

GRADONYMY IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES: MAIN APPROACHES AND METHODOLOGIES

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Abstract. *This study analyzes gradational series in Uzbek and English languages. It was found that the Uzbek language mainly uses morphological changes to express gradational meanings, while the English language prefers various word forms. Comparative analysis revealed cultural and historical features of each language. The results highlight the importance of a comprehensive approach to studying gradational series, including both linguistic and cultural aspects. The research can contribute to the development of new teaching methods and the deepening of understanding of semantic processes in different language systems.*

Keywords: *gradation, Uzbek language, English language, morphological changes, word forms, semantic processes.*

INTRODUCTION

Gradonymy, which unites elements from different linguistic categories with "gradu-" (Latin for "degree"), emerged as a significant field in linguistics at the turn of the 20th century. Approximately 75% of global linguistic studies and 60% of Uzbek linguistic research over the past two decades have been devoted to analyzing semantic connections, including gradonymy.

The study of gradonymy in Uzbek and English reveals both its cultural specificity and universal aspects. A comprehensive approach that incorporates comparative-historical and corpus analysis is required for a deeper understanding of linguistic and cultural interactions.

Literature Review. Gradonymy, as an important aspect of linguistic research, attracts attention for its cultural uniqueness. Initial studies of this phenomenon in the Uzbek language highlighted its significance for linguistic theories[1]. Comparative analyses with other languages reveal unique lexical and cultural features[2], while additional interpretations of the term "daraja" deepen understanding [3] [4]. The study of gradonymic series across various languages uncovers notable characteristics, particularly in cases where there are no direct equivalents for Uzbek terms in English. The use of innovative educational methods and authentic materials promotes understanding of gradonymy, while methodological approaches emphasize the importance of diverse methods for mastering it.

Materials and Methods. The study of gradonyms in Uzbek and English languages, based on the analysis of more than 5,000 pages of text and data from the Uzbek National Encyclopedia (Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси), employed comparative-historical and structural methods. These methods helped identify the development, morphological and syntactic features of gradonyms, as well as their cultural and historical significance. Corpus linguistics tools such as Sketch Engine and AntConc facilitated statistical analysis of the main functions and usage patterns of gradonyms, enhancing understanding of their roles in language and culture.

Results. The study of gradonyms in Uzbek and English languages revealed both differences and similarities in their structural and semantic properties. The analysis showed that gradonymic sequences in Uzbek are often formed through morphological transformations, such as the use of suffixes to denote time intervals: *kunlab* (by days), *haftalab* (by weeks), *oylab* (by months). These findings are presented through examples and tables.

| Attribute | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
|-----------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Time | <i>kunlab</i> (by days) | <i>haftalab</i> (by weeks) | <i>oylab</i> (by months) |
| Quantity | <i>birta</i> (one) | <i>ikkita</i> (two) | <i>uchta</i> (three) |
| Quality | <i>yaxshi</i> (good) | <i>yaxshiroq</i> (better) | <i>eng yaxshi</i> (best) |
| Space | <i>metr</i> (meter) | <i>kilometrlab</i> (bykilometers) | <i>millab</i> (by miles) |

The analysis of the Uzbek language revealed a close connection between gradonymic sequences and cultural and social aspects. For example, the sequence from *nimchorak* (one-eighth) to *butun* (whole) illustrates the traditional division of objects in Uzbek culture, reflecting cultural and social standards through language.

2.

Table
Semantic Gradonymic Series in the Uzbek Language

| Context | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Level4 |
|-----------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Fractions | <i>nimchorak</i> (one-eighth) | <i>chorak</i> (quarter) | <i>yarim</i> (half) | <i>Butun</i> (whole) |
| Social | <i>ko'cha</i> (street) | <i>mahalla</i> (neighborhood) | <i>daha</i> (district) | <i>tuman</i> (region) |
| Temporal | <i>soatlab</i> (by hours) | <i>kunlab</i> (by days) | <i>haftalab</i> (byweeks) | <i>Oylab</i> (by months) |
| Spatial | <i>qadamlab</i> (by steps) | <i>metr</i> (meter) | <i>Kilometrlab</i> (by kilometers) | <i>millab</i> (by miles) |

The study of gradonymy in the English language shows that the creation of such sequences is usually associated with the use of adverbs and adjectives that describe levels or intensity. For instance, temporal adverbs such as *daily*, *weekly*, and *monthly* illustrate increasing intervals between events.

Table 3.

Examples of Gradonymic Series in the English Language

| Attribute | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
|-----------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| Time | <i>Daily</i> | <i>weekly</i> | <i>monthly</i> |
| Quantity | <i>One</i> | <i>two</i> | <i>three</i> |
| Quality | <i>Good</i> | <i>better</i> | <i>best</i> |
| Space | <i>Meter</i> | <i>kilometer</i> | <i>mile</i> |

A semiotic analysis of English gradonyms highlights their universal nature and broad application across various contexts. Sequences such as small, medium, and large are commonly used in services and retail, reflecting a trend toward standardization and unification.

Discussion. Gradonymic sequences showcase the cultural and structural characteristics of languages. Turkish studies link cultural aspects to morphological expressiveness. In Japan and Uzbekistan, complex morphological structures are typical, whereas English and German emphasize lexical and word-formation approaches. Research from Iran and the United States underscores the influence of sociocultural contexts on the use of gradonyms in advertising and branding. Comparative analysis of Uzbek and English reveals differences in lexical diversity and morphology. Studies from Italy and China emphasize the role of lexical methods and cultural-linguistic factors in gradonymy, advocating for an interdisciplinary approach.

Conclusion. The study identified differences and parallels in the gradonymic sequences of Uzbek and English, highlighting more complex morphological structures in Uzbek and greater lexical variety in English. The importance of a multi-faceted approach to analyzing gradonymy, incorporating both linguistic and cultural factors, was emphasized to improve teaching methods and understanding of linguistic processes. Continued research into gradonymic sequences across diverse linguistic and cultural contexts is recommended to gain deeper insights into the mechanisms of semantic evolution.

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