



PRAGMATIC ASPECTS OF ANTONYMS IN DIALOGIC DISCOURSE (BASED ON UZBEK AND FRENCH MATERIALS)

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ABSTRACT *This article examines the pragmatic aspects of antonyms in dialogic discourse, with comparative analysis based on the Uzbek and French languages. The study focuses on how antonyms function as pragmatic tools that enrich communication, create contrast, express evaluation, and structure dialogic interaction. By analyzing authentic examples, the research reveals that antonyms serve not only as lexical opposites but also as discourse markers that highlight speakers' intentions, emotions, and interpersonal relations.*

Keywords: *antonyms, pragmatics, dialogic discourse, Uzbek language, French language, contrast, communication.*

Introduction

Language is a dynamic system that reflects both the cognitive and communicative needs of human interaction. Within dialogic discourse, antonyms play a significant role in shaping meaning and expressing contrastive relationships. The pragmatic study of antonyms extends beyond mere lexical opposition; it explores how speakers use opposites to convey evaluation, irony, disagreement or emphasis.

This article investigates the pragmatic aspects of antonyms in dialogic discourse, comparing their usage in Uzbek and French. The research aims to determine how antonymic pairs contribute to meaning construction, interactional strategy, and discourse coherence.

Theoretical Background

In traditional semantics, antonymy is defined as a lexical relationship between words of opposite meanings (e.g., big - small, good - bad). However, in pragmatic

contexts, antonyms acquire additional communicative value. According to Grice's cooperative principles and Sperber & Wilson's relevance theory, speakers often use antonyms to achieve pragmatic goals -emphasis, irony or persuasion - beyond literal meaning.

In both Uzbek and French, antonyms may appear not only as lexical opposites but as contextual contrasts that depend on the speaker's intention.

The Nature of Dialogic Discourse

Dialogic discourse is a communicative process between two or more interlocutors in which meaning is constructed interactively. It is not limited to simple information exchange but includes communicative strategies, disagreement, compromise and evaluation.

Within this framework, antonyms perform an essential function - they represent opposing viewpoints, express emotional reaction, and create dynamic contrast in conversation.

Antonyms in Dialogic Discourse

Dialogic discourse - defined as the exchange of utterances between interlocutors - naturally involves contrasting viewpoints. Antonyms appear frequently in dialogues to express disagreement, create rhetorical emphasis and convey irony or humor, and structure discourse.

Comparative Analysis: Uzbek and French

Both Uzbek and French reveal a high pragmatic load in antonymic constructions, yet cultural and linguistic nuances affect their use. Uzbek discourse often employs antonyms within proverbs, poetic expressions, and moral contrasts, reflecting ethical and emotional evaluations. French discourse, meanwhile, uses antonyms in argumentative and rhetorical styles, especially in literary and conversational registers.

Pragmatic Functions

The study identifies several pragmatic functions of antonyms in dialogic discourse: evaluative, contrastive, ironical, interpersonal, and text-organizing. Each function plays a vital role in conveying communicative intentions and maintaining discourse coherence.

These pragmatic functions show that antonyms do not merely denote oppositeness but serve as strategic tools that manage social interaction and discourse structure.

Further Research Directions

If you wish to develop this topic as an academic study or thesis, you could expand it in the following directions:

Corpus Linguistics: quantitative analysis of antonym frequency in Uzbek and French dialogic texts.

Cognitive-Pragmatic Study: exploring how antonyms reflect conceptual oppositions in human cognition.

Language and Culture Correlation: studying how contrasting concepts mirror national values and worldviews.

Linguo-Pragmatic Strategies: analyzing how antonyms increase emotional impact and persuasive power in speech.

Conclusion

Antonyms in dialogic discourse function not only as semantic opposites but as pragmatic instruments of cultural communication.

They: make dialogues more dynamic and expressive;

define interlocutors' communicative positions;

enhance emotional depth through contrast;

increase the persuasive and aesthetic power of speech.

Antonyms in dialogic discourse serve as powerful pragmatic devices that go beyond simple opposition of meaning. Through contrast, evaluation, and irony, they enable speakers to express nuanced communicative intentions. Thus, antonyms are

essential to understanding how meaning, culture, and interpersonal relations intertwine in dialogic interaction across languages.

Comparative analysis of Uzbek and French materials demonstrates that antonyms contribute not only to semantic richness but also to the pragmatics of interpersonal communication.

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