

Lexical Antonyms In The Internal System Of Phraseology Expression Properties

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Annotation: In the subsystem of phraseology, along with the expression of lexical antonyms, it is necessary to determine the semantic difference between lexical and phraseological antonyms, depending on the type of nomenclature or nomenclature. It is characterized by having a multi-character structure, representing several characters. the semantics of phraseological units have a much more complex structure than the semantics of lexical units.

Keywords: Lexical antonyms, phraseological antonyms, qualitative-evaluative activity, functional-stylistic elements

Introduction

The main purpose is to determine the semantic difference between lexical and phraseological antonyms, the expression of lexical antonyms in the subsystem of phraseology, depending on the type of representation or nomination of the entity. Numerous studies devoted to the study of phraseological antonyms show that a relatively new front has emerged in the field of linguistics in comparison with lexical antonyms. Lexical and phraseological antonyms in a number of other languages have never been studied comparatively, while in modern French. However, the study of content-specific aspects, which are determined by the ability of the units under study to express phenomena of existence, requires the establishment of systemic connections in language, as well as the study of the causes of language necessity.

Methodology

The category of opposition is expressed in the language through various linguistic and phraseological antonyms, both in terms of content and in terms of the form of thinking. This category of contradictions in language, that is, the phenomenon of antonymy, is one of the most common types of relations in the description of the system of language vocabulary. Such phraseological units are also common in French phraseology, and their use is common in the language. Phraseological antonymy is studied as a special part of the problem inherent in general antonyms. Therefore, it is natural to have a problem with the properties of relationships that fall into this semantic category. As the main material of the research, we use lexical and phraseological antonyms that express human characteristics. For example, *courage - avoir du cœur, avoir de l'estomac, n'avoir pas froid aux yeux, avoir du sang dans les veines / lâche - avoir peur de son ombre, manquer d'estomac, n'avoir pas du sang dans les veines, avoir du sang de poulet*. It is not in vain that units in the same internal thematic group are taken as research material. This is because the qualitative aspect of human activity is one of the most productive extralinguistic sources for making antonyms. The figurative form of language finds its brightest expression in the phraseological units specific to this group. The functional semantic properties of phraseological units that qualitatively assess human character are consistent with the functional-semantic properties of adjectives. For example:

avoir la tête près du bonnet - être vif et emporté (to be enthusiastic); *avoir la tête froide* - to be calm (vazmin bo'lmoq); *avoir les mains nettes - être parfaitement honnête* (halol bo'lmoq). Usually, every quality of a person is judged by his qualities. This situation is based on completely objective laws due to the specific nature of the qualification-assessment activity. One of the peculiarities of the semantics of adjectives in this class is the expressive nature of adjectives. Their relationship to antonyms has been repeatedly noted by linguists. Moreover, in terms of quality, the contradiction is usually observed as a classic type of antonyms. Lexical antonyms occupy a certain place in the gradation index according to the degree of occurrence. They can be represented in the form of a three-range indicator with a reference area, i.e., a schematic representation that corresponds to high, medium, and low levels of sign expression. For example, *frais*, which means cool, and *tiède*, which means warm, are at the same distance with an average quality. The qualities *chaud*, which means cold, and *Freud*, which means warm, are characterized by a high degree of character. The qualities of *brûlant, ardent, bouillant, incandescent* in the sense of hot and *glacé* in the sense of freezing, bitter cold represent the highest level of the sign.

Qualities that express human characteristics also have a direct hierarchy. For example, jealous, stingy, thrifty, generous, open-handed, greedy, passionate, fiery, calm, loxas, cold, and so on. However, in the process of comparing them with the indicator of the degree of occurrence of signs, it is impossible to achieve definite results, such as the analysis of the antonyms of adjectives that represent the characteristics of objects, ie shape, size and so on.

Analysis and results

In the field of phraseology, the boundaries between concepts are much more vague and scattered. It is known that the semantics of phraseological units has a more complex structure than the semantics of lexical units. The presence of various additional, semantic semantic nuances, emotional-evaluative, expressive and functional-stylistic elements in the content structure of phraseological units helps to clearly distinguish them in the gradation index according to the degree of expression of a particular sign. For example, the concepts of good and evil can be expressed in French by the following phraseological units: *avoir bon cœur, avoir un cœur d'or, avoir le cœur tendre, avoir le cœur sur la main, être tout cœur* (the concept of

goodness), *avoir le cœur sec*, *avoir le cœur dur*, *avoir mauvais cœur*, *être de glace* (concept of evil). It is natural to ask which phraseological unit represents the highest level of good and evil, and it is a bit difficult to clarify. For which heart can be the most sincere, the "purest heart" (*avoir le cœur tendre*) or the "purest heart" (*avoir bon cœur*), or what kind of heart can be the worst? It is natural to ask questions such as "*avoir le cœur dur*" or "cold heart" (*avoir le cœur sec*). In such cases, the qualitative difference between them, that is, the specific additional semantic, emotional-evaluative and expressive features, attracts attention. Therefore, it is necessary to study the specificity of phraseological antonyms in comparison with lexical antonyms in terms of qualitative differences.

Discussions

We want to talk in more detail about the role of qualitative differences in the formation of phraseological antonyms. There are dozens of phraseological units in French that mean "greed." For example:

être dur à la détente, *être près de ses sous*, *avoir la main fermée*,
avoir les mains croches, *faire des économies de bouts de chandelles*,
tondre sur un œuf.

The fact that such phraseological units form the plural in French is based on the definition of their concept of greed by means of various additional semantic symbols in the content structure. In French phraseology, the concept of greed can be expressed in the following units:

avoir les mains / pattes croches - to be extremely stingy;
avoir les mains crochues - to make money from small things;
être près de ses sous - to be greedy, to take advantage of oneself;
faire des économies de bout de chandelles - to be dry, stingy.

The numerical changes in the structure of such phraseological units do not reflect the nature of the difference between phraseological units: *avoir la main fermée*, *être près de ses sous* etc. The use of the plural noun at the end of the phraseological units is characterized by the presence of semantic ottenka. The concept of generosity can have a clear meaning through the following phraseological units:

avoir la main large - to be open-handed, generous;
avoir le geste large - to spend money easily;
jeter l'argent par les fenêtres - to spend money without thinking;
manger son blé en herbe - to be overly open-handed.

The meanings of greed and generosity here are abstract. Abstraction is understood as a specific feature that distinguishes it from other features. In the above phraseological units, abstract symbols have a clear expression and are enriched with new determinants as well as new information. The above contrasting characters (*bon-méchant*, *courageux/lâche*, *franc-hypocrite*) lead to the emergence of reference diversity. If the contrasting characters are clear, then they are so clear, figurative, and exemplary.

Conclusion

Thus, if the specific features of lexical antonyms are qualitatively contrasted based on the level of character, then the development of phraseological antonyms is based on the identification of contrasting characters. In this case, the peculiarities of phraseological antonyms are manifested in contrast to lexical antonyms, which represent the individual abstract features of the object. The above-mentioned peculiarities of lexical and phraseological antonyms are manifested in different nomination methods, that is, in the ability to express non-linguistic reality through language in one way or another. Linguistic units in the theory of nomenclature are divided into two classes in terms of ways of expressing the phenomena of existence. The first class includes units that represent a set of object symbols. A similar type of nomination is a synthetic or complex nomination. The second class includes units that describe an object according to a particular character. Such units belong to the analytical nomination.

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