ANTONYMIC PAIRS IN ART TERMINOLOGY AND THEIR SEMANTIC GRADATION

Mohibegim Ne'matova

Teacher of Interfaculty Foreign Languages department,

Bukhara State University

Abstract. This article analyzes graduonomyc series in synonyms, antonyms, homonyms as a from of systematic relations between words. Based on the graduonomyc series, the article is divided into two sections:

Section 1: Graduonymic lines in word groups.

Section 2: Graduonymic series with a generalizing scheme.

Key words. Semantic meaning, gradation, systematic relations, word coincidence, systematic nature of the language.

Introduction. Graduonymic series are not generally distinguished in modern Uzbek language, and this chapter can be tested as a first experiment in Uzbek linguistics. Therefore, we would like to say in advance that, first of all, we never intend to give a complete list of graduonymic series in Uzbek, and not only one maybe even 10-15 people are difficult to implement. Nevertheless, we will try to open some juzey issues in this area.

Analysis. Based on two properties of the graduonymic series, we will study this article in two sections;

Section 1: Graduonymic lines in word groups.

Section 2: Graduonymic series with a generalizing scheme.

As we mentioned in chapter 1, the graduonymic relationship is a semantic relationship between words, the meaning of which is close to each other and within separate meaning types of the word group. Therefore, when counting graduonymic lines, it is observed to divide words into meaningful categories (41).

For example, on the basis of increasing age

1. Lullaby \ baby \ baby \ child \ boy \ girl \ man \ woman \ old man \ old woman \ old man Lullaby - …… old man

2. To grow - ……to grow old

3. To grow old

4. Qulun - ……strings of horses are created.

Of course, we can consider the graduonymic series that any symbol can form, because some symbols can form hundreds of graduonymic series, such as: size, width, height, etc. In addition, we can emphasize one more limitation. Therefore, we We will consider only one of the polysemantic words, and if this word is the leading word of the word series, we will consider only the graduonymic series in the first relation. Based on three of these five meanings, the word "house" forms three graduonymic series.

1. Ruins \ hut \ room \ room \ house \ yard \ palace \ palace \ house.

2. House \ house \ hall

3. House \ neighborhood \ daxa \ area

The word room does not have a case sign. Therefore, this word can easily be combined with large and small determiners. But from the aspect of size, the room is part of the apartment with a yard. and these words are vague in terms of size, but not small. The meaning of poverty is also moderate for a room. That is why the combinations of a poor room and a luxurious room are often used.

It can be concluded that the hut \ cell \ room forms a small chain.

The word "room" is connected with the word "house" in this line, in essence, the Tajik word "room" is synonymous with the word "house". For example, we sat in a big room. the meaning of expressing the whole is strong.

As mentioned, if the words on the left and right side of the line have a spiritual closeness to each other, then the spiritual conflict between the words on the right and left side is closer due to the closeness of meaning. To the right and to the left, the quality mark increases and decreases.

Antonomic relations are mainly built on the basis of poverty and conflict, and this conflict can increase at this level. can be included in the graduonymic series. For example:

If you have a good home with your friend, you will be happy

If a friend does not take a step, the house is ruined.

In this example, it is clearly seen that the house is described by two opposite words, ruin and castle. Although all three words have the meaning of residence, the meaning of the place of residence is drowned in the meaning of the house, and the meanings of luxury and poverty are darkened. On the other hand, the terms "ruin" and "castle" have weakened their predative sign and strengthened their quality meaning. That is why the graduonymic series includes the word "ruin" in part.

The same kind of spiritual contradiction can be seen in hundreds of nouns. We have listed many of them in the dictionary. The examples given are enough to draw a conclusion about the existence of gradational rows of similar nouns among different characters. But the contradictions are not limited to specific nouns. Maybe it also occurs in the context of abstract nouns.

"Shodlik" graduonymic series

This graduonymic series includes 6 words.

Sevinch \ xursand \ quvonch \ shodlik \ surur \ farax

The words in this graduonymic series express the feeling of satisfaction, temporary happiness, mood. It means the state of a person. The leading word of this series is happiness. For example:

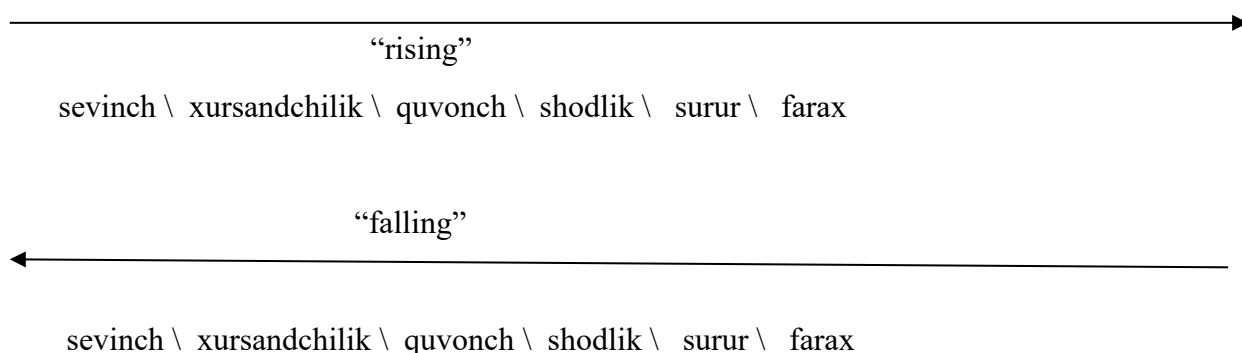Sevinch - the feeling of joy, happiness. (DDofUL, P.442)

Xursand - to spend time happily, cheerfully, with fun, leisure. (DDofUL, P.340)

Quvonch - to be satisfied with something, happiness, joy. (DDofUL, P.422)

Surur - a feeling of joy, happiness, happiness, joy. (DDofUL, P.88) This word is used more often in sharia.

