchasi uchun umumiy xarakter kasb etadi. Chunki barcha turkumlarda graduonimiya hodisasi faol qo'llanilib yuzaga chiqishi mumkin.

6. Darajalanish so'z turkumlari orasida sifat so'z turkumida yetakchi ma'no belgi-xususiyat kuchli bo'lganligi uchun ularda darajalanish yuqori bo'lishi asoslantirildi va fe'l so'z turkumida belgi yoki holatni harakatda ifodalaganligi uchun ularda sifat so'z turkumiga nisbatan graduonimik qatorlar turlicha ekanligi kuzatildi.

7. O'zbek tilida hozirgacha yaratilgan lingvistik lug'atlarda graduonimiya

hodisasi batafsil izohlanmagan. Lugʻatlarimizda graduonimiyaga yaqinroq boʻlgan daraja, gradatsiya, gradual oppozitsiya, daraja kategoriyasi, darajali oppozitsiya, daraja shakli kabi birliklarning berilishini kuzatiladi. “Oʻzbek tili izohli lugʻati”da darajalanuvchi soʻzlar izohi berilishida darajalanish qatori, darajalanuvchi qator ekanligini bildiruvchi maxsus pometalar berilmaganligi kabi muayyan xatoliklar mavjud.

8. Ayni vaqtdagi izohli lugʻatlar lingvistik korpusda til birlik(graduonim)larni teglash uchun baza vazifasini bajaradi. Oʻzbek tilining mavjud graduonimik oʻquv lugʻati hozirgi oʻzbek adabiy tili uchun xarakterli boʻlgan graduonimik qatorlarni oʻz ichiga olgan, ammo barcha graduonimik qatorlarni qamrab olmagan. Til korpuslarida esa barcha graduonimik qatorlarni ham qamrab olishi lozim. graduonimlarni teglashda mavjud graduonimik oʻquv lugʻati toʻla maʼnoda manba boʻlolmaydi, ammo hozircha undan boshqa lugʻatdan tayana olmaymiz.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL № PhD. 03/31.03.2021.Fil.78.04
ON AWARDING OF SCIENTIFIC DEGREES AT
TERMEZ STATE UNIVERSITY**

TERMEZ STATE UNIVERSITY

KASIMOVA MUQADDAS BEKPO‘LATOVNA

**SEMANTIC GRADUONYMIA IN UZBEK LANGUAGE VERBS AND ITS
LEXICOGRAPHICAL IMMORTANCE**

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT FOR THE DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
DEGREE (PhD) IN PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

10.00.01 – Uzbek language

Termez – 2023

The theme of the dissertation for the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) was registered at the Supreme Attestation Commission of the under № 2023.1.PhD/Fil 3053.

The dissertation has been prepared at the Termez State University.

The abstract of the dissertation is posted in three languages (Uzbek, English, Russian (resume)), is placed on the website of Scientific Council (www.navoiy-uni.uz) and on the website of 'Ziyonet' information and educational portal www.ziyonet.uz

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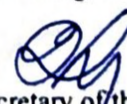
The defence of the dissertation will be held on 08 "29", 2023 at 12⁰⁰ at the meeting of the Scientific Council № PhD. 03/31.03.2021.Fil.78.04 at the Termez State University. Address: 43 Barkamol Avlod Street, Termez, Surkhandarya Region, 190111 Uzbekistan. Tel: (876) 221-74-55; fax: (876) 221-71-17; e-mail: termizdu@umail.uz.

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The abstract of dissertation was distributed on "23" 08 2023.
(Registry record № 35 dated "23" 08. 2023.)




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INTRODUCTION (annotation of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation)

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. In world linguistics, the scientific approach to graduate names has its own stages of development, and the scope of research focusing on the practical issues of the theory of the system approach to language is taking on a wider scale than ever before. In particular, the relevance of studying graduonyms as a paradigm of lexical-semantic relations in the language system is becoming more clear through the researches of the later period of linguistics. This shows the need to study the phenomenon of gradation on the basis of modern paradigms, to ensure compliance with the principles of lexicographical interpretations of words based on gradation relations.

In world linguistics, the approach based on the principle of thematic field is gaining importance in the study of the phenomenon of semantic graduonymy related to the verb family. The role of educational dictionaries in creating educational resources from a linguistic and didactic point of view is incomparable. The issue of improving and enriching vocabulary units that create opportunities for effective and effective expression of thought, and the explanations of units based on the relationship of gradation in linguistic dictionaries is gaining importance for today.

At the same time, the issue of research and education of the Uzbek language, which reflects social, cultural and spiritual life in Uzbek linguistics, is being considered at the level of state policy. It is clear to all of us that large-scale reforms in the research, education and implementation of the Uzbek language as a state language are bearing fruit in a short period of time. The language policy implemented in our country is an important and primary factor for the effective development, research and education of the Uzbek language. "...maintaining the purity of the state language, enriching it and improving the speech culture of the population; ensuring the active integration of the state language into modern information technologies and communications" represents today's language policy¹. This requires the implementation of a number of important tasks by Uzbek linguistics. The issue of lexicographic interpretation of the phenomenon of semantic grading in verbs determines the relevance of the chosen topic.

PF-4797 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of May 13, 2016 "On the establishment of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi", PF-4958 of February 16, 2017 "On further improvement of post-university education" Decree No. PF-5850 dated October 21, 2019 "On measures to fundamentally increase the prestige and position of the Uzbek language as a state language"; PQ-2909 dated April 20, 2017 "On measures to further develop the higher education system", VMQ-304 dated May 22, 2017 of

¹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг 2020 йил 20 октябрдаги «Мамлакатимизда ўзбек тилини янада ривожлантириш ва тил сиёсатини такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида»ги ПФ-6084-сон фармони // <https://lex.uz/docs/5058351>

the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan Resolution No. PQ-2909 dated April 20, 2017 "On measures to further develop the higher education system", PQ-3775 dated June 5, 2018 "Increasing the quality of education in higher education institutions and their implementation in the country" "On Additional Measures to Ensure Active Participation in Comprehensive Reforms", Decision No. PQ-4479 of October 4, 2019 "On Wide Celebration of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the State Language"" and related to this activity this dissertation can help to a certain extent to fulfill the tasks defined in other regulatory legal documents.

suitability of the research with the priorities of the development of science and technology of the republic. The research was carried out in accordance with the priority direction of republican science-technologies and innovative development I. "Social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and democratic state, formation of innovative economy".

Level of study of the problem. In world linguistics, the issue of recording theories related to the phenomenon of graduonimia (leveling) was initially noted in the scientific theories of linguists such as Plato, Socrates, Prodic, F. de Saussure, J.Locke, E. Sepir, D. Bolinger, Y. D. Apresyan, V. M. Solntsev, later S.D.Kasnelson², I.R.Galperin³, O.Yeprersen⁴, Yu.S.Stepanov⁵, S.M.Kolesnikova⁶, C.Kennedy, S.N.Perevolochanskaya⁷, Y.D.Arbatskaya and other linguists further developed this theory.

In Uzbek linguistics, Sh. Rahmatullaev⁸, R. Yunusov⁹, E. Qilichev¹⁰, S.T.Giyasov¹¹, E. Begmatov¹², H. Nematov, R. Rasulov¹³, A. Nurmonov, R.Safarova¹⁴, O. Bozorov¹⁵, Sh. Orifjonova¹⁶, Shamsiddinov¹⁷, L.

