



**SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES IN THE USE OF ANTONYMS IN ENGLISH AND  
UZBEK**

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**INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA ANTONIM SO‘ZLAR QO‘LLANISHINING O‘XSHASH  
VA FARQLI TOMONLARI.**

Сходства и различия

В ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИИ АНТОНИМОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

**Abstract**

All languages have words belonging to different groups. Examples include synonyms, antonyms, hayponyms, and homonyms. We know that the vocabulary of these languages will increase. This article also answers questions such as what are antonyms, what types are they divided into, what is their place in word groups, and in which word group antonyms are more common than others. Questions were also answered about how many antonyms there are in English and which word group has the most antonyms. The article also discusses the similarities and differences between antonyms in Uzbek and English.

**Keywords:** antonyms, opposite meanings, similarities, base words, differences, types, part of speeches, ideas.

**Annotatsiya**

Barcha tillarda turli xil guruhlarga mos bo‘lgan so‘zlar mavjud. Bularga misol tariqasida sinonim, antonim, paronim, omonim kabi so‘zlarni aytishimiz mumkin. Bilamizki, bular oqali tillarning lug‘at boyligi ortadi. Ushbu maqolada antonim so‘zlar nima, ular qanday turlarga bo‘linadi, so‘z turkumlarida qay holatda kelmoqda, qaysi so‘z turkumida antonim so‘zlar boshqalariga qaraganda ko‘p kabi savollarga javoblar ham berib o‘tilgan. Shuningdek, ingliz tilida antonim so‘zlar qancha, ularda qaysi so‘z turkumida ko‘proq antonim mavjud kabi savollar javoblanilgan. Maqolada o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida mavjud bo‘lgan antonimlarning o‘xshashliklari va farqli tomonlari haqida ham fikrlar aytib o‘tilgan.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** antonim, qarama-qarshi ma’nolar, o‘xshash, asosiy so‘z, farqlar, tur, so‘z turkumlari, fikrlar.



### **Аннотация**

Во всех языках есть слова, принадлежащие к разным группам. Примерами являются синонимы, антонимы, паронимы и омонимы. Мы знаем, что словарный запас этих языков увеличивается. Эта статья также отвечает на такие вопросы, как что такое антонимы, на какие типы они делятся, каково их положение в словосочетаниях и в каких словарных группах антонимы встречаются чаще других. Также были даны ответы на вопросы о том, сколько антонимов в английском языке и в какой группе слов у них больше всего антонимов. В статье также рассматриваются сходства и различия между антонимами, имеющимися в узбекском и английском языках.

**Ключевые слова:** антонимы, противоположные значения, сходство, ключевые слова, различия, типы, словосочетания, идеи.

### **Introduction**

We use antonyms, homonyms, synonyms almost every day in our daily lives. Antonyms (anti ... and Greek onoma - noun) - units of language with opposite meanings. There are 3 types:

- 1) Lexical A. (high - low, long - short);
- 2) Affix-A. (watery - without water);
- 3) Syntactic A. (face-to-face). Antonyms - Greek anti - "opposite", onoma or onyma - "name", words that express opposite concepts, that is, words that contradict each other are called antonyms.

In order for an antonym to form, two independent concepts must be semantically contradictory. The indivisibility of verbs does not form antonyms. Antonyms are sometimes used in pairs to expand or express meaning: night and day (always). A word with many meanings can be synonymous with any meaning: a sad word is synonymous with a happy word, or hard ground - soft ground; a stingy person is generous [1].

### **Material and Methods**

It can also be an antonym for words that are synonymous with the word joy. This means that a word can be an antonym for any word that makes up a synonymous line: hard - soft, generous; fast - slow, heavy; beautiful - beautiful - beautiful - cheerful; ugly. Antonyms can have a figurative meaning: night (in the form of), bitter-sweet (in the form of a noun).

The antonym is used to create a contradiction in rhetoric: the gift of good is the burden of evil. Antonyms should be distinguished from verb units such as come-not come, go-not go, with and without divisions. Antonyms are observed only within the same word groups: good - bad (noun), long - short (adjective), many - little (form), came - went (verb). The use of lexical antonyms in our speech is important in effectively expressing our thoughts. Especially in fiction, art is created by contrasting words. This art is called the art of contrast.

