

## SEMANTIC GROUPS OF ANTONYMS IN ENGLISH

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**Abstract:** In this article, antonyms has been discussed and analyzed by different types of ways. There are lots of words in languages and also all words are vital in conversation. We can not expressed our feelings without any words so every word plays key roles in speech.

**Key words:** antonym, opposition, enanthosemy, semantic, description.

Opposition is an important linguistic distinction between linguistic units of expressers according to differences in expression and, conversely, expressions according to differences in expressers. For example, there is a conflict between the phonemes {b} and {t}, and accordingly, the relation of form-content opposition applies between the units (head) and (stone). Or, the semantic conflict between "singular number" and "plural number" creates a formal (formal) and semantic (semantic) difference in the units (book) and (books).

As the main factor of existence and development in nature, society and thinking is the law of unity and struggle of opposites, linguistic conflict is the factor that binds the units together in the linguistic paradigm and ensures the viability of the paradigm. So, the linguistic conflict is the unity of the philosophical opposition and the struggle is the privatizing and the eventing of the law in the language.

The linguistic and cultural study of the use of antonyms in the artistic discourse of the English language allows us to say the following in the form of a general conclusion.

1. There are following types of antonyms in English.

- lexical antonymy;
- grammatical antonymy;
- semantic antonymy (enanthosemy).

A) there are 3 types of lexical antonyms:

- lexical antonymy;
- phraseological antonymy;
- lexical-phraseological antonymy.

B) there is a type of grammatical antonymy. It is also called affixal antonymy.

C) semantic antonymy (enantiosemy).

2. Lexical antonymy is formed based on the relationship of lexemes with opposite meanings (sweet-sore, high-low, good-bad).

Phraseological antonymy occurs as a result of the opposite meaning of phraseology: to increase-to decrease, get up-sit down, to praise-to shame.

Lexical-phraseological antonymy is built on the basis of relation of affixal morphemes with opposite meaning: gay-upset, sad- to be in high moods.

Grammatical antonymy is created using affixal morphemes with opposite meaning. -less, -full/ powerless-powerful, -ly, -less/tasty-tasteless.

Semantic antonymy (enantiosemy) is created on the basis of the use of one lexeme in the opposite sense. To get up-to get down, to get in-to get out.

3. When researching the material of the English vocabulary, it was found that antonyms are mainly formed from words belonging to the categories of adjectives, adjectives, nouns and verbs.

The semantic grouping of adjective antonyms shows that there are mainly 5 groups. These are the following groups.

A) antonyms denoting characteristics characteristic of people;

B) antonyms representing a characteristic characteristic of animals;

C) antonyms that express the characteristic characteristic of things;

G) adjective antonyms that express characteristics common to people and things;

D) antonyms common to people, animals and things;

4. It turned out that there are the following semantic types of adjective antonyms in English:

- adjective antonyms expressing the characteristics of people; rude-polite, wise-fool, selfish-generous.

- adjective antonyms expressing the psychological state of people: young-old, tall-short, stout-thin.

- adjective antonyms expressing the social and economic status of people: rich-poor, victor-less, slave-ruler;

- adjective antonyms expressing the interaction of people: friend-enemy, sociable-wicked;

- quality antonyms related to the functional state of people: strong-weak, powerful-powerless, sound-ill, ill-well;

- adjectival antonyms denoting character traits characteristic of animals: meek-naughty (horse), barking-biting (dogs);

- adjective antonyms denoting living conditions and physiology of animals: wild-domestic, horny-hornless;

- adjective antonyms denoting the size and weight of things: big-small, long-short, wide-narrow, light-heavy, full-empty, many-few;

- adjective antonyms denoting the nature and state of things: sharp-blunt, thick-thin, deep-shallow;

- adjective antonyms denoting taste: sweet-sore, tasty-sticking;

- adjective antonyms that express the characteristics common to people and animals, also indicate their sign, mutual relationship: large-small, able-unable, clever-foolish, hungry-full, dark-light, young-old;

- antonyms denoting signs common to people, animals and things: large-small, heavy-light, many-few, good-bad;

5. Verbal antonyms in the English language have so far been studied without semantic grouping. Our study overcomes this deficiency and shows the following semantic groups of semantic antonyms.

