

## THE PHENOMENON OF ANTONYMY IN MEASURING PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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**ABSTRACT:** This article discusses antonymy as one of the phenomena determined on the basis of the semantic relationship between linguistic units, and occurs in phraseological units as well as in words. Determining antonymy, on the one hand, leads to a deeper understanding of the lexical meaning of phraseological units, on the other hand, it helps to distinguish between the meanings of one phrase in polysemy, and on the third hand, it is useful to define synonyms. Despite the fact that antonymy is a phenomenon characteristic not only of words, but also of phraseological units, this phenomenon is rarely studied in phrases [1].

**KEYWORDS:** Phenomena, semantic relationship, linguistic units, phraseological units.

### INTRODUCTION

The existence of antonyms among phraseological units requires a broader understanding of the term "antonym". Actually, antonymy is understood as a unit of two languages with opposite meaning. Accordingly, it is better to treat the event itself as an antonymy.

If the antonyms are words, they should be called lexical antonymy, if they are a phraseological unit, they should be called phraseological-antonymy, if they are a phraseological unit with a word, it should be called lexical-phraseological antonymy [2]. These three types of antonymy together form lexical antonymy, which is contrasted with grammatical antonymy [3].

The main results and findings

In phraseological antonymy, the comparison of two phraseologisms is based on their semantically opposite signs. In English, A.I. In Alexina's research on phraseological antonymy, phraseologisms with a zoonymic component were not analyzed separately [4]. But we tried to collect mesurative phraseological units and study them specially.

Synonymy and antonymy are parallel phenomena, one does not deny or limit the other. Therefore, each antonym phrase can have its own synonym. It should also be mentioned that one of the antonymous phraseological units can be a synonym for another antonymous phraseological unit. But these expressions cannot be considered synonymous. Therefore, antonyms can serve as a criterion for determining the meaning differences of synonyms [5]. In addition, the presence of synonyms of antonyms increases the number of phrases entering into an antonym relationship. Antonyms can have one or both synonyms.

The result of our research proved that we can meet the relationship of antonyms in the mesurative phraseological units in English. For example:

two dogs over one bone seldom agree- two of a trade never /seldom/ agree-frazeologik phrase meaing ikki qo'chqorning kallasi bir qozonda qaynamas in Uzbek and mesurative phraseological antonyms form a large number of constructions, most of which have a single structural structure and exhibit adjective and verb types.

To hang all one`s bells on one horse –to put (have) all one`s eggs in one basket –all bread is not Baked in one oven.

One hour in the morning is worth two in the evening - one drop of poison infects the whole tone of wine –one link broken, the whole chain is broken –

In English measuring phraseological units, the antonymic category includes phraseological antonyms that contain only opposite meaning components, but do not have common informal words: as drunk as a lord-Lordlardek ichgan, sober as a judge-sudyalardek hushyor.

When three know it, all know it –the best fish smell when they are three days old , two is a company, but three is none.

Antonymous mesurative phraseological units allow variant changes in one or more units of opposite meaning. For example,

in English knowing neither A nor B; not understand when hear neither A nor B – savodsiz, bilimsiz bo'lmoq, ant. good head; witty man – aqli inson; n'avoir ni horse or mule – hech vaqosi yo'q, o'ta qashshoq bo'lmoq, ant. roll on money –pulga cho'milmoq, puli ko'pligidan sanog'ini bilmaslik;

in Uzbek: 1) bir tiyinga arzimaydi (yaramaydi) – bir tiyindek yaroqsiz; qobiliyatsiz, uquvsiz, qobiliyati (uquvi) yo'q, no'noq, kaltafahm, ovsar, to'pori, foyda bermaydigan, befoyda, foydasiz, foydasi (nafi) yo'q, ant. bir yigitga qirq hunar oz; o'n barmog'idan hunar tommoq – qo'li gul odam; har ishga mohir (abjir) yigit; hamma hunar (ish) qo'lidan keladi; bilmagan hunari yo'q;

2) bir holda yotmoq (to lie in one position) – to be in a serious condition, about a seriously ill person, ant. to'rt muchasi sog' - about a physically healthy person;

3) bir talay – in a large amount, already, enough, ant. one breath - little;