² Кацнельсон С.Д. Содержание слова, значение и обозначение. – М.-Л.: Наука, 1965.

³ Гальперин И.Р. Stylistics. – М.: Высшая школа, 1971.

⁴ Епрерсен О. Философия грамматики. – М.: Изд-во иностранной литературы, 1958.

⁵ Степанов Ю.С. Основы общего языкознания. Учебное пособие. – М.: Просвещение, 1975.

⁶ Колесникова С.М. Категория радикальности в современном русском языке. Дисс. ... докт. филол. наук. – М. 1999.

⁷ Переволочанская С.Н. Смысловые градации в рамках синонимических отношений. // Нижегородская: Вестник Нижегородского университета им. Н.И. Лобачевского, – 2008, № 4.

⁸ Раҳматуллаев Ш. Семик таҳлил ва лексик синонимияни таърифлаш масаласи //Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 1979. Б. 55.

⁹ Юнусов Р. Полисемия и синонимия имен существительных места в современном узбекском литературном языке. Автореф дисс...канд. фил. наук – Ташкент, 1974.

¹⁰ Қиличев Э. Бадиий тасвирнинг лексик воситалари: – Тошкент, Фан. 1982. – Б.87.

¹¹ Гиясов С. Т. Семантическая структура и компонентный анализ качественных прилагательных узбекского языка. – АКД-Т., 1983.

¹² Бегматов Э., Неъматов Х. ва Расулов Р. "Лексик микросистема ва унинг тадқиқ методикаси (систем лексикология тезислари)"// Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 1989. № 6. – Б. 35-50.

¹³ Х.Неъматов, Р.Расулов. Ўзбек тили систем лексикологияси. Тошкент "Ўқитувчи" 1995.

¹⁴ Сафарова Р. Гипонимия в узбекском языке. – Автореф... канд. фил. наук. –Т.: 1980.

¹⁵ Базаров О. Ўзбек тилида даражаланиш; Филол. фанл. докт. ...дисс. автореф. –Тошкент, 1997.

¹⁶ Орифжонова Ш. Ўзбек тилида дугавий градуонимия: Филол. фан. номз. ...дисс. афтореф. –Тошкент, 1996.

¹⁷ Шамсиддинов Х. Ўзбек тилида сўзларнинг функционал-семантик синономлари; Филол. фан. докт. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1999.

Khudoyberdieva¹⁸, N. Shirinova¹⁹, J.DJumabaeva²⁰, Sh.Shahobiddinova²¹, B.Baxriddinova²², Sh.Bobojonov, I.Islomov²³, G‘.Rahmonov²⁴, R.Shukurov²⁵, Z.H.Rahmatova²⁶, Q.Eshboyev²⁷ and there are also some research studies by other scholars.

The connection of the research topic with the research plans of the higher educational institution where the dissertation was completed. Dissertation was completed in accordance with Termiz State University research plan No. 25-1 “Language theory, applied and computer linguistics”.

The purpose of the study is to develop the criteria for the phenomenon of semantic graduonymy in Uzbek verbs and its lexicographic interpretation.

The tasks of the research are as below:

- scientific study of the phenomenon of gradation in linguistics, its difference from lexical-semantic relational units, clarification of debates and discussions on the issue of graduonymic relation;
- clarification of the lexicographic significance of the level paradigm and level category concepts in linguistics;
- checking and evaluating the lexicographical interpretation of the words that are related to the semantic graduonymy in the verbs and in the educational dictionaries;
- observing the differences in the interpretation of graduonyms in explanatory dictionaries;
- to study the assignment of grading symbols and grading lines in the Uzbek graduonym educational dictionary;
- researching the issues of giving and interpreting graduate names in the “Educational corpus of the Uzbek language”.

The object of the study the phenomenon of semantic graduonymy in Uzbek verbs was selected.

The subject of the research is the phenomenon of gradation in verbs and its lexicographic analysis.

¹⁸ Худойбердиева Л.С. Ўзбек тилида номинатив бирликларнинг даражаланиши; Филол. фанл. номз. ...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2003.

¹⁹ Ширинова.Н. Ўзбек тилида предметлик ва белги- хусусият маъноларини фарқлаш воситалари: Филол. фанл. номз. ...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2009.

²⁰ ДЖумабаева Ж. Ўзбек ва инглиз тилларида лексик градуонимия; Филол. фанл. докт. ...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2016.

²¹ Шаҳобиддинова Ш. Ўзбек тили морфологияси умумийлик-хусусийлик диалектикаси талқинида. I қисм. – Андижон, 1994.

²² Баҳриддинова Б.М. Ўзбекистонда ўқув луғатчилиги: лингвистик асослари, тарихи ва истиқболлари: Филол. фан... доктори (DSc) дисс. – Самарқанд. 2020.

²³ Бобожонов Ш, Исломов И. Ўзбек тилининг сўзлар даражаланиши ўқув луғати: Тошкент, 2007.

²⁴ Ғ.Раҳмонов. Ўзбек тилида луғавий синонимия ва градуонимиянинг ўзаро муносабати; фил.фан. бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) дисс. – Фарғона, 2018.

²⁵ Шукуров Р. Ўзбек тилида антонимлар. – Тошкент.: Фан, 1977.

²⁶ Раҳматова З.Х. Мактабгача ёшдаги болалар нутқини ўстиришнинг лингвистик асослари. Филол. фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD)... дисс. – Қарши, 2021.

²⁷ Эшбоев Қ. Сўзлараро даражаланиш ўқув луғатини тузиш асослари: Филол. фан. фалс.док. ... дисс. автореф. – Андижон, 2022.

Research methods. Functional-semantic, statistical analysis, classification, description, and comparison methods were used to clarify the research topic.

The scientific novelty of the study:

- it was revealed that the phenomenon of gradation in linguistics was studied separately as a system, as a paradigm in the structure of lexical-semantic relations;
- because the leading meaning in adjectives is a sign-property gradation is high and verbs are in action;

it is determined that the graduonymic series in them are different because of the expression;

- even though the dictionaries give such forms as degree, gradation, gradual opposition, degree category, graded opposition, form of degree, which are close to the concept of graduonymy, it is based on the fact that they cannot express the concept of graduonymy, and in the new editions, it is based on the explanation of the concept of graduonymy;

- it was found that in the educational grading dictionary of the Uzbek language, graded words are the same according to the thematic scope, but different according to the grading symbol;

Theoretical and practical significance of research. The theoretical significance of the research results is explained by the implementation of the lexicographic interpretation and classification of semantic gradation in words related to the phenomenon of graduonymy and the verb family on the basis of linguistic principles.

The practical significance of the research results is the creation of textbooks and manuals, dictionaries from the "Lexicology", "Semasiology" and "Lexicography" "Morphology" departments of "Current Uzbek Literary Language", "Applied Linguistics", "Basics of Lexicography", "Uzbek Educational Vocabulary", It is determined by the possibility of using anthropocentric lexicography in the formation of methodological support for teaching as a science.

The reliability of the research results is explained by the fact that the problem and its solution are set, the conclusions obtained in the work are based on the description, classification, statistical analysis, functional-semantic methods, the examples of the graded vocabulary created in drawing conclusions are relied on, and the scientific-theoretical ideas and conclusions are widely implemented in practice.

