



ACADEMICIA
**An International
 Multidisciplinary
 Research Journal**
 (Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed Journal)



DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01849.8

**STYLISTIC FUNCTIONS OF ANTONYMS, MORPHEMIC
 COMPOSITION, SEMANTICS IN THE KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE**

Sh.B.Khojanov*; A.Z.Otemisov; D.B.Seytqasimov***; A.Tursinbaev******

^{1,3}Docent, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philology,
 Berdakh Karakalpak State University,
 UZBEKISTAN

Email id: ¹x_sharapatdiyn@karsu.uz, ²o_aziz@karsu.uz, ³s_dawletnazar@karsu.uz,

****Assistant,

Department of Karakalpak Linguistics,
 Karakalpak State University named after Berdakh,
 UZBEKISTAN

Email id: t_allabay@karsu.uz

ABSTRACT

The article on a monographic basis there are studied the semantics, composition, stylistic functions of antonyms in modern Karakalpak language. There are elucidated, the causes of the appearance of the antonyms, their associated with synonymy, composition, polysemy, phraseological phenomena in the speech process. Paradigms of difference-based and single-rod antonyms are revealed. It is indicated in which parts of the speech that antonyms tend to be strained, reasons for their occurrence. It is found out in which cases in the works of art the antonyms perform the functions of the antithesis, the oxymoron, the contextual antonyms, the antonomical cohesion, the enanthosemia, and etc.

KEYWORDS: *Antonyms, Synonymy, Polysemy, Enantiosemia, Antonymic Derivation, Morpheme Composition, Antonyms-Nouns, Antimonimical Adjectives, Antonyms-Verbs, Antonyms-Adverbs, Antithesis, Disjunctification, Amphithesis, Diathesis, Synaecosis, Alternative, Contextual Antonyms, Antonymic Cohesion.*

INTRODUCTION

Antonyms occupy a certain place in the vocabulary of any language. The meanings of antonyms are opposite, basically, they absorb lexical units related to the same part of speech.

Although in the Karakalpak linguistics antonyms are not yet the object of special research, general concepts are given about them in textbooks, manuals and some studies on the lexicology and stylistics of the Karakalpak language.

The lack of study of antonyms in Karakalpak linguistics, the existence of incompletely resolved aspects of the phenomenon of antonymy confirm the need to study the chosen topic.

Revealing the reasons for the appearance of antonyms in the language, relations with words from other lexico-semantic groups, species in composition, the study of their stylistic functions are among the urgent tasks of Karakalpak linguistics.

Until today, in works on antonyms, species by their composition have been studied in most cases. In the studies, more attention is paid to the semantic structure of antonyms in the Karakalpak language, attempts were made to define the expression of sememes and semelexemes by antonyms.

The concepts of antonyms in the Karakalpak language were first given in the work of E. Berdimuratov "Lexicology of the modern Karakalpak language" (Nukus, 1968). Especially, in his monograph "Development of the Karakalpak vocabulary with the development of functional styles of the literary language" (Nukus, 1973), the attitude of antonyms in the Karakalpak language to parts of speech, with the help of examples, their stylistic application in works of art was analyzed and scientific conclusions were drawn.

Antonyms in the Karakalpak language are also studied in the articles of M. Kudaibergenov. His article "Berdakh - a jeweler of the word" deals with the antonyms used in the works of the classic of Karakalpak literature Berdakh, the peculiarities of their application, the tasks of increasing emotional expressiveness and sensitivity. And also, in the article "Antonyms in the Karakalpak language" such issues as the phenomena of antonymy in the Karakalpak language, their relation to parts of speech, composition are investigated. M. Kudaibergenov and T. Bashirov compiled a dictionary, it was published in 1995. This dictionary is still considered one of the main sources devoted to the problems of antonymy in Karakalpak linguistics.

Antonyms in the Karakalpak language were studied in a special article by A. Bekbergenov and in his work "Stylistics of the Karakalpak language" (Nukus, 1990), they reveal the role of synonyms in the formation of antonyms, the expression of antonyms by antitheses, oxymorons. And also, in the work of M. Kalenderov "Grammatical, structural and lexical-semantic features of synonyms in the Karakalpk language", the connection between synonyms and antonyms is investigated. And in the works of Sh. Abdinazimov, it is said about antonyms, and, since they denote certain concepts, their use in the works of Berdakh and their relation to parts of speech are revealed.

