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ANTITHESIS – CONTRADICTION OF MEANINGS

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the poetic figure of the antithesis of syntactic stylistics. The main function of the antithesis is contrast. Stylistic contrasting use of speech units with a special syntactic structure based on semantic contrast as a result, an antithesis event occurs. ” He explains his lyrical experiences by comparing them in E.Vakhidov's poem "Kochamen". In this passage, the lexemes "prosperity", "ruin" and "summer", "winter" are contrasted, and the artistic intention of the lyrical protagonist is revealed on the basis of the contradiction of specific meanings. “Such a means of expression is pleasing,” says Aristotle in his Rhetoric, “because contradictions are easy to understand if they stand side by side, and more so because it is convenient to prove, to compare contradictions to syllogisms.

KEYWORDS: *Syntax Stylistics, Poetic Figure, Individual Style, Antithesis, Parallel Image, Contradictory Part, Basis Of Contradiction.*

INTRODUCTION

Antithesis (Greek “contrast”) — to compare opposing concepts in thought, image, thing, person, character, or to describe the degree of contrast of the same thing-event.

The phenomenon of antithesis is one of the oldest stylistic figures and is widely used in the functional styles of modern Uzbek literary language. In particular, in Uzbek linguistics, general ideas about this phenomenon can be found in the work of Professor A. Mamajonov "Stylistics of compound speech." “Antithesis is a complex stylistic tool that serves a specific stylistic function in fiction. Opinions show that the antithesis, one of the oldest stylistic methods, is widely used in modern Uzbek literary speech styles. The main function of the antithesis is contrast. Stylistic contrasting use of speech units with a special syntactic structure based on semantic contrast as a result, an antithesis event occurs. ” In this play, the features of the use of compound sentences with the help of antithesis are given, and the antithesis is included in the syntactic figures.

In addition, G. Keldiyorova's dissertation "Antithesis in Uzbek literary speech (on the example of E. Vahidov's poetry)" is aimed at studying the peculiarities of this figure.

The famous French linguist Sh. The publication of Balli's French Stylistics and, for the first time, the idea of the fulfillment of a given function of language and speech units as a stylistic tool, raises the issue of stylistic figures, including the study of the phenomenon of antithesis as a syntactic-stylistic tool put. As a result, in some stylistic works, the phenomenon of antithesis is singled out as one of the syntactic-stylistic phenomena.

It is a comparison of two logically opposite poles (thought, perception, intuition, and image). In doing so, one rejects or denies the other. It uses antonyms, grammatical contradictions, and grammatical devices to express affirmation and denial, as well as other means of expressiveness.

In the antithesis, the essence of things in nature and society, the nature of people, is clarified on the basis of comparison, comparison, comparison.

Commenting on the antithesis, R. Kungurov said, "Antithesis is a form of poetic syntax, which is the comparison of logically contradictory concepts, ideas, images, objects and personalities to enhance expressiveness in speech, or the study of a single object or event to describe the opposite situation in terms of degree," he writes. According to the scientist, "our reaction to sharply contradictory events is also important in understanding the meaning expressed by the antithesis. For example, antonyms such as hot-cold, high-low, great and low, brave and cowardly, generous and greedy, truth and falsehood, night and day, light and dark, each o ' zigzag reaction. When describing a certain event or phenomenon, they are compared by means of similar antonyms, and the poet expresses his attitude towards them, or by describing one event from different angles, the reader reacts to it positively or negatively. 'shoots'.¹

The method of antithesis in the language of fiction is also based on the creation of imagery by using words and phrases that have opposite meanings side by side in the narrative.

"Such a means of expression is pleasing," says Aristotle in his Rhetoric, "because contradictions are easy to understand if they stand side by side, and more so because it is convenient to prove, to compare contradictions to syllogisms. Approaching Balli said: "Antithesis is a clear example of the" aestheticization "and renewal of the natural direction of speech.

Contradictory words, affixes, phrases, and contradictory conjunctions are widely used to reveal the contradiction between events. In contrast, events and characters are contrasted, and the meaning of one of them is emphasized. There are two parts to the opposition: the opposition and the opposition. In most conjunctions, the opposition is parallel.

When we analyze a literary text from a linguistic point of view, the contradiction is required to determine what the writer's purpose is. The skill of the writer is even more evident in the material of the expression chosen for the conflicting realities. We will look at the antithesis of simple and compound sentences.

