

THE  
SCIENCE  
ADVANCED

ISSUE 03 | VOLUME 2015 | ISSN 2219-746X  
DOI: 10.15550/ASJ.2015.03

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## CHARACTERISTIC OF ANTONYMIC ROWS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITIES

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**Abstract:** The phraseological antonymy is from the phenomena of language thanks to which becomes possible to distinguish and deepen value of expressions in polysemy, to open direct or metaphorical to a form opposite estimates to the phenomena, subjects, people, etc. In the present article types of a phraseological antonymy with zoonymic components in English are considered, separate theoretical aspects of this phenomenon are shined, features of a lexical, phraseological, lexicological and phraseological antonymy are commented, use examples antonymic expressions in the literary and household speech are given. Communication of the phenomena of an antonymy and synonymy in the process of functioning of phraseological expressions in art, speeches is especially noted.

**Key words:** antonymy, opposite meaning, phraseological unity, antonymic expression, lexical structure, zoonymic component, antonymic relations, direct and figurative sense, semantic structure of the word.

Antonymy, being one of the phenomena, languages of the unities defining the semantic relations, meets both in the form of expressions and at the level of words. Antonymic units, help to distinguish dictionary meaning of expression (or even to oppose) meaning of one expression in polysemy, and in the third, are used in meaning of synonyms. The antonymy is made out by not only separate words, but the whole expressions, but the last meets extremely seldom.

Antonymic expression, is more widespread the term "antonym", demands detailed interpretation. The antonym is meant as two opposite concepts (or two language units with opposite meaning). And it is accepted to call such phenomenon an antonymy.

If the antonym is given by the word, it is a lexical antonymy (Usmonov, 1958, pp. 33, 40) if – expression, it is a phraseological antonymy and if – words and expression, the lexicological and phraseological antonymy takes place. These three types of an antonymy form a dictionary antonymy which the antonymy is opposed to a grammatical antonymy (Rakhmatullaev, 1966, p. 201, 204).

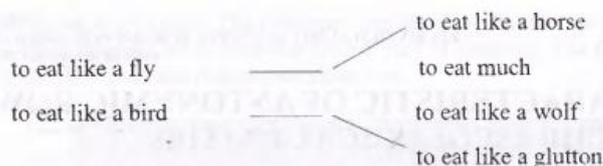
In a phraseological antonymy comparison of two phraseological units is based on semantic opposition (Alekhina, 1968, p. 8). In the research devoted to the phraseological antonymy in English, A. I. Alekhina specially didn't analyze antonymic expressions with zoonymic component. We selected phraseological units with zoonymic component and tried to study them thoroughly.

According to Rakhmatullaev, such studying is possible (1966). Being guided by the theory of the called author, we will characterize phraseological unit with a zoonymic component.

- A. Synonymic expressions and phraseological antonymy.
- B. Phraseological antonymy and lexical structure of expressions.
- C. Phraseological synonymy and structure of expressions.
- D. Volume scale of a phraseological antonymy.
- E. Lexical-phraseological antonymy.

### A . Synonymic expressions and phraseological antonymy.

The synonymy and antonymy – the parallel phenomena, they don't exclude and don't limit each other. Therefore each antonymic expression can have the synonym. It is possible even to tell that one of antonyms can be a synonym in relation to other antonym. However, antonyms on value differ from synonyms and serve as an indicator of this difference (Usmonov, 1958, p. 37). At the introduction the antonymic synonyms in the antonymic relations, on number of expressions considerably increases. To an antonym as a part of expression it is possible to pick up one or two synonyms. For example:



to eat like a bird - this expression can have two antonymy expression, which can act synonymic communications.

**This can be seen in the examples.**

1. She couldn't understand why she failed to loose weight when she was as she said, eating like a bird.
2. I can eat like a horse, did you notice? But I can also eat like a fly if I have to. [Johnson]

At the above-stated examples there are two antonymic expressions, that is "to eat like a horse" and "to eat like a fly". It should be noted that "to eat like a fly" expression synonymic "to eat like a bird" expression, and both of them are in antonymic communication with "to eat like a wolf" expression.