The introduction substantiates the relevance and necessity of the research carried out, its purpose and objectives, describes the object and subject, indicates compliance with the priority directions of development of science and technology of the republic, sets out the scientific novelty and practical results of the study, discloses the scientific and practical significance of the results

obtained, provides information on implementation in practice of research results, published works and work structure.

In the first chapter of the article entitled “The connection of antonyms with other lexical-semantic categories in the Karakalpak language and antonymic paradigms”, the study of antonyms in general and Turkic linguistics in relation to synonymy, polysemy, enantiosemy, antonymic phraseological units, antonymic derivations is analyzed linguistic phenomena.

There is a very close relationship between antonyms and synonyms, and they perform a mutually defining function. To find the antonym of a word, we remember its synonym and, conversely, to find a synonym, we use its antonym. For example, in order to find the antonym of the word *жаңа*, we recall its synonym *таза*; to find out the synonym for the word *әззі*, we need to recall its antonym *күшли*. Examples: Айшаның көзи соқыр болғаны менен жүдә бир *таза* кемпир еди (С.Нурымбетов). *Жаңа* едим хәм гөнердим, Оны ҳеш бир умытпаспан (Кунхожа). Булар *әззини* қолайлайды, -деди Бийби (Т.Кайыпбергенов). Киятырған атлы жигит оннан *күшли* келди (А.Шамуратов)

M. Kalenderov included the words *соңғы*, *кейинги*, *артқы*, *ақырғы*, *изги* in one synonymous row, and the words *дәслепки*, *әдепки*, *әўелги*, *бурынғы*, *баслапқы* - in another. The following antonymic pairs are formed from the words of these synonymous series: *әдепки-соңғы*, *әўелги*, *бурынғы-соңғы*, *баслапқы-соңғы*, *әзелги-соңғы*, *әдепки-кейинги*, *әўелги-кейинги*, *баслапқы-кейинги*, *бурынғы-кейинги*, *әзелги-кейинги*, *әдепки-ақырғы*, *әўелги-ақырғы*, *бурынғы-ақырғы*, *баслапқы-ақырғы*.

The connection of antonymy with the phenomenon of polysemy depends on the contextual meaning of words, the use in a figurative meaning depends on its expressive-stylistic, synonymous meaning.

In the study of polysemy, the desire to integrate together with lexical-semantic categories, i.e. the study of the phenomena of polysemy, antonymy and synonymy as elements, microsystems of one system is striking in a number of studies. Polysemous words can be antonyms in all meanings, or only in one meaning. For example, the word *ақ* in its basic meaning - the meaning of color, will be the antonym of the word *қара*. And also, in figurative meanings like “*хақ*”, “*хадал*”, “*таза*” will be the opposite of the words “*жаман*”, “*харам*” - the figurative meaning of the word *қара*. Examples: Ол *ақ* көкирек адам (А.Абдиев). Оның ойлаған *қара* нийети әмелге аспады (Т.Халмуратов).

Antonymic opposition, basically, happens between words with different stems, and in enantiosemy, the opposite is in the word itself, it is reflected in the context, i.e. connected with what word is connected, in what grammatical forms it is expressed. For example, *жумысқа алыў-жумыстан алыў*, *қарызға алыў-қарызын алыў*. And also, when combining *метроға миниў*, the word *миниў* gives the meaning “*түсиў*” and creates enantosemia.

At the same time, the use of one word in the sense of irony, meaning the opposite meaning, can be attributed to enantiosemy. For example, *Хәзиргилер менен ойнама бала*, Олар *көзи ашық*, шетинен *дана* (I.Yusupov). In this example, phraseological unit and the word is used in the meaning of irony, but gives an absolutely opposite meaning to its direct meaning.

In the Karakalpak language, phraseological antonyms are found mainly in two forms.

First, by replacing components in phraseological units in other words. For example, *аты шықты-аты өшти, ат изин салмады-ат изин құрғатпады, ашық минез-тұйық минез, үмит етти-үмитин үзди* и др.

