

### PHRASEOLOGISMS WITH ANTONYM COMPONENTS

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**Abstract.** *This article explores the phenomenon of antonyms, which exist in both phraseological and lexical units based on semantic relationships. Determining antonymy provides insight into the lexical meaning of phrases, aids in distinguishing meanings in polysemy, and helps define synonyms.*

**Key words:** *phraseological units-antonyms, lexical antonymy, paradigmatic, compatibility principle, synonymic-antonymic paradigms, structure of phraseological semantics.*

Given that phraseological units can have antonyms, a more comprehensive definition of the term "antonym" is necessary. Actually, an antonym is defined as a combination of two languages with opposing meanings. It is therefore preferable to see the occurrence itself as an antonym. The term "lexical antonymy" should be used if the antonyms are words; "phraseological-antonymy" if they are phraseological units; and "lexical-phraseological antonymy" if the phraseological unit includes a word[1]. In contrast to grammatical antonymy, all three forms of antonymy together make up lexical antonymy[2].

The employment of lexical antonyms determines the form of a phraseological unit, which follows paradigmatic rules [3]. Antonyms found in phraseological units frequently provide antonymous meaning: glance from top to bottom - look from bottom to top; sleeveless - rolled up sleeves; arrive at a dead end - get out of a dead end; put on a mask - take it off; white bone - black bone, etc.

In phraseological antonymy, two phraseologisms are compared using semantically opposed indicators. In English, A. I. in Alexina's study on phraseological antonymy, phraseologisms having a zoonymic component were not examined independently [4]. Synonymy and antonymy are simultaneous phenomena; one does not contradict or limit the other. As a result, each antonym phrase may have a unique synonym. It should also be noted that one of the antonymous phraseological components can be synonymized with another. However, both terms cannot be regarded synonymous. As a result, antonyms may be used to determine the semantic distinctions between synonyms [5]. Furthermore, the availability of synonyms for antonyms increases the amount of sentences that form antonym relationships. Antonyms may have one or both synonyms.

Antonymic terms used in phraseological units, as well as lexical units having opposing meanings, adhere to the concept of compatibility with the same word. The

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lexical makeup of phraseological units may correspond to typical free phrases. This phenomenon is common in phraseology, as one pair of antonyms can serve as the foundation for the antonymy of multiple pairs of phraseological units: get into a rut - get out of a rut, gain your mind - lose your mind, turn your back - turn your face, put you in a dead end - get out of a dead end, and so on. When opposite components of phraseological units are replaced with synonyms, the synonymic-antonymic paradigms of words are invoked [6].

The opposing components of phraseological units are related to free phrases and their paradigms, which establish the meaning of phraseological unit components through opposition and phraseological semantic structure. A comparative study of phraseological units and words with similar lexical meanings can be used to distinguish phraseological units based on the degree of semantic integrity, which corresponds to the number of associative plan oppositions preserved in the phraseological unit's constituents. This type of examination of phraseological units, which considers the lexical meanings of terms, will aid in determining the structure of a phraseological unit's meaning. When phraseological antonyms are compared to terms with comparable meanings, it is clear that antonymic aspects in the meaning of phraseological units are explained by semantic antonymy. For example, the semantic traits that identify antonymous phraseological units (strong side - weak side, full pocket - empty pocket) are the same as those that distinguish comparable verbs and metaphors. When phraseological units are opposed, words are likewise opposed; in this scenario, we can discuss symmetrical motivational relations. Simultaneously, each of the oppositional phraseological elements corresponds to the meaning of the motivating premise. It should be emphasized that phraseological units retain the metaphorical sense of words nearly unchanged: rolled up sleeves - sleeveless, cold blood - hot blood, and so on. In certain circumstances, the meanings of antonyms are interchangeable: it doesn't come out of the head, stomp in the mud, and acquire a hat. When antonym terms in a phraseological unit have diverse meanings, opposed words' meanings might be assimilated. In antonymous phraseological units, sometimes thematically close words are used: no end - a small fraction, for a sweet soul - reluctantly, you can't see a single light - as bright as day, in the blink of an eye - in an hour a teaspoon, plug your throat - pull your tongue, you won't take it in your mouth, you will swallow your tongue, etc. As a result of such lexical construction, common aspects of the meanings of phraseological units emerge, which might serve as the foundation for opposing phraseological units. The closeness in lexical composition of phraseological units with comparable meanings reveals the relevance of thematically

linked portions of various phraseological units. Such connected words-components can serve as semantic support words for phraseological units [7]. They are associatively related to the symbolic meanings of similar-sounding words and the different methods of message transmission. This consistency in the employment of the same form of meaning transfer in a large group of thematically related words defines the correspondence in the structure of phraseological units. However, the lexical opposition of the majority of antonyms does not necessarily play a role in the formation of opposition in phraseological units. As a result, thematic linkages between components of phraseological units with opposing meanings are insufficient to determine whether they are decomposable or indecomposable into semantic pieces. Typically, a comparative study of the words that comprise a phraseological unit with the meaning of a comparable lexeme, as well as a comparison with other phraseological units, is necessary. At the same time, antonymous phraseological units that use the words of one thematic group: lift up to heaven - trample into the mud, a money bag - not a penny for a soul, a beaten hour - a matter of minutes, a jack of all trades - a master breaker, a tongue without bones - as if swallowing the language, etc., differ from antonymous phraseological units with a lexical composition unique to them, such as: the devil in the middle of nowhere is within easy reach, the Kolomna verst is two inches from the pot, and manna from heaven is like a dead poultice, with its strict organization and imagery, which is motivated by figurative word meanings. Thus, comparing the words that make up a phraseological unit to the meaning of a comparable lexeme, as well as comparing them to other phraseological units, aids in determining the rationale behind the meanings of phraseological units. Using lexical antonymy, one may investigate the interaction of phraseological units with words, the function of lexical antonymy in the emergence of phraseologicalantonymy.

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