



## ANTONYMY IN PHRASEOLOGY

**Visola SAMADOVA**

*Termiz State Pedagogical Institute*

<b>Article history:</b>	<b>Abstract:</b>
<b>Received:</b> 21 <sup>st</sup> August 2023 <b>Accepted:</b> 21 <sup>st</sup> September 2023 <b>Published:</b> 25 <sup>th</sup> October 2023	In is article is discussed antonymy and opposite meanings in phraseological units. Phraseological antonyms can be in one or two phraseologisms. In this article emphasized their usage.
<b>Keywords:</b> Phraseology, opposite meaning, antonymy, lexeme, literal meaning, figurative meaning	

Phraseology is a small branch of linguistics, meaning phrase-expression, logos-doctrine. A set of sentences with the same meaning as one word is called a phrase. Phraseological units, like lexemes, are divided into two types of meaning:

1. Literal Meaning
2. Figurative Meaning

Literal meaning is the meaning of a phraseological unit understood from a book or dictionary[1].

Figurative meaning is not the meaning that can be understood from the original meaning of a phraseological unit in a figurative sense outside of its meaning. For example, when we use the phraseological unit "the dog ate my homework" has the meaning of good reason for laziness or homework not done on time, this meaning is the literal meaning of the phraseological unit. Its figurative meaning means excuse for defeat, nonsense[2].

Semantic classification of phraseological units into types was adopted according to academician Vinogradov's classification of phraseological units in the Russian language. The scholar classifies phraseological units as follows:

- 1) Phraseological units
- 2) Phraseological fusions or idioms
- 3) Phraseological combinations or collocations[3]

Phraseological units are word units understood from the words in the meaning, they mean a whole and are used figuratively: to play the first fiddle (to be a leader of something), old salt (experienced sailor)

Phraseological fusions or idioms—a phraseological unit whose meaning cannot be understood from the words contained in it and can not be translated word for word into another language, as well as having a strong phraseological meaning compared to other phraseological units: on Shank's mare (on foot), at sixes and sevens (in a mess)[4].

Phraseological combinations or collocations are phraseological units whose meaning is easy to understand and which retain their independent meaning and which retain their independent meaning and are united based on their original meaning[5].

In phraseology, antonymy refers to the relationship between phrases or expressions that have opposite or

contrasting meanings. Just as individual words can have antonyms (e.g., "hot" and "cold"), phrases and idiomatic expressions can also have counterparts that convey opposite or contrasting ideas.

For example, consider the following pairs of phraseological antonyms:

1. "A blessing in disguise" and "A curse in disguise"  
-These phrases convey opposite meanings about a situation that initially appears negative but ultimately has positive or negative outcomes, respectively[6].

2. "Break a leg" and "Good luck"  
-These are two common idiomatic expressions used to wish someone luck, but they convey opposite sentiments, with "break a leg" being a humorous way to wish someone good luck.

3. "A piece of cake" and "A tough nut to crack"  
These phrases describe tasks or challenges and have opposite connotations, with "a piece of cake" suggesting something is easy and "a tough nut to crack" implying it is difficult.

In phraseology, recognizing antonymic pairs can be important for understanding the nuances, especially in contexts where figurative language plays a significant role in communication[7].

Phraseological units, also known as idiomatic expressions or phrasemes, often rely on specific combinations of words that have become fixed in a language due to their frequent usage. Some phraseological units incorporate antonym components, where two contrasting elements or ideas are juxtaposed for rhetorical or expressive purposes. Here are a few examples:

1. "Back and forth". This phraseological unit is often used to describe a repetitive or oscillating motion, emphasizing the contrast between going "back" and going "forth"

2. "Give and take". This expression highlights a balanced exchange or negotiation involving two parties. "Give" and "take" represent opposite actions in this context.

3. "Ups and downs". This phrase refers to the fluctuations or variations in life or a situation, contrasting the "ups" (positive aspects) with the "downs" (negative aspects)[8].



4. "Pros and cons". When discussing the advantages and disadvantages of a topic or decision, people often use this phraseological unit to present both sides of the argument

5. "Highs and lows". Similar to "ups and downs" this expression signifies the contrasting peaks ("highs") and troughs ("lows") in a person's life or situation[9].

6. "On and off". This phrase denotes something that is intermittent or irregular, as opposed to continuous. "On" signifies activity or engagement, while "off" indicates inactivity or disengagement[10].

