



 Research Article

ANTONYMIC NESTS IN TOPONYMIC SYSTEM OF MODERN RUSSIAN

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ABSTRACT

In the approach to solving the problem of antonymy, two aspects of its study have been outlined. Antonymy can only be considered within the framework of linguistic phenomena, and in this case, the origins of antonymy lie in the features of the functioning of linguistic units in the process of communication, that is, in speech activity. On the other hand, antonymy can be considered in the aspect of the logical-semantic correlation of concepts denoted by linguistic units. A special place in the Russian language is occupied by antonyms - words that are opposite in meaning. Antonymy reflects an essential aspect of systemic relations in Russian vocabulary. Modern linguistics considers synonymy and antonymy as extreme and borderline cases of content interchangeability and opposition of words. While synonymous relations are characterized by semantic similarity, antonymic relations are characterized by semantic difference. The existence of antonyms in language lies in the nature of our perception of reality in all its contradictory complexity, in the unity and struggle of opposites. Therefore, contrasting words, as well as the concepts they denote, are not only opposites, but also closely related.

KEYWORDS

Contextual antonyms, criterion, distinguishing antonymy linguistic phenomenon, comparison, oxymorons, semantic relationships, derivative, speech affiliation, relatively opposite, expression.

INTRODUCTION

Antonyms (Gr. anti - against + onym - name) are words that differ in sound and have directly opposite meanings: Truth is a lie, good is evil, speak - be silent.

[1] Antonyms usually belong to the same type of words and pairs of forms. Antonymy in the language is presented more narrowly than synonymy: antonymic



relations consist only in words correlated according to some attribute - qualitative, quantitative, temporal, spatial - and related as mutually exclusive terms to the same category of objective reality: beautiful - ugly, much - small, morning - evening, remote - approach.[7] Modern linguistics sometimes speaks of contextual antonyms, that is, words that are opposite in a certain context: "wolves and sheep." The polarity of the meanings of such words is not fixed in the language, their opposition is of an individually authoritarian nature. The writer can reveal opposite qualities in different terms and contrast them in speech on this basis not a mother, but a daughter; sunlight - moonlight; a year is a lifetime. The words that name such terms, however, are not antonyms, since their contrast is not reproduced in speech, but occurs from time to time. Thus, the most important criterion for distinguishing antonymy as a linguistic phenomenon is the systemic relations of words in the lexicon. A systematic approach allows you to penetrate into the depth of this phenomenon, identify its patterns, explain the features of the use of antonyms in the language. The correct use of antonyms in the language helps to reveal the contradictory nature of objects, phenomena, qualities. Antonyms are the main means of forming antithesis (Gr. antithesis - contrast) - a stylistic figure of contrast, a sharp contrast of concepts, definitions, images, states.

The contradiction can be simple (singular): The strong are always powerless to blame, but the complex (polynomial): we hate and love by chance, we don't sacrifice either evil or love, and a certain secret coldness reigns in the soul when the fire boils in the blood. A complex antithesis involves several antonymic pairs. The opposite is contrast, which consists in negating the opposite qualities of the object: The gentleman sitting in the carriage is neither handsome nor bad looking, neither too fat nor too thin; not too old, but not too young either. Such a comparison of

antonyms with negation emphasizes the mediocrity of the described person, his lack of bright features, clearly visible signs. This use of antonyms makes it possible to single out such concepts that do not have an exact name in the language: If suddenly a friend was not a friend and not an enemy, then it is. The comparison of antonyms in the statement gives special importance to each of the objects to which they refer, which increases the expressiveness of speech: Mountains separate countries, but unite people; the character of athletes is brought up not by the triumph of victories, but by the bitterness of defeat. In addition, in such cases, antonyms receive a logical accent, emphasizing the semantic centers of the sentence; cf.: Life is long enough to correct old delusions, but not short enough not to fall into new ones. Antonyms of popular expressions are especially laconic and aphoristic: The houses are new, but the prejudices are old; The darker the night, the brighter the stars; So few roads are taken, so many mistakes are made. The phenomenon of antonymy is also used in oxymoron (Gr. oxymoron - funny and stupid). This technique consists of combining contrasting lexical units to represent a new, unusual concept: "Bad good man" (movie title). Some oxymorons are built on true antonyms (the beginning of the end); others - in words with opposite meanings, combined as defining and defining: "A living corpse"; "Optimistic tragedy"; magnificent extinction of nature. The words used in such oxymorons cannot be called antonyms in the strict sense, as they refer to different kinds of words. In an ironic context, one antonym can be used instead of another: Where, wise head, do you wander? The adjective "wise" refers to the island, and we understand that behind this definition is its antonym - stupidity. The use of a word in the opposite sense is called an antiphase (Gr. apti - against + phrase - expression). In everyday colloquial speech, antiphase is often resorted to; at the same time, the absent one



jokingly says: "How attentive you are!" to the villain "How nice you are!"

