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## About antonymy

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### ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the manifestation of signs in antonyms using examples. Controversial aspects of antonyms are also discussed.

#### Keywords:

antonym, attribute, association, seme, contradiction, accuracy, difference

It is usually believed that lexical antonymy consists of words (lexemes) with opposite meanings [2:215, 3:10, 4:86, 5:146]. In this case, two words are combined on the basis of their opposite, contradictory meanings and form an antonymous pair. As an important feature of lexical antonymy, it is understood that when pronouncing one of them, another comes to mind. In particular, when we speak well, we remember the word badly, and on this basis these words resemble each other. So, it goes without saying that there is an associative relationship between antonyms based on dissimilarity, difference, contradiction. The associative connection ensures that one of the antonyms is a sign in relation to the other, and informs about it.

Sh. Rakhmatullaev, N. Mamatov, R. Shukurov in their dictionaries, given that the antonyms of such words as grandmother-dad, grandmother-granddaughter, father-matishka, brother-sister, girl-boy are becoming controversial, they prefer not to include in as antonyms such words as old woman-old woman, brother-sister, brother-in-law [3:9]. In fact, there is a conflict of some components of the meaning of such words (such as age,

gender). Therefore, we can agree with the opinion that they may be incorrect or partially antonyms. What is important for us here is that due to the fact that these pairs of semes (lexical meanings) contain conflicting semes ("big-small" semes in the words "sibs"), a partial contradiction arises between these words. For an association to exist, they can be used as symbols in relation to each other.

Each word in an antonymic pair has its own synonym, and the presence of antonymy among synonymous words increases the number of antonymic pairs. In particular, as indicated in the dictionary of antonyms, the synonyms sad, sad, sad in the pair sad-happy are synonyms happy, happy, happy, and they, in turn, form antonymic pairs such as amgin-shod, gamli-khurram, gusali-khushnud . The result is 20 antonymic pairs[3:13].

Therefore, it is possible to use lexical associations based on contradictions and their symbolic features in speech and in the processes of speaking and listening. The authors of the dictionary of antonyms indicate that if there are a large number of pairs of antonyms, one of them will be the dominant pair. Among the pairs that we have presented

above, the sad-happy pair is the dominant, main, widely used pair of antonyms. So we say that there is a strong level of symbolism in this couple, i.e. reminder and showing another based on one.

In each language, in addition to unique, linguistic, i.e., antonymic pairs stored in memory according to an abstract system, there are also occasional speech antonymic pairs that arise in the speech process itself on the basis of linguistic and extralinguistic factors. For example, sky-earth, grass-water in sentences like "The sky is wide, the earth is solid", "Your brother is grass, you are water." Between the words of these pairs there is also a speech association and a sign based on it.

In traditional linguistics, only the sign of contradiction is accepted as a criterion for antonymic relationship. In fact, contradiction is the highest degree of difference [1:31]. Failure to fully understand this leads to confusion in the theory of antonymy. For example, let's look at the semantic sequence junior-middle-first. In modern dictionaries, only two extreme members of this series are recognized as antonyms, that is, words that are very different from each other and have a conflict (younger, older) [3:114]. No opinion is expressed about the ratio of junior-middle, middle-senior members of this series. In fact, the words junior-middle, middle-first are also antonyms. Because even in these couples the difference exceeds the similarity, but this difference is weak compared to the foreign members, that is, the youngest. Therefore, we recognize junior-senior in this line as strong, junior-middle, middle-senior as weak antonymic pairs. To do this, we must accept the criterion of lexical antonymy as a difference, not a contradiction.

Here it must be said that Sh. Rakhmatullaev, N. Mamatov, R. Shukurov in their antonymic dictionaries follow the path of negating weak antonyms and use the concept of a logical center. They say that the point, which is taken as the middle of antonymic poles, or an intermediate concept between the concepts expressed by two antonymic words, is called the logical center. For example, the word "satisfied" (3) is the logical center compared to the words "good" (4) and "bad" (2), expressing

evaluation [3:9]. ... among the words spring, summer, autumn, winter, the words summer between spring and autumn, autumn between summer and winter are intermediate or logical centers, and pairs consisting of words from the two edges of these centers (spring-autumn, winter-summer) are antonyms [3:11]. It can be seen that in the first case there are graduonymic series consisting of a gradual change in quantity, i.e. poor (2) → satisfactory (3) → good (4) → excellent (5) and spring (1 month → month 2 months → 3rd. month) → summer (4th month → 5th month → 6th month) → autumn (7th month → 8th month → 9th month) → winter (10th month → 11th month → 12th month) and so on. Adjacent members are weak, non-adjacent, distant members form strong antonyms. The error in the authors' interpretation is that they consider strong pairs as antonyms, i.e. bad-satisfactory, satisfactory-good, good-excellent; they do not determine the semantic relationships of such pairs as spring-summer, summer-autumn, and do not evaluate them. This is due to the fact that, firstly, they consider the sign of antonymy, according to tradition, in the concept of contradiction, and secondly, contradiction is a high level (strong manifestation) of difference, more precisely, given that difference and contradiction are two manifestations of one and they cannot do the same thing. They do not argue that the sign of antonymy is, in fact, difference. In other words, they do not pay attention to the fact that similarity (accuracy), which is a criterion of synonymy, and difference, which is a sign of antonymy, occur in the language at different levels.

Thus, lexical antonyms without a graduonymic series, that is, without a logical center (without an intermediate concept), consist only of words with two opposite meanings (such as having no, politely immoral) or adjacent (weak) and non-adjacent lexical graduonymic series (strong, opposite) can also be formed from pairs of words. Therefore, when determining the meaning of antonyms, it is necessary to proceed from the nature of antonyms without graduonymy and graduonymy.

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