7. "Love and hate". This phraseological unit encapsulates the strong contrast between two intense emotions, emphasizing the opposition between "love" and "hate"

8. "Sink or swim". In this expression, "sink" or "swim" represent opposing outcomes or choices, often used to describe a make-or-break situation.

9. "Win-win". Although not a direct antonym, "win-win" suggests a situation in which all parties involved benefit, which is in contrast to a "lose-lose" situation where all parties experience negative consequences.

10. "Here and there". This phraseological unit is used to describe something scattered or distributed in various places, contrasting "here" (a specific location) with "there" (another location)[11].

These phraseological units with antonym components add depth and nuance to language by succinctly expressing complex ideas or situations through the use of contrasting elements.

In phraseological units, the opposite meanings are often conveyed through the use of antonyms or contrasting elements within the expression[12]. Here are some examples of phraseological units with opposite meanings:

1. "Once in a blue moon" vs. "Every day of the week"

- "Once in a blue moon" means something that happens very rarely.

- "Every day of the week" implies something that happens frequently or regularly

2. "The calm before the storm" vs. "The calm after storm"

- "The calm before the storm" describes a peaceful period before a potentially chaotic or challenging event

- "The calm after storm" signifies the peaceful that follows a tumultuous or difficult situation.

3. "Love at first sight" vs. "Hate at first sight"

- "Love at first sight" describes a strong romantic attraction or affection for someone upon initial meeting

- "Hate at first sight" suggests an intense dislike or aversion to someone upon first encounter

4. "The early bird catches the worm" vs. "Better late than never"

- "The early bird catches the worm" emphasizes the importance of being proactive and punctual to achieve success.

- "Better late than never" conveys that it's better to do something late than not to do it at all, emphasizing the value of completion over timelines. These phraseological units illustrate how language can be used to convey opposite meanings or contrasting ideas within familiar expressions[13]. To conclude, antonymy in phraseology is interesting and complex matter. Using antonyms in phraseological units makes the language and speech more expressive, more beautiful

#### **REFERENCES:**

1. Samadova, V. (2022). SIMILE IS ONE OF THE OLDEST FORM OF A SPEECH. *Science and innovation in the education system*, 1(4), 82-83.
2. Samadova, V. (2022). SIMILE IS A TYPE OF METAPHOR. *Science and innovation in the education system*, 1(4), 84-86.
3. Samadova, V. (2022). SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN METAPHOR AND SIMILES IN ENGLISH. *Theoretical aspects in the formation of pedagogical sciences*, 1(4), 258-260.
4. Samadova, V. B. (2022). THE EARLY HISTORY OF SIMILES. *Экономика и социум*, (10-1 (101)), 173-176.
5. Samadova, V. (2021). LINGUOCULTUROLOGY AS A MODERN BRANCH OF GENERAL LINGUISTICS. *Интернаука*, (18-4), 46-47.
6. Haydarova, M. (2019). MODEL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS CONDUCIVE TO THE FORMATION OF MANAGERIAL COMPETENCE OF FUTURE PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS. *European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences Vol*, 7(11), 90-93.
7. XABIBULLAYEVNA, X. M. (2022, June). THE NEED TO TEACH THE SUBJECT OF EDUCATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOL. In *Conference Zone* (pp. 97-98).
8. XABIBULLAYEVNA, X. M. (2022, June). THEORETICAL BASES OF PREPARATION OF FUTURE PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS FOR TEACHING THE SUBJECT OF EDUCATION. In *Conference Zone* (pp. 95-96).



9. Mengaliyevna, N. S., & Qizi, X. S. M. (2022). CHARACTERISTICS AND STEPS OF USING TECHNOLOGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRITICAL THINKING IN STUDENTS. *European International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Management Studies*, 2(03), 60-70.
10. Mengaliyevna, N. S., & Qambardinovna, U. G. (2022). Scientific and theoretical foundations for the formation of social intelligence at school age. *Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities*, 12(5), 245-248.
11. Xaydarova, S. (2023). THE INTRODUCTION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF OVERCOMING THE AGGRESSIVENESS OF THE INDIVIDUAL. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, 3(5), 148-156.
12. Хайдарова, С. С., & Очилова, Ш. (2023). ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПРЕОДОЛЕНИЯ ЛИЧНОСТНОЙ АГРЕССИИ. *PEDAGOGIK ISLOHOTLAR VA ULARNING YECHIMLARI*, 2(2), 73-75.
13. Nurkulova, G. (2022). THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SUBORDINATE BEHAVIOR. *Emergent: Journal of Educational Discoveries and Lifelong Learning (EJEDL)*, 3(12), 204-207.