
METONYMIC COGNITION MEDIATED BY ANTONYMS

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the study of the process of cohesion is manifested in the use of antonyms. Another type of lexical device that produces lexical cognition in a text is the antonym units. The antonym is destroyed in the status of the category that defines the essence of the language.

Keywords: Antonym, Hyponym, Cohesion, Metonymy, Conceptual, Cognitive Process, Model, Phenomenon, Reference.

1. INTRODUCTION

The problem of lexical contrast, in particular, the problem of antithesis of meanings, is a phenomenon that affects all levels of the language system. As noted by Uzbek scholars, each level of the language has its own pattern of contradictions, but the contradiction between the levels of the lexicon forms the center of the contradictory category in the language. This is mainly due to the contradiction within the realm of antonymic units (Mahmudov, Odilov 2014: 27-27). A number of studies have been carried out on the basis of lexical antonyms in telenovelas, and the paradigmatic and syntagmatic characteristics of them have been studied (Novikov 1973; Shukurov 1973; Abdullaeva 2000).

But in antonymic in mutton theory, this phenomenon is seen only as a contradiction in the paradigmatic relations of the language system, and the question of its discursive occurrence is not so much discussed. Here, the antonym is destroyed in the status of the category that defines the essence of the language. However, "this categorical proportion arises in certain situations as a connection between opposite parts of the potential" (Mikhailov 1987: 75).

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

M. Holliday and R. Hasans found that cohesive relationships can be formed in a variety of contexts (Halliday, Hasan 1976: 187).

In addition, both complementaries, such "boy" and "girl", "stand up" and "sit down" like one filling the other (complementaries) and "order" ba "obey" converse pairs, such as, participate in the formation of text cohesion, as in the antonymic pairs "like" - "hate", "wet - "dry", crowded - deserted" as in the antonymic pairing, it is involved in the formation of text cognition.

We also don't want the antonym to be used in a way that makes it less attractive to couples that are just based on lexical association. Conflict of meaning and antonymic contrasts should be studied based on conceptual association.

In the context of speech activity, it is often observed that a concept of positive content expresses the opposite meaning. This is especially manifested in the framework of the speech act of irony. The conflict of meaning that arises within a linguistic unit is being interpreted as a phenomenon of enantiosema in later years (Kravsova 2006; Mahmudov, Odilov 2014).

In addition, researchers are also proposing a separate study of the type of metonymy based on the conflict of meaning in the model “positive part of an area instead of a full territory” (Vosshagen 1999: 290; 297). For example, How big / much is it? in question, "big" or “much” may represent concepts related to the size or quantity of something, rather than necessarily meaning “big” or "many" at all times.

3. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

In everyday speech, the words “terrific”, “awesome” “wicked” can be used to describe something that is terrifying or amazing. It's not uncommon to use these words to mean the exact opposite of what they mean. Of course, the OAV texts, which are supposed to convey the news in a clear and understandable manner, explore the way to the contradiction of meaning in this tribe. But the phenomenon that exists in the natural language system, which is dependent on the role of the denier in the expression of affirmative or affirmative judgments, is also inherent in the language of the press. In other words, the phrase "couldn't have done better" has become the norm in the positive sense. Let 's compare the following statements:

(1) But the timing could not have been better (NYT, April 14, 2017);

(2) The rest of Wednesday’s session in Federal District Court in Manhattan could not have stood in sharper contrast (NYT, April 13, 2017);

(3) Calhoun knew Oriakhi was not alone in his feeling (NYT, March 18, 2017).

While the phrase could not have been better, which in the first of these statements actually has the meaning of “reasonable or inappropriate”, expresses that the possibility of doing something is limited, in the second example the reporter is giving his opinion about the event being carried out. In the final sentence, however, the compound “was not alone” is reported to be consistent with Oriaxin's perception of others.

4. CONCLUSION

Thus, antonym or opposite concepts enter into a relationship within a single conceptual field, one of which serves the role of a reference point, and logically connects with the other. The results of the analysis show that concepts in a single conceptual field region become a factor in the formation of cohesive bonds.

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