Implementation of research results. According to the results of AM-F3-201908172 within the framework of the State scientific and technical programs, even if the definitions of the concept of graduonymy are given in the forms close to the concept of graduonymy, gradation, gradual opposition, category of level, gradational opposition, form of degree, they cannot express the concept of graduonymy, and in new editions, it is based on the explanation of the concept of graduonymy. It was used in the practical grant project "Creation of the educational corpus of the Uzbek language" (reference No. 04/1-268 of the Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature dated February 9, 2023). As a result, it allowed to analyze and describe the assignment of grading

symbols and grading lines in the creation of the educational corpus of the Uzbek language, enriching the materials;

— the results and conclusions of the study of the phenomenon of gradation in linguistics as a system, as a paradigm in the structure of lexical-semantic relations were used in the practical grant project to create the “Linguo-didactic electronic platform of Turkish languages” PZ-2020042022 within the framework of State scientific and technical programs (Tashkent State Uzbek language named after Alisher Navoi Reference No. 04/1-269 dated February 9, 2023 of the University of Arts and Letters). As a result, the evidence of linguo-didactic views in Turkish languages is provided with the scientific basis of the given examples of gradation in verbs;

— in adjectives, because the leading meaning is a sign-property due to the fact that the gradation is high and the verbs express a sign or state in action, the results and conclusions regarding the fact that the graduonymic series in them are different were used in the practical grant project PZ-20170927147 "Research of Turkish written sources from ancient times to the 13th century" within the framework of State scientific and technical programs (Tashkent named after Alisher Navoi Reference No. 04/1-270 dated February 9, 2023 of the State University of Uzbek Language and Literature). As a result, it is possible to describe the research of Turkish written sources within the framework of word groups.

The approval of research results was presented at 2 international conferences, 2 national scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of research results. The main content of the dissertation was expressed in 10 scientific articles published by the author (3 of them in scientific journals owned by the UAC of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 3 in foreign journals) and theses.

The structure and scope of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three main chapters, a summary, and a list of used literature. The total volume of the dissertation is 124 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the introduction, the relevance and necessity of the research topic is based on the relevance of the research to the priority directions of the development of science and technology of the republic, the degree of research of the problem, the connection with the research work of the higher educational institution where the dissertation was completed, the goals and tasks of the scientific research, scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance, object and subject, reliability of research results, implementation, approval, publication of research results, structure and volume of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation, called “**The occurrence of graduonymy at the language levels**”, consists of three sections, which includes the analysis of lexical-semantic research in world linguistics, the study of the paradigm of level and the category of level in Uzbek linguistics, the review of studies on the interpretation of terms such as graduonymy, gradation, gradualness in world and Uzbek linguistics. , in linguistics, the place of graduonymy in the system of lexical-

semantic relations and its study, as well as the expression of gradation in connections between types of languages and in general all levels of the language, their units, general and specific systems are analyzed.

In the first section of the chapter entitled **“Study of the phenomenon of graduonymy in linguistics”**, the works of world linguists in the past centuries, in particular, Alisher Navoi’s “Muhokamatul-lughatayn” in the work “Muhokamatul-lughatayn” in the Turkish language and the importance of this phenomenon in increasing the effectiveness of the poetic image, the work of gradation laws and its application in Uzbek linguistics issues, the opinions of linguists who have studied the issues of word grading in Uzbek, Russian, German and English languages regarding the comparative study of graduonyms, the linguistic legitimacy of linguistic grading, the natural-ontological nature of the mechanism and phenomenon of grading, the issue of giving grading phenomena in dictionaries, and the discussed situations in them have been analyzed. , attitude expressed.

Graduonymy, in general, is the basis of scientific-theoretical study of the issue of the system of lexical-semantic relations of the language, gradation in linguistics, that is, views on general ways such as strengthening, raising (climax) or weakening (anti-climax) in syntactic (textual) expression²⁸, as well as language units. and in the system, a given sign can be reflected through gradualness or interpolation on the basis of decrease-increase in quantity, the studies on the assignment of degrees in word meanings in “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” and “Learning Dictionary of Word Grading of the Uzbek Language” were analyzed.

In the second part of the chapter entitled **“Interpretation of issues of level paradigm and level category in linguistics”** it is explained that the concept of paradigm appeared in linguistics as a result of the introduction of the systematic approach to language in world and Uzbek linguistics, the specific characteristics of the units included in the paradigm, that the graduonymic series meets all the requirements for the lexical paradigm, scientific the notion of category in terminology, the need to distinguish the category of level and comparison, and the theoretical views of scientists in this regard are analyzed.

In linguistics, “It is recognized that the most general laws of dialectics exist in the lexical graduonymic series:

a) in the graduonymic series, the law of transition of change of quantity to change of quality is observed when the sign is graded, increases or expands;

b) the law of the negation of the negation is manifested when the two extreme ends of the graduonymic chain, along with the confirmation of a certain sign, negate each other;

d) the realization of the law of the unity and struggle of opposites in the formation of a single lexical meaning line — a paradigm, a whole — lexemes that

²⁸ Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. -М., 1969. С. 112-113. Квятковский А. Поэтический словарь. М., 1996. С. 92. Мамазияев О.Х. Ўзбек поэтик нуткида хиазм ва градация. -Фарғона, НДА., 2004. Мамажонов А., Маҳмудов У. Услубий воситалар. -Фарғона, 1996.

deny each other (standing in an antonymic relationship) unite around one leading lexeme (dominant)²⁹. appears such as on the basis of general laws;

In linguistics, together with the level paradigm, the level category is an important terminological apparatus in the interpretation of the phenomenon of graduonymy. In the textbook "Current Uzbek Literary Language" authored by U.Tursunov, J.Mukhtorov and Sh.Rakhmatullaev, level is interpreted as a category and two forms of level are distinguished: minor level; advanced degree.

It can be said with confidence that no event in the Uzbek language has such a diverse interpretation. All this is determined by the variety and breadth of the means of expressing the meaning of the degree, and more precisely, by the fact that it does not fit into the criteria of a grammatical category³⁰. This shows that the phenomenon of grading (graduonymy) should be studied as a broader functional-semantic field than a grammatical category.

The third part of the chapter is called **“The role of graduonymy in the system of lexical-semantic relations”**. It shows that each of the types of lexical-semantic relations used by linguists between language units has its own linguistic signs and characteristics, the place of the phenomenon of graduonymy in the lexical system, and the significant part of the relations found in the lexical system are hyper-hyperonymic (gender-species) and graduonymic (grading) relations. scientific views on the manifestation of the phenomenon of gradation in semantic fields in Uzbek linguistics.

The linguist scientist A. Sobirov specifically focused on the issue of manifestation of the phenomenon of gradation in the semantic fields in Uzbek linguistics in his research. "Lexical gradation (graduonimy) in semantic fields takes place in several forms. In other words, it serves as the main tool in organizing the core and template of the field hierarchy.

