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## TILDA QIYOSLASH MUNOSABATINING IFODALANISHI

## ВЫРАЖЕНИЕ СРАВНИТЕЛЬНОГО ОТНОШЕНИЯ В ЯЗЫКЕ

## EXPRESSION OF COMPARATIVE RELATION IN LANGUAGE

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**Annotatsiya**

Tilshunoslikda tilni murakkab tizim sifatida o'rganish, barcha til birliklarini shakl va mazmunidan kelib chiqib tahlil qilish hamda sintaktik, semiotik va pragmatik tabiatini, nutqdagi ahamiyatini o'rganish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Aynan turli munosabatlarni ifodalovchi til birliklarini tadqiq qilish tilshunoslikda nazariy va amaliy ahamiyatga ega, xususan, qiyoslash munosabatini ifodalovchi lingvistik vositalarni bir semantik guruhga birlashtirib, ma'lum bir tizim asosida ajratib ko'rsatish imkonini beradi. Ushbu maqolaning asosiy maqsadi qiyosiy munosabatni turli darajalarda, asosan, sintaktik darajada ifodalovchi til birliklarini aniqlash va ularni turli tillar misolida tahlil qilishdan iborat. Ushbu maqolani yoritishda tavsif, tasnif, taqqoslash, qarama-qarshilik, mazmun va pragmatik tahlil kabi usullardan foydalanilgan.

**Аннотация**

В лингвистике важно изучать язык как сложную систему, анализировать все языковые единицы с учетом их формы и содержания, изучать их синтаксическую, семиотическую и прагматическую природу, их значение в речи. Именно исследование языковых единиц, выражающих различные отношения, имеет теоретическое и практическое значение в лингвистике, в частности, объединение языковых средств, выражающих сравнительные отношения, в одну семантическую группу и выделение их на основе определенной системы позволяет показать системно-структурный характер языка. Основная цель данной статьи – выявить языковые единицы, представляющие сопоставительные отношения на разных уровнях, преимущественно на синтаксическом, и проанализировать их на примере разных языков. При освещении этой статьи использовались такие методы, как описание, классификация, сравнение, противопоставление, содержательный и прагматический анализ.

**Abstract**

In linguistics, it is important to study language as a complex system, to analyze all language units based on their form and content, and to study their syntactic, semiotic and pragmatic nature and their significance in speech. It is the research of linguistic units that express different relations that has theoretical and practical importance in linguistics, in particular, combining linguistic tools that express comparative relations into one semantic group and highlighting them on the basis of a certain system makes it possible to show the system-structural nature of the language. The main goal of this article is to identify the linguistic units that represent the comparative relationship at different levels, mainly at the syntactic level, and to analyze them on the example of different languages. Methods such as description, classification, comparison, contrast, content and pragmatic analysis were used in the coverage of this article.

**Kalit so'zlar:** qiyosdfrk munosabatw, affiksokomparatema, leksokomparatema, morfokomparatema, sintaksokomparatema, tekstokomparatema, qiyosiy munosabatni ifodalovchi qo'shma gaplar, qiyoslash mazmunidagi super-sintaktik butunliklik (SSB).

**Ключевые слова:** сравнительное отношение, аффиксокомпаратема, лексокомпаратема, морфокомпаратема, синтаксокомпаратема, текстокомпаратема, сложные предложения, выражающие сравнительную связь, надсинтаксическая целостность (ССИ) в содержании сравнения, надсинтаксическая целостность в содержании сравнения (ССИ), ССИ в содержании противопоставления, SSI в содержании дифференциации.

**Key word:** comparative relation, affixocomparateme, lexocomparateme, morphocomparateme, syntaxocomparateme, textocomparateme, composite sentences expressing comparative relation, supersyntactic integrity (SSI) in the content of comparison, supersyntactic integrity in the content of comparison (SSI), SSI in the content of contrast, SSI in the content of differentiation.

**INTRODUCTION**

The study of the relation of comparison in linguistics began in the 18th century, and linguists such as F.I.Buslaev, A.A.Potebnya, while identifying the peculiarities and differences in different languages, approached the phenomenon of comparison historically. [23, 13]

## TILSHUNOSLIK

The emergence of structuralism in the linguistics of the 19th century caused a new way in the study of comparative relations. Thus, a new approach to the study of comparative relations began in the 20th century, and the main attention was paid to the study of the semantic process, the analysis and research of its units. In particular, in the middle of the 20th century, French linguists began to identify comparative units in their works on stylistics and rhetoric.[23,14] In linguistics, comparative relation has been studied by combining its stylistic and syntactic features.

