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THE INTERRELATIONSHIP OF CONCEPT UNITS WITHIN THE CONCEPT OF "PRIDE" IN ENGLISH

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ABSTRACT

This article explores the interrelationships of concept units within the concept of "pride" in English, analyzing its synonymic and antonymic relationships from the perspectives of linguistics and semantics. It delves into how different concepts interact with "pride" and how its meaning is shaped by various social, cultural, religious, and psychological contexts. The article categorizes synonymous relations within the "pride" semantic field into fully and partially corresponding synonyms and examines their stylistic and emotional nuances. Furthermore, it highlights the presence of antonyms, including contrary, complementary, and vector antonymy, illustrating how "pride" can be contrasted with its opposite concepts. The concept of "paronyms" and the complexity of synonymic chains are also discussed, emphasizing their role in shaping the meaning of "pride" across different contexts. This article is valuable for understanding the dynamic and multifaceted nature of the concept of "pride" in language.

KEYWORDS: Pride, concept units, synonymic relationships, contradictory antonyms, stylistic variations, linguistics, semantics, cultural context, psychological context, social context.

The interrelationship of concept units refers to the connection, logical relations, and how different concepts complement or influence each other from the perspective of linguistics and semantics. These interrelationships are expressed through linguistic units and explain how concepts are structured and how they affect one another in a particular language or culture. Each concept is linked to others through its semantic network. The concept of "pride" interacts with several other concepts in the fields of linguistics and semantics. These interactions are influenced by social, cultural, religious, and psychological contexts, showing how the semantic networks of this concept are formed.

The units within the concept of "pride" engage in various metaphorical relationships. In English, expressions like *be bursting with pride* (g'ururga to'la), *be puffed up with pride* (mag'rur bo'lmoq), *blow one's own trumpet* (maqtanmoq, faxrlanmoq), *big-note oneself* (maqtanmoq),

blow hard (maqtanchoq), *ego trip* (manmanlik, dimog‘dorlik), *give oneself airs* (maqtanmoq), *give pride back* (faxrlanmoq), *glow with pride* (faxrlanmoq), *high-blown* (gerdaygan, balandparvoz), *lay it on thick* (maqtanmoq), *pat oneself on the back* (faxrlanmoq), *shoot one's mouth off* (maqtanmoq), and others, along with words that create associations, express metaphorical meanings.

