



APPEARANCE CONFLICT AND ITS LANGUAGE

Eshmuratova Qunduz Urokovna

Termez State University Linguistics Direction (Uzbek Language)

Stage 1 Master

Abstract

The problem of linguistic contradictions began to be studied in several subsequent periods of human history.

Keywords: language, contradiction, antonym, antisemy, enantiosemy, level, vocabulary, phoneme, grammar, phonology.

Аннотация

Проблема языковых противоречий начала изучаться в несколько последующих периодов истории человечества.

Ключевые слова: язык, противоречие, антоним, антисемия, энантиосимия, уровень, лексика, фонема, грамматика, фонология.

Introduction

The occurrence of contradictions or contradictions in language is a comparative result of human knowledge.

Conflict affects all levels and units of language, that is, each level of language has its own contradictory relationship. Until recently, Uzbek linguistics understood antonymy as a contradiction in lexical units and a number of studies have been conducted on this phenomenon.

In recent years, the issue of linguistic conflict has also been studied in the case of anti-Semitism. It can be seen that the issue of linguistic conflict has been studied on the scale of antonymic and anti-Semitic units.

However, in recent years, the role of another type of conflict, enantiosemy, which is different from antonymic and anti-Semitic units, has begun to be studied.

Contradiction (Arabic opposition, variant of opposition) means difference, difference, disagreement.

The origin of the contradiction in words also depends on the addressee, and the mental state of the speaker is also important.

In our language, the phenomenon of anti-sesemia is different from the phenomenon of enantiosemy. Anti-Semitism is a contradiction between two words.





While antonymy and enantiosema are expressed within one category, antisemia occurs within both categories. For example, spiritual contradictions such as big-small, far-near, high-low create antonyms, while spiritual contradictions such as ugliness-beautification, black and white, rich-poverty create anti-sesemia.

Contradictions are studied at the phonological level, at the lexical level and at the grammatical level. At the phonological level, if we look at the conflict from the point of view of phonemes, for example, the vowels (o) and (a) are opposite to each other on the basis of the "lablanganlik/lablanmaganlik" sign.

Such a contradiction is a contradiction, the opposing phonemes are members of the contradiction and "lablanganlik/lablanmaganlik" is a sign of contradiction.

At the lexical level, we see the conflict between words. For example: black and white, big and small, bitter and sweet, high and low and so on.

In order for an antonym to be formed, two independent concepts must be semantically opposite to each other. The indivisibility of verbs does not create antonyms.

For example, the opposite of the word came is not gone.

Antonyms create the art of contrast in artistic discourse. For example:

Man sani shohim dedim,
San mani gado bilding.

In this poem, there is a contradiction between the words of the king and the beggar. Sometimes words with opposite meanings come in pairs and form new meanings, for example: It means that the guests from far and near did not come from far and near, but from everywhere.

Grammatical level is the occurrence of a contradiction in grammatical units, ie affixes. For example: smart-stupid, exemplary-no exemplary.

Enantiosema is a phenomenon of lexical level with certain characteristics. It is based on the existence of two opposite meanings in one word.

Enantiosema means "inside", "anti", "sema" in Greek and was introduced into linguistics in 1883 by the Czech linguist W.Schersl as a linguistic term. Calling this linguistic phenomenon enantiosema, the scholar emphasizes the need to understand the contradictory meanings of a word, not the contradictory meanings between words. In Enantiosema, we see that the word for a particular ritual or custom in society has opposite meanings in different places, for example, the word "white" means "to mourn" in some places and "to mourn" in others, represents the meaning of.

For example, the word "chilla" means the coldest forty days, while the word "chilla" means the hottest forty days. In this case, the word "chilla" creates the phenomenon





of homonymy and antonymy on the basis of formal similarity and spiritual contradiction.

The concept of contradiction in linguistics can be found in the philosophical views of Beruni, Farobi and in the works of Chinese thinkers on logic. These are the negating parts of a single whole from the essence, reflecting the general law of knowledge. When a sign serves to pair different members, it is called a regular conflict.

For example, there is a conflict between men and women on the basis of gender, parents, sons and daughters, brothers and sisters, old men and women.

Contradictions between members:

a) Imperfect (Privative);

b) Gradual;

d) Is of equal value (equipolit).

Calling the opposite concepts in one word is related to the archaic way of thinking, but it is not correct to think that everything in existence is perceived as mixed, with no difference at all, and that language is poor or underdeveloped.

After all, archaic thinkers have always sought to know the world around them and the essence of what is in it. Therefore, the first mythological worldview was formed about nature and the things in it - how they came into being, the factors associated with their formation.

The issue of linguistic conflict is also a very broad one. It exists within all level units of language.

The issue of contradiction has always been one of the most important problems of science and has formed the basis of research in various fields of science.

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