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THE UZBEK STATE WORLD LANGUAGES UNIVERSITY
ENGLISH FACULTY II
ENGLISH LEXICOLOGY DEPARTMENT

Referat

**“LEXICO – SEMANTIC FEATURES OF ANTONYMS IN MODERN
ENGLISH”**

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INTRODUCTION

Integration of Uzbekistan in the world and international community, speed of development of international economical, political and cultural relations suppose global transition in study and teaching foreign languages. Deep knowledge of foreign languages means not only practically mastering a language, but also study of its theoretical basis. In this plan the science is considered to be one of the main factors on successful mastering a language, development of education and qualification of personnel depend.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov stresses “The task of a science is establishment of our future, directions of future, natural law which will be in reality. The science must become the means strength driving development of society forward¹”.

The Course Paper is dedicated to the study of phraseological units with the parts of body and their rendering into the language which present a certain interest both for the theoretical investigation and for the practical language use.

The actuality of the investigation is explained on the one hand by the profound interest to the function of phraseological units with parts of body in the literary text and in speech, and, on the other hand by the absence of widely approved analysis of phraseological units with parts of body from structural, syntactical, stylistic and translational points of view.

THE AIM of Course Paper is to define the specific features of phraseological units with parts of body and their rendering into Uzbek language.

Chapter I. Phraseology as a linguistic discipline.

1.1. Different points of view to the problem of Phraseology

Phraseology is a science about phraseological units, i.e. stable combination of words. Phraseology is a kind of picture gallery in which are collected vivid and amusing sketches of the nations customs, traditions, and prejudices, recollections of its past history, scrapes of folk songs and fairy-tales. Quotations from great poets are preserved here alongside the dubious pearls of philistine wisdom and crude slang witticism, for phraseology is not only the most colorful but probably the most democratic area of vocabulary and draws its resources mostly from the depth of popular speech. The fund of English Phraseology is rich in national, international, borrowed, of terminological and non-terminological origin of phraseological unit ²Human factor takes the basic place in as the majority of phraseologisms are connect with different spheres of human activity. The factor of addressee is the most important 1 element of communication. Besides that human tries to describe out world objects by human features.³ V. G. Gak gave his opinion about CH. Bally's words as "Therefore human is in the centre of attention himself he tries to describe out world by own usage. Language anthropomorphism is considered to be the general law of the development of nominating means in the language". By this we understand that human state, human feelings are described by different objects of inanimative world, space, animal world, and myth means. Phraseologisms are highly informative units of a language. They can be considered as the "decoration". Though there have been a number of researches on phraseology, it is one of the language universals, that there is no language without phraseologisms.

So, every work on phraseological units is considered to be fresh which appear new and brand features every time. English Phraseology is rich and it has deep history.

² Orenborskaya, Gvarjaladze . English lexicology: P.77

³ Кунин А.В. Англо-русский фразеологический словарь Мб 1967 стр 12-37

The science of linguistics admits that Ch. Bally is the father of the theory of Phraseology. He was a scientist of Switzerland, but natively French. He systematized the combination of words in his book “Articles on Stylistics” and “French stylistics”.(Bally Ch., 1905-1909).

Ch. Bally presented the term “phraseology” in the meaning of a part of stylistics, which learns connected word combinations but this term is used in tree meaning in the works of Western European and American linguists. They are given as in English and American dictionaries:

The choice or arrangement of words and phrases in the expression of ideas ; manner of style of expression; the particular form of speech or diction which characterizes a writer, literary production, language, etc⁴.

The problem about the phraseology as a linguistic discipline was firstly given by famous linguistic scientist E. D. Polivanov . He said that lexicology studies lexical meaning of word, morphology formal meaning of words, syntax-the meaning of word combinations⁵

“And there is a need for special branch which is connected with syntax and at the same time has not only common types but also individual meaning of separate word-combinations. I’ll call this branch Phraseology (I must say that there is another term also suggested for it as “idiomatic”).

E. D. Polivanov considered that phraseology obtains the main and stable positions in linguistic literature.

B. A. Larin is another scientist who raised the problem of phraseology as a linguistic discipline after Polivanov.

The researches done by V. V. Vinogradov opened the way to the appearance of a number of works on phraseology in different languages. To restore such systematized facts shows the creation of phraseology as a linguistic discipline. This way phraseology stepped to linguistics as a science.

