

Specific Semantic-Functional Features Of Synonymous, Antonymous Phraseological Units

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Annotation: *In phraseology, we consider antonymy as one of the aspects of the study of the semantic relations of linguistic phenomena and the internal systemic relations of language units in the synchronicity plan. The analysis of phraseological antonyms reveals the structural meaning and stylistic features of certain phraseological units. The study of antonyms and phraseologies helps to understand a number of phenomena, such as the variability of phraseological units and the existence of synonymous relationships.*

Keywords: semantic component, correlated phraseology, phraseological antonyms, cognitive function

Introduction

Phraseological antonyms contain differentiators that determine the semantic contradictions of phraseologies. The antonym differentiator is the official expression of the semantic distinctions of phraseological antonyms. Semantic distinctions are distinguished by contextual analysis of the specific meanings of phraseologies according to several lexicographic sources. They differ depending on the following characteristics:

1) two antonyms whose meanings are fully understood or an antonym containing phrases that explain the meaning of phraseologies

words:

2) two phrases, in one case affirmation, in the other negation:

3) two word combinations that are semantically opposite to each other may be phraseology or one of the possible antonyms of the word and phrase may be synonymous phraseology, the other a free phrase or an independent word it can. Such distinctive characters are the antonymous differentiators of this or that phraseological antonyms, and we can easily include them in the list of phraseological antonyms.

Methodology

Phraseological antonyms with different structures include phraseological synonyms with different lexical content, phraseological structural synonyms with different emotional and stylistic features. Phraseological variants do not form new antonyms, they are phraseological variants of a given pair of phraseological antonyms. According to the structural-semantic features of the phraseological units that make up the antonym, the methods of antonymous contrast of phraseologies are determined.

Given that antonymic relations are characteristic of phraseological units, it is necessary to pay special attention to phraseological synonymy in order to fully understand it. Synonymy is one of the semantic microsystems between language units and is also common among phrases.

To call two terms synonymous, they must have the same meaning. But it is wrong to think of one meaning as equal. Each synonym, in addition to the general meaning for this slot of synonymy, also has its own meaning, methodological and functional features. Synonyms can usually differ in one or more respects, one of which is the difference in meaning.

Synonymous phrases should be distinguished from variants of a phrase by paying attention to the word components of the phrases. There is no doubt that phrases that do not contain a single word in the lexicon are synonymous.

Analysis and results

Phraseological unit antonyms differ from lexical antonyms in that they have their own characteristics. In particular, when expressing cases in which a sign can be graded, it is possible to specify intermediate phraseological units between both sides of the sign (positive-negative). Phraseological antonyms, like phraseological synonyms, can be of the same style or different styles. Phraseological antonyms specific to a style do not differ from each other in their expressive-emotional features.

Phraseological antonyms that are specific to different styles differ in that they can be used in different functional styles.

Phraseological antonyms include antonymic cells, rows, and groups. Antonym cells include units that have both antonym components and common components. The antonym series includes only units with antonym components. In phraseological antonyms, when the phrases form a series of lines, these antonyms, in turn, are distinguished by the following differential signs:

1) the structure of parts of an antonym series;

2) internal connections between parts of an antonym series;

3) the number of parts of the antonym series;

Phraseological units in antonymic pairs can express different internal relations depending on their semantic features and methodological features. Variable functions specific to phraseological units include semantic function, voluntary function, deictic function, pragmatic function, and stylistic function. The stylistic function is specific to most phraseological units of

speech, which, in addition to conveying a message about a particular event or object, add to it an additional emotional-expressive color.

Discussions

Synonymy is one of the semantic microsystems between language units and is also common among phrases. The great phraseologist linguist A.B. Kunin describes phraseological synonyms as follows: "Phraseological synonyms are correlated phraseologies are units that belong to the same grammatical class, have common and differential semantic components, and are stylistically similar and dissimilar. To call two terms synonymous, they must have the same meaning. But it is wrong to think of one meaning as equal. Each synonym, in addition to the general meaning for this synonym slot, also has its own meaning, methodological and functional features. Synonyms can usually differ in one or more respects, one of which is the difference in meaning. Synonymous phrases should be distinguished from variants of a phrase by paying attention to the word components of the phrases. There is no doubt that phrases that do not contain a single word in the lexicon are synonymous. There are many similarities between phraseological synonyms and variants. Observations show that phraseological synonymy is a much broader concept than variant. Phraseological synonyms and phraseological variants are strong descriptive methodological sources of the English language. Therefore, dictionaries should include both phraseological synonyms and phraseological variants. Distinguishing variant phraseological units from synonymous phraseological units is one of the most important issues of phraseological stylistics. This is especially important when it comes to the methodological branching of synonyms. The great phraseologist linguist A.B. Kunin describes phraseological synonyms as follows: "Phraseological synonyms are correlated phraseologisms that belong to the same grammatical class, have common and differential semantic components, and are stylistically similar and dissimilar.

Conclusion

There are fixed functions that are specific to any phraseological unit, and are nominative, communicative, and cognitive. The nominative function is manifested in the naming or expression of phraseological units of certain objects, actions or situations in the material world. The communicative function of phraseological units is used in the speech process to express a certain idea, to convey certain information to the listener, which confirms that they are a communicative unit. A function that is directly related to a nominative function is a cognitive function. Because we reflect the things in existence as we understand them in society. They are reflected in our minds. Phraseological units are a social phenomenon just like language. Because phraseological units are invented in a certain society, by certain people, and in that society they are used as a means of communication. Variable functions specific to phraseological units include semantic function, voluntary function, deictic function, pragmatic function, stylistic function, etc. Stylistic function is specific to most phraseological units of speech and they or, in addition to conveying a message about an object, it imposes an additional emotional-expressive color on it. Also, according to the Russian linguist Gavrin, phraseological units again perform a number of important functions in the moment of speech, the conciseness of speech, figurative expression, evaluation.

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