



THE CATEGORY OF INTENSITY AND ITS REFLECTION IN THE AZERBAIJANI PHRASEOLOGY

Mesut Kurnaz

PhD Student in "Qafqaz" University, Azerbaijan

Address: Republic of Azerbaijan Khirdalan city, Heydar Aliyev str, 120.

Abstract: In the article had been revealed the contents and the essence of the category of intensity in the Azerbaijani phraseology and had been defined the digress of gradation of intensity in the phraseological combinations. Intensity is a semantic category. In the Azerbaijani language have been determined the following ways of its reflection: lexical, grammatical, derivative and phraseological. Intensity is mainly embraces not all types of phraseological combinations but only comparative ones. These word combinations are investigated in the article from semantic point of view and are divided into four groups.

The author comes to the conclusion that the intensity in the phraseological system in formed by means of the following ways: hyperbole, metaphor, metonymy, comparison.

Key words: intensive feature, semantics of measure and degree, phraseological detonator, phraseological semasiology, connotative meaning.

Introduction

In recent years, the analysis of means of expression of intensity in linguistic literature and their role in the language system has been being learned. The issue attracted the attention of a number of issues, nouns, adjectives and verbs gradual character; moving signs, quality, condition, indicating the intensity of the ways and means; intensity rates of individual traits, "gradual" and "not gradual" words, phrases, large and small quantity of expression in the language being learned.

The level of study of the issue In the area of Russian linguistics, A.N.Polyanski, T.V.Gridnev, V.L.Musienko, V.V.Akulenko, G.F.Gavrilov, A.N.Yermakov, E.A.Yerofeyev, G.I.Mamanov, S.Safonov, L.G.Titov, M.L.Fetiskin, T.A.Tsoy, I.V.Chervenkov, E.V.Bolskoy and others; in English linguistics I.I.Turanski, I.I.Ubin, E.I.Seygal, L.L.Gerasimov, L.T.Kotnyuk, G.I.Sadovskiy, A.M.Semeyko, E.V.Leksin, E.N.Sergeyev, K.I.Suvorin, A.N.Troskin and others; in German linguistics I.I.Susinsko, K.T.Rsaldinova; in French linguistics L.V.Vorobev, in Spanish linguistics N.V.Karopov, and in Portuguese materials T.N.Grigorenko have conducted special studies.

The purpose of the issue is to discover the possibilities of expression of intensity through phrases of sign language. The nature of the content and define the concept of intensity in this category actual properties of speech to clarify the structure of the criteria to determine the meaning of phraseology signs of intensification arising from **the goal**.

The article is a description of the study methods, semantic field modeling, linguistic observation method, contextual and functional analysis methods were used.

At the present stage of development of linguistics of particular importance is research related to the study of the semantic structure of linguistic units, including those of phraseology. The problems of idiomatic values are constantly in the focus of linguists, because the essence of phraseological units is mainly determined by its semantics (works of N.F.Alefirenko, E.V.Ganapolskaya, A.M.Melorovich, V.M.Mokienko, M.D.Stepanova). Information about phraseological units (PU) with the semantics of the measures and the extent to actualizing the value of the characteristic intensity in the existing studies are fragmented.

To date, there is no conceptual unity of linguistics used term **intensity**. The intensity should not be defined as a synonym for the measures because the intensity reflects the level of development of the feature as part of the measure, not entailing changes in quality. Analyzing the degree category, we use the term **intensity characteristic**, as the term is meaningful essence of this category. Under the intensity as

L.Y.Gerasimova emphasizes, "is meant amplifying expression, that is one of the types of quantitative characteristic trait of the process ..." (Gerasimova L.Y., 1970, p. 8).

Onomasiological intensity as a category indicates a degree of quality, a measure of the quantity, in other words, reflecting objective quantitative determination of a trait.

Category intensity phraseology categories – a reflection of the degree of gradation in the display feature means different language levels.

The purpose of this article is to identify patterns verbalization functional-semantic category of intensity phraseological means to identify ways and means for its implementation of speech; reveal the essence of the intensity of the language categories and features of its actualization in the semantic structure of phraseological units; establish the nature of the intensity of the relationship with other elements of the semantic structure of phraseological units.

Since we consider as a sign of the intensity of the number of categories, it means that it is always connected with the quality category. Selection of our units shows that the semantic structure of phraseology quality enhancement feature comes with the addition of the family "very", "many" that characterizes the crossover nature of the relationship of quality and quantitative categories.