The following types can be specified:

1. Internal grading between field members (members). This gradation has a horizontal, vertical and spiral character, and is branched along the parts of the core and periphery in the lexical sense.

a) gradation in the vertical direction: low-medium-high-skyscraper (relative to things); small-medium-sized; hill, hill, mountain; vein -body-horn;

b) gradation in the horizontal direction: short-leaflet-long; millimeter-centimeter-decimeter, meter-kilometer;

c) classification according to the whole scale: thin-skinny-fat-mesh; dim-clear-clear; Rezanda (tumor)-influenza-bronchial asthma.³¹

Scaling is the most common phenomenon in semantic fields. It is interesting that some lexemes can have several cognates at certain points of the gradation. Each of the members of the semantic field forms a gradual line within the paradigm depending on its level.

²⁹ Sayfullayeva R. va b. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. O'quv qo'llanma. – T.,:Fan va texnologiya, 2009. – B.171.

³⁰Замонавий ўзбек тили (Морфология). Иккинчи жилд. – Тошкент: «Mumtoz so'z» нашриёти, 2008. – B.256.

³¹Собиров А. Ўзбек тилининг лексик сатҳини системалар системаси тамойили асосида тадқиқ этиш. – Тошкент: Маънавият, 2004. –В. 149.

Each of the lexical-semantic relationships is closely related to each other. There are tipping points in every relationship and they develop through mutual cooperation. From these points, it can be understood that graduonymy has common crossing points with other lexical-semantic related units. For example, the achievements of the graduonymic legality formed in Uzbek linguistics today require a revision of the synonymy series.

The second chapter of the dissertation, known as “**Sentimental graduonymy of verbs in the Uzbek language**”, studies the phenomenon of graduonymy in word groups, lexis and grammar, language and speech, language and existence relations, semantic, morphological and syntactic features of words, the presence of graduonymy lines in each word group of linguists. , anemonims (a field of linguistics that studies the names of natural disasters, including hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons) and the scientific basis of the occurrence of graduonymic relations based on units are analyzed.

The first part of the chapter is entitled "The use of the phenomenon of graduonymy in word groups". In our linguistics, the main attention is focused on the classification of word groups, and another important issue — the interaction of word groups, their intersection points, convergence and divergence — is often overlooked.

Sh.Orifjonova, a linguist who conducted research on graduonymy, in her research on lexical graduonymy in the Uzbek language, gives brief information about gradation in word groups and gives examples of graduonymic lines in each word group. For example, nouns are in them because they represent the subject considers that many graduonymic series can be composed:

kulba→hujra→uy→hovli→ko‘shk→qasr→saroy→koshona.

hut→room→house→courtyard→mansion→villa→palace→house. The linguist Sh. Orifjonova specifically points out that adjectives have high gradation because the leading meaning is sign-property, and because verbs express a sign or state in action, their graduonymic series are different³².

The second part of the chapter is called “**The manifestation of the phenomenon of gradation in verbs**”. It should be noted that there is a phenomenon of gradation in verbs, as in other word groups. Among the Uzbek linguists who have conducted research on graduonymy, only O. Bozorov’s research on gradation in grammatical categories has been discussed in the morphological level section, in which the presence of gradation in verb categories is also explained. First of all, we will explain how graduonymy is manifested in the ratio category, based on the opinions of researchers.

The ratio category shows the relation of the action to the subject, i.e. the performer, the relation of the action to the subject and the object. O. Bozorov shows the ranking in the ratio category according to different principles among the ratio types, that is, taking into account the participation of verb ratios in the execution of the action. “According to it, the following classification can be observed among

³²Орифжоновна Ш. Ўзбек тилида луғавий градуонимия: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1996.– Б.7-10.

the ratio categories: a) according to the position of the subject performing the action: definite/identity-joint-incremental-infinitive; b) increase in the amount of other persons in the performance of an action: identity-increase-jointness; c) the level of exposure to the influence of other persons in the performance of an action: moderate (specific, identity, passive) — equality or cooperation (togetherness) — subordination (increasing); g) decreasing (longer) accuracy of the action: specific — identity — togetherness — incremental – passive”³³.

There is a gradation in the category of participle-non-participle, which is considered one of the main signs of the verb. There are connections between participle and infinitive forms of verbs, and together with certain forms expressing intermediate meanings, it is possible to make a series of gradations. Between the read and unread words placed in binary opposition, a gradation series with decreasing meaning is formed using suffixes: read — must have read — probably read — does not seem to have read — seems not to have read — not read — did not read — did not read at all. Of course, there are moral declines in this chain from action to failure. At this point, it is necessary to pay attention to the category of inclination and the state of ranking in it. The category of inclination is a grammatical category that determines the relationship of the action to reality from the point of view of the speaker. According to the possibility of the content of the action reflected in the verb becoming a reality (event) that there is a gradation between the moods of the verb, the gradation in the meanings of the moods is placed in the sequence of goal mood — command desire mood — conditional mood (conditional mood) — message mood³⁴.

Turning to the category of tenses, there is a gradual sequence between the past, present and future tenses according to the duration of the action: past tense — present tense — future tense (read / read — is reading / is reading — is reading).

As one of the categories of verbs, we will focus on the person-number category and the observation of the phenomenon of gradation in it. In the person-number category, ranking is expressed in the form of: I person-I person-III person, according to the position of distance and proximity of the person involved in the action to the object. This is similar to how pronouns are graded according to their distance from the speaker. In the number category, although the singular and the plural are quantitatively different, the absence of an intermediate third between them does not give the possibility of creating a ranking series.

The third section of the chapter is called **“Types of verb lexemes according to their gradation.”** The linguist R. Rasulov gives the following examples regarding the manifestation of the phenomenon of gradation in verb semes. In the "Explanatory dictionary of synonyms of the Uzbek language", the verbs with the sign of temperature: *isimoq*, *qizimaq*-synonymous units are interpreted in the same way: to have a lot of heat, to rise in temperature. Just as any synonyms differ from each other according to the subtlety of additional meaning (connotation), *isimoq* and *qizimaq* also differ according to the edge of mutual meaning:

³³ Базаров О. Ўзбек тилида даражаланиш: Филол. фан. докт. ... дисс. — Тошкент, 1997. - Б.184.

³⁴ Базаров О. Ўзбек тилида даражаланиш: Филол. фан. докт. ... дисс. — Тошкент, 1997. — Б.185.

To get hot — to have a very high temperature, to get into a state of heat: It is hot during the day, and the nights are bad with burning (F. Yoldosh). Day by day the weather is getting hotter (Oybek).

Isimaq — to be in a state of increased temperature, warming up: It's getting hotter since this morning (H. Ghulam). With the arrival of spring, the day warms up (Sh. Shomaqsudov, S. Dolimov). In the sense of interest, the level of sign is strong, and it is mainly characteristic of oral speech³⁵. The verb to soften also has gradation. "To soften — to become soft, pleasant, gentle: The cold morning breeze softens in the afternoon, signaling spring (Tashkent evening). The character level is higher in the sense of softening. This word has an additional "pleasant" sign (semasi) and represents a positive color. The words to soften and soften are mainly used in literary language and poetry, and the verb to hang is characteristic of live speech³⁶.

If we take a look at the interpretation of verbs of the gradational verb series Kovjiramak → kurimak → kakramak according to the meaning structure of the verbs that are the result of the action given in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" and explained by the famous linguist scientist R. Rasulov:

QOVJIRAMOQ 1(LET'S BOIL) To wither from moisture or heat, from heat, to dry up, to dry up. A curled leaf. The shriveled grass. shsh Justice... He felt sorry for every cotton that was thirsty and shriveled, and rejoiced when he saw every cotton that came to life after drinking the water of the night. I. Rahim, True love.