A special place in the Russian language is occupied by antonyms - words that are opposite in meaning. Antonymy reflects an essential aspect of systemic relations in Russian vocabulary. Modern linguistics considers synonymy and antonymy as extreme and borderline cases of content interchangeability and opposition of words.[10] While synonymous relations are characterized by semantic similarity, antonymic relations are characterized by semantic difference. The existence of antonyms in language lies in the nature of our perception of reality in all its contradictory complexity, in the unity and struggle of opposites. Therefore, contrasting words, as well as the concepts they denote, are not only opposites but also closely related.

Antonyms are used not only to express contrasts. Antonyms can show the vastness of space-time boundaries: From the southern mountains to the northern seas; Troops march day and night; they become unmotivated, the fullness of the reflection of phenomena, the facts of reality: the rich and the poor sleep, the wise and the stupid, the good and the bad. Antonyms convey the alternation of images observed in life, the alternation of actions, events: Here pure Zarina flashed in the distance, flashed and came out; Humble yourself. And we'll fight. And again, you won't sleep. We will turn our insomnia into a solid white night. Antonyms are perceived in the language against the background of their semantic correlates due to stable connections in the lexical system of the language. Therefore, when we meet this or that word with an antonym, we unwittingly compare these related words. For example, in Gogol - How did our city seem to you? - Manilova said: "Did you like it there?" Chichikov replied: "It is a very beautiful city, and I had a very pleasant time: the society is very polite. Antonyms, allocated to a separate lexical category on

the basis of common logical grounds, at the same time are not homogeneous in their structural and semantic properties, they can be classified according to different grounds. "The richness and diversity of Russian antonymy, its typology are fully revealed when considering the classification of antonyms. The most significant are the structural, semantic and functional-derivative classification of words with opposite meanings". Antonyms in terms of structure, semantics, functioning are such a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that they can be the object of a number of classifications for various reasons. Antonyms are used not only to express contrasts. Antonyms can show the vastness of space-time boundaries: From the southern mountains to the northern seas; Troops march day and night; they become unmotivated, the fullness of the reflection of phenomena, the facts of reality: the rich and the poor sleep, the wise and the stupid, the good and the bad. Antonyms convey the alternation of images observed in life, the alternation of actions, events.

According to the main parameters, the following types of antonyms are distinguished:

1. Different- root \ single- root.
2. True / false (quasi-antonyms).
3. Contrary / contradictory (complementary).
4. Proportionate / disproportionate.
5. General language (usual) / author's (speech, occasional).

The partial classification of antonyms intersects with these, and in the functional aspect, the intersection of all types of classifications is possible. The semantic relationships of antonyms are very diverse. This diversity is determined, first of all, by the fact that they are formed on the basis of a huge number of specific semantic oppositions within a large number of lexico-semantic and thematic groups of words of all parts of speech involved in the sphere of antonymy. The first



attempt to generalize the semantic relations of antonymy. [7]

One of the essential semantic classifications of antonyms is their division on a logical basis into contra- and contradictory. “Antonymic pairs (unlike synonyms) differ not in stylistic and emotional-evaluative features, but almost exclusively in conceptual ones. Their logical basis is incompatible concepts, that is, concepts whose volumes do not match. Incompatible concepts are of two types – opposite (counter) and contradictory (contradictory). Despite the fact that the above quotation presents a strict, more logical than linguistic approach to antonymy, the distinction between contra- and contradictory antonyms is presented correctly there. A contradiction (contradiction) is a relationship between concepts, of which one reflects the presence of any features in an object, and the other reflects their absence. In other words, a contradiction (contradiction) is a relation between positive and negative concepts.

In the linguistic literature, numerous classifications of antonyms are presented, carried out on the following grounds: semantics, functioning, structure, part-of-speech. The first two aspects are sufficiently developed in Russian studies / see. Works by Yu. D. Apresyan, JI. A. Novikov, V. A. Vvedenskaya and many others. Others/. In the aspect of the tasks set in this article, two other bases for the classification of antonyms are of particular importance: structure and part-of-speech affiliation. According to their structure, antonyms are divided into two types: heterogeneous and single-root. Different-root antonyms are also called lexical, and single-root antonyms are called derivational. Both types of antonyms are very widespread in the field of all main parts of speech. [1] Heterogeneous antonyms are best represented in adjectives and verbs, they also occupy a significant place in nouns. As for adverbs, here they are

represented by a relatively small group. In prepositions, pronouns, particles, only antonyms of different roots are found. Antonymy of words with different roots as a type of lexical paradigm is the most studied type of antonymic relations in Russian studies, as well as in linguistics in general.

