

Graduonymic Relations in Phraseological Units Expressing Human Emotions

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Abstract: This article discusses the idea that graduonymic relations in phraseological units expressing human emotions occupy an important place in the emotional-expressive layer of the language, that these units express the mental state of a person to different degrees and create graduonymic relations based on mutual semantic proximity. There is information about semantic relations associated with the states of intensification and decrease between units in the process of gradation. The fact that graduonymic relations in phraseologisms expressing the meaning of “joy” and “sadness” reveal the internal semantic hierarchy of the phraseological system is proven by examples taken from works of art.

Keywords: Semantic change, linguistic analysis, phraseological gradation, semantic hierarchy; phraseological unit, graduonymic, emotional-expressiveness.

Introduction: Language is an important mirror of human thought and culture. Each language has its own rich lexical and phraseological layer, through which the worldview, mentality and national values of the people are reflected. Phraseological units in the Uzbek language are also extremely rich in terms of content and expression. Among them, graduonymic relations are of particular importance. It would be a mistake to say that the concept of gradation in language has only recently appeared; since people have long understood that certain signs of things and concepts in existence have a gradation property relative to each other, it has been known in linguistics for a long time that lexical units also form a certain gradation series according to their mutual spiritual relationships. [1]

Graduonymy expresses the strengthening or weakening of the meaning of linguistic units. This phenomenon is especially evident in phraseological units. This article analyzes the essence of graduonymic relations in phraseological units in the Uzbek language and their linguodidactic significance.

Phraseological units are stable expressions that are used in a ready-made manner, have a portable meaning. For example:

“to be sad”

“to get angry”

“to get blood flowing”

Although these expressions belong to the same semantic field — that is, an emotional state, there is a level of meaning between them. It is this gradation that creates a graduonymic relationship.

For example:

“to get angry” (ordinary anger)

“to get blood flowing” (strong anger)

“to have blood flowing to the eyes” (very strong, uncontrolled anger)

Here the meaning is gradually strengthening.

Features of graduonymic relations

Graduonymic relations in phraseological units have the following properties:

Graduality - the meaning increases or decreases.
Semantic proximity - the units relate to the same topic.
Expressiveness - the expressiveness of the expression increases as it increases.

Contextual dependence - which degree is used depends on the speech situation.

Linguistic and didactic significance

The study of graduonymic relations in phraseological units is of great importance in the educational process.

1. Increases the richness of speech
2. Helps to understand subtle differences in meaning.

For example, by understanding the difference between the expressions “to be upset” and “to be heartbroken,” the student develops language sensitivity.

3. Forms expressive speech

Through graduonymy, students learn to express their thoughts by strengthening or softening them.

4. Develops cultural competence

Since phraseological units are associated with national culture, studying them forms national consciousness in students.

5. Develops translation skills

In the Uzbek language, phraseological units are one of the important means of increasing the imagery, expressiveness and expressiveness of speech. In particular, expressions expressing human emotions demonstrate the richness of the language. One of such emotional states is the state of joy and sadness, which can be expressed at different levels. This is manifested in linguistics through graduonymic relationships, that is, the phenomenon of gradation.

Phraseological units expressing joy

There are many phraseological units in the Uzbek language that express the state of being happy. For example:

to rise like a mountain in the heart;
to reach the sky;
to be unable to fit;
to shine with joy;
to burst into tears;

Samad was so happy that he couldn't contain himself. He kept laughing, pointing at the steering wheel and the buttons in front of him, and talking nonsense. [7]

The old woman's head reached the sky, she wept, she prayed. [5]

Mirvali felt overwhelmed by this kindness from God. [3]

Since Fatima Sultan was the oldest and most respected of his wives, Mirza was the first to invite her upstairs. Fatima Sultan's eyes sparkled with joy. [2]

These expressions generally mean “to be happy,” but each of them expresses a different level of emotional intensity. The phenomenon of gradation is particularly evident in the expressions expressing joy above. That

is, states ranging from simple joy to very strong excitement and joy are expressed in a sequence. This is a relationship of gradual intensification or decrement between meanings.

In the following example, you can see the increasing level of joy:

to be happy - to be happy easily;

to be happy like a mountain - to be very happy;

to be overwhelmed - to be happy with great excitement;

to reach the sky - to be very happy;

to fly with joy - to be extremely happy;

The speaker uses phraseological units in his speech for various purposes. This, in turn, demonstrates the expressiveness, expressiveness and stylistic diversity of speech. The content of a phraseological unit in the context depends on the intention of the communicator, it helps to enrich the speech process and express the thought not directly, but indirectly. Here, the emotional state develops from simple to complex, from low to high. Such a gradation also performs a very important stylistic function in speech. That is, it enlivens speech, enhances emotional impact, increases imagery, and helps to more clearly express the author's inner experiences.

For example, the sentence “he was happy” conveys simple information, but the phrase “he flew with joy” evokes a strong emotional impact. Below we will focus on phraseological units that express the meaning of “sadness”. Level 1: the slightest sadness (slight resentment, slight heartache): to be sad;

After greetings, he said that he was still serving in the sapper company.

Finally, he said, “Ra’na, I feel sad for some reason. Take care of yourself. You know, I love you with all my heart.” [6]

Level 2: moderate sadness (sensible sadness, inner pain): heartache;

I know, Robiya's heart ached. Won't you tell Muzaffar? The poor child clung to my leg, saying, "Mom, don't go." [6] Ikramjon's heart ached to suspect someone. [4]

Level 3: severe sadness (pain, severe sadness, mental pain)

Tohir's heart sank as if he had a premonition of a terrible disaster. [2]

Level 4: very severe sadness (deep mental trauma, severe pain):

Edigey's heart was broken. Chagirkoz could not understand where the conversation was going. [8]

The phenomenon of gradation in phraseological units

expressing human emotions such as joy and sadness shows that the Uzbek language is rich and diverse. Through graduonymic relations, human emotional states are expressed with subtle differences. This expands not only the communicative, but also the aesthetic possibilities of the language.

Graduonymic relations in phraseological units in the Uzbek language demonstrate the richness and expressive possibilities of the language. Studying them is important not only theoretically, but also practically. Especially from a linguodidactic point of view, this phenomenon plays a major role in developing students' speech, expanding their thinking, and increasing language sensitivity. Therefore, the systematic introduction of phraseological graduonymic relations into the educational process is one of the urgent tasks.

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