



## METHODOLOGICAL PRINCIPLE OF THE PHENOMENON OF GRADING IN LINGUISTICS

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### Annotation

*This article analyzes theoretical ideas related to the methodology of grading in linguistics, the methodological foundations and principles of grading.*

**Keywords:** *linguistics, classification, methodology, lexicography, synonym, antonym.*

Contextual understanding: By describing the different pragmatic and semantic levels of each word in the dictionary, not only the grammatical form of the word is explained, but also its communicative function.

Linguistic leveling is the process of dividing its various components (word, sentence, phrase, etc.) into certain levels or layers in the analysis of language. Each level represents an aspect or structure of the language, and their interaction forms the overall system of the language.

The main goals and objectives of linguistic leveling are as follows:  
The main goal of linguistic leveling is to analyze the language structurally, by layers or levels. This allows us to understand complex structures in the language, observe the development processes, compare different languages, and create effective approaches to language learning.

In linguistics, leveling methodology is a field of science that studies the specific research methods, techniques, and approaches of linguistics. In linguistics, the concept of "level" refers to various systems, layers of language, namely phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic levels. The methodology of linguistic gradation considers the approaches and methods used in the study of these levels.

To clarify the methodological foundations of linguistic gradation, it is appropriate to first outline the main scientific approaches.



The main goal of the classification methodology is to study each level separately and show their interrelationships. This allows for a better understanding of the language and a more accurate analysis.

It is necessary to explain the main terms related to the concept of linguistic classification. In particular:

1. Phonological level: Studies the relationship between words and sounds. Identifying the phonemic structure, analyzing the interchanging of sounds and differences in pronunciation.

2. Lexical level: In linguistics, it is associated with words and their meanings, and this level is one of the main parts of the language system. From the point of view of functionalism, the lexical level plays a key role in expressing the semantic aspects of the language, since words form the information transmitted through the language.

3. Morphological level: The structure of words, how they are formed and changed through morphemes (word roots, suffixes). Identifying grammatical forms and rules when analyzing words.

4. Syntactic level: Studies the grammatical relationships between words and phrases, that is, how words fit together and are arranged.

5. Semantic level: Studies the meanings of words and sentences. A word can have multiple meanings or differ depending on the context, which is determined using semantic levels.

6. Pragmatic level: Helps to understand how language is used in communication, the context of a sentence, and its purpose.

The leveling methodology defines the methods used to analyze the different levels of language (phonology, lexis, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics). Each level represents a separate aspect of language, and understanding their interconnections is important for linguistic research.

Phonology - studies the sound system of a language. The phonological level includes the sounds of a language and their rules (e.g., phonemes, intonation, stress). Morphology is the study of the structure of words. The morphological level analyzes the forms of words and their components (e.g., prefixes, suffixes, roots).



Syntax is the study of the structure of sentences. The syntactic level examines the order in which words are arranged in a sentence and how they are related to each other.

Semantics is the study of meaning and how it is expressed through language. The semantic level focuses on analyzing the meanings of words and phrases.

Pragmatics is the study of the social and communicative functions of language. The pragmatic level studies how language works in context, and whether speech is purposeful and appropriate to the situation.

Lexicography is the scientific field that studies and describes the lexical system of a language, words, and their meanings. The methodology of lexicography includes methods for collecting, classifying, analyzing words, and systematizing them in the form of a dictionary. There are two main areas of lexicography:

**Creating a thesaurus (word list) - showing synonyms, antonyms, homonyms and other relationships between words. This involves studying the relationships between words, changes in meaning between them and stylistic differences.**

**Creating a dictionary - classifying the vocabulary of a language and defining words in a specific sense. Dictionaries mainly contain descriptive information about the meaning, phonetics, morphology, syntax and usage of words. When creating a dictionary, it is necessary to take into account each level of the language (phonology, morphology, semantics).**

**The methodological foundations of lexicography consist of the following approaches:**

**Semantic approach - clearly expressing the meaning of a word, understanding its meanings in context and its connection with synonyms.**

**Structural approach - classifying and analyzing words based on their grammatical and morphological structure.**

**Cognitive approach - the meaning of words is based on human cognitive processes, that is, considering how the understanding and perception of words are connected to the representations of the brain.**

**The relationship between classification methodology and lexicography**  
There are deep connections between classification methodology and lexicography. Lexicography requires taking into account all levels of language in the systematization of words. In particular:

**Phonology: The pronunciation of words and their phonetic composition are indicated in the dictionary. This shows the relationship of the phonological level analysis with lexicography.**



**Morphology:** The forms of words, suffixes, various grammatical forms are fully given in dictionaries. This reveals the relationship between the morphological level and lexicography.

