

Comparative Analysis of Structural Types of Antonyms

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Abstract

The article aims to reveal the lexical-semantic nature of antonyms in the Uzbek language, considers its types in terms of their structure, their lexical meaning. Also, the typology of the Uzbek, Russian and English antonyms is discussed and explained with examples.

Keywords: comparative-typological approach, prefix, affix, suffix, derivative, and compound antonyms, single-root and multi-root antonyms, proper-complex, paired and compound antonyms.

Introduction

Antonymy is a universal phenomenon observed in different languages and at different levels of the language system. It plays an important role in speech-thinking activity, since it is the main expressive means of creating contrast. The ambiguous and multidimensional approach to the definition of antonymy, to the results of research in this area, as well as the materials of lexicographic processing presented in the dictionaries of antonyms, allow us to assert that antonymy is a rather contradictory phenomenon. One of the methods of deep penetration into the essence of a linguistic phenomenon is its comparative-typological analysis, revealing the universal and specific in each of the compared languages in relation to a specific linguistic unit and category.

In order to reveal the nature of antonyms, it is necessary to investigate their essence. But even on this issue there is no consensus, especially this concerns such an aspect as finding out what constitutes the basis of antonyms - real opposites that exist only in the "meaning of words" or something else. The purpose of the comparative study of antonyms is to identify typological similarities and differences in different languages. Antonyms not only in Uzbek linguistics, but also in Türkology are one of the insufficiently studied linguistic phenomena. The task of studying antonyms in different-structured languages is to develop criteria for the structural classification of antonyms, to study the principles of classification, to analyze words that make up antonymic pairs according to derivational models. The main research method is a comparative, comparative-typological approach to the study of antonyms, as well as a structural approach.

Antonyms are words that are opposite in meaning and are in the same lexical paradigm. Antonymy refers to those areas of linguistics that attract the attention of researchers at each new stage in the development of this science and require revision and additional development each time. Antonymy must be considered in different aspects.

By their structure, antonyms are heterogeneous. Some linguists include in antonyms only words with opposite sounds that sound different: 'pure-toza' dirty -iflos', 'joy-quvonch'-'sadness - qayg'u', 'good-yaxshi' - 'bad-yomon'. Other scientists include words with positive evaluative content in antonymic pairs, opposing words with negative evaluative content, and negation is expressed with a negative prefix -un, -less; compare: comfortable- uncomfortable, interesting-uninteresting or by prefixing i: tasty - tasteless, useful-useless. They correspond to the antonymic pairs of Uzbek language with the suffixes -li and -siz and prefix -be: aqlli- aqlsiz, odobli-odobsiz;

foydali-befoyda, mazali-bemaza . The classification of antonyms is given in different languages in different ways. This follows, apparently, from the peculiarities of the structural type of the studied language or from the chosen principles and criteria. Antonyms of the English language are structurally divided into simple, derivative, and compound. Simple antonyms include antonyms that do not have any prefixes or suffixes: totake 'olmoq' – togive 'bermoq', white 'oq' - black 'qora', day 'kun' - night 'tun', cold' sovuq' - hot' issiq' . Derivative antonyms include words that contain prefixes or suffixes, or both prefixes and suffixes: happy 'baxtli' - unhappy 'baxtsiz', attractive 'jozibali' - unattractive 'jozibasiz, xunuk', equality' tenglik' - inequality' tengsizlik ', correct 'to'g'ri'- incorrect 'noto'g'ri' . Compound antonyms are formed from two words: toswitchon 'yoqmoq' – toswitchoff 'o'chirmq, lowland 'pastlik' - highland 'balandlik', broad-minded 'dunyo qarashi keng' –narrow minded 'dunyo qarashi tor', northland 'shimoliy mamlakatlar' - southland 'janubiy mamlakatlar'. Based on the structural principle, M.I. Fomina and L.A. Novikov divide the antonyms into 1) multi-root, where the opposite is expressed in different words: early - late, life - death, north - south and single-root antonyms, the antonyms of which are transmitted either by means of mutually opposite prefixes attached to the same word , or by adding a prefix that gives the original word the opposite meaning: bring in –bring out, covered-uncovered. Suchantonymsarecalledgrammatical [5: 141, 4:21].

