



## SEMANTIC OPPOSITION IN SYNONYMOUS PARADIGMS

Dildora Abdullayeva<sup>1</sup>

Munisa Aktamova<sup>2</sup>

adildora0701@gmail.com

<sup>1</sup>Candidate of Philological Sciences, Tashkent University of Applied Sciences,  
Gavhar Str. 1, Tashkent 100149, Uzbekistan

<sup>2</sup>3rd year student of the Faculty of History and Philology Tashkent University of Applied Sciences,  
Gavhar Str. 1, Tashkent 100149, Uzbekistan  
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14862220>

**Abstract:** This article discusses the semantic oppositional relationship of synonymous paradigms. Scientific views on this issue in Uzbek and world linguistics are discussed. The manifestation of semantic opposition in synonymous paradigms, the ability of each lexical unit in a certain synonymous paradigm to form an oppositional relationship with each lexical unit in another synonymous series that is semantically opposite to it, is illustrated on the basis of examples. Since the article deals with the contradiction of synonymous paradigms belonging to different categories, attention is also paid to the issue of the semantic core in synonymous paradigms.

**Key words:** synonymy, antonymy, antisemy, polysemy, synonymous nest, synonymous block, semantic core, paradigmatic relation.

### Annotatsiya

Mazkur maqolada sinonimik qatorlarning semantik qarama-qarshilik munosabati haqida soʻz boradi. Ushbu masala yuzasidan oʻzbek va jahon tilshunosligidagi ilmiy qarashlar muhokama qilinadi. Semantik ziddiyatning sinonimik qatorlarda namoyon boʻlishi, muayyan sinonimik qatordagi har bir leksik birlik unga semantik qarama-qarshi boʻlgan boshqa bir sinonimik qatordagi har bir leksik birlik bilan zid munosabat hosil qila olishi misollar asosida yoritib beriladi. Maqolada turli turkumga oid sinonimik qatorlar ziddiyati haqida gap borar ekan, bunda sinonimik paradigmalaridagi semantik yadro masalasiga ham eʼtibor qaratiladi.

**Kalit soʻzlar:** sinonimiya, antonimiya, antisemiya, polisemiya, sinonimik uya, sinonimik blok, semantik yadro, paradigmatic munosabat.

### Аннотация

В данной статье рассматриваются семантические оппозиционные отношения синонимических парадигм. Рассматриваются научные взгляды по этому вопросу в узбекской и мировой лингвистике. На основе примеров иллюстрируется проявление семантической оппозиции в синонимических парадигмах, способность каждой лексической единицы в определенной синонимической парадигме образовывать оппозиционные отношения с каждой лексической единицей в другом синонимическом ряду, семантически противоположном ей. Поскольку в статье рассматривается противоречие синонимических парадигм, относящихся к разным категориям, то внимание уделяется также вопросу семантического ядра в синонимических парадигмах.

**Ключевые слова:** синонимия, антонимия, антисемия, полисемия, синонимическое гнездо, синонимический блок, семантическое ядро, парадигматическое отношение.

The interrelationships of the phenomena of antonymy and synonymy have been studied by many linguists. "It is not without reason that these two categories are examined together. After all, although antonymy implies opposition, it is one-plan phenomena, that is, it stands on two edges of the same axis. Synonyms are also one-plan phenomena, but they characterize phenomena located at adjacent points of the same axis." [4, 36] A.M. Peshkovsky wrote: "There is nothing more effective in determining the difference between synonyms than citing antonyms with opposite meanings." [6, 175] The interrelationship of the lexical paradigms of synonyms and antonyms is an objectively existing phenomenon in the language system. This is ensured by their mutual similarity in nature: they belong to the same type of lexical-grammatical category, are associated with polysemy, and have the ability to form a microstructure (antonymic pair and synonymous series) in the system. The main factor that distinguishes these two categories is semantic, as synonyms are similar, while antonyms are opposite in meaning. However, as mentioned above, the semantics of antonyms is not entirely contradictory, but also has a general - integral aspect. Y. Vezhbinsky describes the antonymic-synonymic paradigm in a hierarchical relationship, in which one can speak of the synonymy of antonymic pairs. [8, 18] The main part of antonyms consists of words that have a synonymous relationship. Antonyms that do not have this property are a minority. The existence of this paradigm can be considered only on the basis of determining the size of synonymous and antonymic rows, their semantic composition, methodology, and lexical valence. Studying the mechanism of such relationships, V.A. Ivanova



uses the term synonymous block.[2, 73] Y.V. Fedosov understands an antonymic-synonymic block as a union of antonyms and synonyms, which includes two synonymous rows, the core of which is formed by antonymic pairs.[1, 89]

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The connection between the phenomena of antonymy and synonymy is revealed more fully on the basis of the study of two contrasting synonymous series. In this regard, G.N. Lukina points to the unity of these two phenomena: "Synonymy and antonymy, as two important forms of semantic relations, represent concepts that are closely related and exist in the language in common." [3, 105] Y.S. Stepanov also emphasizes that there is no impassable boundary between antonyms and synonyms.[7, 38] In addition, many works are devoted to antonymic-synonymic series. In particular, L.A. Vvedenskaya contrasts two synonymous series and shows their connection into two types. One of the connections is interpreted as a radial connection, the other as a linear connection.[9, 108] One of the first linguists to pay attention to this issue in Uzbek linguistics was S. Mutallibov. He argues that each word forming an antonymic pair can have several synonyms, and these synonyms can also have an antonymic relationship with each other.[5, 28]

The texts of various works of Uzbek literature served as the materials of this article.

