

Types of Semantic Relationships between Words

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Abstract: this article explores types of semantic relationships between words, with a primary focus on the phenomenon of antonymy examined within the context of events. The authors pay attention to various types of interword relations, including antonymy, and investigate them within the framework of specific events. Examples of antonymy usage in different spheres of communication and diverse situations are provided. The aim of the article is to analyze the phenomenon of antonymy in the context of events and identify its role in shaping meaning and influencing the audience. The obtained results can be valuable for understanding the mechanisms of language communication and the use of verbal means to convey different shades of meaning.

Keywords: interword semantic relations, antonymy, event context, linguistic communication, verbal means, shades of meaning, lexical components, interword relations, event context, linguistic antonymy.

Introduction. In linguistics, the study of antonymy plays an important role in understanding the semantic relationships between words in a given context. The phenomenon of opposing word meanings serves as a fundamental element in the formation of the vocabulary of any language and contributes to the understanding of the linguistic landscape of the world.

Understanding antonymic relationships helps in grasping the mechanisms of linguistic organizations, as well as in better understanding the ways of expressing contrasting meanings in different languages. It is important not only for theoretical linguistics but also for practical fields such as translation, teaching foreign languages and computational linguistics.

Analyzing antonymy in the context of semantic relationships between words allows us to uncover the characteristics of cultural understanding and thinking, as antonymous pairs often reflect essential conceptual oppositions inherent to a particular linguistic community. Therefore, studying the suggested topic helps to better understand the universal and distinctive features of linguistic semantics.

Literary review. The theory of antonymy is constantly evolving and developing, as the entire linguistic system undergoes continuous changes. In particular, the lexical system of a language undergoes modifications. Any change in the usage or appearance of words, phrases or idiomatic units leads to the emergence of new antonymous oppositions or the loss of the opposite meaning of a word or the complete disappearance of a word. Some part of antonymous pairs in a language changes. Thus, the emergence of new words and expressions and the development of polysemy contribute to the continuous evolution of antonymy.

Antonymy domains are based on a single semantic basis - words or expressions that are opposite to each other through the semantics of meaning and meanings.

E.R. Mardiyeva's dissertation work "Methods of Creating a Dictionary of Phraseological Antonyms in the Russian Language" [11] pays attention to the methodology of creating dictionaries that include phraseological antonyms. She emphasizes the importance of taking into account the dynamic nature of

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language and the need to constantly update dictionaries to reflect the current state of antonymic relationships.

A.N. Tikhonov and S.A. Emelyanov's works "Antonyms and Word Formation" [12] explore the relationship between antonymy and word formation processes. The authors discuss how word-formation mechanisms contribute to the creation of antonyms and how they influence the development of dictionaries.

In the study of phraseological units and antonymy in the Uzbek language, Uzbek scholars, including Sh. Rahmatullaev, K. Bozorboyev, A. Mamatov, N. Abboskhon, and B. Yo'ldoshev [2, 3, 5, 7, 8] have made significant contributions. Their works demonstrate how the cultural and linguistic characteristics influence the formation of antonymous pairs and reflect the unique features of the Uzbek vocabulary and culture.

Referring to other sources, such as the linguistic terminology of the Ingush language, antonymy is one of the most common semantic phenomena that reflects the diversity and complexity of relationships between linguistic concepts. As emphasized by scientific research [9], antonymy in terminology refers to necessary and fixed phenomena used to express specific relationships. The antonymic relationships in the linguistic terminology of the Ingush language are no different from those in a general literary dictionary. Just like in a dictionary, the semantic opposition and grammatical interdependence of terms are taken into account.

Antonymy not only reflects the semantic characteristics of lexical units but also reveals opposing relationships in the objective world. The uniqueness of antonymic relationships is explained by the specific characteristics of scientific concepts that indicate their distinctiveness.

Antonyms can be identified as words that are opposite to each other based on their meaning and related lexical-semantic paradigms, with a primary emphasis on their common and important semantic characteristic. The phenomenon of antonymy is specific to terminological dictionaries and is more prevalent in terminology compared to general dictionaries. The opposition of these concepts is an important part of scientifically describing phenomena and events, as it allows for their measurement and description.

The necessary conditions for the emergence of antonymy in terminology are represented by the presence of significant differences in logical and antonymic meanings that are clearly evident in opposing concepts. Words that express opposing and contrasting concepts are antonyms. Depending on their contrasting characteristic, they can be classified into various categories, including adjectives, complete and opposite directional movements.