2 Crackle, crackle, crack due to dehydration and heat. Converged lands. His lips puckered from the heat. shsh A bright red flashed on the faces of the campfires, which were puffed up by the field wind. Oybek. Selected works. Then he turned his head and looked at Tarnov, who was suffocating from dehydration. D. Nuri, Pillar of Heaven.

3 portable Pain, suffering, etc. to burn off from Since then, the girl is suffering from the pain of separation. Oybek, O. v. breezes³⁷.

DRY 1 To become wet, free from moisture, to become dry (q. dry 1). His wet clothes dried quickly in the sun. Sawn, split and stacked firewood dried well. tsh The slaves.. dried in the sun and knocked on the one-story door with a wide gap between the planks. M. Ismaili, Fergana t. o. The tapestry was dry and shriveled. S. Zunnunova, Fire. He took a paper-wrapped nose from his armpit and put it under his tongue. Oybek, the sun does not darken.

2 Suvi tugamoq (suv ob'ektlari haqida). *Orol dengizi surib bormoqda. Yaxshi so'zdan moy eriydi, Yomon so'zdan soy quriydi.* Maqol. *Yozda chayla qurib ketdi.. "Gulnorpari"*³⁸.

QAQRAMOQ – to dry up due to running away from moisture or dehydration, thirst; dry up Howling desert. My throat is sore. The patient's lips are pursed. mm

³⁵ Расулов Р. Узбек тили феълларининг маъно тузилиши. – Тошкент, 2008. – Б.26.

³⁶ Расулов Р. Узбек тили феълларининг маъно тузилиши. – Тошкент, 2008. – Б.26.

³⁷ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилд. 1-жилд. – Тошкент: ЎЗМЭ, 2006. – Б. 334

³⁸ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилд. 1-жилд. – Тошкент: ЎЗМЭ, 2006. – Б. 402

Desolate desert. Everyone was scorched by the scorching heat of the sun. From the newspaper³⁹.

Qovjiramoq - To shrivel is to dry up from lack of water, become shriveled, wilted: Soon the sun raised the color of the walls, shriveled the flowers that had just begun to turn blue (O. Mukhtorov). Justice ... looks at every thirsty and shriveling cotton and feels sorry for it ... (I. Rahim).

Qurimoq — To dry up is to become dry (moist): The water in the river dried up (M. Egamberdieva). He dropped dried raisins on the roof... (S Yunusov).

Qaqramoq - to be completely without water, without water (moisture): Streams are broken, tree leaves are withered (M. Ismaili). If there is no water, crops wither and trees dry up (S. Yunusov). The earth is shaking (N. Yakubov). R. Rasulov notes that the meaning of the sign is “excessive”.

From the analysis mentioned above, it is known that there are relatively many cases of gradation in verb lexemes. But we would like to emphasize that in our scientific sources and “Uzbek language explanatory dictionary” there is no indication that the graded verb is a lexeme directly, or we can observe the presence of approaches as a graded series in the composition of synonymy.

The last chapter of the dissertation entitled “Lexicographic interpretation of verbs in the Uzbek language” consists of four sections. In the first section entitled “Lexicographic interpretation of verbs graded in OTIL” the issue of lexicographic interpretation of verbs in “Uzbek language explanatory dictionary” dates back to the 80s of the 20th century. Our opinion is proved by the fact that this issue was first brought to the agenda in the monograph "Use of verbs in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language" published in 1988 in the "Fan" publishing house by the researcher (K. Yusupho‘jayeva) under the editorship of Academician A. Hojiyev. Dictionaries literally describe the socio-economic, political and cultural achievements, growth and evolution of any nation. A phenomenon reflected in language. The importance of a dictionary is not limited to the language of a particular nation and the structure formed through the dictionary, but also determined by its culture, past, and lifestyle that can be discovered through it⁴⁰.

Researcher O. Shukurov notes. In the explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language, the terms that refer to gradation and related phenomena have different interpretations, the different interpretations of these explanations determine the specific approach of the authors of the dictionary to the research object.

The “Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” published in 1981 did not explain exactly the phenomenon of gradation, but gave the meanings of the concept of gradation.

Differences in the interpretation of gradation lines in annotated dictionaries.

Comparing the two-volume editions of the Uzbek annotated dictionary published in 1981 and the five-volume editions published in 2006-2008, we can see that the interpretation of the grading lines in both editions is different.

³⁹ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли. 1-жилд. – Тошкент: ЎзМЭ, 2006. – Б. 283

⁴⁰ Шукуров. О. Замонавий ўзлашмалар эволюцияси, трансформацияси ва лексикографик талқини. Монография. Қарши-“ИНТЕЛЛЕКТ” нашриёти-2022-172-Б

In this case, it is clear from the comments in the 2nd edition of the Uzbek annotated dictionary that in the two examples above, where the graduonymic lines are not fully explained, the part of the gradational line to smile → smile → smile is explained, and for some reason the part to laugh → giggle is omitted in both editions. which shows that the complete interpretation of the ranking series has not been achieved.

In both editions of the Uzbek language explanatory dictionary, we see that the grading lines are not fully covered. This indicates that the phenomenon of graduonymy, compared to other lexical-semantic relations (synonymy, antonymy), was not fully covered in our explanatory dictionaries because it was an object of research in Uzbek linguistics later. Based on the above examples, we have considered that the description and interpretation of gradable words in the explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language are different. First of all, it is natural that the description of the words graded in the explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language is different, because of the difference between the years of their publication, based on the attention paid to the language during the period of independence, the two-volume "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" could not express the lexicon of the Uzbek language during the years of independence. If we take into account the changes that have taken place in the lexicon of the Uzbek language over the past twenty years since the creation of the two-volume "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language", it is self-evident that the time has come to create a new such dictionary and that this work is the demand of the present day⁴¹.

Statistics of verb lexemes involved in the construction of gradation lines in the Uzbek language by semantic categories

(1.1-table)

(Statistics of verb lexemes involved in the construction of gradation lines in the Uzbek language by semantic categories)

№	Semantic categories	The total amount is in number	Number of lexemes to rank	Percentage of lexemes to rank	The number of graduonymic rows
1	Conditional verbs	536	353	66%	99
2	Action verbs	348	154	44%	37
3	Resultant action verbs	246	127	52%	32
4	Speech verbs	261	141	54%	32
5	Attitude verbs	75	47	63%	13
6	Verbs of thought	57	34	60%	12
	Total	1523	856	-	225

According to the given data, it was found that the most gradational lines are composed of verbs of state. After that, verbs of action, resulting activity, speech, attitude and thinking occupy the sequence. Some verbs are present more than once in the generated gradation series, and graduonyms with the same meaning are also given in the series. According to the results of our research, it is possible to observe

⁴¹Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2006. 1-жилд – Б. 3.

the phenomenon of graduonymy in all semantic groups of verbs in the Uzbek language. Since most verbs have synonyms and antonyms, it is possible to create bipolar gradational series, i.e. macro and micro graduonymic series.