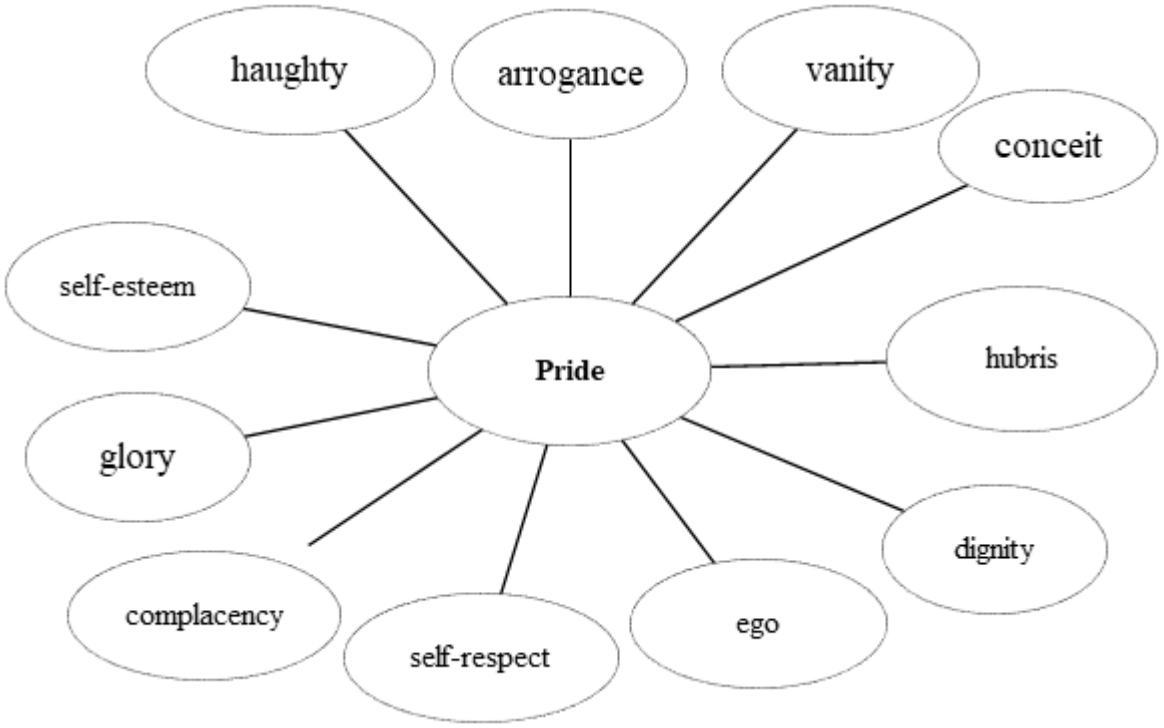


Table 1.5: Synonyms of the Concept "Pride" in English

Concepts Entering into Synonymic Relations with the Concept of "Pride":

In describing the synonymic relationships between the units within the semantic field of "pride," we can distinguish between fully corresponding synonyms (e.g., *self-respect*, *dignity*, *self-esteem*, *vanity*, *arrogance*) and partially corresponding synonyms – quasi-synonyms, which share common features (e.g., *confidence*, *satisfaction*, *boastfulness*, *self-importance*). In some languages, synonymic connections are understood differently. For example, in English, *pride* and *self-respect* are considered synonyms with a positive connotation, but in ancient religious texts, the synonym of "pride" was the word *hubris*, which was used with a negative meaning.

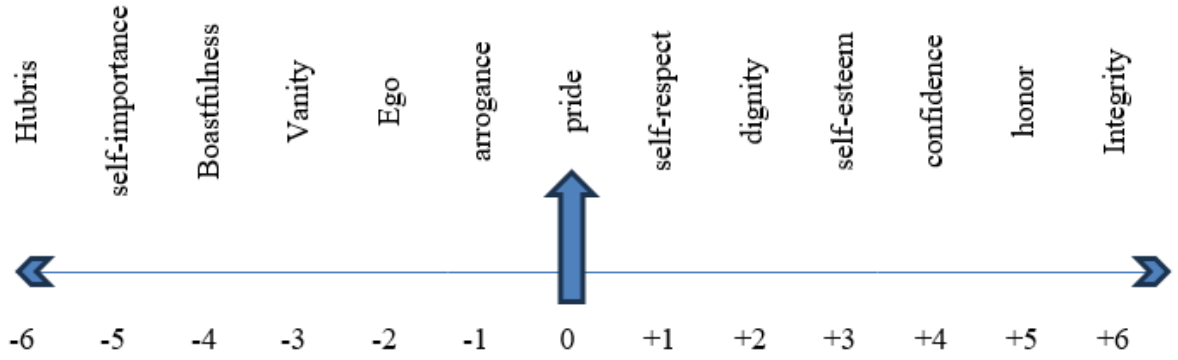


Table 1.6: The Synonymic Chain of the Concept "Pride"

The above diagram shows that the units within the concept of "pride" can be distinguished based on positive and negative meanings, and that the negative units can also enter into antonymic relationships with the positive units. For example: "His pride in his achievements was commendable, but his hubris led him to make reckless decisions that ultimately caused his downfall." Additionally, "His pride in his intelligence was evident, but his vanity made him

constantly seek the admiration of others."

The group of correlations that connect words expressing opposite meanings are antonymic relationships. The semantic classification of antonyms is based on the type of opposition they express. There are three types of antonyms: **contrary**, **complementary**, and **vector**.