However, if we take into account the specifics of the Russian language as "grammatical" according to the classification of F. de Saussure, that is, a language with a significant predominance of motivated (derivative) words over unmotivated (non-derivative), then it should be stated that the most important part of antonymy in the Russian language is word-formation (antonymy of derivative words). The word-formation of the Russian language has a rich arsenal of means for expressing word-forming antonyms of various types

The special status of derivative antonyms is that, unlike non-derivative ones, they are included not only in the lexical, but also in the word-formation system, being actively and with the need to be realized against the background of the original (formative) words as word-forming and semantically marked members of the opposition.[8]

As for the forming word, as an unmarked one, it does not show a strong «gravitation» to its derivatives, remaining within the proper lexical system and representing only the starting point of the word-formation chain. Any derivative, especially acting as a generating one, is more closely and necessarily connected with the previous ones and more optionally with the subsequent words of the word-formation chain. The term «word-forming antonymy» was first characterized in the studies of L. I. Tikhonov and S. A. Emelyanova. In the works of L. L. Varaksin. J.I. L. Novikov, M. R. Lvov, N. M. Shansky, L. V. Vvedenskaya and others use the term “single-root antonyms”. However, single-root means «having only one root» (cf. Multi-root), so it would be more correct to use the adjective «single-root», which means «having the same



root» Most often, derivational antonyms are simply (without any reservations) included in lexical antonymy. For instance. L. A. Novikov in the article “Notes on lexical antonymy” writes: “Antonymy in its most pronounced, “pure” form is represented by high-quality adjectives and words semantically correlated with them (young - old, youth - old age; cultural - uncultured, culturally - uncivilized; true - false, true - false, true - a lie; married - single), as well as verbs and correlative words with them in meaning, denoting the opposite direction of actions in the broad sense of the word (raise - lower, rise - descent; enter - exit, entry-exit). In the above reasoning, derivational antonyms are not distinguished from lexical ones. The term “word-forming antonyms” itself is “problematic” to a certain extent, because both derivative and non-derivative antonyms are full-fledged lexical units, however, it seems to us quite appropriate, since the semantics of a derivative word, due to its motivation, the presence of an internal form, differs from the semantics of a non-derivative one. The distinction between lexical and derivational antonyms has become generally accepted, but the question of the predominance of one or another type of antonyms in the Russian language is debatable. Derivational antonymy plays an important role in the vocabulary of the Russian language. “In the Russian language, word formation plays an important role in the systemic organization of antonymy. The system of antonymy consists of two unequal parts – lexical and derivational. Moreover, the purely lexical part is relatively small. Most of them are word-building antonyms: in modern Russian they are about 70%. The main means of expressing antonymy are derivational affixes” Derivative antonyms are antonyms that have arisen as a result of derivation. They are formed with the help of word-building means: 1) prefixes; 2) suffixes, in their formation antonymic components in compound words are also used. Derivational antonyms include, for

example, verbal derivatives of one stage of word formation with antonymous prefixes: enter – exit, undercook – digest, bind – untie, etc., as well as adjectives with antonymous formants: mustachioed – beardless, horned – hornless, happy unhappy, well-born – rootless, etc. However, word-building antonyms are not only antonyms within a word-building pair of cognate words in which antonymy finds its morphemic expression, but also “reflected” antonyms and cooperatives at the same stage of word formation. The variety of types of word-building antonyms indicates their significant role in the systematization of the lexical composition of the Russian language, and in relation to the main complex unit of word formation, the word-formation nest (SH), two main types can be distinguished: word-building antonyms within one SG (cheerful – sad, beautiful – ugly, - go out, mustachioed – beardless) antonyms connecting different forming antonymic nests: north – south, northerner – southerner, northerner – southerner, northern – southern; wide – narrow, etc.