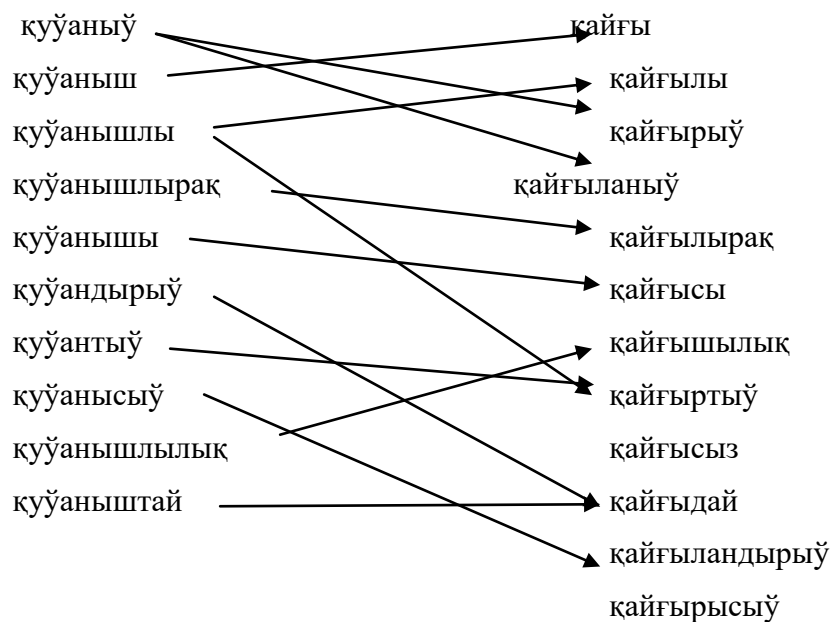
Secondly, they are different in composition and structure. For instance, *айы оңынан тууды-жолы болмады, хақ нийет-қарам ой, әуел баста-ақыр соңында, өли әрұақ-тири жан* и др.

The richer the Karakalpak language is in phraseological synonyms, the greater the number of phraseological antonyms. A similar phenomenon can be associated with the use of antonyms in various functions.

In our opinion, in identifying phraseological units in antonymic terms, it is necessary to compare their meanings, i.e. phraseological units, first of all, are distinguished by the peculiarity and semantic integrity of the components. Indeed, the components of phraseological units lose their original semantic and grammatical features. They, as part of phraseological units, express one whole meaning. Therefore, it is advisable to compare the antonymy between phraseological units, the semantics of their components, not separately, but to consider the lexical meanings of phraseological units as a whole.

In polysemous words, also, members of the antonymic series cannot always perform the antonymic function. Such phenomena are associated with the implementation of antonomical relations, members of the word-formation nest of the opposite meaning. For example, there is no need to prove that words *жас-ғарры, бай-жарлы, ақ-қара* are antonyms, but at the same time, the words *жаслық-ғаррылық, жасарыу-қартайыу, турпайылық-нәзиклик, байлық-жарлылық, ағарыу-қарайыу, ақлау-қаралау* require proof that they are antonyms.

If we compare the word-formation nest in the Karakalpak language, controlled by a pair of antonyms, parallel to each other, we can observe the following picture:



Multi-core antonyms are used for two-way communication: a) according to the semantic connection of the opposition between antonyms; b) according to the formal-semantic connection, depending on the word-formation possibility.

In the Karakalpak language, multi-rod antonyms are divided into two-term *бай-жарлы, байлық-жарлылық, трехчленные беккем-әззи, беккемлей-әззилей, беккемлеу-әззилеу, четырехчленные қайғы-қууаныш, қайғылы-қууанышлы, қайғылырақ-қууанышлырақ, қайғыланыу-қууаныу* paradigms. The study identified models of different paradigms.

This section identifies six-term paradigms: *жас-гарры, жастай-гаррыдай, жаслай-гаррылай, бахыт-бахытсызлық, бахытлы-бахытсыз, бахытлыларша-бахытсызларша*.

In the second chapter of the article "Morphemic composition of antonyms in the Karakalpak language", the types of antonyms in composition, relation to parts of speech are highlighted, antonyms of nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs are studied, and divided into groups. The occupied place of antonyms in the process of speech is revealed.

