



INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA ANTONIMLAR TAVSIFI, O‘RNI VA ULARNIG TURLI JIHATDAN TASNIFLANISHI

Toshmatov Alimardon, Umarova Xurshida, Umarova Muhayyo

Amaliy Ingliz tili kafedrası o‘qituvchilari, FDU

Annotatsiya: *ushbu maqolada antonim so‘zlarning ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi ahamiyati, ularning tasniflanishi hamda ular orasidagi farq va o‘xshashliklar to‘g‘risida tavsiflar keltirilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *antonim, antonimiya, til birligi, sintaktik antonim, leksik antonim, affiksial antonim, asliy antonim, nisbiy antonim, to‘ldiruvchi antonimlar, yarim antonim, to‘liq antonim.*

Ma‘lumki, o‘zbek tiliga davlat tili maqomi berilgandan so‘ng, yurtimizda ko‘plab o‘zgarishlar yuz berdi, shu bilan birgalikda, xorijiy tillarni o‘qitishga oid turli islohotlar amalga oshirildi. Chet tillariga bo‘lgan e‘tibor ham yanada oshdi. O‘zbek tili bilan bir qatorda ingliz, rus, nemis, fransuz kabi tillar ham o‘qitilishi davlatimizning porloq kelajagini bunyod etish maqsadida yo‘lga qo‘yildi.

Umuman olganda, barcha tillar keng imkoniyatli va rang-barang tillar ekanini yaxshi bilamiz. Bugun biz ushbu maqolamiz orqali ingliz hamda o‘zbek tillarida antonimlarning qanday ahamiyat kasb etishiga to‘xtalib, ularga yangicha nigoh bilan qarashlikni oldimizga maqsad qilib qo‘ydik va bu haqda qisqacha yozishga qaror qildik.

Antonimiya bu semantik aloqadorlikni ifodalovchi konsept sifatida muhim lisoniy ahamiyat kasb etadi. Antonimlar odatda juftlik tarzida iborlarda (Yerga ursang, ko‘kka sapchiydi), maqollarda (Avval o‘yla, keyin so‘yla. *A friend to everybody is a friend to nobody. (Hammaga do‘st bo‘lgan hech kimga do‘st bo‘lmaydi.)*), va boshqa turli adabiy janrlarda (tazod: *Bu yerda na g‘urbat, na ofat, na g‘am. Bunda bor: harorat, muhabbat, shafqat. G‘.G‘ulom*) keng foydalaniladi va nutqqa o‘ziga xos bezak beradi. Bundan tashqari antonimlar til o‘rganishda ham o‘z o‘rniga lisoniy hodisadir. Masalan “*tall*” (baland so‘zi) “*not short*” (past emas) so‘zi bilan izohlanadi.

Antonim so‘ziga olimlar turlicha ta‘riflar berganlar. XIX asrda tilshunos S. J. Smit “antonim” tushunchasini oddiygina qilib “sinonim” tushunchasining teskarisi yohud aksi deb ta‘rif berdi, keyinchalik esa bu ta‘rif turli muhokamalarga sabab bo‘ldi, chunki ma‘no torayib ancha soddalashib qolgandi. XX asrga kelib esa antonim konseptiga aniqlik kiritila boshlandi. Xususan, 1977-yilda Lyons antonimni zidalanish va qarama-qarshilik asosiga qurilgan so‘zlar munosabati deya ta‘rif berdi. [2, 32] Masalan, ochmoq va yopmoq so‘zlari o‘rtasidagi aloqadorlik antonimiyani ifodalaydi. Boshqa bir tilshunos Lich esa antonim va antonimiyani semantik tushunchalar sifatida ta‘riflab qarama-qarshi ma‘nolar o‘rtasidagi aloqadorlik antonimiya, qarama-qarshi ma‘noni esa antonim deb ataydi. [3, 54] Xitoylik mashhur tilshunos Hu Zhuanglin oddiygina qilib antonimiya qarama-qarshilik asosidagi aloqadorlik ekanini tasdiqlaydi. [1, 164] O‘zbek tilshunosligida dastlabki antonimlar tadbiri o‘tgan asrning 70- yillarida R. Shukurov tomonidan tadqiqotlar amalga oshirildi va dastlabki “O‘zbek tilida antonimlar” nomli ilmiy asar yozildi. Ushbu asarda bir-biriga yaqin tushunchalar omonimlik, polisemiya va antonimiyaning farqlari ularning leksik-semantik xususiyatlari yoritib o‘tilgan. Bizning fikrimizcha bu asarda ham asosan antonimlarni yasalish jihatidan turlarga ajratilganligi, ya‘ni shakl nuqtai nazaridan xosil qilinishi tadbiri etilganligi, ma‘noning miqdoriy jihatdan antonimlarning tasniflanishi tahsinga loyiqdir. [4]



