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**THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE
CATEGORY INTENSIFICATION IN LINGUISTICS**

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Abstract: Analysis of the empiric materials of the conceptual macrosemantics "intensification" in English language shows that there is a solid ground to confirm the universal nature of the conceptual semantics of the "intensification" because of its being a communicatively important phenomenon which may and should be verbalized by the following means in languages: 1) phonemes; 2) morphemes; 3) lexemes; 4) syntaxemes; 5) phraseological units; 6) textemes. All these language units form so called linguoconceptual semantic field of "intensification" in every concrete language, there being the nuclear, dominant, central and peripheral members of the field. The aforementioned typical constituent members of the field represent a certain well organized system of units verbalizing the conceptual semantics of "intensification" on any language.

Key words and expressions: macrosemantics of "intensification", verbalizer, onomasiological, semasiological and motivological approach, lexical intensives, internal intensives.

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The semantics of "intensification" is one of the universal notional categories represented by a concept of "intensification" and verbalized by the units of different levels in every concrete language, because "intensification" is a communicatively important concept that should by all means be manifested (materialized) or verbalized in any language.

The status of the category of intensification is one of the debatable problems of modern linguistics.

The category of intensification has

a dual nature. On the one hand, it has an ontological status as a category that lies within quantitative relations, i.e. characterized by the presence of an extralanguage referent. On the other hand, receiving the character of secretion, it switches to the connotative level of language and speech interacting with such subjective-pragmatic categories as expressiveness, emotiveness, and appraisal.

When studying the intensifiers, first of all, we should by all means

consider to the definition of the "intensification" as a notional and conceptual semantic category.

Here is the definition formulated from Macmillan English dictionary: "Intensifier - a word that makes the meaning of another word stronger: for example adverbs such as: "very" and "extremely"

In the broad sense of the word, intensification today is understood as a quantitative change of a trait. This definition of intensification goes back to S. Bally, who believed that "the term intensification should be understood as all the differences, which are reduced to categories of quantity, size, value, strength, etc., regardless of whether we are talking about specific ideas or about abstract ideas".

This article is devoted to study the origin and development of the category of intensification in linguistics.

The problem of intensification turned by M.V. Lomonosov, V.V. Vinogradov, A.A. Shakhmatova and became the basis for the subsequent study of the problem of intensification.

The conceptual macrosemantics intensification on the way of its development has encountered three stages of formation, the selection of which is considered conditional. There is a gradual transition from one stage to another between the three selected stages, complex interpenetration is traced, which provides the basis for further development and formation of the next stage. This leads to the

construction of a new theory that refutes the necessity and legitimacy of the approaches that were previously used.

The degree of development of the problem of intensification in the three selected stages is not equivalent. The first stage can be designated as a "link" between the studies of the intensification category in lexicology and grammar. The second stage can be characterized as "lexicological proper", which describes this category in the lexical direction. The last stage characterizes the prospects for the study of lexical intensification and is on the way of its formation.

First stage. At the beginning of 70-80 s. of the twentieth century, there was a significant interest in the study of the problem of intensification in linguistics. The first stage can be called a "connecting element" between the study of the category intensification in grammatical and lexicological terms. When the functional grammar began to form at a rapid pace, which marked the approach to the study of category intensification. Scientists who worked in the field of functional grammar singled out the dominant role of the intensification values of the means of the lexical level. In this regard, it became possible to study lexical items.

The study of intensifiers in a number of other lexemes, containing and not containing semantic intensification, in many ways gave way to the development of the lexicological theory of

intensification. On the basis of this, scientists hypothesized that the meaning of intensification is expressed in language through various groups of words. In scientific works of this stage, different classes of words are analyzed that convey semantic intensification. **In the works of linguists of this period the complete picture of the concept of intensification is not given, it affected only a small amount of intensive words:**

1. verbs with the meaning of gain;
2. adjectives with a high degree of intensity of the trait.

In the studies of the first stage, various classes of words expressing the intensification value are analyzed. But it is worth noting that at this stage the lexical units with the amplification value were not fully considered. In the works of this period, some lexical means are considered in terms of expressing a functionally - semantic intensity field.

So, for example, V.V. Akulenko studied the distinction between intensification in the field of adjectives, V.P. Musienko described various classes of verbal lexemes with an intensity value. Thus, linguists studied only certain areas within the general body of intensive words.

The second stage is characterized by the selection of intensive words as an autonomous object of lexicological study. The second stage developed in parallel to the first, coming into contact with it in many aspects. We emphasize the fact that

in the works in the mid 70s. The term "intensification" was not used in them; this concept was replaced by the term "expressiveness". The word "intensification" was widely used by linguists in the late 70-80s. During this period, the intensification began to be considered as an independent category, separated from the concept of expressiveness.

Later in the 80-90 s. of the XX century intensification began to be studied as a separate discipline, with its object and subject of study. An irrefutable confirmation of the rapidly growing interest in the issue of the category of intensification in the lexicological direction is its study on the basis of various scientific aspects: onomasiological, semasiological and motivological. Each approach has the contours of the section of lexicology in which it was formed.