Antonyms in the modern Karakalpak language in composition can be divided into the following groups.

1. Antonyms derived from stem words: *көп-аз, кел-кет, узақ-жақын, ақ-қара* и др. 2. Antonyms formed from base words and from words with a word-forming affix: *ақмақ-ақыллы, сулыу-сықылсыз, әззи-күшли* etc. 3. Antonyms formed from word-rams and from compound words: *көз жас, күлкинің* and others. The dissertation revealed 23 types of antonyms in composition.

When analyzing the relationship of antonyms in the Karakalpak language to parts of speech, the phenomena of antonymy were revealed among nouns, adjectives, adverbs and verbs. Especially, among adjectives and adverbs, antonymy functions very actively, this is due to their semantics. And also, in the Karakalpak language and among some pronouns and exclamation sentences there are antonyms: *анау-мынау, төт-төте-төте, жит-күшко* and others. But, since this phenomenon in the indicated parts of speech occurs only among some words, they did not dwell on them separately in the study. In this chapter, basically, the types of antonyms in composition were studied within the framework of a noun, adjective, verb and adverb.

In the composition of a noun, the phenomenon of antonymy occurs very often. Noun antonyms in the Karakalpak language express mutual opposing relationships.

1. Antonyms-nouns expressing the relationship of people: *дос-душпан, ағайын-жат* etc. 2. Antonyms-nouns expressing the concepts of social life of people: *байлық-кәмбагаллық, молшылық-жоқшылық* etc. 3. Antonyms-nouns expressing concepts related to the psychological state, behavior, character of people: *шадлық-қайғы, садалық-қайырлық* etc. 4. Antonyms-nouns expressing opposite concepts associated with any period: *ескилик-жаңалық, зуымлық-еркинлик* and others. The study singles out antonyms-nouns by meaning into nine groups.

By lexical meaning, adjective antonyms in the Karakalpak language are divided into the following groups: 1. Adjective antonyms, meaning features peculiar to people; 2. Adjective antonyms, meaning the peculiarities of animals; 3. Antonyms-adjectives, meaning features inherent in things; 4. Adjective antonyms, meaning common signs for people, animals and

things. Each of the listed groups within themselves are divided into several subgroups. The work on each of them was stopped separately.

Are adjective antonyms formed from different stems? Can words be antonyms *бахитлы-бахитсыз*. Having studied this issue in depth, we believe that with the help of affixes *-лы/-ли, -сыз/-сиз, бий, на, нә* antonyms appear. Antonyms formed with the help of these means should be conventionally called grammatical antonyms. It should also be noted that with the help of these affixes, not every word can become an antonym. For example, the words *дәптерли-дәптерсиз, китاپлы-китапсыз* are not antonyms. "Observations have led to the idea that one-root derived words can form an antonymic series only if they mean mutually opposite identical concepts or lexical meanings. Such synonyms can be proved with the help of translation through the leskic unit". This means that antonyms are formed from words that fit this norm.

In antonymy, antonyms-verbs occupy a special place. The formation of antonyms among verb words is inextricably linked with antonyms-adjectives and antonyms-adverbs. For example, since the words *жас-гарры, бай-кәмбагал, тез-әсте* among themselves are antonyms, and words such as *жасарыу-қартайыу, байыу-кәмбагалласыу, тезлесіу-әстенлесіу* formed from these words have antonymic meaning. In addition to these, words meaning actions in the opposite direction, like *қирмек-шықпақ, (жоқарыға) шықпақ - (төменге) түспек, жыйналмақ – тарқамас* are included in a number of antonyms-verbs.

According to the lexical meaning of antonyms-verbs in the Karakalpak language, they can be divided into the following groups: 1. Antonyms-verbs expressing movement in the opposite direction: *келмек-кетпек, қириу – шығыу* etc. 2. Antonyms-verbs associated with the state of objects: *ысытыу-сууытыу, күшейіу-пәсейіу* etc. 3. Antonyms-verbs, states and relationships inherent in people: *күлиу-жылау, жасарыу-қартайыу* and etc.