Antonimlar formal jihatdan xosil bo'lishiga ko'ra quyidagi turlarga bo'linadi: **leksik antonimlar** (*yaxshi-yomon, good-bad*); **affiksial antonimlar** (*muhim-nomuhim, important-unimportant*) hamda **sintaktik antonimlar** (*qalbi pok-ichi qora*). Bulardan shunday ma'no anglashiladiki, **antonimiya** bu ma'lum bir lison birliklarining o'zaro qarama-qarshiligi. Ingliz tili semantikasi o'zbek tiliga nisbatan qisman murakkabroq bo'lib, ularda antonimlarning 3 turi mavjud va ular: **gradable antonyms**-asliy antonimlar (*beautiful-ugly ya'ni, go'zal-xunuk*); **complementary antonyms**-to'ldiruvchi antonimlar (*day-night ya'ni, kun-tun*); hamda **relational antonyms**-nisbiy antonimlar (*teacher-pupil ya'ni, o'qituvchi-o'quvchi*). O'zbek tilshunosligida antonimlarning leksik semantik xususiyatlariga ko'ra tasnifini birinchi bo'lib S.Usmonov boshlab berdi. Uning fikricha antonimlar bir-birini inkor etish darajasiga ko'ra 2 turga bo'linadi: to'la va yarim. [5, 33] To'la antonim bu biz yuqorida keltirgan gradable (asl, asliy) antonimga to'g'ri keladi. Ular doim bir konsept doirasida vujudga keladi. Masalan, issiq-sovuq- hamma joyda, do'st-dushman- hamma. Yarim antonimlarda esa o'zaro zidlik kuchsizligi yaqqol sezilib turadi, lekin bu shuni anglatadiki, ular o'rtasida hamon aloqadorlik va qarama-qarshilik mavjuddir. Masalan: aka-uka (ular umumiy tushuncha-farzand tushunchasi ostida birlashsa-da, biri ikkinchisiz ham mavjud bo'lishi mumkin: ular muntazam juftlik xossasiga ega emaslar, lekin tenglik nuqtayi nazaridan bir xil darajadadirlar.)

Yuqorida ta'kidlangan fikrlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, o'zbek tilida ingliz tilidan farqli ravishda 2 ta leksik-semantik antonimlar turi bo'lsa, ular ingliz tilida 3 tadir.

Yana bir muhim farq shuki, buni ziddiyat ya'ni qarama-qarshilik deb olsak ham to'g'ri bo'ladi, bizningcha. Ingliz tili grammatikasida antonimlarning uchinchi turi sanalmish "**relational antonyms**" (nisbiy) bizning tilda turlicha talqin qilinishi ham mumkin. Ularni ba'zi yuqoridagi kabi tilshunoslar, bizning milliy tilimizda bunday tur mavjud emas desalar, ba'zi adabiyotlarda esa, ingliz tilidagi "**relational antonyms**" (nisbiy) hisoblangan **doctor-patient** antonimlari bizda antonim sanalmaydi aksincha, **shifokor-bemor** shaklida oddiygina "**uyadosh so'zlar**" sirasiga kiradi. Farqlar mavzusini davom ettirar ekanmiz, o'zbek tili antonimlarining tarkibiga kiruvchi «**sintaktik antonimlar**» bizning nutqimizda eng ko'p qo'llaniladigan turlardan sanaladi. Chunki bunday antonimlar tom ma'noda iboralar asosida qurilgan desak, mubolag'a bo'lmaydi (**qo'li uzun-qo'li kalta**, ya'ni, **boy-kambag'al** ma'nosida). Bu tur ingliz tili grammatikasida mavjud emas. Lekin umuman olganda, ikki til o'rtasida farqlar borligiga yarasha, o'xshashliklarni ham topish mumkin.

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