



THE ROLE OF ANTONYMS IN SHAROF RASHIDOV'S NOVEL "MIGHTY WAVE"

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ANNOTATION

This article analyzes the use of units with opposite meanings in Sharaf Rashidov's work "The Mighty Wave" and their stylistic features.

KEY WORDS

Antonym, lexical meaning, differential semantics, grammatical antonymy, "Powerful wave".

If you observe things and events in the world, you can witness that their development is based on regular oppositions and conflicts. The law of opposites is one of the main criteria of world development. The fact is that these contradictions are also reflected in the language. On the basis of conflicts between good and evil, whiteness and blackness, light and darkness, innumerable contradictions have arisen, and in order to express them, separate language units have been involved in each case. This, in turn, led to the appearance of a new phenomenon in the language. This linguistic phenomenon is called antonymy, and words with opposite meanings are called antonyms. The word antonymy comes from the Greek words anti-opposite and onyma-name.

A lexical meaning (sememe) consists of semes from certain components. Among the general schemes that make up the antonymic pair, there is also one differential scheme that creates this phenomenon, on the basis of which things contradict each other. For example, two shirts may be the same in terms of material, design, tailoring, and consumer preferences, but in the color scheme, one of them is white and the other is black, so it is enough to contrast them. is enough. Or in the second case, even if the color scheme is the same and the size scheme is one narrow and the other wide, the phenomenon of antonymy arises. Therefore, the phenomenon of antonymy arises only on the basis of differential symbols.

On the basis of antonym lexemes, there is an opposite concept, which is the reflection of the opposite phenomenon in existence. Antonym lexemes are hyponym lexemes belonging to the same group: [hot]-[cold] (movement), [big]-[small] (size), [male]-[female] (gender), etc.

The logical basis of antonyms is two types of opposites:

- a) opposition;
- b) complementary opposition.

Contradiction is the antonymization of the first member and the last member as a result of "growth of difference into difference, difference into conflict, i.e. into opposition" in the degree lexeme. For example, [small]-[middle]-[adult], [young]-[teen]-[middle age]-[old] Where [small] and [adult], [young] and [old] lexemes are connecting links that embody two antonyms between two opposite members of a degree series. In the above [middle] lexeme, the opposition of [small] and [large] lexemes ends. Therefore, the opposition of lexemes should be observed from their graduonymic series. In complementary antonymy, the opposite is the third, without an intermediate syllable: like [true]-[false], [cheap]-[precious], [easy]-[kiyn]. There is no third lexeme among these lexemes.

Scientists who have analyzed antonyms point out that the following lies in the contradictions

between them.

1. Gradual, coordinated contrasts: high-low, clean-dirty, cheap-expensive, etc. 2. Conversion, that is, contrasts in words that have passed from one word group to another word group: young-old, big-small, war-peace (there is a case of transition from adjective, verb to noun) 3. Dual, that is, conflicts based on the dichotomous state of one concept, such as salty-unsalty, intelligent-unintelligent, appropriate-inappropriate.

Therefore, in order to reveal the conflict of meaning in antonyms, it is necessary to analyze them in parts, that is, in detail. We can understand and find the phenomenon of antonymy only if we separate the differential scheme from the set of all symbols that make them up - ideographic schemes.

Linguistic literature has different views about the types of antonyms. Based on them, first of all, the following types of antonyms should be distinguished.

1. Lexical antonymy: heavy-light, wide-narrow, boy-girl, etc.

2. Grammatical antonymy: homely-homeless, bubro-no-reputable, serzhal-yuvosh.

Lexical antonymy takes into account the expression of opposite meanings of language units in the root position. Grammatical antonymy occurs on the basis of construction with morphemes.

Lexical antonymy can be studied in three parts.

a) lexical antonymy; late-early, black-white, thin-thick;

b) phraseological antonymy: if it hits the ground, it jumps into the sky - like a sheep without a stick in its mouth, a white heart - like a black inside;

c) lexical - phraseological antonyms: happy - the dog is scratching his stomach, sad - his mouth is in his ear.

In some literature, there is a division of antonyms into such types as full and half (incomplete, incomplete). Educated or uneducated, walking, shirtless or shirtless lexical units cannot be contrasted with each other. They express a simple denial. It indicates whether a person has or does not have something. Based on this, it is not appropriate to call them antonyms.

Antonyms are among the semes that have a lexical meaning.

The semas included in the lexical meaning are ideographic semas. Semas with the main (correct) meaning form an antonymy; thick-liquid, white-black, narrow-wide.

Synonyms with derived (portable) meaning can also create antonymy; straight (man) - crooked (man).

Sharof Rashidov created unique examples of the art of contrast, contradiction, contrast, which arise on the basis of words with opposite meanings, in his poetic and prose works. By using words with opposite meanings, the writer has the opportunity to further emphasize various concepts, signs, situations, and contrast them. The lexical antonym used in the works refers to noun, adjective, adverb and verb groups. Sh. All forms of antonyms are found in Rashidov's novel. In particular, they were used by the antithesis method.

... the tulip festival, dedicated to peace and joy in the hearts of young and old, was held recently. (page 9)

Young people, old people - things and events are summarized by words with opposite meanings. Through this generalization, the idea served to be expressed powerfully, impressively and figuratively.

A wonderful stream, warm in winter and cold in summer. (page 16)

By using the antonymous pair, it is hot in winter and cold in summer, the meaning of one of them is strengthened and emphasized, and it affects the listener.

Steel's bottom was noticeable by his high mood, sometimes hot, sometimes cool, but always by his endless care for Spring. (page 16)

To heat up, to cool down - by using words with opposite meanings, the meaning of one of them was strengthened compared to the other.

...the rumor about the bravery of Mullah Tora Khan, who was able to defend himself from the attack of the oppressors, spread throughout the market. (page 38)

Attack, defense - these words bring out textual antonyms and are not antonyms in essence, although they reflect an antonymic relationship, there are no antonyms here. In fact, lexically, words can be antonyms only if they negate each other in the affirmative.

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