In antonyms among verbs, the question arises: are antonyms formed with the help of affixes *-ма/-ме, -ба/-бе, -на/-не*. We know that with the help of these affixes, negative verbs are formed. Can affirmative and negative verbs become antonyms? While some researchers consider them not antonyms, others consider them to be separate types of antonyms. In Uzbek linguistics, this issue was deeply and comprehensively studied by R. Shukurov and proved the possibility of forming antonyms from the verbs of the affirming and denying types. But, with the help of specific linguistic facts, he shows the impossibility of forming antonyms from the predisposed form of the verbs of the affirming and denying types. We join the opinion of R.Shukurov. Indeed, affirming and denying forms of the same row can be antonyms between each other: *оқыған-оқымаған, пискен-писпеген, келискен-келиспеген* and etc.

In the course of the research, we were able to distinguish the following types according to the meaning of antonyms-adverbs in the modern Karakalpak language: 1. Antonyms-adverbs associated with the state and way of performing an action: *тез-әсте, досларша-душпанларша, мәжбүрий-ықтыярлы* etc. 2. Antonyms-adverbs, meaning the amount of action or feature: *көп-аз, артық-кем, толы-бос* etc. 3. Antonyms-adverbs, meaning the time of action or sign: *кеше-бүгін, бұрын-қазір, әдеп-соң* etc. 4. Antonyms-adverbs, meaning continuity and permanence of action: *күндіз-түнде, қысы-жазы, азанлы-кеш* and others. Eleven types of antonyms-adverbs are indicated in the work.

In the third chapter of the article, which is called “Stylistic functions of antonyms in the Karakalpak language”, the expression of antonyms in various stylistic functions is highlighted on the example of works of different genres of Karakalpak poets and writers and others. Eleven types of antonyms-adverbs are indicated in the work.

In the third chapter of the article, which is called “Stylistic functions of antonyms in the Karakalpak language”, the expression of antonyms in various stylistic functions is highlighted on the example of works of different genres of Karakalpak poets and writers.

. 1. X and Y: *От хәм суў, пал хәм уў табысты қашпан, Табыса алмай атыр бирақ пейллер* (И.Юсупов). 2. X и Y: *Ерте менен кешинде* (Кунходжа). 3. X, but not Y: *Аласысын артық алды, Бересисин берген емес* (Бердах). 4. Not X а Y: *Ол қорқақ емес, мәрт, дәўжүрек екен* (К.Мамбетов).

Antithesis in the Karakalpak language is actively found among nouns, adjectives, and verbs.

The phenomenon of disjuncthesis among antonyms based on semantics is formed as a dividing method.

And in the modern Karakalpak language, antonyms are used as a dividing figure. Two states are striking here. First, separation means the impossibility of a simultaneous opposite phenomenon. His model: either X, or Y, X or Y. For example, *Оның ол ойлағаны дурыс та, бәлким қәте де шығар* (А.Пахратдинов).

Secondly, the mutual separation of opposites weakens or disappears altogether. Here conditions are created for the joint use of antonyms in this form and its meaning is reduced to a synonym for the word *барибир* (А.Абдиев). Here are the words *бар* and *барма* are synonyms of the word *барибир*, express expressiveness, imagery.

By means of the amphithetic method, opposite signs and phenomena are confirmed. Thus, a phenomenon and a sign, and if there is a middle step between them, then it is also fully embraced.

The stylistic connecting function appears due to the combination of antonyms. Therefore, it covers both phenomena and both processes, after full coverage of stability, continuity, generalization, it becomes synonymous with words *мудамы, хәмме уақыт, бәри*. Here antonyms are used in pairs and mean one concept: *Пейлимизди бузған қансызлық ылаң, Емленбейди еле жақын-жууықта* (И.Юсупов). *Мақул сөздің көп-азы жоқ* (Бердах). *Келмели-кетпели сөз айттым, Я билмеймен терис қайттым* (Бердах). Such stylistic figures in some cases are expressed through the syntactic models X with Y, X and Y: *Бир дем еткен Мағрып, Маирық арасын, Пырақ бер күниме мениң жарасын* (Бердах). *Төздің сол ыссыға, сууыққа, ашқа* (И.Юсупов).