Antonyms (Gr. anti - against + onym - name) are words that differ in sound and have directly opposite meanings: Truth is a lie, good is evil, speak - be silent (Apresyan, 1969). Antonyms usually belong to the same type of words and pairs of forms. Antonymy in the language is presented more narrowly than synonymy: antonymic relations consist only in words correlated according to some attribute - qualitative, quantitative, temporal, spatial - and related as mutually exclusive terms to the same category of objective reality.[8]

According word-formation nests play an important role in the antonymic organization of vocabulary. However, other types of word-formation antonymy play an important role in the systemic organization of vocabulary, creating inside the SG a kind of antonymic sub-nests, in which, in addition to the common root, an additional connection of lexemes arises within a single,



but at the same time polarly bifurcated concept, which is typical for antonymy. Reflected antonymy can also be observed inside the word-formation nest, for example, beautiful – ugly.

The main tool for describing the generation of derivative antonyms and, at the same time, a possible system of forms for expressing derivative antonymy are word-formation nests that are opposite in source words. The opposite of the initial words, according to the laws of semantic reflection, is reproduced in their derivatives. However, there is no complete, «mirror» and symmetrical relationship of opposites in the derivatives of compatible nests. An antonymic nest is a correlation of two word-building nests, each of which includes only such words that have corresponding antonyms in the opposite nest. An antonymic nest, in terms of the number of its members, is less than the sum of lexemes of cognate words that make up its nests, since not all of their components have the opposite word in another nest.

The semantic relationships of antonyms are very diverse. This diversity is determined, first of all, by the fact that they are formed on the basis of a huge number of specific semantic oppositions within a large number of lexica-semantic and thematic groups of words of all parts of speech involved in the sphere of antonymy. [8]

A derivational nest is a derived word, the unit (element) of an antonymous nest is a correlation of words opposite in meaning (antonymic pair). The structure of the antonymic nest implements «principle of complementarity», which is reflected in the antonymy theorem as part of the semantic field. The reduction of single-root words opposite in the original words as an expression of one of the categorical lexical-semantic properties (antonymy) gives a qualitatively new unit in which all correlative words have their countertrend with the meaning of contrast or complementarity. Such a unit is an antonymic nest.

So, an antonymic nest is essentially a structural union of fragments of two word-forming nests, most often headed by initial antonymic lexemes. Antonymic nests implement the specifics of the organization of antonymy as a lexical paradigm (but in comparison with synonymy) – the binary principle of opposition. At the same time, antonymic nests are characterized by asymmetry, which manifests itself primarily in the optional antonymic oppositions of derivatives of a certain level of antonymous derivational nests. The role of the original words of the antonymic nest in this case is twofold: on the one hand, these are derivatives of the original verb «мотать» on the other hand, these are the words that head the antonymic nest and explicating the word-formation and semantic connections of antonym derivatives with all derivatives of this word-forming nest. As the results of the analysis of antonymic nests show, the nests of the original opposite words, being essentially similar, are at the same time largely asymmetric: the number of derivatives in them does not match, some members of one nest do not find an antonymic countertrend in another and often enter into contrast relations with the word of another nests formed by derivatives of the same type at one or another level of derivation in many cases do not represent antonyms as words that are relatively opposite in meaning. The word-building nests of the original opposite words generate antonyms "in the possibility", providing forms of expression of contrast, but the actual reflected antonymy is established on the basis of the semantic criterion of this semantic phenomenon as the ultimate restriction by each other's qualitative or directed words. Due to the unity of lexical and word-forming semantics in the word and general patterns in semantic and word-forming derivation, the expansion of the nest of antonyms is accompanied by the corresponding development of reflected antonymy as a lexical phenomenon in the field of derivative



vocabulary. The semantic process of reflecting the original antonymy in the system of derived words, i.e. its distribution, introduction into their semantics, gives rise to branched antonymic word-formation nests. According to part-of-speech affiliation, antonymic nests are divided into denominative (non-substantive and o-adjective), verbal and adverbial. It should be noted that the most productive types of antonymous nests are adjective and verbal, in accordance with the two main types of opposition in the language: qualitative opposition and multidirectional actions.

The special status of derivative antonyms is that, unlike non-derivative ones, they are included not only in the lexical but also in the word-formation system, being actively and with the need to be realized against the background of the original (formative) words as word-forming and semantically marked members of the opposition.[9]

CONCLUSION

Antonyms, the expression of the opposite in the language, play an important role in the lexical system of the language.[2] Antonyms are usually characterized by contact use in certain contexts, where their most important functions are revealed. The use of antonyms underlies various stylistic devices. Antonyms give special meaning to objects and concepts. Antonyms contribute to the disclosure of the contradictory nature of objects, phenomena. The stylistic functions of antonyms are not limited to the expression of contrast. Antonyms help us show the fullness of exciting phenomena. The richness and variety of antonyms in the Russian language creates unlimited expressive possibilities and at the same time obliges us to take seriously and thoughtfully the use of these contrasting words in the language.

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