Single-root antonyms are found among all lexico-grammatical categories of words. Most of the antonyms in the category of verbs that are formed with the help of prefixes: for example in Russian в- (в-) and ы-, -, недо- and пере-, под- (подо-) and от- (ото-), при- and у-. Forexample: войти - выйти, закрыть - открыть, недокормить - перекормить, принести и унести. In Uzbek language antonyms in the category of verbs are formed with the help of suffixes: qo'riqlamoq - qo'riqlamaslik, ko'rgan - ko'rmagan, eshitgan – eshitmagan; In English language antonyms in the category of verbs are formed with the help of prefixes: discourage-encourage, agree-disagree, lead-mislead, behave - misbehave

Also, to single-root M.I. Fomina classifies antonyms-enantiosemes and antonyms-euphemisms, and classifies antonyms-conversions as multi-root antonyms. Since among enantiosemes the meaning of the opposite is expressed by the same word, such an antonymy is called “intraconditional” [5: 142]. The semantic possibilities of enantiosemic antonyms are reflected using context (lexically) or various constructions (syntactically). Enantiosemia is observed, for example, with the words *одолжить кому-нибудь денег* ‘дать долг’ - *одолжить у кого-нибудь денег* ‘взять долг’. Enantiosemes develop their contradictory meanings through inverse semantic processes: a) a process of

semantic broadening, when a word that has a more specific meaning gains a broader and more general

meaning; b) a word with a broad meaning gains a number of more specific meanings that results in two contradictory meanings. Polarization of actants can be claimed as one of the most common sources of enantiosemy. Sometimes, it develops as a result of conflation of two homographs which are not actually related. a) *lease smth. (from smb.): b) lease smth. (out) (to smb.)* Cambridge Dictionary (CED) defines these meanings as follows:

a) *to make a legal agreement by which money is paid in order to use land, a building, a vehicle, or a piece of equipment for an agreed period of time”;*

b) *to use or allow someone else to use land, property, etc. for an agreed period of time in exchange for money”*

The verb to rent has two opposite meanings: a) „to pay money to live in a building that someone else owns” b) „to allow someone to pay you money to live in your building”:

In Uzbek language: *kingadir qarz berish - kimdirdan qarz olish, choy olib borish - choy olib kelish.*

Antonyms-euphemisms express the opposite softer, they form antonyms with the prefix -не. For example: *красивый - безобразный* and *красивый - некрасивый, добрый - злой* and *добрый - недобрый*. In English: *attractive- unattractive, kind-unkind*; In Uzbek language: *chiroyli – chiroyli emas, yomon- yomon emas.*

From the above, about the antonyms of the English and Russian languages, and comparing them with similar works in Uzbek linguistics, it should be noted that the antonyms of the Uzbek language on the principle of "single-root / multi-root" have not been studied at all. It should be noted that in the Turkic languages there is no consensus regarding single-root antonyms, the problem of enantiosemia has not been considered in detail. In this direction, first of all, the works of linguists of Kyrgyz linguistics should be noted. They thoroughly investigated the structural classification of antonyms. Linguists of the Kyrgyz language have divided antonyms into three groups: 1) multi-root or lexical antonyms; 2) single-root antonyms; and 3) enantiosemia. If in the Russian language antonyms-enantiosemes are considered as a kind of single-root antonyms, in the Kyrgyz language they represent a separate independent group. The issue of single-root antonyms in Turkology is still controversial. There is no consensus on the presence or absence of single-root antonyms in the Turkic languages. In his studies of the antonyms of the Uzbek language B.O. Isabekov writes that antonymic relations are manifested as the opposition of the meanings of two lexemes, and not two grammatical forms of one lexeme, then the examples given (*keldi 'came' - kelmadi 'did not come', o'qigan 'read' – o'qimagan 'did not read'*), etc. ... cannot be qualified as antonymy [3: 4].

