

SEMANTIC RELATIONS: ANTONYMY

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Abstract: The article discusses issues related to the criteria for determining antony language and the formation of syntactic antonyms in sentences and their classification. It gives linguistic criteria that form the antonyms in the Uzbek language, also defines the essence of lexical and syntactic antonyms; types of syntactic antonyms are analyzed and methods for classifying the syntactic antonyms of the Uzbek language are proposed.

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются вопросы, связанные с критериями определения антонимов языка и образования синтаксических антонимов в предложениях и их классификации. Даются лингвистические критерии, образующие антонимы в узбекском языке, также определяется сущность лексических и синтаксических антонимов; анализируются типы синтаксических антонимов и предлагаются методы классификации синтаксических антонимов узбекского языка.

Annotatsiya: Maqolada antonik tilni aniqlash mezonlari va gaplarda sintaktik antonimlarning shakllanishi va ularning tasnifi bilan bog'liq masalalar muhokama qilinadi. O'zbek tilida antonimlarni hosil qiluvchi lingvistik mezonlarni beradi, leksik va sintaktik antonimlarning mohiyatini ham belgilaydi; sintaktik antonimlarning turlari tahlil qilinib, o'zbek tilidagi sintaktikantonimlarni tasniflash usullari taklif etiladi.

Keywords: syntactic antonyms, criteria of definition of syntactic antonyms, the characterized and classified syntactic antonyms, the syntactic antonyms designating quantity and time, the syntactic antonyms designating a place and a measure.

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Tayanch so'zlar: sintaktik antonimlar, sintaktik antonimlarni aniqlash mezonlari, tavsiflangan va tasniflangan sintaktik antonimlar, miqdor va vaqtni bildiruvchi sintaktik antonimlar, joyni bildiruvchi sintaktik antonimlar.

va o'lchov.

Ключевые слова: синтаксические антонимы, критерии определения синтаксических антонимов, охарактеризованные и классифицированные синтаксические антонимы, синтаксические антонимы, обозначающие количество и время, синтаксические антонимы, обозначающие место и мера. Language: English Introduction

Antonymy is an important linguistic concept as a concept that expresses semantic relatedness. Antonyms are usually paired in phrases (If you hit the ground, it will scatter), proverbs (Think first, then socialize. A friend to everybody is a friend to nobody.)), and in various other literary genres (tazad: There is no alienation, no disaster, no gam here. There is: warmth, love, compassion. G'. Gulam) and it gives a unique decoration to the speech . In addition, antonyms are a linguistic phenomenon in their place in language learning. For example, "tall" is explained by "not short".

For many years, the semantic structure of lexemes, as synonymy, homonymy and antonymy, as well as polysemy was considered an object of the lexical-semantic aspect. But in recent years it has been revealed that these phenomena are multifaceted and can manifest themselves at different levels of the language. And this is connected with a new approach to the study of linguistic phenomena with the point of view of the anthropocentric paradigm that the above phenomena can be considered together with the human basis, that is, the transformation in the human mind of the picture of the world as an alternation of language, linguistic knowledge and speech. In Uzbek linguistics, the identification of antonyms has been sufficiently studied, but it should be noted that in the scientific works of Z. Mirzaakhmedova [6], M. Mirtozhiev [7], R. Shukurov [12], antonymy and homonymy are considered from the point of view of the lexical-semantic aspect, and M.Dzhurabaeva [4] and Y.Tadzhiev [10] study their morphological features. Based on this, it can be noted that in most cases when these phenomena were studied, the main attention is paid to the lexical-semantic or formal-structural study of each phenomenon separately. In contrast to the studies that we intend to focus on, the study of the phenomenon of syntactic antonymy, homonymy and polysemy takes place at the highest level of the language.

Main body

Antonymy is considered not only at the lexical level of the language, but is also considered a universal semantic category, which is considered at the morphemic, morphological and syntactic levels of the language. In different languages can be translated differently. At each level of the language, an antonym has its own language features. For example, the main function of syntactic antonyms is to

highlight information about the opposite entities of the subject N.B.Boeva, who studied syntactic antonyms on the materials of the English language,

argues that the opposition of syntactic antonyms belongs to a high degree of informativeness, through the denial of primary information in syntactic antonyms new information is transmitted [1]. An analogous pragmatic goal is observed

in the appearance of subjects through the syntactic antonyms of emotional relations (surprise, trust, enthusiasm, irony, etc.) in various speech situations.

