



## Theoretical and Lexicographic Aspects of Studying Antonymy in Russian and Uzbek Languages

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**Annotation:** The article examines the theoretical and lexicographic aspects of the study of antonymy in the Russian and Uzbek languages, identifying not only the general patterns of development of this linguistic phenomenon, but also the specific features of its implementation in each studied language, as well as the formulation and solution of the following general theoretical problems: the connection between the linguistic and logical opposition, semantic classification of antonymic oppositions according to common, common for different languages, criteria, study of the mechanism of occurrence of antonyms in language and speech.

**Key words:** antonyms, linguistics, comparative-typological, synonymous-antonymic paradigm, lexicology, antonyms of conversions, Russian, Uzbek, semantic

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The modern stage in the development of linguistic science is characterized by the close attention of linguists to the study of semantic universals. Antonymy related to their number remains, to this day, a little-studied phenomenon, some aspects of which in the works of scientists were considered from different points of view, as a result of which they acquired a controversial character.

Despite the large number of works in Russian and Uzbek linguistics, the study of antonymic units is characterized by a one-sided approach, which does not allow identifying a common picture of the development of semantic relations of opposition in language and speech. There is a need for a comprehensive analysis of antonymy with the use of data from such sciences as logic, psychology, philosophy.

The results of the development of the problem in the comparative-typological aspect allows us to demonstrate the essence of antonymy as a linguistic universal, reflecting the relationship between thinking and language and inherent in various languages, including such diverse systems as Uzbek and Russian. The result of the study of antonymic relations in the vocabulary of the Uzbek and Russian languages will identify not only the general patterns of development of a given language phenomenon, but also specific features of its implementation in each studied language. In this case, it is necessary to identify the features of the emergence and development of relations of the semantic opposite, not only in language system, but also in speech, in the process of communication.

To solve such problems, it seems appropriate to draw on actual linguistic material from various literary genres: poetry, prose, journalism, as well as works of oral folk art. Such key problems of antonymy as: clarification of its boundaries, the nature of the relationship between antonymic units,

the semantic processes taking place in them are part problems of the relationship between language and thinking. Consequently, the study of antonymy must be carried out by the methods of complex analysis, using the data of logic, psychology, philosophy.

For Russian linguistics, the issues of clarifying the differential signs of the term "antonym" itself, classification of oppositions according to uniform criteria reflecting the results of modern research in the field of psycholinguistics; determination of status contextual antonyms and highlighting their distinctive features. The appeal to the problem of antonymy is explained by the lack of development of many of its questions in the comparative typological aspect. For Uzbek linguistics, the problem of antonymy turns out to be relevant primarily in general theoretical terms. In the lexicology of the Uzbek language, there is a need for a deeper, scientifically grounded definition of the phenomenon of antonymy, the definition of the concept of "antonym".

It is extremely important to develop a scientific and conceptual apparatus for research in this area. One-sided, in our opinion, the problems of connection between antonyms and the category of negation are solved, the functional aspect of antonyms remains largely unexplored. The problem of contextual oppositions still remains an unexplored layer of vocabulary. The lexicographical description of antonyms requires in-depth study. Until now, the comparative lexicology of the Uzbek and Russian languages does not have research, the object of analysis of which is not the grammatical features of antonymic units, but the nature of the relationship between them, which is in close connection with the analysis of opposites in logic, psychology, and philosophy.

Despite the different degree of study of the problem in both Russian and Uzbek linguistic literature, the formulation and solution of the following general theoretical problems are relevant, in our opinion: the connection between the linguistic and logical opposition, the semantic classification of antonymic oppositions according to common criteria for different languages, research mechanism of occurrence of antonyms in language and speech. The study of antonymy as a linguistic universal involves a comprehensive analysis at the intersection of such sciences as linguistics, logic, philosophy, psychology.

Antonymy is a linguistic category that has a logical-conceptual nature. Here the object of consideration of logic and semasiology intersect. It is necessary to analyze the relationship between the concepts of "logical opposition" and "linguistic opposition", drawing on research data in logic and linguistics. The solution to this question will reveal both the general properties of this semantic universal and the specific features of its manifestation in the studied language systems. The issue of distinguishing the logical and linguistic aspects of antonymy is of particular relevance in the lexicology of the Uzbek language, where the point of view of the direct correspondence of incompatible concepts to antonyms is generally accepted.