Research in the field of antonymy, particularly in the context of the Uzbek language, emphasizes the dynamic nature of antonymic relationships and their connection to cultural and linguistic changes. This highlights the importance of dynamic orientation in lexicography and language analysis, considering the ever-changing nature of language.

Materials and methods. At the beginning of the research, information was collected from various sources, such as linguistic databases, dictionaries, texts and scientific articles. Then, comparative research methods were used, including qualitative analysis of the text, as well as the examination of its characteristics and quantities. The collected information was categorized, and their semantic and structural characteristics were studied.

The obtained results were discussed in relation to theoretical concepts of antonymy and phraseology, as well as contemporary linguistic approaches. Consultations with specialists in linguistics, including experts in language studies, were used to ensure the reliability of the analysis results and to validate the information and research methods.

Results and their analysis. Antonymy is one of the phraseological expressions based on the opposing relationships of antonyms. Some of these expressions are formulated through lexical antonyms. For



example, "*daryoga ho'l olib borib, quruq qaytarib keladi*", "*yegani oldida, yemagani ortida*", "*it yotish, Mirza turish*", "*kulidan kirib, kosovidan chiqadi*", "*oq it kirib, qora it chiqadi*" and others.

In English: *in hot blood and in cola blood, loosen one's purse strings - tighten one's purse strings to play one's cards well - to play one's cards badly*

Compare: *ho'l-quruq, oldida-ortida, yotmoq-turmoq, kirmoq-chiqmoq*. Other phraseological antonyms do not exist. For example, "*dunyoni suv bossa, to'pig'iga chiqmaydi*", "*men bog'dan kelsam, u tog'dan keladi*", "*ninaning uchidek gap bo'lsa, tuyadek qiladi*", "*yuzi kulsa ham ichi kuyadi*", "*osmonga chiqsa oyog'idan, yerga kirs qulog'idan tortaman*" and so on. In such examples, antonymy is differentiated based on lexical antonyms, adding to the lexically opposite meaning.

Antonymic phraseological expressions arise as a result of the relationship between two independent phraseological expressions with opposite meanings. For example, "*dunyoga kelmoq — dunyodan ketmoq*", "*gapida turmoq — so'zidan qaytmoq*" and so on.

In English: *to come down — to go up, beyond praise — in a tin pot way*

The Uzbek language researcher K. Bozorboyev emphasizes that antonymic phraseological expressions in the Uzbek language are identified based on antonymic words with distinct lexical meanings and are included in the composition of these phraseological expressions.

Sometimes, antonymy in phraseology can also be identified through the inverse meaning (-ma) affix, which is specific to Turkic languages. For example:

Bo'lsa bo'lar, bo'lmasa g'ovlab ketar.

Bilsa hazil, bilmasa chin.

Tekkanga tegib, tegmaganga kesak otadi.

Ko'zi qiydi — ko'zi qiymadi.

In English, we can form antonymic pair by adding prefixes: *happy-unhappy, like-dislike, logical-illogical*.

In these antonymic phrases, the lexical components are not repeated. For example, "*istarasi issiq*" (hot as fire) indicates a positive meaning externally, while "*so'xtasi sovuq*" (cold as ice) implies negativity. For example:

Ko'kka ko'tarmoq — erga urmoq.

Hayoliga kelmoq — yodidan ko'tarilmoq.

Antonymic phraseological expressions based on opposing images and events also exist. For example:

Sho'rqishloqliklar fe'li qattiq, ko'ngli yumshoq xalq, so'ka turib alqaydi, ura turib yig'laydi.

These examples demonstrate the reliance of antonymic phraseological expressions on opposing meanings, as well as the relationships and contradictions within systems of events and images.

Conclusion. Phraseological antonyms not only differ from lexical antonyms by not always having a direct antonymic relationship between the main components of the phrases but also by their conformity to the overall phraseological meaning with antonymic meaning. This characteristic makes it more challenging to identify phraseological antonyms compared to lexical antonyms. Additionally, phraseological antonyms occur less frequently in the language compared to lexical antonyms, which necessitates the need for their study and analysis.

Phraseological antonyms allow for the clear and expressive presentation of opposing ideas and the depiction of character traits, as well as the highlighting of the nature of occurring events. The changes that occur in the antonymy of phrases indicate the dynamic transformation of their phraseological composition, adapting to the context and requirements of language as a whole.



In conclusion, it is possible to add the scientific conclusions of researchers such as B. I. Boltayeva and F. X. Shukurova, who emphasized the importance of studying the changes in the antonymy of Uzbek phraseology.

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