



GRADUAL PARALLELISM AS A MAIN PRINCIPLE OF DISTINGUISHING LINGUISTIC MEANINGS

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Annotation: The article deals with the studying gradual parallelism as a main principle of distinguishing language meanings, including the meaning of number in the Uzbek language.

Key words: gradual parallelism, dominant, language consciousness, alternative, partner, substitute, inparallel units.

Relying on the analysis of a number of works devoted to the phenomenon of linguistic parallelism in various linguistic aspects, it is possible to distinguish not only the common and different features of this phenomenon, but also to study equivalence relations and the principle of equivalence, that is, any language unit entering into mutual parallel relations has a specific category/meaning/task, is in the position of mutual alternative/partner/substitute for realization: if one linguistic method or tool standing in a parallel line dominates, it can be concluded that the second or subsequent method/tool will be neutralized. Such cooperation also determines the economy, compactness and purposefulness of the language, because in any case (however rich and diverse the means, resources and methods are) the language tries to realize its main task – active, mutually conditioned and purposeful interpretation.

Now, if we come directly to the phenomenon of gradual parallelism, we see specific characteristics of linguistic graduonymy, such as:

- openness of the ranking line;
- relativity of graduonymic series (variable, occasional, temporal, sometimes individuality);
- the presence of a dominant (neutral unit) in the gradual chain;



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- gradation relations – the strengthening of one sign is formed due to the decrease of another sign (property) (feedback);
 - graduonymic connections are not only surface level units of the language, but also characteristic of the internal mechanism of the language at the level of language consciousness [1],
- as well as characteristic of linguistic parallelism:
- the participation of more than one partner linguistic elements in the implementation of one meaning/task/goal;
 - the nature of these forms, methods and tools is not complete (limited), but open, unlimited and progressive;
 - the prioritization/activation/differentiation/separation of a specific parallel unit(s) occurs at the expense of another (or more than one) tool/method's reduction/neutralization/withdrawal;
 - linguistic parallelism, in its essence, is an expression of relations existing not only in the surface level units of the language, but also in the cells of the linguistic consciousness, activated according to the goal of the communicator and according to the speech situation.

First of all, we decided to distinguish **internal** (inparallel) and **external** (interparallel) types of gradual parallelism. The study of each of them creates conditions not only for a deeper understanding of the scientific nature of the phenomenon of linguistic gradation (graduonymy), but also for proving the internal and external possibilities of related/same-systemic and unrelated/different-systemic languages in a certain sense, as well as general language and/or general linguistic principles involved in this purpose.

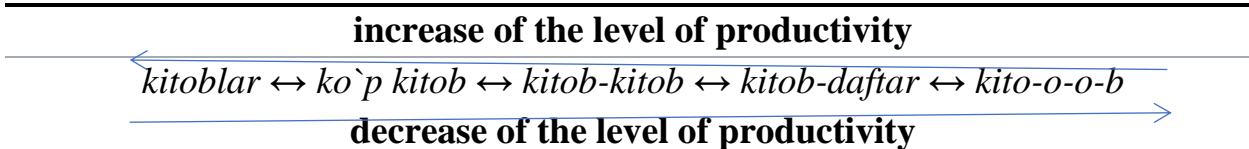
As mentioned above, one type of linguistic gradual parallelism is **gradual inparallelism**, which implies the mutual, internal cooperation of several methods and tools in the creation of a specific linguistic meaning and/or category within one language. In this case, it can be seen that the use of more than one method and tools to express the grammatical category of number in Uzbek in a parallel way develops in the graduonymic direction. For example, in the representation of the meaning of number, "differentiation according to the level of productivity" is observed:

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Picture 1. Gradual serie on productivity level of inparallel units meaning number in Uzbek

In this case, the form *kitoblar* in the Uzbek language appears as a strong member of the gradual parallel series as the most effectively used grammatical form of inter-stylistic (artistic, colloquial, scientific, journalistic and official-departmental styles), while in languages it is functionally limited (used according to the situation, realized in oral speech), stylistic and the form *kito-o-o-b*, which has pragmatic specificity (more conversational specificity), is embodied as the most common partner. Further ordering of parallel units is the use of analytical tools such as *ko`p*, *ancha*, *xiyla*, *to`rtta...*, *bir necha...*; repeated words (*kitob-kitob*) that are not only number but also sign (adjective) intensifiers in our language; and the form of *kitob-daftar*, meaning book and similar, related things, objects, on the contrary, is taking place at the end of the line as a common partner tool both lexically-semantically, and methodologically, and functionally-pragmatically.

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