- **Contrary (opposite)** antonymy is expressed through specific concepts, where a third, intermediate concept may exist: *Pride – Humility – Arrogance*.
- **Complementary (complementary)** antonymy is expressed through concepts that complement each other in such a way that there cannot be an intermediate, third concept: *pride – modesty*, *pride – humble*.
- **Vector** antonymy is found in pairs expressing multidirectional movement: *pride – shame*.

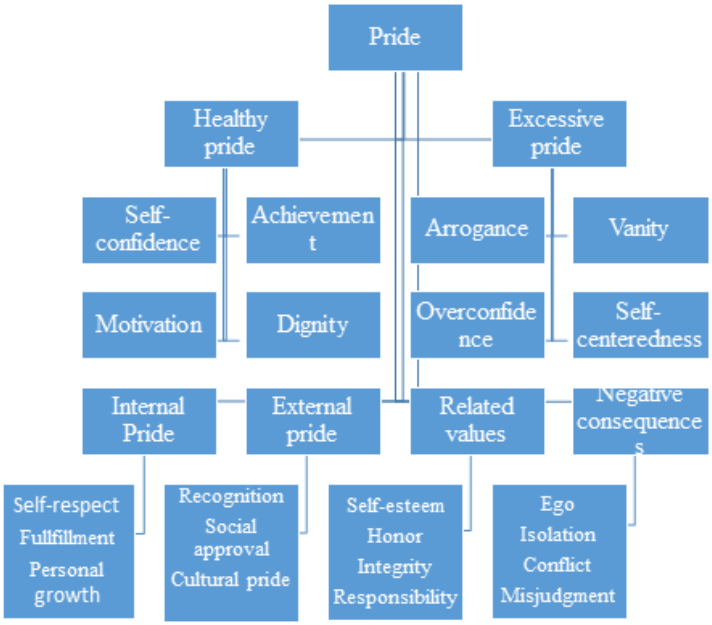
For instance, **pride** is related to *low self-esteem*, *self-doubt*, *dishonor*, *shame*, *humility*, and *modesty*.

A **synonymic chain** is composed of several words, one of which is the central word that characterizes the chain's meaning and is considered the **dominant**. The boundary of a synonymic chain is defined by this dominant word, with other words being compared to it rather than to each other. For example, in English, the synonymic chain for *pride* includes *vanity*, *arrogance*, *self-respect*, *dignity*, *hubris*, and *ego*, where *pride* is the central dominant word.

Additionally, there is a concept of **paronyms** among synonyms. Linguist R.R. Bobokalov defines paronyms as follows: "One postulate proves that perfect synonyms do not exist, which means that in such cases, the necessary terminology cluster in the language is smaller." In the lexical cluster of *pride*, the synonymic chain is quite complex. In fact, the relationship between synonyms depends on whether it is linked to the meaning itself or whether the associated connotations (such as *meliorative*, *derogatory*, *laudatory nuances*, and others) relate to the language register or even to the context, and this can differ even minimally in usage. In simpler terms, these are **paronyms**. Typically, the similarity relation lies in the semantic structure of the associated terms.

For example, within the semantic field of *pride*, **paronyms** of the word *self-respect* include words such as *self-worth*, *self-regard*, and *self-confidence*, all of which are used within the same category of meaning.

In the synonymic relationships within the semantic field of *pride*, the dominant words near the core meaning of the field create the center, while words with a more peripheral or contextual relationship form the periphery. For example, we will see the diagram of the synonymic relationships within the *pride* semantic field.



1.7 – Synonymic Relationships in the "Pride" Semantic Field

In lexical stylistics, the phenomenon of synonymy holds significant importance. Within a synonymic chain, words with stylistic embellishments find their expression. As we know, the length of a synonymic chain can vary; it can consist of only two words or be made up of several words. Each word in this synonymic chain is used in different speech situations, applying appropriate styles. Synonyms are presented in a specific stylistic manner, and they differ based on their emotional-expressive embellishments.

In other words, the words in a synonymic chain are not only semantically related but also exhibit differences in style, emotion, and expression, which depend on the context and the communicative situation. The stylistic variation within a synonymic chain allows speakers or writers to choose words based on the emotional tone or expressive quality they wish to convey.

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