

## MANIFESTATION OF INTENSITY IN THE SYNTACTIC METHOD

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**Annotation.** Intensity is a sign of the first stage of parametric quantities, acting as a direct characteristic of things-objects. Intensity is manifested not only as a measure of expressiveness (mainly associated with the introduction of various intensifiers into the text), but also as its component. If any feature in a sentence is intensified, then the general sentence may acquire expressiveness. Intensity, as a measure of quantity, has its own specific methods of manifestation.

**Keywords:** intensity, syntactic method, quantity, intensification, emphasis, syntactic unit, order, sign, measure.

Communication between people is carried out due to knowledge of the meanings of linguistic units, which are the main categories of semantics. Semantic categories include units of content that have a linguistic rather than a logical or psychological essence. They are expressed in special indicators, that is, embodied in certain linguistic means.

N.N. Zanegina<sup>1</sup> notes that the study of the intensity category in the Russian language on the example of the adjective phrase is noticeable in the works of A.V. Ivancha<sup>2</sup>. The author raises the issue of denotativeness of intensity and analyzes its objective and subjective quantitative characteristics within the framework of a separate sign. The analysis of adjectives with the property of intensity was carried out in the comparative plan

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<sup>1</sup> Занегина Н.Н. Имена прилагательные со значением интенсивности, меры проявления признака (внутриклассная организация и межклассные связи и отношения) <https://lexrus.ru/default.aspx?p=2917>

<sup>2</sup> Иванча А. В. Прилагательные со значением интенсивности в русском языке // Известия Саратовского университета. Сер. Филология. Журналистика. 2010. Вып. 4. Т. 10. С. 9-11.

in the studies of A.N. Minka<sup>3</sup>. G.I. Kustova<sup>4</sup> creates a “Dictionary of Russian Idioms” based on materials collected in the national corpus of the Russian language. In the dictionary, the author studies linguistic units that give full, incorrect degree characteristics based on the available materials based on the intensity category.

The linguistic means that create the intensity category in the current Uzbek literary language are diverse, and below we will focus on their manifestation in syntactic methods.

1. The meaning expressed through a syntactic unit is stronger than the lexical unit: kind - excessively kind, kick - kick with force, open - open with courage, etc.

2. The command meaning expressed through the interrogative sentence is stronger than the command meaning expressed through the imperative sentence.

M: Yuring. Or: Yurmaysizmi?

3. The participle of imperative sentences usually comes at the end of the sentence. Sometimes, when the meaning of the command is expressed, such as strengthening the order or threatening, the participle comes at the beginning of the sentence.

Ex: Qo‘lingizni oling. – Oling qo‘lingizni.

4. Compound sentences with a subordinate clause and simple sentences that are synonymous with them have the same meaning in common in terms of expressing the same content. However, in compound sentences with a subordinate clause, the meaning is emphasized in comparison with simple sentences that are synonymous with it.

Ex: Ertamiz bugungidan porloqroq bo‘lishiga aminman.

Shunga aminmanki, ertamiz bugungidan porloqroq bo‘ladi.

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<sup>3</sup> Минка А. Н. Прилагательные со значением степени и дискурсивное варьирование их градуальных признаков (На материале текстов русского и английского языков). Дис. ... канд. филол. наук. Краснодар, 2005.

<sup>4</sup> Кустова Г.И. Словарь русской идиоматики. Сочетания слов со значением высокой степени. Режим доступа: <http://dict.ruslang.ru/magn.php>.

5. When an adjective is separated by changing the order of the determiner (by changing its place), the meaning of the adjective is exaggerated, emphasized, and becomes the most important, new information-carrying part of the sentence compared to the adjective used in the usual order.

Ex: *Domla – sersoqol, rangpar, oriql – qiroat bilan o‘qir edi.*

6. In imperative sentences, to further strengthen the meaning of the imperative, various imperatives can be used together, and imperatives can be repeated.

Ex: *Oyi, oyi, o‘rtoqlarim kelishyapti.*

Or: *Hoy qizginam-ey, qizginam-ey. Kel, kira qol.*

7. Adjective determiners can sometimes serve to emphasize the character of objects or persons, to show the degree of excess.

Ex: Our beautiful language is our beautiful, pure, inspiring language

Or: A smart guy is a sane guy

8. When compound sentences are used with or without a conjunction, various differences and peculiarities arise in the content relationship. That is, since compound sentences with a conjunction (i.e. connected and followed) contain connecting means, semantic relationships such as contrast, condition, time, cause-effect, comparison-simulation are expressed clearly, openly, and vividly. Compound sentences without a conjunction also express relationships such as contrast, condition, time, cause, and analogy, but these semantic relationships are not reflected in form because they do not contain connecting means.

M: Til millatning bebaho mulki, shuning uchun uni hamisha muhofaza qilmoq lozim.

Yoki: Til millatning bebaho mulki: uni hamisha muhofaza qilmoq lozim.

In addition, almost all of the expressions are considered expressive, figurative, and have special expressiveness

9. Yoki: o‘taketgan – uchiga chiqqan; beqiyos

(juda) – yer bilan osmoncha; albatta – turgan gap; hech qachon – ikki dunyo da (ham). Expressions are characterized by exaggeration and characteristic. M: The phrase "qo'rqib ketdi" is synonymous with the word "yuragi yorildi", but the phrase differs in that it expresses the situation more impressively, exaggeratedly, and is also figurative (in fact, his heart was not broken). All of the listed units indicate the speaker's different attitude to the sign, the expression of one or another feature. Thus, the concept of intensity as a semantic category of the language is interpreted as a measure of the expression of a sign and is associated with the concepts of quantity, quality and degree, and is manifested at all levels of the language - from phonemes to complex syntactic units. The implementation of the category of intensity is expressed in phonetic, morphological and lexical-semantic methods, in addition to the syntactic method.

#### **List of literature used:**

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