Diathesis is used as a confirmation method of the middle, neutral sign based on the negation of the opposite signs in works of art.

For the expression of inaccuracies in the character of nature, life, behavior and heroes, the figure of neutrality is of great importance. The function of neutrality of antonyms is transmitted through syntactic opposition not in X, not in Y, but between X and Y. For example: *Я күлкиси*

келгенликтен бе, я бир өзи қапаланғанлықтан ба, Бердибай төмен қарады (А.Бекимбетов). Я санда жоқ, я санада жоқ (Karakalpak folk proverb).

Cinociosis is one of the little-studied stylistic figures. In works of art, in mutual cooperation, it performs the function of a stylistic figure of the movement. On the basis of syneciosis, there is the opposite meaning, which is formed among antonyms. For instance, *Жоқ едим, бар болдым кәмалға келдим, Әреби атлар минип дәуранлар сүрдім (Әжинияз).*

Changing movements and phenomena expressed through the method of alternation means the interchange of places: *Гә жығылып, гәхи турып, Алға қарай жумалайман (И.Юсупов).* Here are signs of quality, conveyed through antonyms *жығылып, турып*, indicate an undulating continuity of life. That is, in the above example, by means of an alternate, the continuity of the joyful and sad days of life is given.

Oxymoron means combining words with opposite meanings, i.e. unconnected means a combination of concepts, the joint application of which is impossible: *Жигитке бергисиз гошшақ гаррылар, Ақ алтынлы елдің азаматлары (И.Юсупов). Өли көкірек, тири жан сыяқлы (А.Шамуратов).*

In the modern Karakalpak language, the word *közli*, which appeared with the help of the euphemization phenomenon, combines with the word *syyr* to form the form *көзлі соқыр*, and the word *yaman* combined with the word *yashy* is used in the form *ямана яқшы екен*.

There are also words that cannot be antonyms in separate use in speech, but form an antonymic meaning within a certain context. They are called contextual antonyms. For example: *Шеңгелге қонған бүлбилдің, Шымшық құрлы сәни болмас (Бердах).*

Contextual antonyms are also formed through the use of the synonymous feature of the word. In works of fiction, these types of contextual antonyms are very often found. Therefore, for the most accurate transmission of thought, as well as to avoid unreasonable repetition of the word, its synonyms are used. For example: *Хәмме тең болса ишкери, тысқары болып Хийўа екиге бөлине ме? (К.Султанов).*

Contextual antonyms are formed using words such as *гейде, бирде, биресе, не, ямаса, яки*. The words used in such cases are combined with words meaning quality, repeated as part of one sentence or as part of suitable sentences: *Дүньяда адамнан күшлирек ямаса эзирек, адамнан батырырақ ямаса қорқағырақ, адамнан ақыллырақ ямаса нәпәмирек, түсиниўи қыйын қоспалы, өзгермели қайсы мақлуқат бар? (Т.Каипбергенов).*

Antonymic cohesion serves to ensure the opposite connection between the elements of the text and is used between contact and distant sentences in the composition of the dictation in the text. The term dictema means a collection of several sentences within the text, compiled on one topic.

Dictates, given their participation in antonymic cohesion, are found in the following types:

a) dictums that use antonymic cohesion throughout the dictum; b) dictums, in which sentences taking part in the function of the center of meaning, introduction or conclusions, united by means of antonymic cohesion; c) dictemes, in which, in antonymic pairs, the first component is used at the beginning of the dictum, and the second component at the end of the dictum; d) the means of

antonymic cohesion are similar in function to auxiliary ones and form the semantic units of the dictum.

By means of antonymic cohesion it is possible to compose a sentence that stands at the beginning of the dictema. This sentence serves as an introduction to the next note. With the help of antonymic cohesion, you can compose a sentence that stands at the end of the dictum and, by meaning, performs the function of inference. This proposal is the logical conclusion of the previous note. For example: in I.Yusupov's poem "Difficult and Easy" there are the following lines: *Актрисаның сахнадан кетиўи, Ҳәмелдардың аттан түсиўи, Парахордың алмайман деўи, Қыйын нәрсе усы үшеўи. Ақмақларды мақтап сөйлетиў, Тилиң менен жақсылық етиў, Кисилерге ақыл үйретиў, Аңсат нәрсе усы үшеўи.*

If in the last line of the first verse the word is used difficult, then in the last line of the poem its antonym is used easily. Thus, we see that the antonymic pair *қыйын-аңсат* performs the main function in creating a poem.