**Semantics:** The meaning of a word and its changes is the main issue of lexicography. The dictionary systematically displays the concepts of meaning, synonyms, antonyms and other semantic relations.

**Pragmatics:** Lexicography requires consideration of the contextual use of words, as well as their stylistic and pragmatic uses.

The relationship between classification methodology and lexicography is important for a wide range of research in linguistics. Each level of language (phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics) is of particular importance in the lexicographic approach, helping to create a complete and complete picture of the language. Classification methodology offers a deep, systematic and comprehensive approach to the analysis of language, while lexicography allows us to describe this knowledge in a practical way, that is, in the form of a dictionary.

**Interword classification (or lexical classification)** is the analysis of words and their relationships, as well as the meanings of words at different levels in linguistics. This concept is mainly aimed at identifying how words function in different contexts, differences in their meanings, and related words.

The methodology of interword classification helps to understand how lexical units are interconnected and their structure. This process is important for deeper analysis of language, identifying semantic, phonetic and morphological relationships between words. So 'zlararo darajalanishning asosiy yo'nalishlari:

**Semantic hierarchy:** Semantic hierarchy analyzes the semantic relationships between words, such as synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, and polysemy (the same word having multiple meanings).

For example: **Synonyms:** words that are similar in meaning, but may differ stylistically or contextually. For example: the words "healthy" and "health" are synonyms.

**Antonyms:** words that have opposite meanings, such as "good" and "bad".

**Homonyms:** words that have the same pronunciation and spelling, but different meanings, such as "face" (a body part) and "hundred" (a quantity).

**Polysemy:** words that have multiple meanings, such as "ring" (in other senses) and "ring" (a wedding word).

**Phonetic classification:** Analyzes phonetic relationships between words, i.e. similarities or differences in pronunciation. For example, similarities can be seen



between words that have the same phonemes or phonetic structure. Homonyms are also interconnected at the phonetic level.

**Morphological classification:** Morphological classification analyzes the structure of words and their forms. In the morphological aspect, relationships between words are seen, for example, words with the same root (derivation) or words connected by suffixes (morphemes). For example:

The words “arrow” (activity) and “reading” (process). The words “book” and “book reader” have the same root but mean different things.

**Syntactic classification:** Syntactic classification studies the place and relationship of words in a sentence. In this process, inter-word connections, such as word combinations and changes in sentence structure, are considered. In the process of syntactic classification, functional connections between words, such as structures such as “adjective + noun” (green tree) or “noun + verb” (running boy), are analyzed.

**Pragmatic classification:** Pragmatic classification analyzes the meaning and use of words in context. This level considers the use of language in real communicative contexts and the social significance and speech function of words. For example, the meaning of a word can change depending on the context.

**The importance of inter-word classification in lexicography:** Inter-word classification is of great importance in lexicography, that is, in the compilation of dictionaries. Lexicography helps to determine the meanings of words and their relationships. Showing the connections between words helps dictionary users understand the use of a word in context. For example:

**Synonyms:** Dictionaries list words that have similar meanings.

**Antonyms and homonyms:** Classify opposites between words, or words that have the same pronunciation but different meanings.

**Semantic analysis:** Shows the semantic connections between words and provides examples of them.

In linguistics, word classification is the process of analyzing the similarities, differences, and connections between words. It helps to study the semantic, phonetic, morphological, syntactic, and pragmatic similarities of words and allows us to understand the entire system of language. Interword gradation plays an important role in lexicography in defining the meanings of words in a clear and systematic way and reflecting their interrelationships.