Given the above, it can be noted that the problem of syntactic

antonymy is an object not only of syntactic semantics, but also of pragmatics.

In linguistics, the problem of syntactic opposites such as antonyms relatively little studied.

In this matter, attention should be paid to the works of Russian scientists T.B. Fastovskaya, N.V. Galatov, N.B. Boyeva, who conducted studies using examples of Romano-Germanic languages [11, 3, 2]. In these works, the linguistic essence of the phenomenon of

antonyms is characterized, and also syntactic antonymy is analyzed in phrases, simple and complex sentences, related texts and language units that reveal it. In Uzbek linguistics, the

problem of syntactic antonyms requires special study both in semantic and

in pragmatic aspects. This article discusses issues related to the criteria for determining the syntactic antonyms in the Uzbek language, the formation of

syntactic antonyms in sentences and their classification [5,9].

In the Uzbek language, as in other languages, the syntactic antonymy in structure refers to a single paradigm, and also in semantics it is formed in oppositional pairs - phrases,

simple and complex sentences, and between their parts [9]. Based on observations in the Uzbek language, we can distinguish the following linguistic criteria that determine

syntactic antonymy:

1. Syntactic antonymy requires an oppositional antonymic meaning expressed through syntactic units.
2. In its structure, syntactic antonymy requires unification in a single paradigm according to the value of opposition units
3. Syntactic antonymy requires semantic relationships of paired syntactic units.

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4. Syntactic antonymy requires a relationship of conditionally interconnected opposite elements of the phenomenon

Based on these criteria, it can be concluded that syntactic antonymy is based on semantic opposition and is structurally formed between paired units uniting into a single paradigm.

The formation of syntactic antonyms is manifested with the help of lexical, morphological units, as well as with the help of some syntactic constructions that create opposite relationships. In the Uzbek language, lexical antonyms are important in the formation of syntactic antonymy. When used in syntactic units of lexical antonyms, the latter create opposition relations and form a syntactic antonymy. In this case, it will be necessary to distinguish antonyms at the lexical and syntactic level of the language. In addition, in the Uzbek language, syntactic antonymy is created using various syntactic constructions reflecting opposite semantic relations. For instance:

From the book *the Scorpion from the Altar* by Abdulla Qodiriy we can face different antonyms. *Rizosizlik va shodlik* in English version of the book it was written *angry and happy*. At the same time there are some differences in translation of the book from Uzbek into English. For example: “*oyning o’n beshi yorug’, o’n beshi qorong’u*” in English version of the book it was written “*Every dog has its own day.*”

In the Uzbek language, syntactic antonyms can also be classified on a semantic basis. The semantic types of syntactic antonyms are divided on the basis of the predicate semantics, which are considered both the grammatical and the semantic center of the sentence structure. *Material method* The object of the article is syntactic antonymy. The main objective of the study is to identify the specificity and analysis of antonymy as a multifaceted linguistic phenomenon. In the study of syntactic antonyms, the methods of component and semantic-comparative analysis were used, and the scientific works of the studied antonyms in the lexical-semantic aspect of Russian and Uzbek linguists served as the methodological basis.

Conclusion Continuing the topic of differences, "syntactic antonyms" that are part of the antonyms of the Uzbek language are among the most commonly used types in our speech. It is no exaggeration to say that such antonyms are literally built on the basis of phrases (in the sense of long-handed and short-handed, that is, rich and poor). This type does not exist in English grammar. But in general, as much as there are differences between the two languages, there are also similarities.

As a result of the study, it was found that antonymy is considered not only as an object of the lexical-semantic aspect, but also as a multi-aspect linguistic phenomenon that can be studied at the syntactic level. Based on the foregoing, we note the following conclusions:

1. Syntactic antonymy as a special type of opposition reflects the relationship between the form and content of syntactic units.
2. The semantic criterion is the main criterion for the definition of syntactic antonymy and is based on opposite semantic relations in the semantics of syntactic units.
3. In the Uzbek language, syntactic antonyms from the point of view of semantics can be divided into various semantic groups. Our proposed semantic classification is important in the semantic analysis of syntactic antonyms.
4. In our opinion, antonymy should be considered on the basis of an anthropocentric paradigm.

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