One of the main conditions for the transition of words with a direct meaning to words with a figurative meaning for the formation of paired words, parts of which are in antonymic relations. Also, one more condition for the formation of such words: its pairs should be widely used in oral speech. For example, *аз-көп, үлкен-киши, жақсы-жаман, кең-тар* etc. Examples: *Бул дүнья кең бе, тарма, Ойлап мәнисин билмедим (Бердах). Азлы-көпли абырайдан, Үзгендейсең гүдеринди (И.Юсупов).*

In the Karakalpak language, antonyms used in the form of paired words consist of words denoting the following meanings:

1) a) verbs denoting actions in the opposite direction form paired words in antonymic relations: *келди-кетти, кирди-шықты, барды-келди* etc. For example: *Келмели-кетпели сөз айттым, Я билмеймен терис қайттым (Бердах).* b) From words denoting physiological opposite actions: *өлип-тирилди, өлген-тирилген* etc. For example: *Гә урысып, гә жарасқан, Минезиңе ҳайранман (И.Юсупов).*

2) The following words denoting lexical meanings inherent in adjectives form paired words with opposite meanings:

a) Words, the figurative meaning of which means a sign: *Адам орта жасларға барғанда ғана ақты-қараны айырады.* b) Words denoting a feature: *Не яхшы, йаманны көрдим, Заман шеп айланған екен (Бердах).* c) Words denoting length and volume: *узақ-қысқа, қойыў-суйық, үлкен-киши, олты-солты* and etc.: *Ақшамлассам дедим кеўлим сағынды, Унатарман олты-солты шағынды (И.Юсупов).* c) Words meaning a state: *жас-ғарры, дос-душпан* and etc.

3) The following words with opposite meanings inherent in nouns form paired antonyms:

a) words expressing objects or things that are in a mutually contradictory state: *бас-аяқ* etc. b) words denoting contradictions in social strata of society:

патша-гедей, бай-кәмбағал etc. c) words denoting relationships in a contradictory state: *саўал-жуўап, келим-кетим, кирис-шығыс, барыс-келис* и др.

4) Adverbs denoting the following lexical meanings form paired words with opposite meanings:

a) words meaning a certain side: *алды-кейни, астын-үстин, әри-бери, узақ-жақын, оңы-солы* etc. b) words meaning quantity: *аз-көп* and others b) words meaning time: *ерте-кеш, күні-түні* and etc.

5) And predicatives *бар, жоқ* used in pairs: Қыяллар хәр түрли муқамға дөнип, *Барды-жоқты* әрман қылғанын қойды (И.Юсупов).

Consider paired antonyms in the Karakalpak language used in a figurative meaning: the meanings of words *ыссы-сууық*. а) Кеўлиң *сууық* болса, *ыссыларда* да, Кимдур биреўлерди тоңдыра баслар (И.Юсупов). *Ыссыларға* күйип, *сууыққа* қатып, Сол жекке қайыңның астында тұрсын (И.Юсупов). б) Қаншадан-қанша *ыссы-сууық* күнлерди басынан өткерди. Төздиң сен ыссыға, *сууыққа*, ашқа (И.Юсупов). в) Қартайғанда ата-ананың *ыссы-сууығынан* хабар алыў перзенттиң ұазыйпасы.

Paired antonyms in a sentence perform the function of any part of the sentence. And also, new words can be formed from them with the help of word-forming endings. In such cases, the derivational ending mainly falls on the second part of the paired words, as well as on both parts: *жақын-жырақлық, ирили-майдалы, азлы-көпли* and etc.

In Karakalpak proverbs, the phenomena of antonymy are found in the following forms:

1) In both parts of a complex sentence, the opposite meaning is given through the use of antonymic words. For example, “*Жақсы* қатын белгиси, *Былғары* қылар терини, *Жаман* қатын белгиси, *Қарыздар* қылар ерини”.