The second part of the chapter is called **“Given meaning grading of verbs in grading dictionaries of the Uzbek language”**. The issue of lexicographic research of the phenomenon of gradation has not been studied in a separate monographic plan in Uzbek linguistics. For the analysis of graduonymy in the lexicographical aspect, it should be noted that in Uzbek linguistics there is only “Word Grading Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” for schoolchildren by Sh. “This manual is an educational dictionary of Uzbek word order, in which word order is given in alphabetical order in the form of a graduonymic series without verbal examples:

Bitter — tahir — sour — sweet — sweet;

(depending on whether the taste is more or less than normal)

Previous — present — next;

(according to the sign of the times)

Adok — waist — head;

(depending on the location)

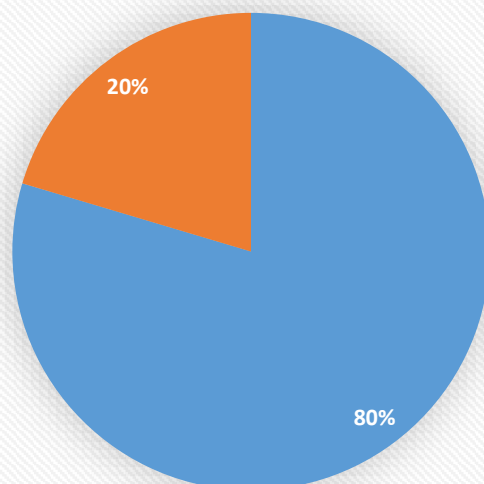
Guilt — sin — crime

(according to the severity of social damage)⁴².

Our analyzes are also based on the materials in the “Word Grading Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” published for general secondary education. This dictionary was published under the editor-in-chief of Professor B. Mengliyev, in which the ranking lines for all word groups were selected. It can be seen that each selected graduonymic series is divided into different thematic groups according to the thematic scope, i.e. verb, noun, adjective, number, adverbial word groups are given based on the thematic group. “Word Grading Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” consists of 38 pages and we can see that there are 412 grading lines in total. They appear united in a paradigm according to the aspect of increase or decrease of mutual level. It should also be noted that the “Word Grading Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” will theoretically serve as a linguistic basis for the upcoming “Explanatory Dictionary of Uzbek Language Graduate Names”. If we calculate according to the statistical analysis method, it was found that the “Word Grading Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” is a graded series of 20% verbs and their total number is 83. (Table 3.2.1)

⁴² Бобожонов. Ш., Исломов. И. Ўзбек тилининг сўзлар даражаланиши ўқув луғати. – Тошкент: Янги аср авлоди, 2007. – Б. 9.

The educational dictionary of word classification of the Uzbek language



■ Boshqa so'z turkumlarida darajalanish

■ Fe'l so'z turkumiga oid darajalanish qatori

It is clear from (Table 3.2.1) that in this dictionary there are 83 graduonymic lines related to the word group of verbs, and the remaining 328 are related to other word groups. It can be seen that the graduonymic series of 83 verb phrases are also graded according to certain thematic groups:

In the “Learning Dictionary of Word Grading of the Uzbek Language” the following grading lines for the verb word group were determined: (Table 3.2.2)

T/r	The name of the following gradational series of verb phrases	Number of ranking rows
1	according to emotional coloring	1
2	according to the strength of the expression sign	4
3	according to the strength of the expression paint	1
4	according to the coloring of the expression symbol	1
5	according to the width of the expression symbol	1
6	according to the intensity of the staining sign	3
7	according to the strong representation of the expression symbol	1
8	according to the degree of excess of damage	1
9	according to the increasing negativity of the sign	1
10	according to the degree of coloration	2
11	according to the result of imagination	1
12	according to the strong representation of the sign	4
13	according to the scope of application	12
14	as the speed of movement increases	1

15	according to the strength of the movement	1
16	according to the wide representation of the concept sign	1
17	according to the strength of the sign of negativity in the act of laughter	1
18	according to the increasing degree of colorability	3
19	according to the strength of the sign	1
20	according to the state of change	1
21	as the temperature decreases	1
22	according to the broad or narrow expression of the motion sign	1
23	depending on how strongly it expresses the sign	6
24	according to its coloring	1
25	according to the coloring of the physical condition	1
26	according to the participation of the lip	1
27	to the increasing color of negativity	1
28	according to the active-inactive nature of the scope of application	1
29	according to the degree of strong expression of the sign	1
30	according to the more or less power of expressing the sign	1
31	according to the broad representation of the concept sign	1
32	according to the strong-weak expression of the sign	5
33	according to the stages of the life cycle	1
34	according to the intensity of the movement	1
35	depending on how strongly or weakly the sign is expressed	3
36	according to the roughness or gentleness of the movement	1
37	according to its usage	3
38	according to the amount of votes	1
39	according to increasing negative sign	1
40	according to the speed of movement	1
41	according to the speed of movement	1
42	according to the degree of coloration	1
43	according to the excess or deficiency of the dye mark	1
44	according to the mastery level	1
45	according to the result of thinking	1
46	depending on the status	1
47	according to the time before and after	1
48	according to the result of the activity	1
Total		83

It was determined that 12 of the graded lines related to the verb word group in the Uzbek language word grading dictionary are based on the wideness of the scope of the grading. (Table 3.2.3)

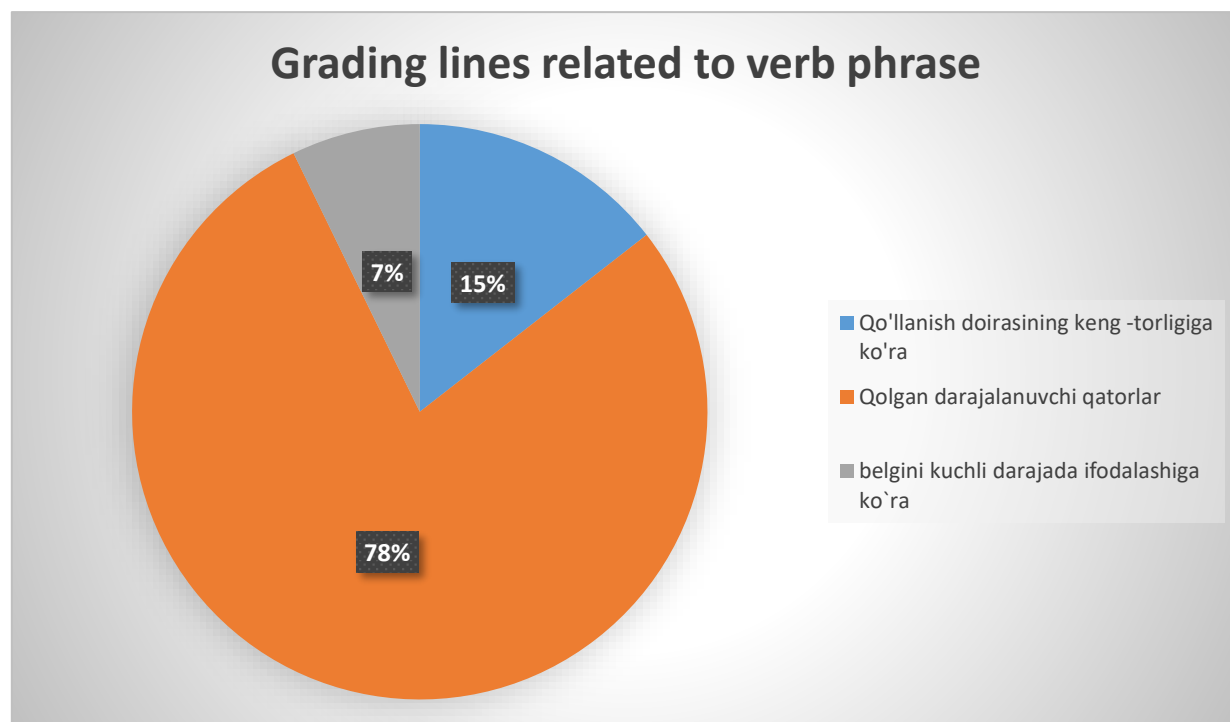


Table 3.2.3) The percentage of the lines rated according to the strong expression of the verb according to the scope of application compared to the lines rated according to the verb word group.