Under antonymy, it is necessary to consider not only the opposition of some words of different roots, but also the features of single-root antonyms in their relation to lexical antonyms. R. Shukurov, considering the single-root words of the Uzbek language, formed with the help of the affixes - *li, - siz, - ba, - be, - bar, - but, - hush, - bad*, etc., recognizes them as antonyms. He recognizes single-rooted pairs as antonymous, since the components express a new lexical meaning, and this can be confirmed by the selection of equivalents in another language, while the equivalents must also be in antonymic relations, for example, *baxtli - baxtsiz* have antonymous single-root equivalents in Russian: *счастливый - несчастливый*, in German: *glücklich – unglücklich* [7: 168]. The antonyms of the Turkmen language were studied by B. Baizhanov [2: 170]. He divides all antonyms into: multi-root, single-root, phraseological, contextual and enantiosemia. Single-root antonyms are divided into suffix and prefix antonyms. In the introduction of his dictionary “Башкорттелеңантонимдәрһүзлеге” M.Kh. Akhtyamov emphasizes that antonyms in the Bashkir language have not been sufficiently studied, that they need to be systematized. According to the morphological structure, he divides antonyms: into multi-root *.аз 'little' - күп 'a lot', иртә 'morning' - кис 'evening'*; on derivatives: *изгелек 'good' - яуызлык 'evil, иртәнге 'morning' - киске 'evening'* and mixed type, where the first component of an antonymic pair can consist of a root, and the other component can be derived: *акыллы - исәр (smart - stupid), аяз - болотло (clear - cloudy)*. Derivative antonyms are formed from the main roots by adding various suffixes to it: *ас - өс (bottom - top), аскы - өскө (lower - upper); бай - фәкир (rich - poor), байлык - әкирлек (wealth - poverty); ал - арт (front - back), алга - артқа (forward - back)* [1: 7].

Separate observations devoted to the study of antonyms were carried out by G.Kh. Akhatov. According to the structure of the antonyms of the Tatar language, he divides into two groups: the

main antonyms and derivative antonyms. The main antonyms that consist of the root: *och* 'hungry' –*to'q* 'full', *kir* 'come in' – *chiq* 'come out', *yaqin* 'close' – *yiroq* 'far', *qari* 'old' – *yosh* 'young'. M.B. Khairullin divides all antonyms of the Tatar language into three groups: root (main) antonyms, derivative antonyms, paired antonyms. He believes that antonyms are formed on the basis of lexical-semantic oppositions of word meanings, as well as morphological and syntactic means of the language, because derived words are formed using morphological affixes, and paired words by establishing syntactic links between words [2000: 106]. V.M. Zavyalova, who studied German antonyms, and there are 8 types of German antonyms in terms of structure and the Azerbaijani linguist K.A. Talibov divides antonyms in the Azerbaijani language into 6 types. Observations on the components of antonymic pairs in the Uzbek language show that their structure is quite diverse and complex, and that all lexical and phraseological units representing opposite meanings can be involved in the formation of antonymic threats. According to the book of Uzbek linguist R. Shukurov "Antonyms in Uzbek Language" it is determined more than 30 types of antonymous pairs (with variants) in terms of structure:

The structure of antonyms can be viewed in terms of its composition and derivative and non-derivative. Non-derivative antonyms include: 1) root words, 2) foundations-education, indecomposable in the modern state into significant morphemes, 3) borrowings. All other antonyms are derivatives, formed from the stem in a certain derivational way. Production antonyms are divided into: 1) suffix, 2) proper-complex, 3) paired and 4) compound. The study of the structure of the antonyms of modern Uzbek allows us to establish synthetic and analytical antonyms in it. Synthetic antonyms include root and suffix antonyms, and analytical antonyms include complex antonyms. Root antonyms are antonyms whose stem is the same as the root, i.e. such words, in the composition of which it is impossible to distinguish any other morphemes, except for the root: *oq* 'white' – *qora* 'black', *oz* 'few' – *ko'p* 'many', *o't* 'fire' – *suv* 'water'. There are antonyms in the language that were once formed by the addition of two bases, but in the process of historical development they merged components and in the modern language no significant morphemes are distinguished in them. The root antonyms are very interesting in terms of word formation in Uzbek language. In Russian linguistics, words such *-анти*, *-контр* and *-макро-микро* and *-недо-пере* have the same root: *народный-антинародный революция-контрреволюция*¹⁹, *макрокосмос-микрокосмос*, *недопроявленный-перепроявленный*. In Uzbek language, the word used in place of the affixes above with *-гайри*, *-аксил:табийий-гайритабийий*, *инқилобий-аксилинқилобий*, *нормал-гайринормал*, *ахлоқий-гайриахлоқий*, *шуурий-гайришуурий*. As English language is the same group with Russian the suffixes are almost same: *people-anti-people*, *revolution-counter-revolution*, *macrocosmos-microcosmos*.

