



## CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

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**Annotation:** This thesis is devoted to the specific features of synonymy and antonymy, which are one of the intriguing elements of the lexical world. In this thesis, the characteristics and categorization of these two phenomena are analysed by giving examples of synonymic and antonymic series

**Key words:** word, synonymy, antonymy, synonymic series, antonymic pair, similar meaning, opposite meaning, categories

One of the paradigmatic relationships of word lexical meanings can be conveyed in synonymy, and of course, this phenomenon is investigated under that specific term<sup>5</sup>. Synonymy arises in the relationship between the lexical meanings of two or more words. According to this relationship, a certain word is considered a synonym of another word when compared to its lexical meanings. It is not appropriate to label a particular word in a specific phrase as a synonym. It becomes a synonym in relation to another word in a second phrase.

There are several conditions for two or more words to be synonymous. One of them is that the words should have different pronunciations, which means that they should have different phonetic structures<sup>6</sup>. It is important that truly synonymous words do not have the same phonetic structure. However, it should be noted that each word in a language has its own unique phonetic structure. This is due to the dialectics of language. The natural state of a language does not dictate a specific condition as a requirement.

A word that expresses a similar or related meaning, but differs in various semantic qualities and expressive-stylistic nuances, is referred to as a synonym (from the Greek *synonyma* meaning "a word of the same meaning")<sup>7</sup>.

A group of words that are connected by a general meaning is called a synonymic series. A synonymic series consists of two or more words that have similar meanings. In each synonymic series, one word is considered the base word. This word can be used in all styles and is therefore referred to as the "base word," "neutral word," "neutral stylistic word," or "dominant word." For example, in the synonymic series "nazar solmoq-boqmoq-qaramoq," the base word is "qaramoq" (to glare)<sup>8</sup>.

A single word can participate in multiple synonymic series with different meanings. For instance, the word "bitirmoq" (to finish) can be part of the following synonymic series:

<sup>5</sup> Шмелев Д.Н. Очерки по семасиологии русского языка. – М.: Просвещение. 1964. – С.139

<sup>6</sup> Камолов Ф. Семасиология // Хозирги ўзбек адабий тили. i. // Ғ.А.Абдурахмонов тахр. ост. – Тошкент: Фан. 1966. – 128-б.

<sup>7</sup> А.А.Абдуазизов. Tilshunoslik nazariyasiga kirish. – Т.: 2010. – В.73

<sup>8</sup> Холманова З.Т. Tilshunoslikka kirish. – Т.: 2007. – В.92



1) bitirmoq-tugatmoq-tugallamoq-tamomlamoq-tamom qilmoq (to complete, to finish) - used when referring to finishing school this year.

2) bitirmoq-bajarmoq-ado etmoq-o'rinlatmoq-do'ndirmoq-o'tamoq (to accomplish, to carry out) - used when indicating the completion of a given task.

3) bitirmoq-tamomlamoq-yo'qotmoq (to terminate, to discontinue) - used when describing the termination of a criminal.

Synonyms are mainly divided into four categories:

1. Full synonyms are words that can be used interchangeably without any significant difference in meaning: tilshunoslik-lingvistika

2. Semantic synonyms differentiate in terms of meaning: botir, jasur, qo'rqmas, dadil

3. Contextual synonyms are words that are used interchangeably in specific speech situations or contexts: shoir, yozuvchi, adib

4. Stylistic synonyms are words that convey different emotional-expressive sensations: yuz, bashara, aft, chehra, turq<sup>9</sup>

One of the paradigmatic relationships of word lexical meanings can be conveyed in antonymy as well<sup>10</sup>. Antonymy arises in the relationship between the lexical meanings of a pair of words. According to this relationship, a certain word is considered an antonym of another word when compared to their lexical meanings. It is not appropriate to single out a particular word in a specific phrase as an antonym. In this regard, antonyms highlight the characteristic of being opposites, similar to synonyms. An antonym can be defined in relation to another word in a second phrase.

Russian linguistics, I.B. Golub refers to antonymy as "opposite meanings" rather than "opposite words"<sup>11</sup>. Specialist in German linguistics, Russian linguist K.A. Levkovskaya refers to it as the "concept of opposition"<sup>12</sup>.

Antonyms have three different characteristics: 1) differences in form (phonetic structure), 2) differences in meaning, and 3) opposition in meaning. The third characteristic combines antonyms, serving as the main indicator of opposition in meaning<sup>13</sup>.

A multi-meaning word can be an antonym of different words based on each of its meanings. For example, the word "qattiq" can be an antonym of "yumshoq" in one meaning and "saxiy" in another meaning. He was as stubborn as a bull.

A word establishes a relationship either between synonymous words or an antonymous relationship with other synonyms: "xursand"-"xushvaqt"-"xurram"-"xushnud"-"xafa".

If the unity of words based on the same meaning forms a synonymic series in synonymy, the unity of words based on opposition in meaning creates an antonymic pair.

Antonyms occur only among words of the same part of speech, such as "do'st" (friend) and "dushman" (enemy).

<sup>9</sup> A.A.Abduazizov. Tilshunoslik nazariyasiga kirish. – T.: 2010. – B.74

<sup>10</sup> Шмелев Д.Н Очерки по семасиологии русского языка. – М.: Просвещение. 1964. – С.143

<sup>11</sup> Голуб.И.Б. Стилистика современного русского языка. – С.34

<sup>12</sup> Левковская К.А. Лексикология немецкого языка. – С.144

<sup>13</sup> Xolmanova Z.T. Tilshunoslikka kirish. – T.: 2007. – B.94



Affixes with opposite meanings can also be antonyms, such as "odobli" (polite) and "odobsiz" (impolite), "kuchli" (strong) and "kuchsiz" (weak).

Words like "keldi" (came) and "kelmadi" (didn't come) are not antonyms; they are the affirmative and negative forms of the verb.

It can be concluded that paradigmatic relationships of word lexical meanings can be conveyed both in synonymy and antonymy. Synonyms are the words that express a similar or related meaning and the main characteristics of antonyms are that they have differences in phonetic structure, in meaning and opposition in meaning.

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