Important distinctive principles between these approaches are: the principle of the directional analysis of the lexeme and the principle of taking the human factor into account. The onomasiological approach is characterized by the direction of analysis "from meaning to sound", where the starting point is the meaning of the word, and to the semasiological approach, the opposite is the direction of the analysis from sound to meaning, where the starting point is the sounding of the word. The motivological approach is characterized by a bi-directional analysis. A word is motivated if a native speaker is aware of the

relationship of this lexeme with other lexemes of the language system at the level of meaning and their correlation in form.

In defining the boundary between these three aspects, the principle of anthropocentrism is traced. It is the third approach that emphasizes the correlation of a person to compare lexemes with linguistic and non-linguistic reality. At the level of the onomasiological approach, the following groups of words are singled out with the meaning of reinforcement:

- lexical intensives, in which the intensity value is immanent (inherent, inherent in the subject by its very nature) property of the root;
- internal intensives, which are formed after the semantic changes and additions of the word (for example, in the process of metaphorization, phraseologization of meaning); o derivative words in which affixes act as intensifiers, etc.
- o - intensifiers (adjectives and adverbs);

In the semasiological approach, there was a tendency to delineate a clear facet of the intensity phenomenon.

Proceedings of A.M. Semeiko, N.A.Luk'yanova, T.A.Tripolskaya, I.O. Pancakes are dedicated to determining the semasiological status of intensification.

The subject of their study was such analysis approaches as ontological, associated with the creation of the conceptual apparatus of the semasiological study of intensification; actually - semasiological approach - aimed at

studying the structure of the meaning of the intensive word and defining its relationship with other elements of the semantics of the word; lexicographic approach - aimed at the representation of the intensive word in the dictionary.

Prior to this stage, the object of study of lexicologists was the study of category of intensification in various sections of linguistics, and here lexicologists are interested in lexical units expressing the degree of intensity, mainly expressive vocabulary.

Sh. Balli in his writings made an attempt to distinguish emotionally - colored intensification from logical. His view was supported by O.I. Blinov and N.A. Lukyanova distinguishing expressively neutral lexemes and lexemes containing intensity in this structure. N.A. Lukyanova defined, the words having the meaning of the element "intensity" are called "intensive", and expressive words - containing this intensity - "expressive intensive". Later O.I. Blinova divided expressive words into emotional words and expressive (intense) proper. Emotional are called lexical units, which include the subject-logical meaning and the attitude of a person to the language situation. Actually expressive are the words that include the subject - logical meaning and quantitative characteristics of the designated.

After analyzing the above, we conclude that intensification is a class of words, opposed to expressively neutral words and expressive lexemes.

Motivological approach. A word is motivated if the sound and meaning are equal when motivated. Studying the speaker's ability to compare a lexeme with a linguistic and extra-linguistic reality is the initial aspect of a motivological concept.

A word is motivated if there is a unity of a lexeme with other lexical units of a language in the consciousness of a person in the community of their semantics and their correlation in form. The productivity of the study of intensity in lexical units from the motivological aspect is more effective when it is studied from the functional, ontological and lexicographical approaches of the property under consideration.

The study of the ontological approach of intensity in the field of this aspect allows to reveal the essence of intensification as a lexical category, the classification of intensive units, the ratio of the intensity property with other properties of the word, its structure, means of its expression. Lexical intensity category reveals the corresponding structural - semantic property of the word. Intensification is primary if it acts as a feature of a word, intensity is secondary if it is a lexical category of intensification.

The lexical category "intensification" is distracted from the intensification property. This category is characterized by an extraordinary semantic basis and a complex of permanent intra-word and word-for-word means of its

expression, highlighted according to the initial property. The ontological essence of intensification is interrelated with the logical categories of quantity, quality and measure, presented in the language category of graduality.

The motivational aspect gives an overall picture of the function of lexical intensifiers, reveals the functional features of the internal form of word amplifiers, compare them with other groups of words, determine their essence in the communicative area of the language.

In the lexicographic aspect, all content is summarized and reflected in dictionaries of a particular type. At the end of the 20th century, lexicology enters into philosophy, logics, and psychology. Such modern sciences as psycholinguistics, cognitive linguistics, sociolinguistics study how a person explores the world using language, how a picture of the world is formed from the point of view of an individual. The purpose of the study of linguistics is man. With the help of language means man categorizes the world. During this period, intensity is actively studied in artistic texts, where the writer's worldview is clearly reflected.

Thus, the lexicological understanding of the category of intensification was realized through three stages, expressing the evolutionary development of linguistics.

All these language units form the so called linguoconceptual semantic field of "intensification" in every concrete language, there being the

nuclear, dominant, central and peripheral members of the very field. The aforementioned typical constituent members of the field represent a certain well organized system of units verbalizing the conceptual semantics of "intensification" in any language. So all these language units can be called "intensemes" and their concrete realizations in speech or communication "intensifiers" (like

phonemes -phones, morphemes - morphs, etc.).

Besides the abovementioned verbal means there are also non-verbal means of expressing the conceptual semantics of "intensification" in communication called "paralinguistic means" (like mimes, expressions of face, nose, lips, eyes, head, abody actions etc.) which will be the object of analysis of another article on the "intensification".

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