The Intensity of Word Meanings

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A B S T R A C T

This article deals with the issues of the intensity of word meanings in morphological levels. It provides the insight definition and interpretation of the functions of the linguistic units implying intensity.

A R T I C L E I N F O

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INTRODUCTION

The issues of the category of intensity in linguistics have long attracted the attention of researchers. Although different views and theories have emerged in this regard, after the 60s of the XIX century, the focus on scientific research in this area has increased.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The scientific work of a number of scientists on the issue of intensity has been published. In particular, G. Kirkner, B. Charlston, S .; Grimbaum, D.Bolindjer, Sh. Scientists such as Balli, A.B.Kunin, B.A.Maltsev, T.A.Tsoy, N.P.Troshina in their scientific researches approached the concept of intensity from different aspects.A.B. In English linguistics of the day, phraseological units that express strong emotions by analyzing the phenomenon of intensity from a phraseological point of view often note the emotional-expressive expression of thought.E. I. In Sheygal's study, however, an attempt was made to determine the semantic status of the intensity component. In this study, the lexical-level intensifier is isolated as a separate layer. I.G Brugashvili's research focuses on the expression of the category of intensity by lexical means, in which the category of intensity is studied according to the model of the "determinant-determined" type.

MAIN PART

The study of semantic reinforcement in Uzbek linguistics at the phonetic and morphological levels was studied by A.Abdullaev. In this case, it is possible to use the phenomenon of strong pronunciation of the vowel, prolonged pronunciation of the vowel and the phenomenon of gemination (duplication of sound) in the phonetic method, and the activity of the suffix -s in the morphological method. A similar phenomenon can be observed in English.

It is observed that the meaning is amplified by prolonging the pronunciation of vowels in the word structure, their repeated use or duplication of consonant sounds, that is, the formation of a number of connotative meanings. For example:

Don’t tell him about event- D**o-o-o-n**’t tell him please!

As a result of the prolonged pronunciation of the vowel "O" in the example, the connotative meanings, such as please, are expressed.

I –I am terribly my dear, sir

I mean madam. **I-I** –oh, God! (R. Gordon)

It can be seen that the repetition of the I-vowel in this example expresses a number of connotative meanings in the speech passage, such as begging, pleading, begging, longing.

-**M**arvelous-**m-m-m**arvelous. I **r-r-r- r**uin my chocolates by remaining with a ladyship so in flame.

From the above example, it can be seen that the dual pronunciation of consonant sounds serves as an important phonostylistic tool in enhancing the effectiveness or meaning of an artistic image.

There are different views on the concept of "intensity" in linguistics. Many linguists view this concept as a manifestation of the category of quantity. They consider intensity as a semantic category, and recognize that at its core lies the semantic gradation of the concept of quantity.While the opinion of scholars in world linguistics is taken into account, the French scholar Sh. We are confronted with the idea that Bally's broader approach to this concept, in his view, intensity is related to categories such as quantity, size, cost, power.

Taking into account the opinion of the above-mentioned scientists, they agree that the category of intensity is manifested in an increase in the degree of expressiveness.

The need to determine the level of expressiveness of a lexeme, in turn, requires the introduction of a concept such as "intensity scale".

The analysis of the following phrases in English shows that the intensity increases as a result of the introduction of augmentative forms. For example:

to be in love – to be really and truly in love with somebody –to be terribly in love with somebody- to love somebody madness (death).

Intensity has its own system of expression at different levels of language from its phonetic, morphological, lexical, syntactic methods.

Observations have shown that the following prefixes are more active in reinforcing the meanings of adjectives, nouns, and verbs.

Super-, hyper-, out-, over-, ultra-, extra-, multi-, up-, upper-, mega-, sub-, micro-, mini-, un-, im-, ir-, dis-, ва ҳоказо.

Масалан: **Superfood** - a food that is considered to be very good for your health that may even help some medical conditions.

Supercomputer- a very powerful computer that can deal with large amounts of information very quickly.

Hypersensitive- a very easily upset or offended.

Hypermarket- a very large supermarket, sell a wide range of goods.

Outlandish- extremely strange and unusual.

Outlast- to last longer or to continue to be successfully for longer.

Overbook- to sell more tickets than you available.

From the above examples, it can be seen that the morphological reinforcement of meaning is more productive in noun, adjective, and verb phrases than in other word groups.

CONCLUSION

In general, a serious study of word-reinforcement in the morphological method is of great importance in revealing the unexplained aspects of the semantic structure of words and word forms. So intensity, i.e., amplification of meaning, is a semantic category and is the main reason for the origin of word semantics as a universal phenomenon. In other words, intensity determines the amount of expressiveness.

We will focus on strengthening meaning on other levels of language in our later work.

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