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## **SPEECH OPERATIONS IN THE PROCESS OF TRANSLATION**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The primary method of showing contrast in spoken speech, according to the text, is through the use of antonyms. In antonymic relationships, polysemantic words that originated with this potential future meaning and may have an associated antonym may do so. By contrast, the semantics of various words can be determined by the meaning of a single word.

The writers of the article demonstrated the reliance of derivative words of other parts of speech as well as the combination of antonyms generated by the method of word formation on the basis of antonyms.

### **KEYWORDS**

Antonym, sign, phrase, lexical, phraseological units, opposition.

### **INTRODUCTION**

In translation, oral speech is an inconsistent presentation of thoughts, depending on the plan in the translation activity. At various stages of translation

process representing the speech operations parallel is carried out.[1]

From the point of the cognitive-linguistic process, the activity of translation of speech consists of the analytical and synthetic work of the sense organs and the brain. In this process, experimental psycholinguistics, in particular, an associative experiment must be carried out. This experiment is a method of psycholinguistic analysis of semantics and this allows you to determine the specifics of an individual representation in the linguistic consciousness and to characterize the semantic relationships between words. After all, a social event will be created in speech activity.

As a result of the associative process, a list of words which comes to a mind of person to pronounce the first concept will be introduced. This means the exclusion of conscious controlled selection after a while. An association, a connection based on perception, is created between objects. The association reflects real connections and phenomena that really exist, conditional, actual in personal experiences and relationships. During the experiment the linguistic consciousness of the individual will be studied either in a small group or nation accordingly.

Regardless of its grammatical and semantic category, the response of the individual to the semantics of the first word that comes to consciousness is of great importance in the associative experiment. In the process of this experiment, dictionaries of associative norms of the language will be created. According to the opinions of linguistics and psychology, a free associative experiment characterizes the structure of fragments of linguistic consciousness in native speakers. The experiment gives precious practical material for the study of semantic associative words and it also provides other materials to reveal the objectively existing lexical meanings of words. The formed semantic world of words in connection is a

collection of words together with their associations. The associative field of words in the language enriches the lexical stock of words, thus each person can form a semantic range of words depending on the surrounding sphere of communication. [2] The communicative behavior of an individual in communication evaluates the surrounding reality.

A person in an associative experiment considers the grammatical category and reacts to stimulus words from the point of view of his vocabulary either with synonyms or antonyms. A number of words which can be used as a tool of reaction will be formed during speech activity. Physiological reactions will create a picture of psychophysiological reactions. Paradigmatic associations include reaction words of the same grammatical class as stimulus words. The syntagmatic associative connection characterizes the presence of syntactic relations between the stimulus and the reaction, including associative pairs that form phrases. Paradigmatic associations reflect linguistic relations, syntagmatic - speech.

We can consider the relationship between varieties by analyzing associative pairs. For example: semantic proximity (synonyms): friend-comrade, opposite in connection (antonyms): strong-weak. There is also a relation from the particular to the general: plum-fruit, a causal relationship: thunder - thunderstorm; by adjacency: cat - sofa, food - spoon; association by similarity: eyes - beads; according to consonance: color - light, mother - frame; association (speech stamp): square - red. For linguistics, this technique can be entertaining because it allows you to determine new aspects of the meanings of words. In the theory of mass communication, advertising, PR technologies the semantic differential method is widely used in order to select the most appropriate words and expressions that give the desired impact on potential listeners.

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