The question of what an antonym is in general can be briefly answered as antonyms - units of language with opposite meanings. For example, big-small, good-bad, friend-enemy, far-near.



Examples show that an antonym is a specific lexical contradiction in a word pair. That is, the antonym is only between a couple of words. He can no longer fit the third word into his scope, because any contradiction is between two things, only the third "average" sign is between the antonyms of good and evil. In this sense, antonyms are like the two ends of a straight line at points A and B. Compare: big-small, low-high, young-old, bitter-sweet. Contradictions between the meanings of words are more common in adjectives and adverbs, in part in nouns (goodness and badness), and in verbs (such as come and go, stand and sit).

## Results

From the outside, the contradiction in antonyms seems to be the denial and affirmation of a particular object, sign, or action, because negation is also common in words belonging to the category of adjectives and verbs, such as antonyms. But there is a sharp difference between them.

It is well known that all adjectives and verbs can be made into a negative form (e.g. not good, does not come, does not read, etc.), all adjectives and verbs can be made. For example, the above words are not antonyms, but mutually exclusive. These are negative words, so they can't form an antonym [2].

Antonyms differ in their semantic features:

- 1) Antonyms of age;
- 2) Antonyms by gender;
- 3) Antonyms denoting size, shape, quantity, measure, degree;
- 4) Antonyms denoting the nature of persons and objects;
- 5) Antonyms denoting color;
- 6) Antonyms of taste;
- 7) Antonyms denoting time;
- 8) Antonyms of the relationship;
- 9) Antonyms expressing emotion.

1) Antonyms of age: old -young, for example: old man is coming room, young boy is going out this room.

2) Antonyms by gender: boy and girl, mother-father, grandmother-grandfather, son and girl.

For example: there are two sons and two daughters in my aunt.

3) Antonyms denoting size, shape, quantity, measure, degree: short-long, thin-blond, big-small.

For example: i like wearing long dress, not short.

4) Antonyms denoting the nature of persons and objects: true-false, for example: this answer is true, but next one is false.

5) Antonyms denoting color: white-black, red-green..., for example: he lived 100 years, he saw black and white ways in the life.

6) Antonyms of taste: bitter-sweet, tasteless-salty, for example: i like eating all sweets in the world, not bitter.

7) Antonyms denoting time: winter-summer, morning-evening..., for example: i drink a tablet morning and evening.



8) Antonyms of the relationship: friend-enemy, for example: you should make friend, because there are a lot of enemy in the world.

9) Antonyms expressing emotion: sorrow-joy, difficulty-enjoy..., for example: people see different difficulty and enjoyable situations in the world.

### Discussion

In Uzbek linguistics first classify antonyms according to their lexical semantic properties started by S.Usmanov. In his opinion, antonyms are to the point of denying each other It is divided into 2 types: full and partial. The full antonym is above corresponds to the antonym gradable (original). They are always a concept For example, hot-cold, friend-foe everywhere. The weakness of the contradiction is evident in the semi-antonyms hence, there is still a connection and a contradiction between them. For example: siblings (they are under the general concept-child concept although they are united, one can exist without the other: they are a regular pair do not have property, but on the same level in terms of equality) [3].

The above points show that Uzbek is derived from English conversely, if there are 2 types of lexical-semantic antonyms, they are 3 in English. Another important difference is that we call this the third type of antonyms in English grammar. The words "relationship antonyms" (relative) are also interpreted differently in our language. In some literatures the English "relational antonyms" There are (relative) antonyms, but in our country they are not considered antonyms, on the contrary, it is simply one of the "synonyms".

Continuing the theme of difference, the structure of Uzbek antonyms unwanted "syntactic antonyms" are the most commonly used in our speech such antonyms are based on phrases without exaggeration in the sense of). This type does not exist in English grammar. But in general, as there are differences between the two languages, similarities can also be found. We have also enumerated such similarities above.

### Conclusion

In short, antonyms are the same in almost all languages. We have seen above the similarities and differences between these words in English and Uzbek, and we can say that these words have many similarities in both languages. That is, they have many origins, meanings, categories, and antonyms. Using antonyms, we avoid repetition and create conflicting relationships. so we need to know more antonyms in both languages.

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