- behavioral antonyms related to the manner and style of the action: slow-fast, together-alone, friendly-enemy like, willingly-forcedly, newly-oldly;

- antonyms related to the place and direction of the action: before-then, early-late, always-never;

- antonyms denoting the amount of action or sign: manfew, more-less, full-empty;

- antonyms indicating the purpose of the action: willingly-by chance, intentionally-accidentally;

6. Noun antonyms are less than adjective and adverbial antonyms, and most of them refer to adjectives with a root focus.

The following semantic groups of noun antonyms have been identified:

- noun antonyms denoting mutual relationship: friend-foe, self-alien, relative-strange;

- noun antonyms representing concepts related to people's economic life: wealth-powerty, redundancy-minority, abundance-scarcity;

- noun antonyms representing concepts related to people's outlook: joy-grief, sorrow-gaiety, generous-selfish, lazy-hardworking, gentle-rude, falseful-frank (sincere);

- noun antonyms representing concepts related to everyday life and customs: love-hate, meeting-parting, life-death, marriage-funeral, cradle-grave;

- noun antonyms expressing concepts of sides: north-south, east-west, right-left, front-back, up-down, top-bottom, early-late, day-night, hot-cold, earth-sky, land- water;

- noun antonyms expressing concepts related to the meaning of time: spring-fall, winter-summer, early-late, day-night;

- noun antonyms that do not belong to any of the above groups: light-dark, joke-serious, thank-curse, truth-allegation, active-passive, debt-credit, export-import, plus-minus;

7. Antonyms expressed by verbs occupy a large place in this system. It turned out that verb antonyms have the following semantic groups:

- verb antonyms representing the opposite direction: come-leave, go-come, go-return, go up-go down, to ascend-to descend, goforward-go back;

- verb antonyms expressing the direction to the inside and outside: enter-go out, to open-to close, to fill-to refill, to pack- to unpack;

- verb antonyms expressing opening and closing an object: to open- to close, to wrap-to unwrap, to cover-to uncover, to put on-to put off, to switch on-to switch off;

- verb antonyms expressing clothes and undressing: to put on- to put off, to dress-to undress, to tie- to untie, to button-to unbutton;

- verb antonyms expressing the change in object size: to widen-to become narrow; to lengthen-to shorten; to become large-to become small;

- verb antonyms expressing adding and separating things: to tie-to untie, to cut-to put together, to stick- to unstick;

- verb antonyms expressing the interaction of people: to take-to give, to buy-to sell;

- verb antonyms expressing a change in the subject state: to direct-to indirect, to discover-to cover, to disguise-to undisguised, to divide-to join, to dress-to undress;

- verb antonyms expressing the appearance and ending of the object: to be born-to die, to burn-to put down the light, to close-to disclose;

- verb antonyms denoting the mental state of people: to laugh-to cry, to be glad-to be sorry, to enjoy-to be sorrowful;

- verb antonyms expressing the physiological state of people: to get young- to get old, to fatten-to get thin;

- verb antonyms representing people's material condition: to get wealthy-to get poor, to earn-to spare;

- verb antonyms expressing human interaction: to quarrel-to make peace, to divorce-to marry, to greet-to bid, to whiten-to blacken, to remember-to forget;

8. Structural analysis of antonyms in English allows us to define the following groups according to the structure of antonyms:

- antonyms, both components of which are composed of pairs of words;
- antonyms consisting of one component root and the other prefixed words;
- antonyms consisting of words with one component prefixed and the other prefixed;

- antonyms consisting of words with one component suffix-prefix, and the other with a prefix;

- antonyms, one component of which is a suffix, and the other of which is composed of compound words;

- antonyms, both components of which are compound words.

9. Classification of antonyms, including semantic description, is somewhat relative. For example, some antonyms can be used to refer to various inanimate objects in a figurative sense, while they refer to specific characteristics of people and animals. For example, the words strong-weak can be used in relation to a person, an animal, such as a horse, donkey, ox, and in a figurative sense, it can be used in relation to various inanimate objects: strong motor- weak motor, strong wind-weak wind, strong meal-weak meal, strong drug- like wrong drug.

The antonym pair to live-to die, used for animate nouns such as man and animal, and used for words with a semantic component, can also be used for inanimate objects as the lexical meaning develops over time.

The analysis shows that there are intermediate concepts between the components of almost all antonymic pairs. For example: good-average-bad. Linguists call such intermediate concepts logical centers. The logical center plays an important role in determining whether words can be antonyms or not. For example: yesterday-today-tomorrow; In low-present-future triads, today and present serve as the logical center.

In some cases, for example, there is no logical center between the components of antonymic pairs, such as hot-cold, hard-soft, open-shut, and it seems impossible to define it. In such cases, the reason is that the intermediate event or the logical center has not found its expression in this language, it has been realized. However, due to a deeper study of such antonymic pairs, it is possible to determine the existence of an intermediate event that unites (them) between their components. For example, we cannot deny that there is also an "O" (zero) state between the symbolic + and - symbols that denote the words hot-cold.



Problems in determining the logical center can serve to increase the number of antonymic lines. For example, pairs such as land-sky, earth-sky, earth-sun, earth-moon, land-water, air-water have no intermediate center. For example, where is the logical center in land-sky (between the earth and the sky)?

Earth-sun (in the earth and the sun) we can conditionally define the moon as the logical center, but here the conditionality is very great, because the components of this antonymic triad are not homogeneous or united. One is a star, the other is a planet, and the third is a satellite. This alone shows that they cannot be antonyms.

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