



THE ROLES OF ANTONYMS IN ENGLISH TEXTS

¹Oripova Kamola Erkinjon qizi, ²Masodikova Zulfiya.
Kokand State Pedagogical Institute Named after Mukimi
the faculty of foreign language teachers

ABSTRACT

The sensible importance of antonyms are dependent upon written agreement accessible consisting of daily life. Antonyms are involved in the process of texting and speaking, and they contribute to the display of color. It is not wrong to say that all words in the language are antonyms however there are many words in the dictionary of languages that may be anonymous. There are not antonyms of these words in English and Uzbek such as in Uzbek “*nok, daftar, qalam*”, in English “*a dog, a pen, a girl*”.

Key words: Antonym, illustration, Semantics, definitions, albanian language, textual cohesion.

INTRODUCTION

The word “antonymy” was coined by C. J. Smith as an opposite of “synonymy”. Since 1867, lots of efforts have been taken to define “antonymy”, but the problem is that the definition of antonymy tends to illustration rather than description. For example, if we would like to tell others what antonymy is, to give some examples like *old/young, tall/short, open/close, bad/good*, etc. will be more effective than to give a definition. However, finding a definition which could account for every example of antonymy is difficult, even problematic.

Lyons (1977) defines “antonym” as the words which are opposite in meaning and “antonymy” as the oppositeness between words. For example, “buy” and “sell” is a pair of antonyms and the relation between these two words is termed as antonymy. Leech (1981) puts forward the definition of antonym and antonymy in *Semantics* that the opposite meaning relation between the words is antonymy and word of opposite meaning is antonym. And a famous Chinese linguist Hu Zhuanglin (2001, p.164) simply says “antonymy is the name for oppositeness relation”.

Traditional definitions of antonymy only concentrate on the oppositeness of meaning. Some traditional definitions are as follows:

word of opposite meaning; (Leech, 1981)

word of opposite sense; (Pyles & Algeo, 1970)

words that are opposite. (Watson, 1976)

These definitions are only rough ideas and over ambiguous. Croft notes that: "antonym has more powerful relationship between lexicon-semantic relations." Antonyms from native speakers are use intuitively in all walks of life.

MAIN PART

Antonym plays an important role in several fields of study, such as linguistics, psychology, literature or psycholinguistics and language acquisition in children. It is used to express binary opposition in all modalities and communication registers as spoken language in the writing, as to the facts as well as fiction, as the in the standard and unofficial use of language.

First, the role of linguistics in particular antonyms shown clearly their ability to better explain the meaning of the words clearly analogous or bilingual dictionaries. So, the contribution in the field of lexicography is of particular importance. In the field of linguistics, antonyms serve as a source of enrichment of the Albanian language through word formation, namely through the establishment of antonymic couples with the same root as the word-grammar by means of prefixes and rarely, in cases of stylistic antonyms, through suffixes.

Secondly, the connection with psychological antonyms can be linked with studies associating the word (word association) through which detects when the human mind is able to function in relation to countering.

Thirdly, in the field of literature, opposites are analysed as distinguishing features of dramatic prose. Even literary figures often are influenced by broader role of antonym. It also underlies such phrases as "Timid men prefer *calm despotism* to the *tempestuous* sea of *liberty*" aimed at emphasizing and clarifying the idea and the message given. Thus, it serves as a powerful tool in argumentation, narrative, explanation and description.

M.Samara states that "antonym (as well as synonyms and polysemy) enhances and strengthens the expressive character of political and social vocabulary to become more diverse, in its structure". It is precisely the need and demand for this style counterpoint to reality, occurrences, opinions, etc. that gives such value to the antonym. This presence in the lexicon of the antonym is done due to the emergence of new units such as: non-bureaucratic (from the noun bureaucratic). This is done through word-production models of the Albanian language.

Antonym is also important in the process of designing signs and icons such as traffic lights, as well as visual artworks of various kinds.

According to J.Thomai antonyms serve as:

- Explanatory tool for dictionaries in addition to school texts, in teaching a foreign language, etc.

- Powerful tools used in lectures expression of different styles of literary language, in fiction.

Through their example antithesis built F. Noli in “Dead in exile” poem:

-For he loved you when they hated you,

For he wept when they derided you,

For he clothed you when they denuded you,.

- Used in political pamphlets, humorous and satirical writings, etc., where its typified, social surroundings etc.

• In summary, we can say that in terms of the role of antonyms it can be said that it serves significantly in some

respects as we have listed below:

• Antonym serve as a good explanation of the lexicography in the definitions of words in the dictionary.

• They also appear as a good tool for forming the antithesis in literature. Also, the figurative antonym meaning

are expressive tools in literature.

• For the word-formation linguistic ability it can be said that they play a significant role in enriching the language

and vocabulary.

• Importance of antonym observed in the process of mother language.

