

ИСТОРИЯ КАТЕГОРИИ ИНТЕНСИВНОСТИ В ЛИНГВИСТИКЕ И ЭТАПЫ ЕЕ РАЗВИТИЯ

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THE ORIGIN OF THE CATEGORY OF INTENSITY IN LINGUISTICS AND STAGES OF ITS DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

The thesis is dedicated to the study of history of category of intensity and all stages of its development. The work is devoted to the investigation the works of linguists who gave a definite clarification to the notion of intensity.

Аннотация

Тезис посвящён изучению истории категории интенсивности и всех этапов ее развития. Работа посвящена исследованию работ лингвистов, которые дали определённое разъяснение понятию интенсивности.

1. Introduction

The term “intensity” (from Latin *intensio* – “Voltage. gain”) does not have a definite interpretation in modern linguistics. This category can be seen to be developed in the works such linguistic scientists as Baudouin de Courtenay, A.V. Kunin, Sh. Bally, Y.I. Sheygal, E. Sapir, A. Abdullayev, A. Ziyayev and others. The notion of category of intensity was understood in a broad sense, as “all the differences that come down to categories of quantity, size, value, strength etc., regardless of whether it is about concrete ideas or about abstract ideas”.

2. Main part

The foundation and consecutive development of the problem of intensity associated with three conventionally distinguished stages.

The first stage (70-80 years of the XX century) is represented by works performed at the connection of grammar and lexicology. The foundations of this approach are laid functional grammar, actively developing during this period.

The peculiarity of the functional approach to the analysis of language facts is in combining multi-level language means on the basis of commonality the function they perform. The result of research by many scientists, working in the mainstream of the functional approach, detection along with grammatical means of an extensive layer of lexical means, is to express the value of intensity. Study of intensifiers that researchers were primarily interested in grammatical descriptions, allowed linguistics to conclude that the semantics of intensity in a language is conveyed not by one, but by several grammatical classes of words.

The second stage is associated with the allocation of intensive units in an independent object of lexicological research proper. 80-90y. XX century intensifies the study of intensity from the standpoint of onomasiology (Beruchashvili I.G., Troshkina A.N.) Intensity indicates the quantitative characteristics of a qualitative attribute of an object. An indicator of quantitative characteristics is a measure.

Measure is a philosophical category that expresses the gradual unity of the qualitative and quantitative determination of an object or phenomenon. Each qualitatively unique object has certain quantitative characteristics. These characteristics are changeable and mobile. However, their very variability is limited by certain limits, beyond which quantitative changes lead to qualitative changes. These boundaries are the measure”.

The third stage (late XX century) is characterized by active expansion linguistics in the field of related sciences: philosophy, psychology, logic, cognitive, cultural studies, etc., resulting in the focus of attention scientists get questions regarding the method of verbal reflection reality by a person, the role of individual lexical units in modeling the linguistic picture of the world, especially linguistic mechanisms for storing and presenting knowledge.

Previous developments do not exhaust all possible aspects of studying the category of intensity. In particular, not enough the issues of the functioning of intensive units in structure and semantics of a literary text, their features individual author's use, the role in the system of pictorial expressive means, world-modeling purpose of intensives.

3. Conclusion

According to I.K. Kalinina without using the term "intensity", preferring to it the expressions "limiting amount of a feature", "the highest degree of a feature", nevertheless, presents a system of means of intensifying an utterance, which includes: - lexical reduplication - lexical-semantic form - lexical-morphological form-syntactic form. "The basis for the existence of these synonyms, - concludes I.K. Kalinin, - is their pronounced expressive coloring and stylistic differentiation".

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