Comparative units were initially introduced by H. Zimmer[7] and it was pointed out by H. Jensen [5,108-130] in world linguistics. R. Ultan defined the units of superlative degree of comparison and equality of it by the examples of 123 languages and created their modern typology[25, 117-162]. L. Stassen conducted a scholarly study of grammatical devices that express unequal comparison.

L. Stassen considers the means of comparison to have the semantic function of specifying the quantity and quality of two objects. He studies the means of unequal comparison in 110 language examples and shows 6 types of them.[24] B. Hayne also referred to the types of comparisons, specifically L. Stassen's developed the "particle comparison" and created a pure comparison[6,130]. R. Dickson created a typology of comparative units and defined its other types on the basis of morphosyntactic parameters. The researcher shows constructions with simple or compound sentences, the syntactic function of the main parts of the comparison pattern, and the types of comparison units according to the grammatical position in the sentence.[4,345-353]

Many scholars have expressed their opinions about the relation of comparison in Uzbek linguistics.[27],[1],[10],[12],[14],[15] In particular, comparison was studied firstly as a cognitive process, and then expression of comparison through linguistic units in language by scientists such as A. Nurmonov, Sh. Safarov, at the lexical level by M. Mukaramov, N. Mahmudov, Z. Umurqulov, at the syntactic level by G. Abdurakhmanov, A. Mamajonov, A. Abdullaev, D. Khudoyberganova, N. Umarova.

Academician G. Abdurakhmanov expressed his opinion on the example of comparative compound sentences and their forming means (*if and such*).[1,24-26]

Professor N. Mahmudov gives information about comparison and its types, means of comparison, he divides the means of comparison into comparison with similarity and pure comparisons, and calls the comparison expressed on the basis of similarity as comparison with similarity, and the one based on differentiation as pure comparison.[14,15-71]

Professor A. Mamajonov in his scientific research on the stylistics of conjunctions emphasizes that the use of composite sentences in various types of speech styles, especially in literary style, comparison is an important tool, and the scientist also shows the types of composite sentences that express the content of pure comparison and its type with similarity.[16,51-52]

Sh. Safarov emphasizes that the role of comparison is important in processes such as analysis and synthesis in the transition from the cognitive stage to the linguistic stage of human thinking.[21,165]

Comparison is a mental process that examines the similarities and differences between two or more things.[28,26] It is clear from this definition that in the creation of a comparison relationship, at least two objects are compared on the basis of a certain sign, and the signs and means of these comparable objects are the elements of the comparison relationship. Elements of comparison are named by linguists in different terms in scientific language.

One of the world's linguists, A.A. Potebnya, gives his opinion about comparison and says that it consists of three elements:

- a) a concept that requires explanation;
- b) a concept that serves to clarify;
- c) connecting element of the above concepts.[20,11]

L.A. Ivanova gives a broader and more accurate assessment of the comparison relationship and says that it consists of five elements:

- a) comparative activities performed by the subject;
- b) object being compared;
- c) the object to which the first object is compared;
- g) the basis of comparison is the compared sign;

d) ratio of equality and similarity.[9,26]

Many linguists note that the process of comparison consists of three main elements, since the comparison is between at least two objects and requires a common parameter. That is:

- a) comparable object;
- b) standard of comparison;
- c) the presence of a common sign (parameter) of two objects.

In Uzbek linguistics, M. Mukarramov explains the relation of comparison with the term simile and says that three main elements are involved in simile. They are:

- a) object to be compared is a similar subject;
- b) similar image - similar object;
- c) simile sign-similar sign.[18,6-8]

N. Mahmudov states that the comparison relationship consists of four components - the comparee, the standard of comparison, the standart marker and the parameter.[14,67]

D. Khudoyberganova also says that comparison consists of four elements (the comparee, standard of comparison, parameter, and standart marker), and shows that if all elements of comparison are fully present in the text, there are explicit, incompletely expressed, hidden that is considered implicit type of it.[10,30]

In her scientific research, N. Umarova dwells on "the simile type of the comparison relationship and the means that form it, and she also emphasizes that the elements that form the simile relationship consist of the subject of the simile, the standard of the simile, the basis of the simile, and the formal indicator of the simile." [26,131].

In the above sources, the representation of the comparative relation at different language levels, mainly at the syntactic level (in the case of simple sentences, compound sentences and supersyntactic units) has not been studied as a specific system. In addition, in this article, relying on the research of world linguists, especially on the basis of English sources, the formal index of comparison in the Uzbek language was divided into two parts. Based on these issues, it is appropriate to set the following tasks:

Clarifying the universal nature of the comparative relationship, justifying its expression through different linguistic units;

to analyze the comparison relationship on the example of lexical-morphological and syntactic means, to observe the formation process of each linguistic means and to determine its means of expression;

to study the manifestation of the comparative relationship through complex syntactic means based on the analysis of examples and to show its specific features;

to divide standart marker into two groups namely standart marker and degree marker in the Uzbek language.

