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THE STUDY OF THE PHENOMENON OF ANTONYMY IN UZBEKI LINGUISTICS

ABSTRACT: The whole world has a system of mutually contradictory relations. That is, there is an opposition between events. Contradiction is one of the main criteria in existence, and the role of this category in understanding the world is incomparable. In the study of any phenomenon from a philosophical point of view, its opposite side is also important. The category of opposition, as one of the main criteria of existence, has always been recognized as one of the phenomena in the focus of attention of scientists. Its expression in language is mainly interpreted under the name of antinomy, and many monographic works have been published about it.

KEY WORDS: Antonym, adjective, adverb, synonym, phraseological antonymy, object meaning.

Indeed, language is a means of knowing reality. The evaluation process is also about thinking. Studying the world, mastering and evaluating it is expressed in language units by itself. Antonyms are widely used as one of these language units in fiction, journalism, and also in proverbs and sayings. Antonyms are mostly found in adjectives, adverbs, and verbs. Although there are antonyms in nouns, they do not have the same meaning as nouns. Underlying their meaning is always a sign or action. Antinomies are not observed in concrete nouns because they name the subject. In concrete nouns, the antonymy relationship can be seen in the names of the sides (east-west, north-south), in the names of the seasons, in the names representing the opposite sides of the day (night and day, day and night). In abstract nouns, the relationship of antinomy is more clearly observed: love-hate, joy-sadness, good-evil, peace-war, joy-anxiety, envy, friendship-enmity.

The analysis shows that antonymy occurs mainly in the nature of abstract nouns. The interpretation of spiritual conflicts between abstract nouns is related to the culture, spirituality, worldview, value system of our people. For good and evil, light and darkness, justice and injustice, life and death, truth and falsehood, health and sickness, friendship and enmity, industriousness and laziness, wealth and poverty, the system of values such as intelligence and stupidity has become an integral part of the life of every nation.

Qualities such as intelligence, insight, ingenuity, dexterity are phenomena that have become values for mankind since time immemorial. These concepts are expressed both in folklore and in artistic and journalistic literature. In the proverb "Don't see the prey in the distance and don't see the prey nearby", the need to act wisely is reflected in a popular way through the skillful use of antinomy. It should not be forgotten that the axiological assessment is formed as a result of the purposeful activity of a person, and it is an expression of an active attitude towards reality expressed in the process of communication between people.

FAR-NEAR is an antonym that is actively used in the language. Long, distant, remote, used in some dialects in the Iraqi style. In terms of structure, a root word consists of a root word scheme; stand alone and need no context to be an antonym; related to one semantic chain: like far-near (distance), far-near (relative); has its own synonyms such as distant, distant; it retains its antonymy even when another category is made: to approach-to move away; is also actively used in our speech; belongs to a grammatical group of words.

It is known that among the antonym words, the words of adjective and adverb are distinguished by the large number of words. The pair of far-close antonyms is a modal antonym that expresses the meaning of distance. In this antonym pair, the middle word has an intermediate, neutral status. If there is an intermediate event between the meanings expressed by the antonym pair, we would not be wrong to say that this antinomy relationship is formed on the basis of gradation. Such antonyms are called counter antonyms. Below we turn to the analysis of the semes that formed the antinomy:

(Antonym with the word *birpas* in the sense of LONG I). FAR II "In a place separated by a large distance, located very far away"-NEAR I "In a place separated by a small distance, located in the middle" means a conflicting relationship.

In the FAR H-NEAR I scheme, an antinomy is formed based on the "distance" scheme. In the subsequent semantic structure of the lexeme, it can be seen that a series of semes appeared through the phenomenon of meaning transfer.

FAR m-NEAR II: far time-near time "time" theme, FAR IV "friendship, kinship, familiarity not so close, not close" - NEAR IV "be friendly "relationship" in the terms "dear, dear, kind" means "relationship", FAR V "no direct connection, relationship" - NEAR V "similar or almost identical to something" on the basis of the theme of "relevance" (people close to science, people far from science) they also name mutually contradictory relations. fainting.

The epistemological possibility of language creates a basis for the emergence of axiological views in a person. In the formation of the axiosphere, language acts as a "weapon", "armor". "Linguistic structure (device) ensures the formation of the ability and experience of a person to perceive reality, influences the social consciousness and, in this way, forms a person's worldview and ability to understand reality." The ability to understand reality and in the process of using it, the product of human mental activity - experience is formed. And this, in turn, plays an important role in the formation of the value system.

In the literature on linguistics, antonyms are divided into such types as lexical antonymy, phraseological antonymy, lexical-phraseological antonymy: a) lexical meaning of words entering into an antonymic relationship is based on lexical antonymy: good-bad, high-low, white-black, hot-cold such as. b) in the phraseological antonymy, it is taken into account that the expressions have opposite meanings according to their meaning: to raise to the head - to hit the ground, his head reached the sky - snow will fall from his forehead, if he hits the ground, jumps into the blue - as if a sheep did not take a stick from its mouth; c) in the case of lexical-phraseological antonyms, a separate word enters into a conflict relationship with a phrase, and its meaning can antonymically oppose the meaning of the phrase: sad - his head is blue, his mouth is in his ears, his skin is tight like madi. In the classification of antonyms in some literature, it is said that there are also such types as full and half (incomplete, incomplete).

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