In the Uzbek language, the phenomenon of antonymy in mesurative phraseological units comes in the form of indivisibility: in the Uzbek language: bir tiyinga arzimaslik (worthless) – incompetent, unable to do anything; bir ishni ikki qilolmaslik – lack of time to do something, ant. qo'lida qirq hunari bor – who can does all the work; uyda bir burda (parcha) non yo'q – there is no bread at home (nothing to eat), ant. qozoni moy, cho'michi moy (oil in the pot); bir parcha (tishlam) nonga zor bo'lmoq, ant. to'qqizining turmushi farovon (bo'lmoq) (to need a piece (bite) of bread, ant. the life of the nine is prosperous (to be)) ; ikkisinin foli chiqishmaydi (disagree) - "they cannot live together and get along", ant. orasidan qil o'tmaydi; bir chaqaga (tiyinga) olmaslik –not to look down on, ant. izzatini joyiga qo'ymoq; boy bo'lib boltasi yo'q, gadoy bo'lib xaltasi yo'q – not to have something worthwhile, to be in a helpless situation, ant. rich, fluffy.

In the Uzbek language, belonging to the same word group led to the creation of two different theories. Antonym pairs can appear (occur) only between mesurative phraseologisms that have a different categorical-grammatical basis: bir qadam (chimdini) joy (yer)(two worlds one step) - very close, ant. besh kunlik yer - too far; bir tiyinga arzimaslik (worthless, worth a penny) -

worthless, useless ant. qo'lida qirq hunari bor; o'n barmog'idan hunar tommoq; bir yigitga qirq hunar ham oz – can do anything; bir holda (holatda) yotmoq – about a seriously ill person, ant. to'rt (yetti) muchasi sog' bo'lmoq –about a physically healthy person; bir talay – a lot ant. bir chimdim (nafas, qadar) – not much, very little; bir jon, bir tan bo'lib yashamoq – to live life to the soul ant. ikkisinin foli chiqishmaydi (kelishmaydi) – they can never live together; bo'yi bir qarich o'smoq - to be proud of what and who to be proud of ant. yarim bo'yi yerga kirmoq - if the ground cracks and enters the ground, to be ashamed, to be in a difficult situation, to be in a shameful situation, to be embarrassed; bir talay – a lot of, ant. bir oz –little; bir bog'dan, bir tog'dan so'zlamoq –talking about different things, not understanding each other, ant. bir fikrga kelmoq – to come to an agreement;

Differentiation of meaning in antonymic relations is distinguished as a result of analysis of certain meanings of mesurative phraseologisms according to several lexicographical sources through the context and shows that it is possible to differentiate according to the following signs:

1. Two antonyms whose meaning is completely understandable, or antonyms containing word combinations that explain the meaning of mesurative phraseology: In one ill hour ( baxtga qarshi )- in one good hour ( baxtga ko'ra)- can be explained with examples like.
2. Combination of two words: affirmative in the first case, negative in the second case: keep off one's grass (birovning ishiga burnini tiqmaslik) poke one's nose into somebody's affairs (birovning ishiga burnini tiqish)- kabi. In there keep off va poke..into. used as an affirmative and negative phrase in relation to each other.
3. Measurable phraseological units that are semantically opposed to each other: keep one's hair on - keep one's temper, lose one's hair- lose one's temper.

Based on the above considerations, we considered antonymy in mesurative phraseological units as a linguistic phenomenon in linguistics and touched on this phenomenon in our master's thesis. first refusal - one side of the coin

go back to square one - Confession is the first step to repentance

Between two fires —there are no two ways about it

when two Sundays come in one week - two blacks do not make a white

As a linguistic phenomenon, antonymy in mesurative phraseological units is inherent both in phraseological units and in individual phrases. As a result of the observations, similar and different aspects of the concept of antonymy between words and phraseological units were shown.

loosen one's purse strings - tighten one's purse strings;

to play one's cards well - to play one's cards badly

at one's elbow- under one's nose

Hold one's tongue, keep one's mouth shut

Sit on one's hands, twiddle one's thumbs / sweat one's guts out, work one's fingers to the bone.

### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that the study of antonymic relations in mesurative phraseology shows that the basis of opposite relations is not only semantic differences, but also semantic commonality, which determines the limit of the manifestation of this or that feature,

phenomenon or object, and is an integral part of the clearly realized essence, it helps to conclude that the units showing their opposites are somehow not similar. The analysis carried out from the lexical-semantic point of view shows that different stylistic, evaluative and emotional-expressive value-measuring phraseological units of the languages in question have the presence of antonymy phenomena, belong to different styles of speech and can be distinguished by emotional-expressive value. The necessary signs of antonymy are manifested in the meanings of the denotative components, and the measured phraseologisms of the studied languages retain the same categorical-grammatical characteristics and semantic commonality, while their connotative components may coincide or differ from each other.

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