

## LEXICAL-SEMANTIC RELATIONS OF COMPLETE AND INCOMPLETE ANTONYMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Oripova Kamolaxon Erkinjon qizi

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute,

A Teacher of the faculty of foreign languages

### Abstract:

This article is devoted to the study of lexical semantic relations of antonyms in English and Uzbek languages. Examples from the works are also given.

**Key words:** antonymic, semantic, lexical, contextual, synonym, classification, component.

## ЛЕКСИКО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ ПОЛНЫХ И НЕПОЛНЫХ АНТОНИМОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

**Аннотация:** Данная статья посвящена изучению лексико-семантических отношений антонимов в английском и узбекском языках. Также приведены примеры из произведений.

**Ключевые слова:** антонимический, семантический, лексический, контекстуальный, синоним, классификация, компонент.

## INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILIDAGI TO'LIQ VA TO'LIQSIZ ANTONIMLARNING LEKSIK- SEMANTIK MUNOSABATLARI

### Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi antonimlarning leksik semantik munosabatlarini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan. Shuningdek, asarlardan misollar keltirilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** antonimik, semantik, leksik, kontekstual, sinonim, klassifikatsiya, komponent.

Scientific research works on the topic of antonyms mainly refer to main part of words forming antonymic pairs. The scientist S. Usmanov<sup>1</sup> was the first to study the lexical-semantic features of antonyms in Uzbek linguistics. Scientific antonyms are divided into two groups according to the degree of negation of one another: full and half antonyms.

1. "Complete antonyms also have two sides - negation and contradiction of signs. In addition, they are taken together in pairs and a common concept emerges, in which the common concept is expressed by a pronoun or another word with a wide range of meaning. For

<sup>1</sup> С. Усманов. Антонимлар, «Узбек тили ва адабиёти масалалари» журнал, 1958, 2-сон, 33-бет.

example: yaxshi-yomon-hamma, do't-dushman-hamma, erta-kech-harvaqt, eski-yangi – har xil, ostin-ustun-to'palon, boordi-keldi-aloqa<sup>2</sup>”.

2. In semi-antonyms, the contradiction of signs is in the main place. It is not always possible to deny them, they are weak, imperceptible, taking them in pairs and fully equating them to a common concept. For example: er-xotin-oila, (but family can be without husband or wife), opa-singil-hamshiralar (one of them can be called a nurse), chol-kampir, yigit-qiz and others<sup>3</sup>.

One of the Russian linguists, M.R. Lvov, also wrote several scientific articles on complete and incomplete antonyms and studied them in detail. The scientist divided such antonyms into 8 types<sup>4</sup>.

1. Full antonyms are independent and do not need a context for their opposite meaning: to build-to-destroy, alive-dead, low-high.
2. One of the words in the antonymic pair can exchange places with the other: cheap-expensive or expensive-cheap. However, many antonyms in the Uzbek language cannot be replaced like this: big-small, good-bad.
3. It is related to one semantic chain: day-night (time), right-left (side).
4. Each of the complete antonyms forming an antonymic pair can have its own synonyms, i.e. incomplete antonyms: cold-hot, cold-hot, cold-hot, cold-heated.
5. When new or even words of a different category are made from complete antonyms, they preserve the conflict of meaning: young-old (adjective), youth-old (noun), young-old (verb).
6. Antonyms of this type are often used, and when one is remembered, the other comes to mind: earth-sky, buy-sell, go-come.
7. Words in an antonymic pair are mutually antonyms with all or several meanings.
8. Words in an antonymic pair belong to a grammatical word group: life-death (noun), young-old (adjective).

The scientist also defined incomplete antonyms as follows:

1. Incomplete antonyms are mainly used to clearly express thoughts and create bright images, they often appear unexpectedly in the course of speech, and are always perceived as something new.
2. One of the antonymic words acquires additional subtlety of meaning under the influence of the other.
3. Phraseological units equal to one word can participate in the formation of incomplete antonyms.

<sup>2</sup> С. Усмонов. Антонимлар, «Узбек тили ва адабиёти масала лари» журналн, 1958, 2-сон, 33-бет.

<sup>3</sup> С. Усмонов. Уша макяола, 34-бет.

<sup>4</sup> М. Р. Львов. К вопросу о типах лексических антонимов, журн., «Русский язык в школе». 1970, № 3, стр. 73—74.

When antonyms are divided into full and half or incomplete antonyms, mainly their features in speech use, belonging to one semantic chain, one word group, stylistic differences, and emotional characteristics are meant.

Also, when dividing antonyms into complete and incomplete groups, it is necessary to pay attention to the amount of lexical meanings of the components of the antonymic pair.

In our opinion, when dividing antonyms into complete and incomplete groups, it is necessary to pay special attention to the amount of lexical meanings of the components of the antonymic pair. Antonym groups in the Uzbek language can be divided into complete and incomplete antonyms in terms of the number of lexical meanings of the words that make up them, which can enter into an antonymic relationship:

Full antonyms are words that enter into an antonymic relationship with their content or overall meaning. Full antonyms often consist of monosemantic words with opposite meanings: adabli-adabsiz, abjir-bo'shang, arzon-qimmat, bavo-sita-bevosita, ishchan-dangasa, rahmdil-berahm, fahmli-befahm, hayoli-behayo. The same phenomenon exists in English antonym pairs: intelligent-unintelligent, mature-immature, belief-disbelief

Some linguists have expressed the opinion that full antonyms can be formed only from single-meaning words that do not have synonyms.

When linguists classify antonyms in terms of meaning, they include contextual antonyms among full and incomplete antonyms.

Many words in the Uzbek language cannot be antonyms either in their own meaning or in their figurative meaning, and in speech they mean concepts that are contradictory to each other in terms of content, opposites. can be used in For example, the words "pride" and "sharp" cannot be antonyms or form an antonymic pair.

<i>Faxr</i>	<i>Qahr</i>
Proud	shame
Self-esteem	ill-temper
Honor	anger
Self-respect	displeasure
Dignity	outrage

Some of these words can be used as antonyms in some sentences:

Ko'zlarida nozik bir o'tbor.

U *faxr* o'timi, yo *qahr* o'timi bilib bo'lmaydi . (M. Ismoiliy)

In this sentence, the words "faxr" and "qahr" contradict each other and have an antonymic meaning. Such antonyms are called contextual antonyms.

In fact (in terms of lexical meaning) words that are used only in the opposite sense without being antonyms are called contextual antonyms. Some school textbooks provide information and examples about contextual antonyms. In the process of learning antonyms, we got acquainted with the points of not distinguishing lexical and contextual antonyms.

Ushoq qand oh tuzga monand erur,

Va lekin bir *tuz*, biri *qand* erur. (N a v o i y) »74.

As given in the example, contextual antonyms (*tuz* and *qand*) are given as examples of lexical antonyms in this passage. In some works, *olov and suv* are included as antonyms. However, there is no contradiction or negation of each other in the lexical meanings of the words *salt and sugar, grass and water*.

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