

ANTONYMOUS PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES: SEMANTIC AND TRANSLATION FEATURES

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ABSTRACT

This article examines phraseological units with antonymous components in the Russian and Uzbek languages; a system of exercises aimed at understanding phraseological units in context and identifying their meanings; differences between phraseological units and free word combinations; identifying phraseological synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, polysemy of phraseological units.

Keywords: Vocabulary, phraseology, phraseological skills, working with phraseological units, minimum of phraseological units.

INTRODUCTION

According to the latest statistics, in the modern Uzbek literary language, words borrowed from Russian and other languages through this language make up about 50%. Russian words in the vocabulary of our language are used as active words both in scientific and technical literature and in oral speech. But there are some differences between Russian words and Russian words. It is well known that the oral traditions of the people are passed down from ancestors to generations, live for centuries, improve, expand and enrich. The Uzbek language is rich in various expressions, proverbs and phrases that reflect the history, culture, traditions and spirituality of our people.

Lexical units consisting of two or more words and having one meaning are called word combinations, phraseological units or phraseological units. Phrases are usually interpreted as units equivalent to one word (lexeme). It is true that the units that make up a stable combination, i.e. a phrase, generally represent one meaning, a concept, but there are more colors and reliefs than in a lexeme. Therefore, lexical meaning cannot be identified with phraseological meaning. Otherwise, we would not use phrases to express a concept.

On the other hand, the Russian language belongs to the Slavic group of the Indo-European language family both typologically and genetically, so it is based on common Slavic and Old Russian words. The vocabulary of both languages has undergone various events in the course of its historical development, and their lexical structure consists of words borrowed from different languages. For example, Uzbek has many Persian-Tajik and Arabic words, and Russian has many European words. The study of phraseology at school has a practical focus, so methodologists pay great attention, firstly, to the development of a typology of exercises aimed at consolidating the acquired knowledge and the formation of educational and linguistic phraseological skills, and secondly, teaching students to apply knowledge of phraseology in coherent statements. For this purpose, didactic material is offered that can be used to prepare for essays and presentations, as well as to consolidate spelling skills and abilities.

The spheres of antonymy have a single semantic basis – the opposition of meanings and values formed by the semantics of the words or phrases opposed to each other. In the compared Russian and Uzbek languages, the expression of the antonymy of affixal antonyms can be negative affixes that are part of the word [4]. In the Russian language, prefixes are considered to be the main word-forming means expressing antonymy. The meaning of antonymy in words with the same root can be formed, firstly, by adding antonymous prefixes to them (pri + khodit – u + khodit, so + sbirat – raz + sbirat); secondly, by using prefixes denoting the opposite meaning (literate – ne + literate, mery – kontr + mery). In the Uzbek language, of these types of antonyms, there is only the second option. In this case, the prefix “ne–” corresponds to the Uzbek affix “–siz”. However, recently in the Uzbek language in some cases the prefix “no-” (rasmiy-norasmiy, teng-noteng) has also been used. In terms of the composition of derivative stems, the Russian language is distinguished by a variety of antonymic nests. For example, in word-forming families consisting of antonymous nouns, the following types are considered traditional in Russian: original nouns, adjectives formed from them, adverbs ending in -o, as well as verbs denoting qualitative changes (for example: light - darkness, light - dark, light - dark, light - dark, light - dark (in Uzbek, respectively: yorug‘lik-zulmat, yorug-qorong‘u, yorishmoq - qorong‘ilashmoq). Such antonymous word-forming families, although they occur in the Uzbek language, are not typical. Family names are typical for the Uzbek language, including the original noun, qualitative adjectives and verbs formed from it (for example: foyda (benefit) - zarar (harm), foydali (useful) - zararli (harmful), foydalanmoq (to use, to utilize) – zararlanmoq (to be damaged, to be damaged), etc. Thus, it can be seen that in the Russian language there are more antonymic word-forming nests and they are more diverse.

Phraseologisms have been studied for a long time by domestic and foreign linguists from various points of view and aspects. In-depth research is aimed at a comprehensive study of phraseology, reflecting the national identity of native speakers, when comparing which similar and different features between them are clearly distinguished. A wide range of linguistic problems of phraseology, included in the vast fund of any language, requires comprehensive and systematic research work of scientists.

In this paper, phraseological units with antonymous components in two differently structured and unrelated languages, English and Kazakh, are subjected to a comparative study. The comparative method of studying phraseological units allows us to determine the differential and common features of each of the languages under study, regardless of their relationship.

The relevance of the research topic is due to the interest of linguists in the study of phraseological units from the point of view of semantic and structural aspects, revealing the general and specific in two unrelated and previously unstudied languages, such as English and Kazakh, as well as their interlingual relations. The relevance of the topic is also motivated by the theoretical and practical significance of the study of phraseological units in two languages of different systems, which allows for a better understanding of the deep semantic sources of the formation of national pictures of the world, the most profound and comprehensive study of these languages and familiarization with the culture, tradition and mentality of the peoples speaking them. The study of phraseological units at the speech level, as well as within the framework of artistic discourse, contributes to successful mutual understanding and close cooperation of various language communities.

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In some phraseological units - they are sometimes designated by the term “phraseme” - semantic transformation is noted only in one component. It should be noted that phraseological antonyms are very different from lexical antonyms. Firstly, the fundamental components of phrasemes are not always included in mutually antonymous relations, the general phraseological meaning is consistent with the antonymic meaning. Secondly, phraseological antonyms are rarer in the language than lexical antonyms. But despite this, writers try to comprehensively cover and use phrasemes. Because such phrasemes express thoughts opposed in meaning and help to vividly reproduce and show the character of a person, to reveal the essence of what is happening. And the changes occurring in the antonymy of phrasemes show that their lexical composition is very changeable.

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