In works of fiction, not only lexical antonyms, but also semantic antonyms in complex sentences form an antithesis. “*Жалғыз* үйдиң *тамағы* жетсе де, *табағы* жетпес”. The words *тамақ* and *табақ* in this example, taken separately, they are not antonyms, it is in this example that it performs the function of a semantic antonym.

2) Endings *-сыз//-сиз*, forming an adjective by meaning denotes the opposite meaning to the endings *-лы//-ли*. For example, “*Ар-намыссыз* болыў пәсликке дәрек, *Ар-намыслы* болыў саўлат көтериў”.

3) In simple sentences as part of a complex sentence with affirmative and negative words, denotes the opposite meaning. Negative meaning is conveyed by an imperfect affix *-ма//-ме*, words *жок*, емес: “*Тилең пәмсиз* жыйналып, *Бир ақыллы* ер *болмас*”.

4) Combinations with opposite meanings in parts of a complex sentence create an antithesis. For instance, “*Буғаның* өзи *қартайса* да мүйизи *қартаймас*, *Жақсының* өзи *қартайса* да сөзи *қартаймас*”.

5) By repeated use of opposite parts of the sentence, an antithesis is formed. In such cases, the places of the parts of the sentence in complex sentences change. For instance, “*Жақсы* ислесең асыңды жерсең, *Жаман* ислесең басыңды жерсең”.

In the Karakalpak language, antitheses are used not only in the composition of a compositional complex sentence, but also in subordinate sentences. The following relations are striking between the parts of the subordinate sentence formed using the antithesis:

a) Between the subordinate parts of the sentence formed with the help of the antithesis, a conditional meaning is highlighted. Examples: “Елге ел қосылса дәўлет, Елден ел кетсе – мийнет”. б) “Үйиң тар болса да, кеўлиң кең болсын”. в) “Айдың он беси жарық, он беси қараңғы”.

Thus, in simple sentences with opposite meanings in the composition of some complex sentences in the Karakalpak language, there are phenomena of antithesis. This situation shows that the phenomenon of language antonymy belongs not only to the lexico-semantic tier, but also occurs in all hierarchical levels.

Drawing conclusions, we can say that antonyms are a semantic category that occupies a certain place in the vocabulary of the Karakalpak language. Their comprehensive study is of great theoretical and practical importance.

LITERATURE

1. Abdinazimov Sh. Lingvofolkloristics. –Nukus: KSU. 2015. –p. 90-92; language of Berdakh's works. - Tashkent: “Science”, 2006. –p. 210-212.
2. Antonyms in the Karakalpak language. // Materials of the V scientific-theoretical conference of young scientists and specialists of KSU. –Nukus: 1993. – pp. 31-33.
3. Bekbergenov A. Synonyms and Antonyms. // Research on the Karakalpak language. Nukus: “Karakalpakstan”, 1971. –p. 114-132.
4. Vvedenskaya L.A. Educational dictionary of antonyms of the Russian language. –Moscow: ECC "Mart". 2005. –P.20.
5. Drachuk N.V. Polysemy as one of the factors in the formation of antonymic-synonymous blocks: on the material of high-quality adjectives of the Russian language. AKD, - Volgograd: 2006. - C.2;
6. Kalenderov M. Grammatical, structural and lexico-semantic features of synonyms in the Karakalpak language. –Nukus: “Karakalpakstan”, 1989.
7. Kalenderov M. A short dictionary of synonyms of the Karakalpak language. –Nukus: Karakalpakstan, 1990. –p.115.
8. Kudaibergenov M. Berdakh - jeweler of the word (about antonyms). Arman newspaper. 1992, April.
9. Rezuanova G.K. Synonymous, homonymous, antonymic series formed from polysemous words in the Kazakh language. AKD. –Almaty: 1999.
10. Tursunov U., Mukhtorov Zh., Rakhmatullaev Sh. Modern Uzbek literary language. - Tashkent: 1965. - page 147.
11. Shukurov R. Antonyms in the Uzbek language. –Tashkent: Science. 1977. –p. 14-15.
12. Shukurov R. Temporary Uzbek literary language The specified work. - p. 12.