The next important theoretical issues, which will consider the problem of classifying antonymic units according to common criteria common to different languages, including Uzbek and Russian. First, it is necessary to analyze the existing in the linguistic the literature of classifications of antonyms in order to identify such a systematization, which would be based on the method of complex analysis of antonymic units adopted in the work and would demonstrate the universal nature of the analyzed linguistic phenomenon. This classification should take into account the peculiarities of the grammatical structure of the compared languages and cover a large number of oppositions.

One of the least studied issues of the semasiology of both languages is the status of contextual antonyms. Applying the method of complex research not only to the usual, but also to the contextual antonymy, it is necessary to identify the nature of the connection between these linguistic phenomena. At the same time, it is necessary to determine the general and differential

features of the concepts "conventional antonymic opposition" and "contextual antonymic opposition".

Antonymy, like other forms of vocabulary organization (synonymy, polysemy, homonymy) is one of the traditional aspects of lexicology, but until the 70s of the XX century. in Russian studies, clearly insufficient attention was paid to it. The intensification of the study of antonymy, as well as other forms of the paradigmatic organization of vocabulary, is associated with the works of V.V. Vinogradov, O.S.Akhmanova, L.A. Novikov, Yu.D. Apresyan, N.M. Shansky, L.A. Vvedenskaya, V. N. Bondarenko, V. A. Ivanova, A. V. Isaeva, L. I. Klimova, V. M. Morozova, T. G. Ponomarenko, E. I. Rodicheva and many others.

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The noted works consider antonymy as a reflection of extralinguistic relations, the logical foundations of antonymy, ways of expressing antonymic relations, the relationship of antonymy with polysemy and synonymy, intraword antonymy (enantiosemy) and other aspects. In Russian studies and Uzbek linguistics, the most studied are antonymic pairs, first of all, pairs of different root antonyms. In Uzbek linguistics, the works of Sh. Rakhmatullaev, S. Usmonov, B. Isabekov, A. Ishaev, R. Shukurov and others are devoted to the phenomenon of antonymy; the works of Sh. Rakhmatullaev, R. Shukurov, Y. Eshonkulov and others are associated with the lexicographic development of the antonyms of the Uzbek language. Talybov, A.K. Zhumabekova, M.Kh. Ekhtemova.

The study of antonymy does not have a long tradition, although the phenomenon of opposition of words by meaning has been noticed long ago. According to one of the hypotheses of V.I. Ivanovoyk, <sup>1</sup>the word "antonym" was first used by N.F.Kalaidovich in 1826. The idea of creating a synonymous-antonymic dictionary put forward by him did not receive support from other Russian linguists. As a linguistic term, the word "antonym" was not in wide use even in the 30-40s of the XX century and was not recorded, for example, in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian

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<sup>1</sup> Иванова В.А. Антонимия в системе языка. Кишинев, «Штиинце», 1982, 184 с.

Language” edited by D. N. Ushakov. This period is characterized by the absence of special studies on antonymy.

In the 60s, the phenomenon of antonymy began to be widely studied on the material not only of Russian, but also of other languages. L.A. Vvedenskaya made a significant contribution to the development of the theory of antonymy and its lexicography. She described the synonymous-antonymic paradigm, considered antonymic relations between linguistic units larger than the word [Vvedenskaya. 1972], the stylistic figures based on oppositions are highlighted and their names are proposed. The result of the scientist's theoretical developments was the first dictionary of the antonyms of the Russian language.

In the 70s, there was a great interest in the problem of antonymy. The subject of research is expanding significantly. Antonymy is studied at all language levels and tiers: <sup>2</sup>seminal, <sup>3</sup>lexical, derivational. <sup>4</sup>The lexicographic representation of the antonyms of the Russian language is contained in the dictionaries of L.A. Vvedenskaya, M.R. Lvov, N.P. Kolesnikova and others.

It was in the dictionaries that the different concepts of the researchers of antonymy were most vividly reflected. This circumstance is the reason that a wide range of users of lexicographic publications have different ideas about the antonymy of linguistic units. A dictionary of antonyms by N.P. Kolesnikov is published. <sup>5</sup>The most deeply psycholinguistic aspect of antonymy was developed by E.I. Rodicheva, <sup>6</sup>carried out experiments with aphasics, the results of which testify to the primacy of the logicoponymous component in antonymic oppositions. Thus, a high response was received to the word stimulus niz, and a military response to the word peace, that is, the responses do not go beyond the thematic group of antonyms.