It is clear from this diagram that 15% of the rated lines related to the verb word group of the line rated according to the wide scope of application, the rated lines according to the strong expression of the sign make up 7%, and the remaining rated lines make up 78%. We believe there are some errors in the rows for the 48-gradation scale. It would be more appropriate to give the rows of emoticon strength and emoticon strength as a single ranking series.

The third part of the chapter is called "Improving the lexicographical interpretation of gradable verbs in the UZBEK LANGUAGE EXPLANATORY DICTIONARY". Below, we will look at the explanation of words related to the word group of verbs with gradation in the UZBEK LANGUAGE EXPLANATORY DICTIONARY published in 1981 and the UZBEK LANGUAGE EXPLANATORY DICTIONARY published in 2006: PAYQAMAQ 1 To feel, to feel, to know. He is a sensitive person, he notices immediately what is happening. Evfem Danilovich noticed an irresistible desire in his eyes. A. Mukhtar, sisters. Otabek noticed that such questions were not in vain and believed that there was something behind it. A. Qadiri, Past days. The guy didn't notice anything. When he opened his eyes, he noticed that he was buried in the ground. Oybek, the sun does not darken.

2. Understand the meaning, listen, understand. I could not notice what he said. A. Qadiri, scorpion from Mehrab⁴³.

Understand 1. To feel, to feel, to know. The young man did not notice anything. When he opened his eyes, he noticed that he was buried in the ground. Oybek, the sun does not darken. As I was running through a thicket of stagnant water, I noticed that my left foot was cold on the ground. Oh. Hoshimov, Between two doors.

2. To understand the meaning, to hear, to understand; feel The manager noticed that he was trying to say something, and asked slowly. "Sadat". He didn't like what Umid said for the sake of formality, he noticed that she had changed, that there were some suspicions in her heart. Mirmukhsin, Umid. Temur Malik noticed the goal of the munshi and the pain in his heart. Mirmukhsin, Temur Malik⁴⁴.

In the two editions of the "Uzbek Language Annotated Dictionary" as well as in the "Word Grading Educational Dictionary of the Uzbek Language", it can be seen that the order of dominant grading is different. For example, in the educational dictionary it is given as follows: Notice → feel → understand

(according to the strong expression of the sign) in general, there are problems in the presentation and interpretation of gradation lines in the above three dictionaries. As noted by Professor J. Jumaboyeva, the newly created "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" and "Annotated Dictionary of Uzbek Language Graduates" should meet the following criteria:

SHOUTING 1 To scream loudly, to make a noise. A big river does not roar, a wise man does not shout "Winged words". mm Olakhoja shouts at the top of his voice: -Ah!? Is the bull dead? What ? Why is he dying? P. Tursun, Teacher. Bektemir screamed involuntarily, as if expressing the excitement and affection that he could not contain in his chest. Oybek, the sun does not darken. We can see that it is given in In our opinion, it would be appropriate if the new edition of our "Explanatory Dictionary" was given in the following position.

In our opinion, if the new publication of the graded words related to the verb group is given in the planned "Uzbek language annotated dictionary" as we recommended above, it will bring some convenience to the users. After all, in the "Annotated dictionaries of the Uzbek language" published in 1981 and 2006-2008, when explaining the gradable words belonging to the verb group and other categories, their category was not indicated in most cases. Also, the fact that it is a gradable word and the signs of the gradation sign in terms of decrease or increase were not taken into account caused inconvenience to the users of the dictionary.

Also, we think that some of the grading lines given in the "Word grading dictionary of the Uzbek language" in our research should be filled in the next editions of this dictionary:

⁴³ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. – М.: Рус тили, 1981. – Б. 568

⁴⁴ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли. 3-жилд. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2020. – Б.217.

№	Giving the ranking series in the “Word Grading Dictionary of the Uzbek Language”.	Recommendations for filling in the line of grading in the “Word grading dictionary of the Uzbek language”
1.	<i>To smile — to smile — to smile — to laugh — to laugh</i>	<i>To smile — to smile — to smile — to laugh — to laugh</i>
2.	<i>To move — to move — to crawl — to crawl</i>	<i>Move — slide — crawl — crawl-jump-run</i>
3.	<i>To hit — to beat — to hit — to hit — to drop — to drop — to hit</i>	<i>He raised his hand, hit him — beat him, hit him — hit him — hit him — hit him — hit him</i>
4.	<i>To study — to read — to memorize</i>	<i>To study — to read — to finish — to memorize</i>
5.	<i>To think — to think — to come to a conclusion</i>	<i>To think — imagine — to understand — to come to a conclusion</i>
6.	<i>To grow — to grow and improve — to bear fruit</i>	<i>To sprout — enlarge — to grow — blossoming — to bear fruit</i>

The fourth section of the chapter is researched on "Giving the phenomenon of gradation in the national corpus of the Uzbek language". . "Development of corpus linguistics, creation of corpora is one of the urgent issues for nations concerned about their future destiny. The first examples of the technologies used in building the corpus today were created in the period before computers were invented — in the 18th — 19th centuries. From the point of view of comparative-historical linguistics, the study of a huge number of texts in order to get to the parent language is also considered as the roots of corpus linguistics⁴⁵.

The series of graded verbs in the "Educational Corpus of the Uzbek language" is explained in the following sequence.

1. Word structure
2. Syllables
3. Comments
4. Antonyms
5. Synonyms
6. Paronyms

⁴⁵ Эшмунинов А. Ўзбек тили миллий корпусининг синоним сўзлар базаси. Филол. фан. фалс.док. ... дисс. — Қарши, 2019. — Б. 45.

7. Phrases

8. Ranking line.

We can observe how it is explained in the style.

To break — to break — to be an accident is the first word of the ranking series when searched in the "Educational corpus of the Uzbek language" with the following address

<http://uzschoolcorpara.uz/uz/Dictionary?q=Buzilm%D0%BEq&il=true&il=false&ol=true&ol=false&sl=true&sl=false&al=true&al=false&pl=true&pl=false&qo=true&qo=false&ib=true&ib=false&dq=true&dq=false&ux=false>

THE RESULT WAS DISPLAYED IN THE FOLLOWING INTERFACE.

Since the educational corpus of the Uzbek language is an experiment in the process of creating the national corpus of the Uzbek language, there are some problems in giving the ranking series of verbs in this linguistic corpus. It should also be mentioned that since the system has an update feature, the problems in the system are constantly updated.

In conclusion, the application of digitization to linguistics is primarily characterized by the fact that it creates convenience for language speakers.