Farax - happiness, feelings of joy, happiness, happiness. (DDofUL, P.295)

The main difference between the members of the graduonymic series located to the left and right of the main word shown above is the gradation of word meanings. and it increases. We can show it in the diagram as follows.

"rising"

sevinch \ xursandchilik \ quvonch \ shodlik \ surur \ farax

"falling"

sevinch \ xursandchilik \ quvonch \ shodlik \ surur \ farax

In this line of words, it is not possible to notice the anatomical relationship between the two extreme points. Therefore, it can be assumed that this line of words may be some kind of disconnected piece of zajir. Because similar meanings are the original adjectives sad \ satisfied \ happy corrects the series so that this series includes all the features typical for graduonymic series. Therefore, the series of graduonymic series like koinish \ khaftalik \ khftalik \ shodlik \ farakh may be combined, and this may determine future research. But abstract nouns and verbs formed from the presence of graduonymic series can clearly prove, because:

Cho`chimoq \ xadiksiramoq \ xafsiramoq \ qo`rqmoq \ xayiqmoq

In the features of the verb graduonymic series based on the sign of the sense of fear, it is possible to grade the sign of fear.

Discussion. Thus, it can be concluded that within abstract nouns, a series of gradations can be distinguished.

Due to the fact that adjectives are the leading sign of meaning in the word group, almost every original adjective takes place in a certain graduonymic series. and by S.Giyosov, as one of the general schemes of original qualities, the symbol level scheme was separated and analyzed in detail.

A good graduonymic series

This graduonymic series contains 5 words.

Overall positive review

Binoyi \ tuzuk \ durust \ yaxshi \ ajoyib

Since S.Giyosov has carefully analyzed the ranking of these words, we are content with noting the existence of such a line. It was analyzed that the ranking line like chiroyli \ suluv \

ko`rkam \ zebo \ go`zal is created on the basis of an external positive evaluation system. We entered the words. This forms a complete line.

In our opinion, it would be possible to arrange these words as follows:

Yoqimtoy \ istarasi issiq \ quxlix \ chiroyli \ suluv \ ko`rkam

This series fully meets all the requirements for a graduonymic series. Because the level scheme of the sign is mixed with stylistic schemes, and all these words are united around beautiful words. Beware of moderate words. In the words on the left side, the sign increases, and in the words on the left, it decreases.

Countable numbers themselves are a complete graduonymic system. The arrangement of ordinal numbers and fractional numbers, which are made up of countable numbers, does not require special research.

One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten...

First, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh...

Ten, one hundred, two hundred, five hundred, thousand, ten, lakh.

Numerical words expressing quantity are part of the noun group, and words such as some, any occupy a special place in the lexical word group and are considered in this lexical section.

The increase in the total numbers does not require comment.

The characteristic of the series of numbers in the graduonomic series structure is that the whole essence of the number is the growth of quantitative gradation, so the graduonomic series composed of numbers is one-way, and the leading word (dominata) in these series has its own characteristics.

On the other hand, since numbers represent precise quantitative concepts, the quantitative difference between adjacent words in a graduonymic series represented by numbers is as clear as numbers. For example;

II, I2, I3, I4, I5, …… 30, 3I, 33, ….. 4I (difference- I (step) I 5/10, I,5, 2, 2.5 3 3.5 …..I0 5/10 (step 0.5) I0, I00, I000, I0000 (step (difference) I0 times))

In any case, series of numbers are connected by graduonymic relations. But the occurrence of graduonymy in them requires special study. Because here there are a number of problems that reveal interesting phenomena to us. For example:

I-0, I-I0, 2-I0, 3-I0, 4-I0, 5-I0, 6-I0, 7-I0, 8-I0, 9-I0, (-I0)

mathematics has a rule of integration. According to the rule of integration

If we want to integrate 9.5, we can take both I0 and II. So, among the antonyms of I0, II, I0.5 occupies the position of the leading word. From I0.5, if we integrate to the left, it will be equal to I0, we enter into a relationship of mutual synonymy. But I0.4; Integrating I0,6 gives I0 and II, that is, the antonymic relationship is preserved.

So, the law of mutual relations of graduonymy, antonymy, and synonymy is also reflected here. Therefore, it can be said that there are unique graduonymic series in the composition of numbers.

Since there are many different words in the word groups of ravishes, the grammatical lines of ravishes are also very different.

Studying the grammatical lines of adverb may reveal many things to us. We will limit ourselves to counting a few graduonymic lines here.

1. Before \ now \ then

2. Yesterday \ today \ early

3. Near \ side \ far

4. A little \ little \ quite \a bit \ crazy

5. Many \ abundant \ much \ countless \ innumerable \ a lot \a number of

6. On purpose \ aimly \ purposefully

7. Immediately \ suddenly \ in crash

In conclusion, we can say that the ranking series for different meanings and groups of adverbs are also characteristic.

Conclusion. In the semantic classification of words, imitative words that in most cases deviate from the quality of independent words, exclamations, graduonymic series in accordance with their spiritual properties, the entire lexical system of the language with graduonymic relations is captured.

Therefore, the expression of graduonymic relations in these words can be described in the process of learning the occurrence of degrees in graduonymic meanings.

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