



Differences in the stylistic use of antonyms in the language of K. Karimov's novel "Agabiy"

Go'beysinova Gu'lpارشin Du'ysenbay qızı,
Nukus state Pedagogical Institute named after Ajiniyaz ,
Faculty of Karakalpak Language and Literature ,
2-year master's student
Phone number +99891 3747789

ABSTRACT

The article talks about the types of antonyms in the language of K. Karimov's novel "Agabiy", and the meanings of the differences in their use.

ARTICLE INFO

Received: 10th March 2023
Revised: 10th April 2023
Accepted: 18th May 2023

KEY WORDS: novel language, language of "Agabiy" novel, vocabulary tools, antonyms, lexical antonyms, contextual antonyms.

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings. Lexical antonyms are derived from different root words. From the point of view of semantics, the opposite is changed by emphasis. About antonyms, E. Berdimuratov said: "In order to define antonyms, we need to look at the relationship between the meanings of the word, in most cases, looking at the relationship between the meanings of the word, it is clear that the antonyms are antonymy phenomenon. Of course, we need to look for antonyms not only in terms of words that have a similar meaning, but also in the opposite meaning of each word. "We should recognize words that have the opposite meaning of all kinds of roots as lexical antonyms.".¹

Antonyms are a lexical-semantic category that has a special place in the lexicon of any language. The problem of antonymy in the Karakalpak language is particularly hot. Antonyms, as an important lexical tool of the modern language, have served me well by providing an effective, comprehensive, and expressive way.

The following antonyms were found in the works of N.A. Baskakov and E. Berdimuratov. In E. Berdimuratov's poems, antonyms were given new explanations. Karakalpak language antonyms were selected based on the examples of their relation to word forms, the use of style in beautiful works, and scientific questions were sought from them..²

Antonyms indicate that one aspect of a thing or action is characterized by opposite signs. This property is the basis for their fruitful use in the language of beautiful works of art. In the novel " Agabiy " by K. Karimov, a

¹ Berdimuratov E. Lexicology of the modern Karakalpak language. - Nukus: Knowledge, 1994, 52-53-6.

² Berdimuratov E. The development of Karakalpak lexicon with the development of functional styles of the literary language. - Nukus: Bilim, 1973, p. 148.

well-known Karakalpak wordsmith, antonyms are effectively used in stylistic service. For example: After reciting Namazlyger, Kulshi Biy closed his eyes, enjoying the warmth of the blanket, while leaning on the wolf's hood on the roof of the house, which was covered with felt from the inside and outside. What will happen if the spear, which weighs as much as the weight of his signature, hits Bóribasar, who is repeatedly climbing on and falling on his feet, and the blood will curdle? (Page 39). The wolf kept me standing in one place, saying, "Daddy!" Sometimes they would go down, so they were equal to the guard mounted on the gun mount (page 37). In these cases, surface - inside, top - bottom, right - left, up - down oaths serve to convey the impression of the speech effectively and sharply.

In the language of the novel " Ağabiy " by K. Karimovtń, oaths are used with different semantic properties. Some of these contextual swear words are used to show relationships between people and animals. For example: the Ural Mountains, one side of which is the Aral, one side of the Caspian, one side of which is the Karatezge, and the other side of it is the Dashti Khipchak, which stretches to the Qap Mountain, and we have wandered in endless fields for thousands of years, thousands of times. the one who negotiated with his enemy, alternately defeated, alternately defeated, alternately dominated, alternately conquered, alternately established a kingdom, alternately destroyed, migrated and accumulated looks like (page 18).

In the language of works of art, some swear words are associated with concepts that express temporal meaning. For example: In the evening, when you sit down, fire is everywhere. They sit down during the day and grind at night (page 24). But let's agree that tomorrow he won't talk about it. Where are the childhood dreams of yesterday? (Page 35).

Antonyms come in the meaning of some actions of people, in some places they become substantives. For example: The fugitives are called "solt" and the chasers are also called "solt", but the sick have one quality, they are worried about this road, they have enough food and water for themselves, and the chasers have food and water for one or two days. grudge is enough (page 25). Bektemir stood up from the bathroom. Juryrbay also wanted to stand up, he sat down on his shoulder (page 32). This-that, which is the size of one felt, is difficult to close - in the winter, it serves as a blanket and mattress (page 28).

Large and small antonyms express the young characteristics of people in the language of artistic works. For example: When they saw their friendship, both adults and children chose them and called them friends without grumbling (page 29).

In addition, antonyms perform a stylistic service and show the beauty of the language of the artistic work in reflecting the spiritual state of the characters and their inner feelings. For example, saying that the family received help from the state to help the household whose family's pillar fell, he was replacing the place of his father and the place of his beloved lips for a widowed woman (page 30).

K. Karimov's " Ağabiy " novel used oaths, and in this context, a bunch of them mean appearing, birth, completion, and coming to an end related to people or species. For example: When there was nothing he could do, the poet's mother said: "A fatherless orphan is a great orphan, a motherless orphan is a poor orphan." what else would they come to except for the sıklaw, now you go back to your father's place, you have seen him, you know him, you feed him one animal, you light one dog's firewood, you see a good day, if we are alive, we are korisor, if we die, from your mother If he agrees, he said, "I'm going this way" (page 32). Some kind of savage, who starts from hungry stomachs and starts to tremble in slippery throats, who can't stop hunger even at the threat of death, who shouts "the struggle to fill the stomach, to make a human being in the world", even the human being has not yet understood. Ninety different irrational feelings such as gambling, gratification, and the desire to be praised united these gangs and turned into a dangerous force (page 35). In the example, "A fatherless orphan is a great orphan, a motherless orphan is a poor orphan" and the words "problem" and "problem" mean antonyms.

There are three types of antonyms in the language of artistic works that express approval and sympathy for some kind of internal action or event. For example: Mother disagreed and child agreed (page 30). Did dogs notice that there are many wolves? (Page 35).

Among them, antonyms are used to express certain or uncertain aspects of some action or event, and in this way, how people perceive another person or reflect their attitude towards him. For example: However, even these wild wishes prevailed, and the wolves, and the desert hunts in the other, forced the two-footed creatures to chase and walk, and even this night, he reached among the wolf packs with the help of a deer. "One thing,

one magic, one secret that stood as an insurmountable border, incomprehensible to the animal world, this puzzle that was only clear to mankind - was grass" (page 36). How they will accept these harrassment, which is bad for the commandment, whether it is warm or cold, it is unknown, it is like an object behind a seven-layer curtain (page 18).

In conclusion, antonyms in the language of K. Karimov's novel " Aǵabiy" have different stylistic features. They do a great job in making the language of the artistic work still impressive, beautiful and attractive. This novel does not hold the attention of the readers. Antonyms play an important role in revealing the characters' images in the novel language and making the events more impressive.

References:

1. Berdimuratov E. Lexicology of the modern Karakalpak language. - Nukus: Bilim, 1994.
2. Berdimuratov E. The development of Karakalpak lexicon with the development of functional styles of the literary language.- Nukus: Bilim, 1973.
3. Bekbergenov A. Synonyms and antonyms// Researches on the Karakalpak language - Nukus: "Karakalpakistan", 1971.
4. Karimov K. Aǵabiy Roman Volume 1-2.- Nukus: Bilim, 2017.
5. Yazdonbergenov M., Bashirov T. Short dictionary of oaths of the Karakalpak language. - Nukus: Bilim, 1995.
6. Khojanov Sh. Antonyms in the Karakalpak language. - Nukus: Bilim, 2017.