



**MODELS AND METHODS FOR
INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF
INNOVATIVE RESEARCH**

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Tagungsbände werden für Wissenschaftler und Lehrende an Hochschulen empfohlen. Sie können in der Ausbildung eingesetzt werden, einschließlich der Lehre im Aufbaustudium, der Vorbereitung auf den Erwerb von Bachelor-und Master-Abschlüssen. Die Begutachtung aller Artikel wurde von Experten durchgeführt, die Materialien unterliegen dem Copyright der Autoren. Für Inhalt, Prüfungsergebnisse und Fehler sind die Autoren verantwortlich.

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TURLI SISTEM TILLARDA SO'Z MA'NOLARI KUCHAYTIRISHNING LEKSIK VOSITALARI

Xayrullayeva Gulasal Farhod qizi

Ingliz tilshunosligi kafedrasida o'qituvchisi

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Annotatsiya: *Ma'lumki, so'z serqirra, u bir necha ma'no ifodalaydi, ularni bir-biridan farqlashga ba'zi vositalarda, shu jumladan, kuchaytiruvchi so'zlardan ham foydalaniladi. Fikrimizni so'zlar vositasida ifodalar ekanmiz, shu fikrni yanada aniqroq va tushunarli qilishga kuchaytiruvchi vositalar, kuchaytiruvchi birliklar kerak bo'ladi. Ranglarni ifodalaganda (shunchaki qora emas tim qora yanada aniqlashtiradi o'ta tim qora, qizilning aynan to'q qizilli holatni ifodalaganda (biram charchadim, juda sog'indim) kuchaytiruvchi birliklar fikrimizga aniqlik kiritib beradi. O'zbek va ingliz tillarida fikr bayon qilish jarayonida nutq ta'sirchanligini oshirish uchun turli kuchaytirish usullaridan foydalaniladi. Ushbu maqolada fonetik, leksik, grammatik vositalarda ma'no kuchaytirish haqida fikr yuritiladi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *intensivlik kategoriyasi, fonetik, sintaktik, frazeologik intensifikatorlar, so'z yasaliq, maxsus kuchaytiruvchi so'zlar, ekspressivlik, emotsionallik.*

ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИЕ СРЕДСТВА УСИЛЕНИЯ ЗНАЧЕНИЯ СЛОВ В РАЗНОСИСТЕМНЫХ ЯЗЫКАХ

THE LEXICAL DEVICES OF THE INTENSITY OF WORDS IN DIFFERENT SYSTEMIC LANGUAGE

Annotation: *It is known that the word has several meanings, and some means of distinguishing them from each other are used, including intensifiers. When we express our thoughts through words, we need amplifiers and units to make this idea more clear and understandable. When expressing colors (it's not just black, deep black makes it even more clear, very deep black, when expressing the dark red state of red (I'm tired, I miss you so much), the reinforcing units clarify our thoughts. In the process of expressing thoughts in Uzbek and English languages, to increase the effectiveness of speech, various methods of strengthening are used (phonetic, lexical, grammatical). The analysis and description of these units is described in this article.*



Key words: *category of intensity, phonetic, syntactic, phraseological, intensifiers, word formation, special strengthening words, expressiveness, emotionality*

Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda "intensivlik" atamasi bir ma'noli talqinga ega emas. Bu kategoriya Sh.Balli, Boduen de Kurtene, E.Sapir va boshqalar kabi tilshunos olimlarning asarlarida o'z aksini topgan va keng ma'noda "miqdor, kattalik, kattalik, toifa, toifalargacha bo'lgan barcha tafovutlar" deb tushuniladi. Intensivlik kategoriyasi uzoq vaqtdan beri tilshunoslarning manfaatlar doirasida bo'lib kelgan, ammo uning maqomi zamonaviy tilshunoslikning bahsli muammolaridan biridir.

Intensivlik kategoriyasi baholash va ekspressivlik kabi tushunchalar bilan chambarchas bog'liq. "Intensity" atamasi "intensiv" sifatoshidan kelib chiqqan bo'lib, "zavq, kuchaygan" ma'nosini bildiradi. Intensivlik kategoriyasining aksariyat tadqiqotchilari uni so'zning keng ma'nosida miqdor tushunchasiga asoslanadigan semantik kategoriya sifatida belgilaydilar. Badiiy adabiyotdagi intensivlik tushunchasi – "universal ruhiy mazmun momentlarini ifodalovchi funksional-semantik kategoriya. Rus va Yevropa tillarining lingvistik asarlarining katta qismi intensivlik toifasini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan (E. N. Sergeeva 1967, I. I. Ubin 1974, I. I. Turanskiy 1990, Yu.V. Vorotnikov 1990, L. A. Belovolskaya 1999 va boshqalar). Yevropa tillari materiallari bo'yicha intensivlik toifasiga bag'ishlangan ishlar ham qiziqish uyg'otadi (Vorobyova 1958; Sushchinskiy 1997 yil; Karpovskaya 1998 yil; Sheygal 2000).

Rodionova S.E tilda leksik vositalarni ikki guruhga ajratadi:

1. Kuchaytirishning aniq moslamalari — kuchaytirgichlar, intensiv so'zlar vositalari yordamida hosil bo'ladi: sifatlar, qo'shimchalar. (*очень красивый — very beautiful — juda chiroyli, смертельноопасный — mortally dangerous — o'ta xavfli*)
2. Intensifikatsiya vositalari - bu o'z ma'nosida intensivlik ma'nosini o'z ichiga olgan so'zlar - kuchaytiradi. (*восхитительный — admirable — taftunqiladigan, омерзительный — ghoulish — jirkanch, чудовищный — monstrous — dahshatli*).

Ingliz, rus, o'zbek tillarida intensivlik so'z yasash, frazeologik, stilistik va morfologik vositalar sifatida tartiblangan leksik til vositalari bilan ifodalanadi.

Ingliz tilida eng keng tarqalgan intensiv affikslar: super-, huper-, over-, ultra. Ayrim ruscha so'zlarda bu affikslarning o'xshashini uchratishimiz mumkin: (пере -; пре -; сверх- наи-; пре; при;) (очень; более; далее; сверх; вне; чрезмерно) va o'zbek tilida ((juda; zo'r; nihoyatda; ortiqcha, me'yorida ortiq, oshirib; o'ta; eng).



Intensivlik barcha til darajalarida turli xil vositalar yordamida amalga oshiriladi, ulardan eng ko'p o'rganilgan va eng ko'p qo'llaniladigan kuchaytirgichlar (*very, absolutely, extremely*) va kuchaytirgichlar - intensivlik ma'nosini bilvosita o'z ichiga olgan so'zlar (*bad - horrible*). Intensivlik darajasini bilvosita, lekin bilvosita ifodalovchi turli semantik, ekspressiv- individual so'zlar yoki bayonotlarning hissiy soylari. Ulardan foydalanganda intensivlik darajasini ifodalash oldingi yoki keyingi kontekst yordamida sodir bo'lishi mumkin.

Frazeologik intensivliklarning ingliz tilida ba'zi funksional uslublarning ajralmas qismi hisoblanadi. Frazeologik birliklarni va ularning kontekstda ishlatilishini o'rganganda N.V.Polishuk alohida sinfga ega frazeologik birliklarni, ya'ni emotiv intensivliklarni ajratib ko'rsatadi. Emotiv intensivliklar ijobiy yoki salbiy hissiyotlarni kuchaytirishga qaratilgan. Bu sinfga “ *I'll eat my boots!, I'll eat my hat if...*”(boshim bilan javob beraman) singari frazeologik birliklar misol bo'la oladi.

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