Some aspects of qualitative and quantitative changes that manifest themselves as a part of phraseological units, have been affected in a number of linguistic studies (Baudouin de Courtenay, 1963, p.198; Turanskiy I.I., 1985, 1990, Ubin I.I. 1974). There has been some interest in the study of reflection problems in language discrete amount of intensity.

In the study of phraseological semasiology intensification of semantics of phraseological units is limited only by the release of a special reservoir phraseological intensifiers, which, according to the researchers, are comparative PU (Turanskiy I.I., 1985, 1990, Ubin I.I. 1974).

Representations about the world and its processes, about society, about the person can be expressed not only by words but also by holistic meaning of the words, reproduced in the form of finished linguistic unit with soldered components, i.e. phraseology.

Phraseological units, as noted by V.L.Arhangelsky called lexical and grammatical unity, reproduced by tradition and consisting of at least two going in a certain sequence of linguistic signs, on formal grounds, respectively identified with the word, and together form a stable combination, based on the interdependence of determination or a combination of members, organized under existing or existing models of phrases or sentences, and having a single value ... (Babkina A.M.,1964, p. 103-104).

The study of language representation in the category of intensity and means of expression is in line with the fundamental research in the semantics of the language laws of its actualization in speech (Tikhonov M.Y.,1971, Polyansky A.N. 1978, Pashkova G.S., 1995).

The influx of linguistic research in this area is caused by the desire to understand the deeper and more varied and interpret phraseological phenomena and facts. The main study in the idiomatic expression is not a semantic and formal characteristic of its constituents, and the study of phraseological unit as a whole as a unit of language, which has a well-defined shape, their specific content and its particular use in question. In voice usage includes turns of phrase to describe the phenomena of reality, which are associated with different types of human activity.

In the course of the cognition of objective reality, man seeks to understand the picture of the world, which receives the display language. The components of an integrated fragment of a language picture of the world are, and turns of phrase. Some of these measures are included in the microsystem real phenomenon or characteristic inherent in the subject matter as his property or attributed to him. These are phraseological units in semantics that contain sema "intensity".

Relevance of the research lies in the fact that there are still many aspects of the category of intensity in phraseology remain unexplored. A review of studies of general phraseology of the past decade shows that the types of phraseological units in the semantics of which category of fixed intensity, almost not subjected to the study, especially in comparative aspect. Based on this, we have formulated the problem of the study and the topic.

Intensive feature is quantitatively differentiated, and the category of intensity is the amount of a particular manifestation of the category.

Intensity category is a semantic category, which is based on the concept of the number of gradations in the broadest sense of the word.

Idiom, being shaped reflection fragment of peace and expression means of emotional impact, is always characterized by the evaluation, as it is usually fixed deviation from the usual manifestation of a trait or action, in other words, turns of phrase are characterized by extraordinary appraised, intensified. Estimated is gradation, which is reflected in the language, along with a reflection of reality. The transfer of this gradation – is the mission of rate category that, as a measure of the amount of expressiveness, is

closely linked to emotional and evaluative categories. expressivity measure is reflected in the degree of intensity, which in turn may be either higher than normal (baseline) level or below neutral index on the intensity scale. Different degrees of intensity, enhancement or suppression correlated in the mind of a person with a particular mark on the intensity scale is expressed by introducing interpretation of the idiomatic expression primarily adverbs such as "very", "strong", "extreme", "excessive", "barely", "little" and others.

Exaggerating or minimizing, i.e. intensifying this or that quality or quantity, a phenomenon or a sign in the semantics of phraseological units can be better and more clearly identify their features for more precise and expressive reflection of the phenomena of reality, as well as brighter and more emotional to describe the attitude of the speaker to the subject of thought.

Objective reality is perceived through the prism of the specific national language. The phraseology of each language captures the mentality of the people, their attitude and understanding of the world, but due to the commonality of human experience is based on the similarity of the universal ways of describing the objective world and of man's relationship with nature. Similarities and differences in languages can be very different both in quantitative and qualitative terms, but they allow you to see what is the general human capacity for language, demonstrate the common principles of linguistic devices in a variety of existing languages, help us to understand not only the device language, but also the history of its development.

Thus, phraseological units, fixed in the semantics of the category of intensity, are seen as integral elements of phraseological picture of the world and represent a verbal expression of the material and the spiritual world of the people and the realization of human reality. This is the general idea of the study, which is specified by the following objectives:

1) give a summary of the structure and content of phraseological units that perform certain functions in the figurative description of the realities of the outside world;

2) describe the intensity of a semantic category and to identify ways of expressing this category in the phraseology of the Azerbaijani language;

"Gradation is not so much logical-semantic relation as semantic mechanism underlying the different kinds of linguistic phenomena, including a variety of logical and semantic relations between propositions" (Galic G.G. 1981,p.28; Inkov O.J. 2013, p.50).