CONCLUSION

1. Graduonymy is the theory of classification and arrangement of concepts in the whole existence based on points of decrease or increase. In linguistics, graduonymy is a means of learning the words being graded from each other according to some characteristic.

2. It is clear to all of us that the issue of the lexical reflection of the gradation relationship in real existence has attracted the attention of linguists since time immemorial. In our linguistics today, as noted by Academician A. Khojiyev, absolute/absolute synonyms are words that are completely equivalent to each other in aspects such as meaning and suffix. Synonyms are very numerous in the language, and their occurrence is noted mainly in terms. Graduonymy-ranking is exactly what it is.

3. Studies on the phenomenon of graduonymy in Uzbek linguistics mainly correspond to the 80s and 90s of the 20th century. In the 80s of the 20th century, four types of graduonymy — lexical graduonymy, phonetic graduonymy, morphological graduonymy, and syntactic graduonymy — began to be studied separately. The introduction of structural analysis into Uzbek linguistics led to the improvement of the study of graduonyms. From the 90s of the 20th century, attention was paid to the issues of studying graduonyms as a paradigm and clarifying their relationship with other paradigms.

4. Each of the system of lexical-semantic relations of the language is closely related to each other. Each system has leveling points that are developed through mutual cooperation. The fact that graduonymy has common points of intersection with other lexical-semantic related units can be seen from the fact that the progress of graduonymy legality formed in Uzbek linguistics requires the revision of synonymous lines today.

5. The phenomenon of graduonymy is common to all word groups. Because the phenomenon of graduonimia can be actively used in all categories.

6. Grading was justified because the leading meaning of the adjective word group is the sign-property, and because the verb word group expresses a sign or state in action, it was observed that the graduonymic series are different compared to the adjective word group.

7. The phenomenon of graduonymy has not been explained in detail in the linguistic dictionaries created so far in the Uzbek language. In our dictionaries, it is observed that such units as degree, gradation, gradual opposition, degree category, degree opposition, form of degree, which are closer to graduonymy, are given. There are certain errors in the explanation of gradable words in the "Uzbek language explanatory dictionary", such as the absence of special words indicating that the gradation line is a gradable line.

8. At the same time, explanatory dictionaries serve as a base for tagging language units (graduonyms) in the linguistic corpus. The existing graduonymic vocabulary of the Uzbek language included graduonymic series characteristic of the modern Uzbek literary language, but did not cover all graduonymic series.

In language corpora, it should cover all graduonymic series. For tagging graduonyms, the existing graduonymic textbook cannot be a complete resource, but for now we cannot rely on any other dictionary.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ № PhD. 03/31.03.2021.Fil.78.04
ПРЕДОСТАВЛЯЮЩИЙ УЧЕНЫЕ СТЕПЕНИ ПРИ
ТЕРМЕЗСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

ТЕРМЕЗСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

КАСИМОВА МУКАДДАС БЕКПУЛАТОВНА

**СЕМАНТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАДУОНИМИЯ ГЛАГОЛОВ УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА
И ЕЁ ЛЕКСИКОГРАФИЧЕСКОЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ**

10.00.01 –Узбекский язык

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ ДИССЕРТАЦИИ ДОКТОРА ФИЛОСОФИИ
(PhD) ПО ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ**

Термез – 2023

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии под номером B2023.PhD/Fil3053

Диссертация выполнена в Термезском государственном университете

Автореферат диссертации на трех (узбекский, английский и русский (резюме)) языках размещен на веб-странице сайта Ученого совета (www.terstu.uz) и информационно-образовательном портале "ZiyoNet" www.ziynet.uz

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Каршинский государственный
университет

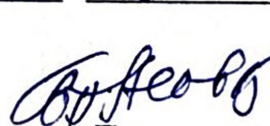
Защита диссертации состоится на заседании Ученого совета под номером PhD.03/31.03.2021.Phil.78.04 в Термезском государственном университете 29.08, 2023г.
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С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Термезского государственного университета (зарегистрирован под номером 187).

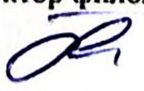
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Автореферат диссертации разослан "23" 08 2023 года.
(Реестр протокола рассылки № 35 от 2023 года "23" 08).




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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Целью исследования является разработка критериев явления семантической градуонимии у узбекских глаголов и ее лексикографическая интерпретация.

Предметом исследования является феномен градации глаголов и его лексикографический анализ.

Методы исследования. Для освещения темы исследования использовались функционально-семантический, статистический анализ, методы классификации, описания и сравнения.

Научная новизна исследования состоит из следующих:

- выявлено, что феномен градации в языкознании изучался отдельно как система, а в структуре лексико-семантических отношений как парадигма;
- основано что градация высокая у прилагательных потому что ведущее значение — признак-свойство и поскольку глаголы обозначают характер или состояние в действии установлено, что градуонимические ряды в них различны из-за экспрессии;
- хотя словари и дают понятие градуонимии в таких формах, как степень, градация, градуальная оппозиция, категория степени, градуированная оппозиция, форма степени, которые близки понятию градуонимии, они не могут выразить понятие градуонимии, и необходимость разъяснения понятия градуонимии в новых редакциях основывается на этом;
- установлено, что в “Учебном словаре узбекского языка градуированных слов” градуированные слова одинаковы по тематическому охвату, но различаются по знаку градуирования.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе полученных научных результатов:

- выводы исследования что хотя словари и дают понятие градуонимии в таких формах, как степень, градация, градуальная оппозиция, категория степени, градуированная оппозиция, форма степени, которые близки понятию градуонимии, они не могут выразить понятие градуонимии, и необходимость разъяснения понятия градуонимии в новых редакциях основывается на этом и эти результаты исследования использованы в практическом грантовом проекте АМ-ФЗ-201908172 “Создание учебного корпуса по узбекскому языку” в рамках Государственной научно-технической программы (№04/1-268-исх. номер). В результате это позволило проанализировать и описать назначение градуонимических знаков и градуонимических линий при создании учебного корпуса узбекского языка, обогатить материалы;
- результаты и выводы исследования что феномен градации в языкознании изучался отдельно как система, а в структуре лексико-семантических отношений как парадигма использованы в практическом грантовом проекте создания ПЗ-2020042022 “Лингво-дидактическая электронная платформа тюркских языков” в рамках Государственной научно-технической программы (справка № 04/1-269 Ташкентского

государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои от 09 февраля 2023 года). В результате доказательство лингводидактических воззрений в тюркских языках обеспечивается научным обоснованием приведенных примеров градации в глаголах;

Основанные материалы и выводы что градация высокая у прилагательных потому что ведущее значение — признак-свойство и поскольку глаголы обозначают характер или состояние в действии установлено, что градуонимические ряды в них различны из-за экспрессии были использованы в практическом грантовом проекте ПЗ-20170927147 “Исследование тюркских письменных источников с древнейших времен до XIII века” в рамках Государственной научно-технической программы (справка 04/1 Ташкентского государственного университета Узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои от 9 февраля 2023 года № 270). В результате можно описать исследование тюркских письменных источников в рамках словосочетаний.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ
LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS

I bo'lim (I часть; I part)

1. Kasimova M.B. "Graduonimiyaning til sathlarida namoyon bo'lishi" "Til va adabiyot ta'limi" jurnali OAK tasarrufida. 2019-yil. Mart. 2-son, – B. 48. (10.00.00 № 9)
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