1. Antithesis in simple sentences:

In front of Yunusboy's tall house with a tin roof, Saat's hut looked strange.

(O. Hoshimov. "There is light, there is shadow". P. 33)

In this simple sentence, the units "a tall house with a tin roof" and "hut" are in conflict with each other, the first part is in the form of a complex compound, and the second part is in a simple form.

Girls in shiny shirts and black boys running down the street.

(O. Hoshimov, "There is light, there is shadow." P. 46)

In describing girls and boys, the writer cites negative or positive attitudes toward them, or the class distinction between children, i.e., rich and poor, rather than in simple sentences, but in exact contrast, which leads to an increase in emotionality in expression. ladi.

Well, my life is not eternal,
Well, live just one breath,
But equal me to the moon,
A house made of beams,
Of the people stretching towards the sun
A propeller over my head.

(E.Vakhidov. "Word of the little moon")

We can see that the word "eternal" in the first sentence contradicts the word "one breath" in the second simple sentence, that is, whether the poet lives more (eternal) or less (one breath), here it seems that the antithesis of the poet's thoughts increases the weight of the thoughts intended for the reader, adorns him with additional meanings.

1. Antithesis in compound sentences. The study of this figure in conjunctions is first seen in the work of Professor A. Mamajonov in Uzbek linguistics.

The phenomenon of antithesis can be revealed by all three types of compound sentences.

A neighborhood is a place where about a thousand people live together, who live as one family, whoever has joy, shares, and whoever has worries, the whole neighborhood is sympathetic.

(T. Malik, The Devil's Wall, p. 229)

In this example, the units of "joy" and "anxiety" are used as the material of expression of the antithesis, and these units are included in the following sentences.

**Every street is beautiful, still me
I'd like a ruined street.
Dust in summer, in winter
I am a Bulgarian.**

(E.Vakhidov. Poem "Street", page 120)

Many works of the poetic genre are written using the art of "tazod", especially in classical poetry. It is no exaggeration to say that this type of art has not been left out of the spotlight of

modern poetry. He explains his lyrical experiences by comparing them in E.Vakhidov's poem "Kochamen". In this passage, the lexemes "prosperity", "ruin" and "summer", "winter" are contrasted, and the artistic intention of the lyrical protagonist is revealed on the basis of the contradiction of specific meanings. the lyrical protagonist manages to compare images between psyche and society, and this represents his individual style.

A woman is like a flower, if you despise her, if you oppress her unjustly, of course, a stranger will touch her.

(T. Malik. The Devil's Wall, p. 367)

In this example, the words "crush" and "caress" are also used to describe the content of the text as a word with a contradictory meaning in the context, because it is compared to a female flower. "Crush" - in the following sentence, "caress" - comes as part of the main sentence and serves as an active tool in the formation of a compound sentence.

**Tell a story from Mazi,
Morning legend goh,
Sometimes the question comes to mind,
Sometimes the answer is months of fantasy.**

(E.Vakhidov. "Imagination")

Contradictory units: "early", "early" and "question", "answer". The use of antonyms in each verse testifies to the mastery of the artist, and we can once again witness that the figure of the antithesis took a leading place in the work of E.Vakhidov, even acknowledging the existence of a number of poems based on the antithesis. need to do. Finding and using words that have the right meaning and rhyme is a sign of creativity. There is both artistic and spiritual nourishment for the reader.

No,
Ape without a human ancestor,
A man scattered from an ant.

(E. Vohidov. "Ant")

In the poetic example above, the words "monkey" and "ant" are not in fact contradictory words. These are units chosen based on the poet's purpose and form an antonym in the context. In this poem, there is a contradiction of ideas and meanings, and the poet is referring to the diligence of man and likening it to an ant.

In Erkin Vahidov's poetry, there are many such unexpected images, delicate scenes that suddenly attract the reader's attention and can be perceived through deep observation. "The essence of many things and phenomena in nature and society, the nature of human beings, is clarified by comparing, comparing and contrasting them with each other. Therefore, this comparison is always in step with people in the process of thinking. The method of antithesis in the language of fiction is also based on the creation of imagery by using words and phrases that have opposite meanings side by side in the narrative.".²

By describing an event, the creator gives it a negative or positive meaning. Therefore, it is incorrect to say that an antithesis arises only from antonyms, because in antithesis the resistance of meaning is more important than the resistance of form.

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