The methodological basis of the article is linguistic analysis, description, comparison, component analysis, linguopoetic analysis of the literary text. The work uses the laws of dialectical philosophy about unity and conflicting opposites, unity of form and content, generality and particularity.

### **ANALYSIS AND RESULTS**

R. Shukurov's work also pays special attention to this issue. He calls two antonymous words, such as good and bad, an antonymic pair. If each word that makes up an antonymic pair has its own synonyms, then it is called an antonymic group. Each antonymic group usually has several antonymic pairs", [10, 24] he admits. The linguist divides the antonymic relationship of synonymous rows into two: symmetrical and asymmetrical types: "In a symmetrical group, the synonyms of antonyms in two dominant rows are quantitatively equal, and all synonyms in both rows can form an antonymic pair with each other (or with the word in its alternative)". [10, 79] R. Shukurov also divides the symmetrical group itself into five types: a) a symmetrical group consisting of two synonymous or two parallel antonymic pairs. In this, R. Shukurov cites two pairs that are vertically synonymous and horizontally antonymous: respectable - respectable, indecent - handsome, indecent - handsome. However, it is worth noting that here the linguist has allowed confusion in synonymous and antonymic relations. For example, we will pay attention to the examples of adabli - adabsiz; odobli - odobsiz. Indeed, the word odobli is in an antonymic relation to odobsiz, and odobli is in an antonymic relation to odobsiz, but odobli and odobsiz or odobsiz and odobsiz cannot be considered synonymous. These are two variants of the same lexeme (different in phonetics). In another place, examples of nahaq - haq, aybdor - haqli are taken. In this case, nahaq and odobsiz are cited as synonyms. Thus, the linguist identifies 5 types of synonymous rows in antonymic relations in a symmetrical position: 1) a symmetrical group consisting of two synonyms or two parallel antonymic pairs; 2) a symmetrical group consisting of three synonyms; 3) a symmetrical group consisting of four synonyms; 4) a symmetrical group consisting of five synonyms; 5) symmetrical groups consisting of six or more antonymic pairs.

It should be noted that the scientific significance of their quantitative division into types in the study of synonymous rows in an antisemitic relation is a controversial issue. Therefore, it is appropriate to group such paradigmatic rows in terms of their complete or partial antisemitic degree. Such a situation can be grouped as follows: 1) all words in synonymous rows participate with their main meanings. In this case, synonymous and antisemitic relations are clearly manifested. For example, the synonym series happy, happy, unhappy, lucky, fortunate, blessed, with the synonym series unhappy, unhappy, fortunate, fortunate, has an antisemitic relationship based on the semantic cores "satisfaction with life, positive emotional state" and "emotional state of dissatisfaction or dissatisfaction with the situation". Similarly, the synonym series rich, wealthy, wealthy, stately, stately enter into a semantic opposition relationship with the synonym series poverty, poverty, poverty, lack, need.

In synonym series, lexemes can form an antisemitic relationship not only with their own meanings, but also with their mobile meanings. In this case, the degree of integration of the lexeme participating in the mobile meaning with other lexemes in the synonym series determines its antisemitic relationship with words on the opposition side. For example, we pay attention to the following synonymic series: ugly, However, it should not be forgotten that the occurrence of such a situation is caused by the individuality of the word, that is, the further a particular word is from the semantic core that unites the components of the synonymous series, the lower the possibility of entering into an antisemitic relationship with it. For example, the original meaning of the lexeme cold is "low temperature", in addition, there are several mobile meanings in the



semantic structure of this lexeme, including the meaning of "unattractive; unpleasant", which ensures its membership in the above synonymous series. For the realization of this meaning of the lexeme cold, a certain degree of encirclement is necessary. Therefore, the antisemitic relationship of this lexeme is also manifested more dimly than in words such as ugly and ugly.

### CONCLUSION

It can be said that antisemy is inextricably linked with other lexical-semantic relations in the language system, in particular, with the phenomena of synonymy and polysemy. Each word in an antisemitic relation is also in an antisemitic relation with all lexemes in the synonymous row of its opposite pair. The study of the categories of lexical synonymy and antisemy is of great importance not only in revealing the structural possibilities of language, but also in studying the anthropocentric nature of language.

### References:

1. Федосов Ю. В. Принципы построения идеографического антонимо-синонимического словаря русского языка. – Волгоград: Перемена, 2001. – 272 с.
2. Иванова В.А. Антонимия в системе языка. – Кишинев: Штиинца, 1982. – 163 с.
3. Лукина Г.Н. Синонимы и антонимы в пределах лексико-семантической группы слов //Лексикографический сборник. М.: Госиздат иностр. и нац. словарей, 1963. – Вып. 4. – С. 105-117
4. Меркурьева Н.М. Антонимия сложных слов в современном русском языке: Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – М., 1996. – 246 с.
5. Mutallibov S. Antonym words // Soviet school. - Tashkent, 1955. - No. 4. - P. 28-30.
6. Пешковский А.М. Как вести занятия по синтаксису и стилистике в школах для взрослых // Избранные труды. – М.: Учпедгиз, 1959. – 252 с.
7. Степанов Ю.С. Основы общего языкознания. – М.: Просвещение, 1975. – 271 с.
8. Вежбинский Я. Антонимо-синонимические отношения в лексике (на материале художественных произведений А.П.Чехова): Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Ростов-на-Дону, 1984. – 26 с.
9. Введенская Л.А. Синонимические пары антонимов // Русский язык в школе. 1969. – № 4. – С. 108-109
10. Shukurov R. Lexical-semantic nature of Uzbek antonyms. Philology. Candidate of Sciences. ...diss. – Tashkent., 1973. – 311 p.