Suffix antonyms are those antonyms, the stems of which are derived from the producing base by means of affixation: *jonli* 'alive' – *jonsiz* 'dead', *aqlli* 'smart' – *aqlsiz* 'stupid'. There are a significant number of suffixal antonyms in the Uzbek language. The most common and productive are the following suffixes: *-li*, *-siz*, *-ba*, *-be*, *-bar*, *-no*, *-xush*, *-bad*, *-kam*, *-ser:barqaror* (*turg'un*)-*beqaror* (*o'zgaruvchan*), *baquvvat* (*strong*)-*bequvvat* (*weak*), *vafodor* (*unfaithful*)-*bevafo* (*unfaithful*), *mazali*-*bemaza*, *xushfe'l*-*badfe'l*, *xushxo'r*-*badxo'r*, *kamgap*-*sergap*, *haq* (*right*)-*nohaq* (*wrong*).

But the author of the book "Antonyms in Uzbek language" R. Shukurov points out that it would be a mistake to think that all words can be made into single-stemmed antonyms by means of such affixes. Even if words from the same stem seem to contradict each other at first glance, but do not have the same characteristics as above, they cannot form an antonymous series. For example, words such as *daftarli*-*daftarsiz*, *radioli* -*radiosiz*, and these words don't have its own synonym in

the form of a single word in the same language, and cannot be translated into Russian or English with a single word.

daftarli - having a notebook, with a notebook

daftarsiz - without a notebook, without a notebook

radioli - having a radio or with a radio

radiosiz - not having a radio or without a radio

Such words are usually not included in annotated and translated dictionaries because they do not have a coherent lexical meaning. Since such words do not have an unified lexical meaning, the contradiction in their meanings is also weak and does not reach the level of antonymy.

Complex antonyms can be divided into the following groups: proper-complex antonyms, paired antonyms, compound antonyms. Properly complex antonyms are formed on the basis of an attributive, object or predicative relationship. Their structural components are closely related. Two words enter into a close relationship, undergoing phonetic changes or losing some morphological indicators. In proper complex antonyms, one of the components may not be used in its literal sense, some suffixes may be omitted, or they may lose their independent meaning of individual components, for example: *erga tegmoq* (to marry)-*erdan ajralmoq* (to divorce). Paired antonyms are formed by establishing a syntactic connection between the words: *boshdan-ayoqqacha* 'beginning and end', *kunu-tun* 'day and night', *ertayu -kech* 'morning and evening'. It should be noted that paired words in the Uzbek language play an important role in a complex system of derived words. There are quite a few of them in the language. For example, the spelling dictionary of the Uzbek language includes about two thousand such words. Compound antonyms consist of several constituent parts, in the role of which nouns, adjectives, adverbs can be. Antonymic relations include, first of all, compound verbs: *yugurib kelmoq* 'run' - *yugurib ketmoq* 'run away', *yoza boshlamoq* 'start to write' - *yoza bitirmoq* 'end to write'.

Conclusion

Thus, in the Turkic languages there is no consensus regarding single-root antonyms; the problem of enantiosemia has not been considered in detail either. If in the Russian language antonyms-enantiosemes are considered as a kind of single-root antonyms, in the Uzbek language they represent a separate independent group. In the Uzbek language, euphemism-antonyms are not distinguished. The structural classification of the antonyms of the Uzbek language differs significantly from the classification of the antonyms of the Russian and English languages: as in Uzbek language the main emphasis is on word production of antonymic pairs (root or derivative word), and in the Russian and English languages it is highlighted whether the antonyms are single-root words or only words, consisting of different roots. In Uzbek language, the phenomenon of enantiosemia is hardly observed: the Yondi 'light bulb burned out' - Yondi 'light bulb has lit up'. In fact, logically, enantiosemia leads to antonymic pairs. However, enantiosemic antonyms were not included in the structural classification of antonyms. When structurally classifying the antonyms of Uzbek language, one should pay attention to the euphemistic antonyms: *chiroyli- xunuk* and *chiroyli-chiroyli emas* 'beautiful - ugly'. When studying antonymic pairs, one must take into account their relationship with words, phrases, phraseological units, with polysemy, with synonymy, etc., and all these aspects can be reflected only in a complete dictionary of antonyms. For example, if the Germanic languages and the Russian language have such dictionaries that meet all the requirements, then in the Turkic languages it is necessary to develop new principles and structure for the presentation of antonymic pairs.

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