### THE MAIN PART. MATERIALS AND METHODS

There are different types of relation that are communicatively important in human thought and conceptosphere. One of them is the relation of comparison, which is a linguocognitive category that has a universal nature, a specific system that is realized through a number of units in the language. "In different systematic languages, the comparative relationship is expressed through verbal means such as affixes, lexical, morphological, syntactic and textual units, and these verbal means are called "verbalizers" in linguistics." [8,96-102]

Our observations show that in every language, in particular, in Uzbek and English, there is a set of verbal means that create a comparative relation of the objects (person, thing, sign, quantity, manner (state), action, event) that are compared, and they are one constitutes a whole system.

It is desirable to study these verbal tools in two languages through comparative, descriptive and classification methods.

In each specific language, the relation (or concept) of comparison is expressed through the following verbalizers in different system languages:

1. Affixes.
2. Lexical units.
3. Morphological units.

## TILSHUNOSLIK

## 4. Syntactic units:

- sentences;
- texts.[3,71-73]

**RESULTS**

Verbal means of comparison have a universal status in all languages and are special lexical-grammatical means that realize the concept of comparison. The above-mentioned verbal devices exist in every language, and they can be named under one general term, that is, the term "comparateme". In all languages, it is possible to determine the following forms of verbal means that realize the relation of comparison, based on their relevance to one or another level of the language:

- a) affixocomparatema;
- b) lexokomparathema;
- c) morphocomparateme;
- g) syntaxocomparatema;
- d) textocomparatema.

The relation of comparison is multifaceted and one of the universal categories present in all languages, and it is also expressed through various syntactic units. In particular, simple sentences expressing the relation of comparison differ from other types of simple sentences in that they have their own complex syntactic content.

The meaningful structure of simple sentences expressing the relation of comparison is a unique complex process, and their analysis is one of the urgent issues of linguistics. In Uzbek linguistics, N. Mahmudov, using the formula  $\{A[\beta(B)]\}$  of M.N. Cheremisina, gives the formula  $\{A[(B)\beta]C\}$  showing the composition of the comparison relationship.[15,92] In this,  $A$  is the subject of comparison,  $B$  is the object of comparison, and  $C$  is parameter,  $\beta$  represents the standart marker of comparison.

Simple sentences made on the basis of this formula are called comparative simple sentences and are formed in two types:

1. Comparative simple sentences with the meaning similarity.
2. Comparative simple sentences with the meaning difference.

Compound sentences occupy a special place in the framework of syntactic units that express the relation of comparison in different systematic languages. The three types of composite sentences classified by traditional linguistics representatives – compound sentence, compound sentence without conjunction and complex sentence - have a wide range of possibilities for expressing the comparison relationship.

A super syntactic integrity (SSI) is a unit of discourse that is larger than a sentence and smaller than a piece of fiction. "Each SSI is a story in miniature, representing an event with its own beginning, development and ending".[13,63] The first sentence of the SSI is called the theme and it expresses the main idea. Sentences in SSI are connected to each other and reveal a certain meaningful relationship. It has the following semantic relations, as in conjunctions: time-condition, condition-non-obstacle, cause-effect, comparison-contrast.[17,30]

It can be seen that the comparative relation can be expressed through SSI in languages also. It is when the relation of comparison is expressed through this unit that the properties of two objects are compared to each other.

Based on the above sources, it is appropriate to initially divide the SSI in relation to comparison into two types:

1. SSB in the content of analogy.
2. SSB in the content. Of difference.

**DISCUSSION**

The expression of the comparison relationship at the syntactic level is a complex process of its own, and in particular, some controversial aspects can be seen in its expression through relatively simple sentences and complex syntactic units - texts. For example, let's look at comparative simple sentences with the meaning difference:

In this type of sentences, the parameter of comparison is predicated on the Comparee and the Standard of comparison, but this parameter is different in both cases. The parameter based on

comparison is attributed to the standard of comparison in the Comparee which is more than the norm, "but if the standard of comparison does not have this parameter, then it does not have the meaning of comparison, that is, in order to give the meaning of comparison in a simple sentence, the parameter based on comparison must belong to both the Comparee and the standard of comparison. In the semantic structure of this sentence, mainly, two or more subjects participate with one predicate and this predicate is common to the subjects.[22,72-73] So, in a comparative simple sentence, there are two or more propositions, one of which is the main proposition, and the other is an auxiliary proposition. For example,

