

SYNONYMY AND ANTONYMY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK POETRY.

SEMANTIC POTENTIALS OF POETIC LEXICON

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Annotation: This article comprehensively analyzes the lexical-semantic nature of synonymy and antonymy in English and Uzbek vocabulary, as well as their stylistic functions in poetic text. The level of imagery of lexical speech is a multifaceted aspect of emotional strength and aesthetic impact. Synonymy and antonymy depend on the artistic use of units. Based on examples from English and Uzbek literature, the features of antonyms that enrich the meaning of synonyms are scientifically illuminated. The article shows the common and different aspects of poetic vocabulary in two languages and their contribution to national artistic thinking.

Keywords: synonymy, antonymy, poetic, lexicon, semantic, stylistic, imagery, contrast.

INTRODUCTION

The richness of any language is, first of all, the richness of semantic relations between words in its vocabulary. The variability of the semantic systems of lexical words and poetic language is the most delicate, most complex, and most elegant form. In it, the word is not the main means of communication, but the figurativeness of meaning, the transformation of feeling and soul into an embodied form. In poetic speech, synonyms clarify the content, antonyms clarify the contradiction, and enrich the internal system of the lexicon. This process of English and Uzbek lexicon manifests itself in a unique way. Therefore, the comparison of the poetic systems of the two languages, linguopoetic research is of great scientific importance.

MAIN PART

Antonyms are divided into two main groups. 1. Lexical antonyms - white-black, rich - poor, close - far and new - old. 2. Grammatical antonyms - happy - unhappy, useful - useless, orderly - disorderly, polite - impolite. There are also cynextual antonyms, which reflect the contradiction only in the context of the text. For example, its inner part is bright, and its outer side looks very dark. Antonyms give the speech expressiveness, clarity of expression,



antonyms. They are widely used in literature, her eyes shone with light, and everything around was in darkness, love warms the heart, hatred freezes it. To date, modern antonyms are also appearing: examples, quick - slow, online - offline, veryial - real, global - local. Such examples demonstrate the development of our language in the process of globalization.

The relationship between antonymy and antonyms. Phrases formed by the method of antonymy also sometimes feel the essence of antonymy. For example, expressions such as life and death, light and darkness create opposition through positive and negative images.

2. Semantic continuity in the connection of antonyms. The meaning connects opposite words with each other. For example, the antonymic pair of joy and sorrow, freedom and imprisonment is not only opposite in meaning, but also the concept of opposition between the words is considered high.

3. Complication between synonyms and antonyms. There are words in which one word can have several antonyms. For example, high-small, low, low, bright-dark, quiet, boring, quick-small, mysterious, strong-weak, light, weakened, quiet-noisy, active, good-bad weak, inappropriate, these antonyms indicate a relative character.

Antonyms in fixed compounds. For example, қўлига кирилди - қўлидан чиқрди, юрақдан чиқармоқ - юракка киритмоқ, сир сақламоқ - сир сотмоқ, antonyms in this case are formed in the semantic layer.

Antonyms in children. According to psycholinguistic research, we can see that children remember antonyms 70% better than synonyms. Therefore, contrasting words are the words that children remember the fastest.

Dialectal antonyms. When these words or phrases are used in local dialect and regional language forms, they have opposite meanings. For example, if we take the words yorqin and soki, in Kokand: the lamps were bright, and the courtyard was quiet. In Andijan: The street was bright, the garden was quiet.

Antonyms formed by borrowed words are words that create opposite meanings in the Uzbek language through the forms borrowed by affixes to the main word.

Antonyms in poetic speech. Literary, figurative poetic contextually used opposing words or phrases. For example, his eyes shine with light, and everything around was in darkness, life blossoms - and death waits in a quiet shade.

Based on the opinions of famous philosophers and writers, antonymy has a deep meaning and grammatical effect on the text through opposing concepts. For example, as Leo Tolstoy said, "Life and death, joy and sorrow, form the human soul even when they are opposite



to each other." Also, Plato emphasized the contradictory concepts in human thinking, "To understand light, one must know darkness." Thus, antonymy not only gives the opposite meaning, but also adds emotional, philosophical, and aesthetic depth to the text, creating an opportunity for the reader to vividly feel images and feelings.

Synonyms are words or phrases that express close or almost the same meaning. In poetic artistic or everyday speech, synonyms are used to enrich the text, change intonation, and reduce repetition. Similar to cases in antonyms, synonyms are also classified in different ways.

1. Complete synonyms in meaning - Such synonyms are words that have almost the same meaning. For example, good -alo. His work was good, and the other one was excellent.

2. Semantically partial synonyms. Words that have similar meanings but differ depending on the context. For example, it's fast and intense. The car is driving fast, and the race was intense.

3. Aesthetic or artistic synonyms. Similar words used in poetic and artistic text. Beautiful - beautiful. Garden flowers were beautiful, and the house was beautiful.

4. Words that enhance emotional tone. Although the basic meaning of the words is the same, it further increases emotions. Today we can see 90% of such cases, meaning when young people get emotional, these are synonymous words. Joy is beauty, there was joy on her face, but I felt a feeling of happiness in her heart.

5. Synonyms in social or abstract concepts. They are words with close meanings in abstract, conceptual, or social spheres. For example, freedom-freedom, freedom is valuable, and freedom is necessary for every person.

6. Everyday and official synonyms. Words with similar meanings, selected depending on the style of speech. For example, to talk - to converse, He talked to his friend, and his boss talked.

7. Regional or dialectal synonyms. Closely related words used in regional speech. For example, "non-churek," "Non pishdo," and "churek" are still coming out of use (in the Fergana dialect).

CONCLUSION

Synonyms are a means of enriching the lexical meaning of words, reducing repetition in the text, and changing the intonation. They do not give the opposite effect than antonyms, but increase the variety, emotional and aesthetic richness of the word. Similarly, as our famous writer Viktor Shklovsky wrote, "The use of synonyms of words is the main means of adding variety and aesthetic tone to the text."



Synonymy and antonymy are inseparable poetic means for English and Uzbek poetry. Synonyms enrich the content, give melodiousness and elegance. Antonyms, on the other hand, form the sharpness of thought, dramatism and poetic contrast. The study of these semantic-lexical means in the poetic system of both languages makes a significant contribution to the development of national literary thought and language culture.

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