Antonymy helps achieve textual cohesion. It reveals the opposition and the unity of objects in languages. Employing antonyms in English texts correctly reveals the oppositeness of objects and produces a strong sense of comparison. Therefore, writers are fond of and good at employing antonyms in their literature works, because it makes the works artistically charming and powerfully convincing. Antonyms are widely used in poetry. English poet Alfred Tennyson had the famous lines in his *Ulysses* “Though much is *taken*, much *abides*; and though/ We are not *now* that strength which in the *old days*/ Moved *earth* and *heaven*; that which we are, we are;/ One equal-temper of heroic hearts,/ Made *weak* by time and fate, but *strong* in will/ To *strive*, to seek, to find, and not to *yield*.” How encouraging it is! Even a

man in despair can get the power from the lines. And what makes the lines memorable and powerful is the use of antonyms.

In *Romeo and Juliet*, Romeo has the poem, “O loving hate,/ O anything, or nothing first created!/ O heavy *lightness*, serious *vanity*,/ *Misshapen* chaos of *well-seeming* forms,/ *Feather* of *lead*, *bright smoke*, *cold fire*, *sick health*,/ *Still-waking sleep*, that is not what it is!”

When antonymy is used in a speech, a clear-cut stand and a clear point of view are easily made. The language has stronger rhythm and helps being persuasive. As a result, many people employ antonymy in their speeches to state their opinions, justify their positions and influence the public opinion. This can be best seen from the speeches of American presidents. Observing Barack Obama’s first victory speech in 2008, we are easy to read following lines: “It’s the answer spoken by *young* and *old*, *rich* and *poor*, *Democrat* and *Republican*, *black*, *white*, Latino, Asian, Native American, *gay*, *straight*, *disabled* and *not disabled* — Americans who sent a message to the world that we have never been a collection of *red* states and *blue* states; we are, and always will be, the United States of America.”... “In this country, we *rise* or *fall* as one nation — as one people.”... “our stories are *singular*, but our destiny is *shared*, and a new dawn of American leadership is at hand. To those who would tear this world down: We will *defeat* you. To those who seek peace and security: We *support* you.”... “And tonight, I think about all that she’s seen throughout her century in America — the *heartache* and the *hope*; the *struggle* and the *progress*”... “because after 106 years in America, through the *best* of times and the *darkest* of hours, she knows how America can change. Yes, we can.”

Abraham Lincoln once in his *Address at Gettysburg* had “The brave men, *living* and *dead*, who struggled here, have consecrated it, for above our poor power to *add* or *detract*. The world will little note nor long *remember* what we *say* here, but it can never *forget* what they *did* here. ”. The effect achieved by the use of these antonyms is rather striking. With the beautiful language forms with the use of antonymy the persuasive power of the speakers are strengthened greatly and the audience are more likely to be convinced to a greater extent. Examples are many, not only in presidential speeches, like Barack Obama, Abraham Lincoln. Martin Luther King had “one hundred years later, the Negro lives on a lonely island of a *poverty* in the midst of vast ocean of material *prosperity*.”

CONCLUSION

Antonyms are words with opposite meaning. And antonymy refers to the relationship of oppositeness. Antonyms are exceedingly valuable in defining the exact meaning of a given word and its synonyms. Antonyms enable us to express briefly the opposite of a particular thought, often for the sake of contrast. As the examples above showed, antonyms are used to differentiate meanings of sentences and their structures and are a source of new means of communication. Even though they are linguistically explained, every second language learner of English language must be aware when using.

REFERENCES

1. Carita Paradis , Caroline Willners, (2006), Antonymy and Negation : The boundless hypothesis, Journal of Pragmatics, (Shembulli I fjalisë i marrë nga Thomas Jefferson)
2. Fellbaum, C. (Ed.).(1998).WordNet: An electronic lexical database.Cambridge, MA: MITPress Fellbaum, C. (1995). Co-occurrence and antonymy.International Journal of Lexicography,Giora, R., Heruti V.,Metuki, M. &F.Ofer.(2009).When we say no we mean no: Onnegation in vision and language.Journal of Pragmatics
3. Jani Thomai (1974), “Leksikologjia e Gjuhës Shqipe” Tiranë Jerome Kagan (1984), The Nature of the Child. New York: Basic Books
4. John Lyons (1977), Semantics. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
5. Lloyd, G. E. R.(1966).Polarity and analogy. Cambridge: Cambridge University press Mettinger, A. (1994).Aspects of semantic opposition. Oxford: Clarendon PressMiço Samara (1985) Çështje të Antonimisë në gjuhën shqipe, Tiranë
6. Steven Jones (2002), Antonymy: a Corpus-based Perspective. London: Routledge
7. Steve Jones. &M. L.Murphy.(2005). Using corpora to investigate antonym acquisition.International Journal of Corpus Linguistics
8. William Croft, D., Alan Cruse, (2004), Journal of Pragmatics