

Synonymous and Antonymic Relations between Lexical Units Representing the Concept of “Beauty/Ugliness” in English and Uzbek Languages

I.U. Tojiboyev ¹

Annotation: This article focuses on the analysis of lexemes representing the concept of "beauty/ugliness" in English and Uzbek languages and the analysis of synonymous and antonymic relationships between them. The concepts of "beauty/ugliness" are always side by side in the human mind and speech, they require each other and are integrally related to each other, and the feeling of "cuteness" in the semantic structures of the words expressing the concepts of "Beauty/ugliness" is primarily It is considered in detail about the characteristics of a person and the different levels of this feeling in a person.

Key words: linguistics, concept, antonym, synonym, beauty/ugliness, synonymous relationship, antonymic relationship, figurative meaning, original meaning, opposite meaning, graduonymy, strongly, weakly.

¹ Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in philological sciences, Namangan State University

World of Semantics: Journal of Philosophy and Linguistics (2024)
<http://wos.semanticjournals.org/index.php/JPL.org>

It is known that although there are studies on synonyms in linguistics, the ideas expressed in them are often inconsistent. Synonyms are defined in most literature as "words with the same meaning" or "words with similar meanings".

When defining synonyms, working according to the closeness of the words causes a number of confusions. The reason for this is that the words have different degrees of closeness in meaning. Some words are very close in meaning to another word, while some words may be less close in meaning. The meaning of some words are far from each other, but in any case there can be a connection between them. Accordingly, if the definition of synonyms is based on proximity in meaning, then words that are very close to each other in meaning, as well as words that are partially related in meaning, should be considered synonyms.

The distinctive feature of each of the mutually synonymous words is, firstly, that it is different in pronunciation and spelling, and, secondly, that each of them has its own meaning and additional

meanings. Therefore, when defining synonyms, it is necessary to take into account that the meaning that unites them is the same in all of them, that these words are different in terms of spelling and pronunciation, and also that they differ from each other with different subtleties of meaning.

To a certain extent, synonyms are factors that indicate the level of development of a language and its richness. Correctly distinguishing between the synonyms of more than one word and using them correctly in their place allows to clearly express the thought, to clearly show the relationship of the subject to the object he is thinking about.

When defining synonyms, it is necessary to take into account the original meaning of the word and the meaning realized in the context, as well as the figurative meaning. Sometimes there are such phenomena in the language that a word can be used in a wider context in a figurative sense than in its original meaning. For example, the word *fox* is used very widely in the sense of *cunning*. Usually, synonyms are born on the basis of the interaction of more than one, that is, two, three, four and many linguistic units. It is not possible to limit the number of participating units in such a relationship. Secondly, these language units form a systematic system within themselves.

So, at least two language units participate in the relationship of synonymy. One of these is synonymous with the other, all together forming a synonymous nest. By means of synonymy, it is possible to strengthen the meaning, express subtle meanings and express colorful stylistic colors. By choosing one of the synonyms, one side of the reality is exaggerated. In fact, for synonymy to occur, lexical units (as well as grammatical units) must have mutual differences. These distinctions should always be taken into account when choosing a word or phrase. It is necessary to be able to choose the most suitable word or phrase from the synonym nest when expressing a certain idea or attitude [5; 96].

Synonyms are effectively used to make speech fluent, to avoid repetitions, and also to eliminate sound (pronunciation) inconveniences. The sign level of the concept represented by synonyms can be different. Some of the words in the synonymy line express the sign in a standard level, while others express it in a strong or weak way.

As for the relation of graduonymy and antonymy, these are actually semantic phenomena based on the basis. The phenomena of graduonymy and antonymy are formed on the basis of differences. In the traditional and now widespread definition of antonymy, the two poles (bright edges) of a graduonymic series are taken, and the relations of intermediate or adjacent differentiation of this series are excluded from evaluation. We can see it, for example, in the series of grading poor - satisfactory - good - excellent. This rightly raises the following question: If bad-good (good-bad) is mutually antonymous, how should the remaining relations of this series (bad-satisfactory, satisfactory-good) be evaluated? It goes without saying that all three relations in this series are of the same color. [2; 155]. Therefore, this series is not incorrect, we can see that good-bad has big (strong) differences and forms a strong opposition, while the remaining bad-satisfactory, satisfactory-good pairs form weak oppositions.[3; 157]

Synonymy and antonymy are parallel phenomena, one does not negate the other, does not limit. Therefore, each antonym can have its own synonym. It should be noted that the study of language phenomena not only from the point of view of synonymy, but also from the point of view of antonymy allows for a perfect, deep analysis of this phenomenon.

The concepts of "beauty" and "ugliness" that we have researched are concepts that are always side by side in the human mind and speech, that require each other, and are integrally related to each other. The feeling of "cuteness" in the semantic structures of words expressing the concepts of "Beauty" and "ugliness" is primarily human. The same feeling is different in people.