⁴ (The Oxford English Dictionary Oxford. 1933 vol III)

⁵ Akhmanova O Lexicology : theory and method Moscov 1912 11

It has been repeatedly pointed out that word groups viewed as functionally and semantically inseparable units are traditionally regarded as the subject matter of phraseology. It should be noted however, that no proper scientific investigation of English phraseology has been attempted among English and American linguists until quite recently. English and American linguistics as a rule confine themselves to collecting various words, word groups and sentences presenting some interest, either from point of view of origin, style, usage or some other particular feature peculiar to them. These units are habitually described as idioms, but no attempt has been made to investigate these idioms as a separate class of linguistic units or specific class of word group.⁶

American and English dictionaries of unconventional English, slang, idioms, and other highly valuable reference-books contain a wealth of proverbs, sayings, various Lexical units of all kinds, but as a rule don't seek to lay down a reliable criterion to distinguish between variable word-groups and phraseological units⁷.

Paradoxically as it may seem the first dictionary in which theoretical principles for the selection of English phraseological units were elaborated was published in our country.

Attempts have been made to approach the problem of phraseology in different ways. Up till now, however, there is an essential feature of phraseological units as distinguished from other word groups and the nature of phrases that can be properly termed phraseological units.

The complexity of the problem the problem may be largely accounted for by the fact that the borderline between free of variable word-groups and phraseological units is not clearly defined. They so called free word-groups are only relatively free as collocability of their member words is fundamentally delimited by their lexical and grammatical valency which makes at least some of them very close to set-phrases.

⁶ Arnold I.V "The English Word" P28

⁷ Кунинг А.В «Английская фразеология» 1970 стр 128

Phraseological units are comparatively stable and semantically inseparable. Between the extremes of complete motivation and variability of member, words on the one hand and lack of motivation combined with complete stability of the lexical components and grammatical structure on the other hands. There are numeral borderline cases.

However the exiting terms, e. g. set-phrases, idioms, word-equivalents, reflect to a certain extent the main debatable issues of phraseology which centre of the views concerning the nature and essential features of from the so called free word-groups. The term set-phrase implies that the basic criterion of differentiation is stability of the lexical components and grammatical structure of word-groups. The term idioms generally implies that the essential feature of the linguistic units under consideration is idiomaticity or lack of motivation.⁸

This term habitually used by English and American linguistics is very often treated synonymous with the term “phraseological unit” universally accepted in our country.

The term “word equivalent” stresses not only the semantic but also the function in speech as single words.

This differences in terminology reflect certain differences in the main criteria used to distinguish between word-groups and specific type of linguistic units generally known as phraseology. These criteria and the ensuring classification are done below.

Phraseological units are habitually defined as non-motivated word-groups that can be freely made up in speech but are reproduced as ready made units. This definition proceeds from the assumption that the essential features of phraseological units are stability of the lexical components and lack of motivation. It is consequently assumed that unlike components of free word-groups, member words of phraseological units are always reproduced as single unchangeable collocations.

1.2. The most commonly used criteria for classification of Phraseological units

The vocabulary of a language is enriched not only by words but also by phraseological units. Phraseological units are word-groups that cannot be made in the process of speech, they exist in the language as ready-made units. They are compiled in special dictionaries. The same as words phraseological units express a single notion and are used in a sentence as one part of it. American and British lexicographers call such units «idioms». We can mention such dictionaries as: L.Smith «Words and Idioms», V.Collins «A Book of English Idioms» etc. In these dictionaries we can find words, peculiar in their semantics (idiomatic), side by side with word-groups and sentences. In these dictionaries they are arranged, as a rule, into different semantic groups.

Phraseological units can be classified according to the ways they are formed, according to the degree of the motivation of their meaning, according to their structure and according to their part-of-speech meaning.

A.V. Koonin classified phraseological units according to the way they are formed. He pointed out primary and secondary ways of forming phraseological units.