Adjectives in Turkic languages also have enhanced the quality level forms (so-called Intensive). These shapes are formed, as is known, by a total or partial replication basics: they are described in detail in the grammars of Turkic languages. Doubling the basics: bash. *Sap-sarı, yaşıl-yaşıl, qap-qara* (Tenishev E.R., 1988, p. 155).

The representation of the intensity of an element in the semantic structure of phraseological units involves analysis of their semantic structure. Under the semantic structure of the Federal Law refers to a hierarchically organized structure of idiomatic values consisting of macro- and micro elements. The semantic structure of phraseological units is allocated denotative connotative and macronutrients. Phraseological denotation, multidimensional phenomenon, where the primary denotative sema reflects the objective situation, the underlying syntax of free word combinations, and a second-denotative sema phenomenon reflects the objective world, designated phraseology. Primary-denotative sema is in the semantic structure of PU in a latent state, and partially updated in semantics PU with live internal form.

From a semantic point of view, four types of comparison can be identified:

-comparison to establish an analogy between two objects or situations: Ex. *İlim-ilim itmək, gur-gur guruldamaq*.

-Comparison-likeness for the purpose of qualitative characteristics: *dovşan kimi qorxaq, dəvə kimi kinli, tülkü kimi bic*.

-quantified or scalar comparison. This type of comparison is associated with the idea of the dimension of an object, feature or action and measuring scale amounts (for characteristics, or measurable qualities): *O ağıllıdır, o çox ağıllıdır, o ən ağıllıdır, o daha ağıllıdır*.

Baudouin de Courtenay (1963) prefers, in this case, to speak of "the amount of feature." For him, "and all amounts based on the quality, because the difference qualitatively different from other items is based, on the one hand, the presence of certain constituents, and on the other on the absence of other elements" (Baudouin de Courtenay, 1988, p. 313). This interpretation of the intensity of the category seems to us, however, somewhat simplified, since the nature of quantification of feature is fundamentally different than the amount on the scale.

The intensity in the Azerbaijani language makes phraseological synonymous. It is known that phraseological synonyms widely used to create imagery in a variety of styles of the literary language, and

these issues have been addressed in the corresponding studies on the issues of phraseology (Digest of articles, 1965, p. 39).

The intensity and stylistic features synonymous forms addressed in studies on lexicology and phraseology of the Azerbaijani language.

The following methods of creating intensity observed in idiomatic phrases Azerbaijani language:

a) Exaggeration: *ağlı kəsməmək* - *ağlı bir şey kəsməmək*, *işi başdan aşmaq* - *macal tapmamaq*, *özündən çıxmaq* - *hirsini boğa bilməmək*.

b) Metaphor: In one of the members of a number of phraseological synonyms contains vivid metaphor, whereas another member sends the same value by using an image, a more approximate to reality. For example: *qaşqabağını açmaq* - *könlünü almaq*, *dil tapmaq* - *yola vermək*, *axşam düşmək* - *şər qarışmaq*.

c) Metonymy: In this case, as in the metaphor metonymical value of one of combinations as it is disclosed in the other. From this point of view is characterized sledujushie phraseological synonyms: *əl tutmaq* - *köməyə çatmaq*, *göz gəzdirmək* - *nəzər salmaq*, *boynuna qoymaq* - *üstünə yıxmaq*.

g) Comparison. For the analysis of language units, we are interested in determining the base of comparison must take into account not only the number of matched characters and objects that are assigned to these attributes, but also the scope of the language units which are making comparisons. The following types of cases: compared to the degree of manifestation of one common characteristic among different objects. Some synonyms include phraseological comparisons, allowing bright shade a particular trait. For example: *yel kimi keçmək* - *güllə kimi uçmaq*, *daş kimi dinməmək* - *lal-dinməz olmaq*.

We compare two features in a single object or with different objects. As for comparing the degree of manifestation of the two signs; the scope of the units which are making this type of comparison (Berkov V.P., 1996, p. 48); As for the comparison of the two situations in the sphere of action of the connectors get proposals as a whole, although they may combine the function of connecting with the function quantifiers\intensifiers. Comparisons can be both dynamic and static. The latter can be, in turn, analogical, characterizing and scalar.