For example, beauty If the lexemes representing the concept of *beautiful* – *lovely* – *charming* – *graceful* are synonymous with each other, *raving beauty* – *beauty queen* – *femme fatale* – *prince charming* can also be considered synonymous according to the meaning they express. For example: *She had lovely (beautiful) hair* [6; 899]; *There are lots of charming (lovely) little restaurants along the river* [6; 241]

Expressing the meaning of ugliness – *lexemes unsightly – unseemly – unshapely or graceless – ungraceful* can be synonymous with each other. For example: *Do you think its frame makes the picture look ugly (unsightly)?* [6 ; 1619]

Unpleasantness - sadness - unhappiness - wretchedness or arching heart-broken heart are synonyms. For example: *Joan's childhood was filled with pain and sadness (unhappiness)* [6; 1311].

Although the lexical units representing the concepts analyzed by us are considered synonyms in terms of expressing meaning enhancement, they differ in terms of use, that is, they differ in different ways of enhancing the same meaning. The scale of intensity is useful in revealing synonymous and antonymic relationships between these words. The word "beauty" we are analyzing is at the top of the vertical scale, and "ugliness" is at the bottom. If we gradually weaken the meaning of the word beautiful , the feeling of "niceness" will decrease more and more, and eventually the feeling of "unpleasantness" will begin. In other words, beauty will turn into ugliness. But there is also intensity in the expression of the feeling of "displeasure".

The conclusion is that the meanings of "beauty" and "ugliness" form a chain on the scale of intensity. The feeling of "unpleasantness" grows from a weak level to a strong one. In other words, the feeling of "unpleasantness" can be manifested at different levels.

Opposite words are antonyms: *long – short, far – near, right – left, love – hate* like Antonyms by word groups are especially common in adjectives and adverbs: *good – bad, beautiful – ugly, wide – narrow, fast – slow* etc.

Adjective antonyms in English Negative prefixes such as *ir-, im-, is-, un -* can be added to strengthen the meaning. A point assumed to be the middle of the antonymic poles, or an intermediate concept between the concepts expressed by two antonymic words, is a logical center. Antonym is one of the phenomena determined on the basis of semantic relationship between language units. Determining antonymy, on the one hand, leads to a deeper understanding of the dictionary meaning of words, on the other hand, it helps to distinguish between the meanings of one word in polysemy, and it is also useful in defining synonyms.

It is known that until now, when defining antonyms, the two poles (bright edges) of the series were taken, and the relations of intermediate or adjacent differences of this series were left out of evaluation. This can be clearly seen, for example, in the line *beautiful - ugly*. At this point, a right question arises: *If beautiful - ugly (ugly - beautiful) is an antonym, how should the existing relationships (beautiful - hideous, beautiful - grotesque, beautiful - dowdy, beautiful - unshapely) be evaluated?*

According to the results of the analysis, *beautiful - ugly (ugly - beautiful)* has great differences and forms a strong opposition, while *(beautiful - hideous, beautiful - grotesque, beautiful - dowdy, beautiful-unshapely)* forms weak antonymic pairs.

Synonymous and antonymic relationships of words expressing the concept of "Beauty" - "Ugliness".

Level of expression: Strong level: Beauty- charming - very attractive, exquisite - extremely beautiful, enchantress - extremely attractive, belle - very beautiful, grow up - very beautiful, handsome - very attractive, magnificent - very impressive;

Ugliness- hideous-very ugly, grotesque–extremely ugly, gross-extremely unpleasant, loathsome-very unpleasant, ghastly-very unpleasant, foul-very unpleasant, odious-very unpleasant;

Level of expression: Weak level: Beauty- graceful-attractive, natty-attractive, sightly – attractive, shapely - attractive in shape, comely-attractive, elegant-attractive, showy-attractive;

Ugliness- graceless-not attractive, dowdy- not attractive, awkward- not attractive, unshapely- not attractive, unprepossessing-not impressive or attractive, inelegant – not attractive, grim-ugly and unpleasant

So, beauty-ugliness concepts take place in one semantic chain on the scale of intensity. The words

representing each concept have a synonymous relationship with the words in their line. The antonymic relationship between them can also be clearly seen through the table. As we noted above, the gradation of word meaning also leads to the formation of weak antonymic relations.

References:

1. Арнольд И.В. Стилистика современного английского языка (стилистика декодирования). – Л. Просвещение, 1973. – 304 с.
2. Bozorov O. O‘zbek tilida darajalanish. – Toshkent: Fan, 1995.– 32 b.
3. Graduonimiyaning antonimiya va sinonimiyani shakllantirishdagi o‘rni // O‘zbek tili va adabiyoti. 1996. №2 – B. 62 - 64.
4. Ziyaev A.I. The linguocognitive aspect of enhancing word meanings in English: Philol. sciences. diss. ... autoref. - Samarkand, 2009. - 24 p.
5. Hojiev A.P. An explanatory dictionary of synonyms of the Uzbek language. Tashkent: Teacher, 1974. - 308 p.
6. Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners. Second Edition. – Macmillan Publishers Limited, 2007.
7. Арнольд И.В. Стилистика современного английского языка (стилистика декодирования). – Л.: Просвещение, 1973. – 304 с.