In the linguistics of Uzbekistan, the study of Russian antonymy is presented primarily in the works of A.N. Tikhonov<sup>7</sup>, A.S. Paradaev<sup>8</sup>, S.M. Saidova<sup>9</sup>. In their works, in particular, the most interesting aspect of antonymy in languages with a developed system of word formation is considered in detail. –Reflected antonymy.

In Uzbek linguistics, the works of Sh. Rakhmatullaev, S. Usmonov and others are devoted to the phenomenon of antonymy and its lexicographic development;<sup>10</sup> R. Shukurov examines the antonymic groupings of the Uzbek language.<sup>11</sup> A new stage in the development of the theory of antonymy was marked by the publication of L.A. Novikov's monograph “Antonymy in Russian

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<sup>2</sup> Сырбу Р. Семный анализ антонимов. «Русский язык за рубежом», М., 1975, №5, с. 86 – 89.

<sup>3</sup> Апресян Ю.Д. Лексическая семантика. Синонимические средства языка. М., «Наука», 1974, 280 с.

<sup>4</sup> Новиков Л.А. Антонимия в русском языке (Теория. Семантический анализ. Классификация антонимов): Автореф. дис. док. филолог. наук, М., 1973, с. 87]

<sup>5</sup> Колесников Н.П. Словарь антонимов. Под редакцией Н.М.Шанского. Тбилиси, изд-во Тбилисского ун-та, 1972, 314 с.

<sup>6</sup> Родичева Э.И. О пресуппозиционном аспекте антонимии. Исследования по структурной и прикладной лингвистике антонимов в русском языке. Герценовские чтения. Филологические науки. Л., ЛГПИ, 1975, с.

<sup>7</sup> Тихонов А.Н., Емельянова С.А. Антонимы и словообразование. Вопросы русского и общего языкознания. Сборник научных трудов. №501, ч. I, Ташкент, «Университет», 1976, с. 126 – 131.

<sup>8</sup> Пардаев А.С. Антонимия русского языка в словообразовательном аспекте. Ташкент, «Фан», 2010, 179 с.

<sup>9</sup> Саидова С.М. Словообразовательная антонимия в русском языке. Актуальные проблемы русского словообразования. Материалы III Республиканской научной конференции. Ч. II, Т., «Ўқитувчи», 1980, с. 144–148.

<sup>10</sup>Рахматуллаев Ш., Усмонов С. Антонимлар. Тошкент, 1958, 237 с.

<sup>11</sup> Шукуров Р. Ўзбек тилида антонимлар. Тошкент, 1977, с. 170.

language.”<sup>12</sup> Considering antonymy as a systemic phenomenon of language, the author identified three aspects of analysis - syntagmatic, paradigmatic and pragmatic - and dwelt in detail on the object and goals of each. L.A. Novikov, along with the structural one, proposed a semantic classification of antonyms.

The latter is based on the type of opposition that arises between the members of the antonymic opposition. Three classes of antonyms were distinguished:

- antonyms expressing the gradual qualitative opposition (young - old, smart - stupid) and the opposite of coordination concepts (top - bottom, left - right);
- antonyms expressing the opposite direction of actions, signs and properties (approaching - moving away, ascent - descent);
- antonyms expressing complementarity (complementarity) sighted - blind, man - woman.

Antonyms-conversions, according to L.A. Novikov, do not form the original class, but are created due to the special use of words with conversion properties from the three previous classes. It is noteworthy that in the preface to the "Dictionary of the antonyms of the Russian language" M.R. Lvov<sup>13</sup> L.A. Novikov does not mention the converting opposite and does not highlight the converting antonyms. In our opinion, it is inappropriate to combine into one class of gradual antonyms-qualitatives and antonyms-coordinatives, since the types of opposition, as <sup>14</sup>L.A. Novikov himself points out, are different here.

