



THE ROLE OF SYNONYMY AND ANTONYMY PHENOMENA IN THE CHAIN OF GRADUAL RELATIONS

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Abstract:

This article explores the concept of a graduated chain of relations and the role of synonymy and antonymy phenomena in it using the example of Uzbek language sources.

Keywords: gradual chain, gradual relation, synonymy, antonymy, opposition.

The increased quality of modern linguistic research is due to the fact that its structure includes many general scientific concepts, in other words, there is a relationship (integration) between linguistics and other sciences [3]. In particular, they include such concepts as isomorphism, hierarchy, field (pole), valence, linguistic atomic analysis [1:394-395].

When approaching the semantic phenomena of language in the aspect of general scientific methodology, it turns out that even in the chain of gradual relations in language there is a place for the phenomena of synonymy and antonymy.

The chain of gradual relations, in other words, the phenomenon of graduonymy and the phenomenon of synonymy, differ in their subjective characteristics [2:215;6]. Because, while synonymy is based on the ratio of the accuracy[7] of the semes of two or more lexemes and phrases, graduation is based on the ratio of the difference of levels in the main semes of semes[5]. It follows from this that the equality of the basic values is known in synonyms, and inequality is known in gradonymy[4]. Therefore, one of the synonyms to use the second, if at all possible, does not allow a large difference in the graduonymic series. For example: elvizak ~ shabada ~ shamol ~ bo'ron ,(elvis ~ breeze ~ wind ~ storm).

However, in some cases, the gradual opposition between lexemes forming a gradual relationship may be insignificant or weak, the similarity in sememes increases, and





this circumstance generates spiritual closeness (synonymy) in them. As a result, they get the opportunity to apply one instead of the other due to certain textual factors. Therefore, a correct understanding of the differences in interchangeability within the framework of synonymy and graduonymy is required[4]. In general, the relationship of synonymy (significance) and graduonymy (differentiation) should always be analyzed from the point of view of accuracy (synonymy) and differentiation (graduonymy), which are the main factors of their formation.

If we pay attention to the relation of gradual relations to the phenomenon of antonymy, it turns out that in fact these are semantic phenomena based on one basis. Lexico-semantic phenomena of graduonymy and antonymy are formed on the basis of differential signs (differences). In the traditional and currently widespread definition of antonymy, two poles (clearly existing edges) of one graduonymic series were taken, and intermediate or adjacent differential relations of this series were excluded from the evaluation. This state can be observed in the following graded chain processes: yomon ~ qoniqarli ~ yaxshi ~ a'lo (bad ~ satisfactory(so-so) ~ good ~ excellent) is clearly visible in the graded chain. At the same time, the question rightly arose: if bad ~ good (good ~ bad) is a mutual antonym, how should the rest of the relations of this series be justified (yomon ~ qoniqarli ~ yaxshi ~ a'lo (bad ~ satisfactory, satisfactory ~ good))?. It follows from this that all three relationships in this series look the same. Thus, if this array is analyzed semantically, and not completely, then in the mentioned array, as a rule, there is a relation based on three different gradations, or, more broadly, three antonymic pairs, of which good~bad have great differences and form a strong conflict, while the other two the pairs have not such big gradual differences. Having this, we witness how they form an impotent conflict. Thus, a consistent and complete approach to the series reflecting the graduonymic relations leads to the fact that we note species based on small, medium and large differences of antonyms.

In general, in most cases, antonymy is formed on the basis of graduonymy. Therefore, both graduonymy and antonymy cannot be opposed to each other qualitatively-as other phenomena, as Linguistic and speech processes. In fact, while graduonymy is one general directional array, in other words, a general directional chain based on semantic gradual relations, antonymy is a relationship of semantic differentiation-contrast between different parts (components) of the same chain[2]. From this it can be seen that the concept of "antonymy" is always used in relation to parity, and "graduonymy" – in relation to chains-series representing a system of parity, a system [2]. However, in relation to some antonymic pair, a single term can also be used, forming a graduonymic chain relation. At the same time, we will approach a certain relation from two points of view: in the concept of "antonym" we will focus on





differentiation, and through the term “graduation” we will focus on the fact that these differentiations are formed by increasing or decreasing the number of a certain trait. Consequently, graduonymy, or graduonymic chain relations, do not contradict antonymy in essence, but form its general or integrative basis – the “spine”, more precisely, the whole from which the antonymic pair is formed.

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