

Analysis of the Phenomena of Synonymy and Antonymy in Artistic Terminology using the Examples of Uzbek and French Languages

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Abstract. *This article analyzes the phenomena of synonymy and antonymy in art terminology in the Uzbek and French languages. The article shows the connection between language and culture by studying synonyms and antonyms of important terms in the field of art. Examples of synonyms and antonyms of art terms in the Uzbek and French languages are given, which allows us to highlight the lexical richness, stylistic differences and cultural context of each language. The article also analyzes the diversity that occurs in the expression of works of art using synonyms and antonyms. The results obtained in the study help to identify the differences and similarities between the two cultures. In general, this study reveals the importance of art terminology from the point of view of linguistics and cultural studies.*

Keywords: *Art terminology, synonymy, antonym, uzbek language, french language, lexical richness, cultural context, stylistic differences, language and culture, expression of works of art, interrelation of terms, intercultural differences, linguistics, cultural studies, semantic analysis.*

INTRODUCTION

Art terminology is an important part of each language, reflecting the main aspects of the national cultural heritage. The phenomena of synonymy and antonymy that occur among art terms are important indicators of language development. This article analyzes the synonymous and antonymic relationships observed in art terminology in Uzbek and French. The similarities and differences between the two languages, their causes of origin, scope of application, and significance from a linguistic point of view are studied.

Art terminology is broad and covers many areas such as fine arts, music, theater, cinema, architecture, and applied arts. Therefore, the article mainly studies terms in the fields of fine arts and music. The study of terminological relationships in these areas is important not only from the point of view of linguistics, but also from the point of view of cultural studies and art history.

METHODS AND ANALYSIS

Identifying similarities and differences by comparing synonyms and antonyms in the Uzbek and French languages. Analyzing synonyms and antonyms in the terminology of each language. In this process, the meaning of words, context of use, and aspects related to art are studied. Analyzing texts containing art terms in the Uzbek and French languages. Through this method, it is possible to obtain information about the frequency and context of use of words. Studying previously conducted studies related to synonyms and antonyms. This method helps to expand existing knowledge. Conducting interviews with experts in the field of art or linguists or collecting their opinions through questionnaires. This method allows you to study practical experiences. Studying the historical

development of synonyms and antonyms, determining their origin and how they change over time. Studying the linguistic features of synonyms and antonyms in the Uzbek and French languages by comparing them with each other.

DISCUSSION

Synonymy is the relationship between words that express the same or similar meanings. Terminological synonymy is the relationship between different words and expressions that express the same concept in the scientific and technical field, including art. A distinctive feature of terminological synonymy is that it is less emotionally expressive, since the terms serve to express scientific concepts clearly and neutrally.

Synonyms in art terminology arise for the following reasons:

- *Parallel use of local and adopted terms to express the same concept*
- *Terms left over from different periods in the process of historical development*
- *The emergence of new terms as a result of scientific and technical progress*
- *Different naming of the same concepts by different scientific schools.*

Antonyms is the relationship between words that express opposite meanings. Terminological antonymy shows the relationship between terms that express contradictory concepts in the field of art. Antonyms in art terminology are important for describing works of art, techniques, styles and other aspects from opposite sides.

Antonyms in art terminology are divided into the following types:

- *Contrast antonyms (expressing absolute opposition)*
- *Complementary antonyms (complementing each other)*
- *Vector antonyms (expressing movements in opposite directions). [1]*

Uzbek art terminology was formed as a result of long historical processes, in which the following layers can be distinguished:

- *Ancient Turkic layer (such as color scheme, painting, carving)*
- *A layer under Arab-Persian influence (such as miniature, image, painter)*
- *A layer absorbed from the Russian language and through it from European languages (such as nature, landscape, portrait)*
- *New terms formed during the period of independence.*

Most of the synonymous series in Uzbek art terminology arose precisely due to these historical layers. For example, the synonymy of “artist - painter – engraver” consists of terms from different historical periods. [2]

French art terminology developed in the context of Western European culture, and the following factors played an important role in its formation:

- *Latin and Greek ancient layer (such as perspective, composition, harmonie)*
- *French art terms from the Middle Ages (such as vitrail, enluminure)*
- *Terms formed under the influence of the Renaissance (such as clair-obscur, proportion)*
- *Terms related to new art trends in the 19th-20th centuries (such as impressionnisme, cubisme, surréalisme).*

The phenomenon of synonymy is also widespread in French art terminology, which is largely due to historical development and the influence of various art schools. [3]

RESULTS

The phenomenon of synonymy is common in the terminology of fine arts in the Uzbek language. Below we will consider the most characteristic synonymous series:

Artist - painter - engraver – illustrator In this synonymous series, “artist” is borrowed from Russian, “painting” is Arabic, “engraver” is Persian, and “illustrator” is a word specific to the Uzbek language. There are subtle differences in meaning between them: “artist” is a more general concept, “painting” is a representative of classical oriental miniature art, “engraver” is a traditional pattern maker, and “illustrator” is more often used in the sense of a modern artist.

Picture - image – plate This series also contains words belonging to different linguistic layers. “Picture” and “image” are Arabic, “picture” is Arab-Persian, and “plate” is borrowed from Arabic. In modern Uzbek, the word “rasm” is used more for works drawn on paper, “lavah” more for large-format works, and “tasvir” in a general sense.

Color - paint – tus “Rang” is Persian, “bo‘yoq” is Turkish, and “tus” is a word specific to the Uzbek language. “Rang” is used in a general sense, “bo‘yoq” is used in a more material sense, and “tus” is used to express the intensity or subtle differences of color. [4]

There is also a rich synonymous series in the terminology of fine arts in French:

Artiste - peintre - dessinateur – illustrateur In this series, “artiste” means artist (in a broader sense), “peintre” is a painter (mainly working with paint), “dessinateur” is a graphic artist, and “illustrateur” is a book illustrator.

Tableau - toile - peinture – œuvre This synonymous series expresses the concept of “painting”. “Tableau” means a more general meaning, “toile” a work on canvas (fabric), “peinture” a work with paints, and “œuvre” a work of art (in a broader sense).

Couleur - teinte - nuance – ton This synonymic series includes terms related to color. “Couleur” means color (in a general sense), “teinte” means the intensity of color, “nuance” means the subtle differences of color, and “ton” means the general range of color.

When comparing the synonymic series in the Uzbek and French languages, the following general trends can be observed:

Origin of terms While the Uzbek synonymic series is more likely to be a mixture of different language layers (Turkic, Arab-Persian, European), the French synonymic series are dominated by Latin-Greek roots and French words.

Level of differentiation In French synonymy, the semantic differences between terms are more clearly defined. In Uzbek synonymy, the scope of application of terms sometimes overlaps more.

Historical layers In Uzbek synonymy, historical layers are more clearly distinguished, while French synonymy has more functional differentiation. [5]

CONCLUSION

The phenomena of synonymy and antonymy observed in the terminology of art in Uzbek and French reflect the specific characteristics of both languages and cultures. According to the general conclusion, the phenomena of synonymy and antonymy in the terminology of art are an integral part of the lexical system of any language and are an important indicator of language development. By studying these phenomena, it is possible to gain a deeper understanding of not only linguistic, but also cultural-historical processes.

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