In addition, among words with a prefix, only those words that express “ultimate negation” are recognized as non-antonymic 8 literate - illiterate, useful - useless. Couples of the type young - middle-aged, cheerful - unhappy, according to the author, do not belong to antonyms, since they express "a softened opposite." Thus, a rather large number of oppositions that regularly occur in antonymic contexts remain outside the field of view of the researcher. In the work of A.N. Tikhonov and A.S. Paradaev<sup>15</sup>, on the contrary, it is argued that prefixes are the main means of expressing antonymy.

The publications of the 80s – 90s of the twentieth century reflect the trends of previous years: on the one hand, researchers' interest in the antonymy of a certain language level does not dry out, and on the other hand, works continue to appear whose authors seek to reveal the categorical essence of antonymy. In 1984, M.R. Lvov's dictionary, which later became the most massive and widely used, was published with the concept of L.A. Novikov set out in the preface.

A systematic approach to the study of antonyms is also reflected in the monograph by V.A. Ivanova.<sup>16</sup> The author highlights in detail the stable and inextricable nature of the connection between the processes of antonymy, on the one hand, and polysemy, synonymy and derivation, on the other. Models are described: a) antonymous meanings of polysemantic words; b) synonymous-antonymic relations (one- and two-row structures, synonymous-antonymic blocks); c) derivational paradigms of the antonymic series.

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<sup>12</sup> Новиков Л.А. Антонимия в русском языке. (Теория. Семантический анализ. Классификация антонимов). Автореф. дис. ...док. филолог. наук, М., 1973, с. 87.

<sup>13</sup> Львов М.Р. Словарь антонимов русского языка. Под ред. Л.А.Новикова, М., «Русский язык», 1985, 382 с.

<sup>14</sup> Новиков Л.А. Антонимия в русском языке (Теория. Семантический анализ. Классификация антонимов). Автореф. дис. ... док. филолог. наук, М., 1973, с. 87.

<sup>15</sup> Тихонов А.Н., Пардаев А.С. Роль гнезд однокоренных слов в системной организации русской лексики. Отраженная синонимия. Отраженная омонимия. Отраженная антонимия. Ташкент, «Фан», 1989, с. 75.

<sup>16</sup> Иванова В.А. Антонимия в системе языка. Кишинев, «Штиинце», 1982, 184 с.



V.A. Ivanova is a supporter of narrowing the boundaries of antonymy. In her opinion, antonyms should meet the following parameters:

1. lexical-semantic: a) attribution to one lexical-semantic group; b) the presence of the opposite semantics;
2. grammatical: a) belonging to one part of speech; b) the same lexical compatibility, c) a closed structure;
3. functional: a) the same stylistic coloring; b) regular reproducibility in speech.

As the main semantic criterion in defining antonyms, the author puts forward the principle of the relativity of their opposite meanings, established by comparing dictionary definitions from explanatory dictionaries (for example, antonyms are pairs of attention - inattention, destroy - create, and pairs of cheerfulness - despondency, comrade - enemy, youth - aging cannot be recognized as antonymic due to the incompatibility of semantics).

Thus, for V.A. Ivanova, the main and general property of antonymy is symmetry at all linguistic levels: lexical, grammatical, derivational. Violation of the semantic balance at least on one of the tiers of the language leads to the exclusion of words from the area of antonymic. In our opinion, such a narrowing is not justified. Antonymy is a fact not only of language, but also of speech. Observations of the latter indicate a tendency towards the development of asymmetry of antonymic relations. The dynamic nature of the language system is manifested in the fact that, for one reason or another, paradigmatic connections between individual linguistic units can be lost, and, on the contrary, new ones appear. Therefore, a comparison of dictionary definitions can hardly be an objective criterion for classifying certain words as antonyms.

The number of antonyms selected according to the criterion put forward by V.A. Ivanova may be different depending on a particular dictionary. The author's field of vision does not include the consideration of contextual antonyms, although among the potential, regular and irregular ones she singled out, the latter gives the following definition: these are words that "do not have correlative opposite semantics and are irregularly reproduced in a certain syntactic construction ... they are not antonyms." it seems to be about contextual oppositions; when they are deprived of their antonymic status, it is perplexing to enroll such pairs in the category of "irregular" antonyms.

In our opinion, it is necessary to study the manifestation of the systemicity of antonymy not only in language, but also in speech. In addition, systemic relations in language are obviously associated with the laws of human thinking, therefore, the actual linguistic analysis is not enough, a logical-linguistic and psycholinguistic approaches to the study of this problem are needed.

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