*Qalb ko'zdan oldinroq ko'rar.* (Proverb)

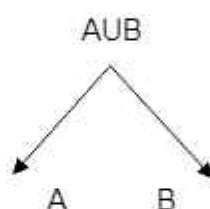
In this linguistic evidence, one predicate *ko'rar*, two propositions such as "*qalb ko'rar*" and "*ko'z ko'rar*" are involved. Here, *qalb ko'rar* is at a higher level than *ko'z ko'rar*, so it is a main proposition and *ko'z ko'rar* is an auxiliary proposition. Under the quantitative relation of these two propositions, the complex judgment *Qalb ko'zdan oldinroq ko'rish* is produced. Its semantic formula and structure in the quantitative case are as follows:[19,751-760]

$SemS = S^1 S^2 \beta V$

$A+B=AUB$  Bu yerda A – *qalb ko'rish*, B – *ko'z ko'rish*, U – quantitative case.

It can be seen that "the this type of comparative sentences also has a complex content structure, in which the form and content are inconsistent, that is, "it involves two or more propositions with one predicate"[11,81]. This situation is expressed in a comparative simple sentence by the following formula:

$SemS = S^1 \beta S^2 \beta V$



SSI in comparative relation are also controversial and one of the complex syntactic units with their own complex content. The type of SSI with the meaning similarity has been deeply analyzed by scholars, but its type with the meaning difference has hardly been studied.

In particular, the study of the comparison of the compared objects in the SSI on the basis of one or more parameters is one of the most important and unstudied issues of linguistics.

A. Mamajonov in his manual "Text Linguistics" mentions that there is a type of comparison of meaningful relations in the microtext (SSI) as well as a compound sentence, and he emphasizes the participation of the antithesis method in the comparison of two ideas:[17,35]

*Zumrad bilan Manzura ko'p yillar maktabga birga qatnadilar. Zumrad zehni balandligi, o'qishga havasi zo'rligidan, ko'p o'tmay savodini chiqarib oldi. Manzura tuzuk o'qimadi, hayoli, havasi o'zga narsalarga band bo'lardi. Maktabga shunchaki, "o'qidingmi - o'qidim" qabilida qatnashganidan chala savod qolib ketdi.* (Oybek)

The above supersyntactic whole is divided into two parameters in terms of content, in the first of which Zumrad's characteristics are highlighted, and in the second, the character traits of Manzura, who are opposite to her, are presented.

By comparing the characters of these two heroes, a comparative-contrast relationship is established between the parts, thus revealing their differences.

It can be seen that, in languages, the contrast content of the comparison relation can also be expressed through SSI. It is when the relation of comparison is expressed through this unit that the properties of two objects are compared to each other.

In SSI with the meaning contrast, two ideas are compared, and they are contradicted and differentiated in terms of content. Stylistic phenomena such as antithesis and differentiation are involved in this.

The text (SSI) includes antonym, adverbs and sentences with opposite meanings, and they function such as contradicting and contrasting the two objects. This phenomenon is called *antithesis* in the scientific literature, *tazod* in Eastern art.[12,61]

## TILSHUNOSLIK

Differentiation in SSIs is also involved in expressing the relation of comparison. "Differentiation refers to identifying a differential sign in two things, events, or situations.[12,79]" It is logically different from antithesis. In antithesis, two objects with opposite parameters are compared, while in differentiation, two objects are differentiated according to a certain parameter (base).

Based on the above information, two types of SSIs in the content of contrast can be distinguished:

1. SSI with the meaning of contrast.
2. SSI with the meaning of differentiate.

## CONCLUSION

Comparative relation in different systematic languages is one of the important methods of the cognitive process that defines the categories of quantity and quality, and in language it is a linguistic phenomenon that shows the similar and different sides of objects, persons and characters, and is expressed through simple to complex units of the language. The relation of comparison is expressed through verbalizers such as affixes, lexical units, morphological units, syntactic units and text unit, and it is appropriate to name them using one general term *comparatema* as follows: *affixocomparatema*; *lexocomparateme*; *syntaxocomparatema*; *textocomparatema*.

Simple sentences expressing the relation of comparison are divided into equal comparative simple sentence and unequal comparative simple sentence. A distinctive feature of comparative simple sentences is that they have a complex semantic structure. In addition, the SSI in the content of contrast is divided into such types as the SSI in the content of contrast and the SSI in the content of the differentiate according to the participation of phenomena such as *antithesis* and *differentiation*.

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