Phrases, as elements of a strict system to reflect the results of the evaluation of cognitive activity of man. On the basis of set phrases are more concrete images of the real world. They carry not only information about objective reality, but also express a certain relation to what is reported. Presentation about the world passed through the word-image, and an integral value of the idiomatic expression is perceived as a generalized portable. On the basis of metaphorical rethinking, a new image with additional psychological stress, which is binding in the internal form phraseologies, causes orientation idiomatic verbal complex concept and the transfer of its assessment. As a rule, this fixation is an indicator of abnormal manifestation of a trait, quality, or action, that is, in the semantics of set phrases finds expression sema "intensity". The interpretation phraseologies intensity expressed by adverbs "very", "strong", "extreme", "barely" and others.

Thus, in the semantics of related languages, set phrases meaning the **action, quantity, quality, time, status**, etc., is detected intensification of their symptoms. The intensity reflects the objective quantitative trait certainty (**below the norm - the norm - more than the norm**) and describes the subjective perception of the degree of expression of performing the function of increased exposure. If the intensity is inherently designed to reflect different (higher or lower) shows signs, then the reference point is usually taken index standards. In contrast to the lexical level, rules in phraseology concept exists only empirically, and the severity correlates with the characteristic intensified only deviation upward or downward from the abstract rule i.e. fixed intensity manifestation to a greater or lesser extent.

Features of interaction intensity category with different elements of semantics can be represented in the form of field intensity characteristic phraseology.

Thus, the uniqueness of the reflection intensity of the categories in the field of phraseology based on the features of categorical PU, the specifics of their semantics. Interaction emotive and evaluation as part of the family connotative macro element with PU intensity element provides a larger voice effect in comparison with the free expressions.

Conclusion

One of the most important features of phrases is expressiveness, metaphorism and emotionalism. Although Russian and foreign linguistics aspects intensity sufficiently were studied thoroughly, but the Turkish language and also because of family problems in this category on the basis of the Azerbaijani language, rich in substance, the content, as well as the pragmatic aspects were studied. The article touched up the semantic category of intensity, the content features that are inherent in the term-concept, then its manifestation facilities, as well as its meaning was considered the plan. Semantic features in the structure of language units were determined on the basis of "expansion operation". In phrases Azerbaijani language meaning the intensity of the components of the expansion rate as idiomatic growth, phraseology context, "the cover promises to" tell the options by strengthening the secondary units to form

language. Phrases speech can change the scope of its grammatical structure. The intensity of such changes and expressiveness phrases from other languages, and it should be regarded as stylistic. Changes in the growth rate of idioms shape change is observed in a certain sense weakness. Parties to a new level of meaning have changed. Phrases from the structural changes in the intensity and determines the sign is marked as expressiveness.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Berkov V.P. The semantics of the comparison and the types of expression \ \ Theory of Functional Grammar: Quality. Quantitatively. SPb., 1996.
2. Baudouin de Courtenay. Selected works on general linguistics. T. I, Moscow, 1963.
3. Questions on phraseology. Digest of articles. Tashkent 1965.
4. Galic G.G. Gradual characteristics of the qualitative adjectives, verbs and nouns of modern German language: Autoref. Dis. Ph.D. cand. -A., 1981; Inkov O.J. On the semantics of the so-called gradation unions not so much and how much more than. \ Questions of Linguistics, 2013, № 1, p. 50.
5. Gerasimova L.Y. Amplifying adverbs in modern English. Autoref. Dis. Ph.D. cand. Leningrad, 1970, 26 p.
6. Phraseology Problems. Studies and Materials, edited A.M. Babkina. Moscow, Publishing House "Nauka", 1964.
7. Tenishev E.R. Comparative and historical grammar of Turkic languages. Morphology. Moscow, "Nauka", 1988.
8. M.Y. Tikhonov Lexical-phraseological system "a lot" in the modern Russian language. autoref. Ph.D. cand. Samarkand, 1971; Polyansky A.N. Category of intensity in the Russian language. Autoref. Ph.D. cand., Moscow, 1978; Pashkova G.S. Compound sentences phrase structure. Autoref. Ph.D. cand., Krasnodar, 1995.
9. Turanskiy I.I. Lexico-grammatical ways of expressing the intensity in modern English \ \ Contrastive and functional grammar: Collection of scientific papers. Kalinin, 1985; Turanskiy I.I. The semantic category of intensity in the English language. M. : Visshaya Shkola, 1990; Ubin I.I. Lexical means of expressing the intensity of the category (in Russian and English languages). Autoref. Ph.D. cand. Moscow 1974.