Primary ways of forming phraseological units are those when a unit is formed on the basis of a free word-group :

a) The most productive in Modern English is the formation of phraseological units by means of transferring the meaning of terminological word-groups, e.g. in cosmic technique we can point out the following phrases: «launching pad» in its terminological meaning is «стартова площадка» , in its transferred meaning - «відправний пункт», «to link up» - «стикуватися, стикувати космічні човни» in its transformed meaning it means -«знакомиться»;

b) a large group of phraseological units was formed from free word groups by transforming their meaning, e.g. «granny farm» - «пансионат для старих

людей», «Trojan horse» - «компьютерная программа, яка навмисно створена для приведення зладу комп'ютера»;

c) Phraseological units can be formed by means of alliteration, e.g. «a sad sack» - «нещасний випадок», «culture vulture» - «Людина, яка цікавиться мистецтвом», «fudge and nudge» - «ухильність».

d) They can be formed by means of expressiveness, especially it is characteristic for forming interjections, e.g. «My aunt!», «Hear, hear!» etc

e) They can be formed by means of distorting a word group, e.g. «odds and ends» was formed from «odd ends»,

f) They can be formed by using archaisms, e.g. «in brown study» means «in gloomy meditation» where both components preserve their archaic meanings,

g) they can be formed by using a sentence in a different sphere of life, e.g. «that cock won't fight» can be used as a free word-group when it is used in sports (cock fighting), it becomes a phraseological unit when it is used in everyday life, because it is used metaphorically,

h) they can be formed when we use some unreal image, e.g. «to have butterflies in the stomach» - «відчувати хвилювання», «to have green fingers» - «досягати успіхів як садовод-любитель» etc.

i) they can be formed by using expressions of writers or politicians in everyday life, e.g. «corridors of power» (Snow), «American dream» (Aby) «locust years» (Churchill), «the winds of change» (M.C. Milan).

Secondary ways of forming phraseological units are those when a phraseological unit is formed on the basis of another phraseological unit; they are:

Conversion, e.g. «to vote with one's feet» was converted into «vote with one's Feet»;

b) Changing the grammar form, e.g. «Make hay while the sun shines» is transferred into a verbal phrase - «to make hay while the sun shines»;

c) Analogy, e.g. «Curiosity killed the cat» was transferred into «Care killed the cat»;

d) contrast, e.g. «cold surgery» - «a planned before operation» was formed by contrasting it with «acute surgery», «thin cat» - «a poor person» was formed by contrasting it with «fat cat»;

e) shortening of proverbs or sayings e.g. from the proverb «You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear» by means of clipping the middle of it the phraseological unit «to make a sow's ear» was formed with the meaning «ПОМОЛИТЕСЬ».

f) borrowing phraseological units from other languages, either as translation loans, e.g. «living space» (German), «to take the bull by the horns» (Latin) or by means of phonetic borrowings «meche blanche» (French), «corpse d'elite» (French), «sotto voce» (Italian) etc.

CONCLUSION

Phraseology is a science of phraseological units, i.e. stable combination of words. Phraseology is kind of picture gallery in which are collected vivid and amusing sketches of nation's customs, traditions and prejudices, recollections of its past history, scraps of folk songs and fairy-tales. The fund of English phraseology is rich in national, international, and borrowed, of terminological and non-terminological origin of phraseological units.

Phraseologisms are highly informative units of a language. They can be considered as the “decoration”. Though there have been a number of researches on phraseology, it is one of language universals, that there is no language without phraseologisms.

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The following particular tasks are put forward:

- 1) Revealing the ways of phraseology being accepted as a linguistic discipline.
- 2) To define the notion of phraseological units.
- 3) To study of morphological structure of English phraseological units denoting parts of body.
- 4) To research the Syntactical structure of phraseological units denoting parts of body in Modern English.
- 5) To reveal Semantic peculiarities of the phraseological units with parts of body.
- 6) To study Etymology of some phraseological units with parts of body.
- 7) To study the Stylistic peculiarities of phraseological units with parts of body.
- 8) To reveal specific translational peculiarities of phraseological units with parts of body.

A special point of interest is presented by the approach to the problem of phraseology suggested N. N. Amosova. In “Essentials of English Phraseology” N. N. Amosova defines phraseological units as unit of fixed context, i. e. phrases with a specific a stable sequence of certain lexical components and peculiar semantic relations between them. In these terms, phraseological units are classified into phrases and idiom.

So, we can say that the phraseological aspect of a language has always been the most difficult part for foreigners to master. A study of English phraseology, precise in force vivid and rich in scope, shows how phraseological terms of explanation lend variety to the language. The study of phraseological units will be highly useful as means to extend the practical knowledge of the language.

The list of used literature

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