

**STATIC AND DYNAMIC INDICATORS THAT REPRESENT GRADATION IN
ENGLISH AND UZBEK**

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The change in sign as an extralinguistic phenomenon is a continuous, continuous process. As noted above, human thinking is able to reflect the holistic process of change in its cognitive activity, it is also able to categorize it by dividing it into certain sections, stages. According to these properties of knowledge, linguistic gradation can acquire both a continuous and continuous property. In the first case, the language reflects gradation in a dynamic process-specific way. This type of gradation is called multistage. In the second case – the language determines the individual stages of gradation and continuously manifests a certain level-one-stage gradation-regarding the change in the sign. According to this criterion, two types of indicators of graduation can be distinguished: 1) dynamic indicators 2) static indicators. Dynamic indicators determine the position in which the multi-stage gradation is fixed (solid), in which the movement of the sign or growth (level, quantity, size, etc.k. increase) or decrease in the direction towards (degree, quantity, size, etc.k. decrease). In other words, they exhibit mobile gradual concepts in language ("increase (increase)", "decrease (decrease)", "more", "less"), which are not one, specific branch of the scale, but several divisions or a large part of the scale, which are shrouded in the appropriate direction.

Static displays exhibit one-step gradation, that is, it reinforces a certain aspect in the movement of the sign, the level of the sign, in a static view. This aspect can be associated with a specific point of the scale. Let's take a separate look at the distinguished types of indicators.

The study of dynamic indicators of gradualism is carried out taking into account the following criteria: direction of movement, structure, connection of the scale with the boundary point, the nature of movement and the reason for its change. Depending on the direction of movement, dynamic indicators are divided into two groups: 1) decrease indicator, decrease in sign Level; 2) increase indicator, increase in sign level. Ye.I.Sheigal is another indicator – indicating both an increase and a decrease in the sign, for example, to HAP, to do . In this work, this type of indicator is not classified into a separate group, since means of expressing gradation are present in the text, which indicates that such indicators, together with the gradated sign, increase or decrease the level:

Even when that weather was broken, and continuous rain set in for

some days, no damp seemed cast over enjoyment: indoor amusements only become more lively and varied, in consequence of the stop put to outdoor

gaiet. (Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre;

Thoughts came out of the same place, and the two critics were very pleased. The conversation came to life again. Taking the current upbringing, he hit chess, taking chess and training; both of them were released in luxury. (Abdullah Qahhor is stubborn), or indicates a decrease in rank:

In addition, another way of expressing the duration of gradation (in the process) is distinguished, which is found only in the text – expressed in the order of increasing or decreasing the degree of

the lexical unit (when gradation is used as a stylistic method). Also, various combinations of dynamic indicators are identified in the text:

And yet the fact that his family was the unhappy thing that it was, that he had never had any real friends, and could not have any, as he saw it, because of the work and connection of his parents, was now seeking more and more to induction a kind of mental depression or melancholia which promoted not so well for his future. (Theodore Dreiser, *An American tragedy*;

The teacher said, whether he ended his main thought or was distracted from it, moved again and again in a fragmentary tone, even to a laughable speech. (Khurshid Dostmuhammad, *Koza*);

Dynamic indicators with respect to the boundary point on the scale can be divided into two types: 1) indicators heading towards the boundary or reaching the boundary, and 2) indicators not oriented with respect to the boundary (not targeting the boundary (the end point)). In the composition of the indicators of the first type, on the one hand, indicators that reach the limit (the final point) determined by the maximum or minimum possible level are distinguished. They include indicators of both an increase and a decrease in level: achieve, mature, peak, burn, overheat, get in, etc.k. In most cases, dynamic pointers record the movement of a character reaching the boundary along with static pointers representing the boundary:

Then they looked so familiar with French names and French authors: but my amazement reached its climax when Miss Temple asked Helen if she sometimes snatched a moment to recall the Latin her father had taught her, and taking a book from a shelf, bade her read and construct a page of Virgil...(Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*;

The entertainment program reached a climax with the cello performance of Muradjan's brother Daniel.(americaovozi.com, 2013/09/15). On the other hand, idiosyncrasies recording the reduction of the level until it disappears: melt, fall, disappear from sight, lie down; "Nothing in the world," was the reply; and, replacing the paper, I saw him dexterously tear a narrow slip from the margin. It disappeared in his glove; and, with one hasty nod and "good-afternoon," he vanished. (Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*;

Dynamic indicators also differ in the nature of the movement. Certain indicators indicate a sharp, variable movement (increase and decrease): to exceed (pressure, about prices), to press, to drown, to cover (about emotions), sharply (lower the temperature), violently (increase), suddenly (to close);

'D'you think it's good?'she asked, nodding at her drawing. Philip got up and looked at it. He was astounded; he felt she must have no eye at all; the thing was hopelessly out of drawing. (W.Somerset Maugham, *of human Bondage*;

No, no, I could not recognize my appetizing wife, staring at her and not believing in my eyes, the boyagi was overwhelmed with grief and drowned image was shrouded in an extraordinary excitement, her cheeks turned red like a Ember, and her laughing eyes were pouring forth with tears. (*Life on the wing of St. Hamro, Caqunus*;

Dynamic indicators of gradualism, represented by verb lexemes, can be divided into two types, depending on the degree change: 1) based on internal reasons, indicators that determine the self-increase/decrease of the sign: increase, fill, accumulate, grow, double increase, decrease, decrease, soften, melt, decrease, calm, etc.k.; 2) indicators that imply a causal increase/decrease in the sign under the influence of external factors: magnification, replenishment, accumulation, doubling, reduction, lowering, mitigation, calming, etc.k.

Static indicators of gradation are represented by means of different linguistic levels. They record the degree to which the gradation is connected by the corresponding point on the scale, and thus manifest their own kind of gradual concepts in the language. According to observations, settled gradual concepts are regulated on a scale between the score (starting) point and the end point. This makes it possible to talk about the determination of the sign's gradation to different degrees, creating difficulties in connecting the level with a specific point of the scale in a number of cases. In this regard, the differentiation of the types of statistical indicators is carried out depending on the point of account and the degree of accuracy of the gradation.

Summing up, it can be said that the category of gradualism is formed on the basis of the concept of "gradation", the components of which are: grading, starting point, norm, increase, decrease, more, less, greater degree, lesser degree, greatest degree, least degree. The gradation concept assumes the presence of the corresponding sign. The characteristic features of this sign, namely the ability to change (increase or decrease), are considered gradualness.

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