3. Of course she's feeling quite well. She's eating like a wolf. [Maugham]

Therefore, as it was told above, each antonymic expression has the synonymies. But it isn't much similar examples. If to address to different explanatory dictionaries of English, it is possible to meet many phraseological antonyms and synonyms which demand special scientific research.

a bird in the bush	a bird in the hand
promise without meaning	existence thing
empty promise	a dead bird
	existence thing

In this example expression "a bird in the bush" has two appearance of a synonym, that is "a bird in the hand" and "a dead bird" among themselves is antonyms. Such phenomenon can be seen and in the speech.

He complained to fleur that the book dealt with nothing birds in the bush; it was unpractical. [Galsworthy]

But Butler was not philanthropist. He would have to be approached with a very sizable bird in hand.

It was betting on a dead bird. We had waited nearly a year for a killing like this.

The phraseological unity with zoonymic component is multiple-valued. It has synonyms and antonyms, and in translation process there are difficulties. Their overcoming requires comparison of the separate parties of two languages, knowledge of linguistic structure of the text, aspects of cognitive linguistics, psycholinguistics and sociolinguistics. Theory and practice of translation creates opportunities for development of "universal approach" to the similar phenomena (Hatim, 2001, pp. 252-254).

**B. Phraseological antonymy and lexical structure of expressions.**

Usually for lexical antonyms the various forms (type) – in a pronunciation and writing is characteristic. Antonyms are put different into words. Generally in lexical antonyms words with different roots and word-formation suffixes are used. However antonyms and with similar root, but various word-formation morphemes are used. At the expense of these morphemes the interconnected antonym also is created. Thanking a component of the words which are a part of expression, it is possible to transfer distinction in value. From this position it is possible to allocate three groups of phraseological antonyms with zoonymic component:

1. Phraseological antonym with zoonymic component consists from of the words which all components differ.

2. Phraseological antonyms with zoonymic component consist of other words with a certain component.

To the called phraseological units it is possible to create an antonym, having changed one component,

For example,

sad dog	surly begyar (dog)
the joyful, happy person	the angry, grieved person
a bird in the hand	a bird in the bush
real (promise)	empty, groundless promise

The word, bird which is a part of a phraseological antonym, is a zoonymic component.

We will consider the phraseological antonyms with zoonymic component consisting of various words.

an old bird	a spring chicken
skilled person	inexperienced, "green" youth

Components of this expression in itself don't contain any opposition.

But capitalism is a tough old bird and it does not die easily.

We told him something about her life. "I'm no spring chicken. Bunny, don't imagine it".

One of components of a phraseological antonym – zoonymic – is opposed to another. We analyzed 6 couples phraseological units with a zoonymic component.

top dog	the under dog
the dominating party	the subordinated party

The zoonymic component "dog" participates in two expressions, the words "top" and "under" enter antonymic communication.

Do you suppose yourself top dog in this house? Yes, Soames, oh! Then you can go back to France tomorrow. [Galsworthy]

But now Leopold... sided with the industrial workers of the World's... always a good fighter for the under dog as Ernita described him.

At last, a case when all components of one phraseological antonym are act as denial of other antonym, for example,

dog eat dog	dog does not eat dog.
Person to the person enemy	raven crow
Law of the jungle	eyes do not valiant

Identical components of two expressions conflict through "not" particle.

It was no place for novices it was dog eat dog..

While United States capitalism was expanding internally, the competitive process of "dog eat dog" inherent in the system led to the trustification of industry and finance.

### C. Structure of phraseological antonyms and expressions.

The structure of expressions can be characterized only conditionally. However it is necessary to consider structure of phraseological units.

Structure of lexical antonyms it is rather defined. Therefore we will stop on phraseological antonyms which differ from the lexical. It is known that lexical antonyms are put into words, having a direct sense: good-bad, long-short, dark-light, big-small, and etc.

In phraseological antonyms the word can act in figurative sense. In the phraseological antonyms analyzed by us with zoonymic component in spite of the fact that a zoonymic component make organizing part of expression, its general meaning in a zoonymic component is perceived with implication, that is not directly. We saw it on examples.

to be on one's high horse	come off the high horse.
Be high and mighty	come down to earth from the clouds

1. Miss Ingram, who had now seated with proud grace at the piano... commenced a brilliant prelude... She appeared to be on her high horse tonight... [Bronte, "Jane Eyre"].

2. "He could do better» said Grandma candidly "Indeed?" said Scarlet haughtily. "Come off your high horse". said the old lady tartly, I shan't attack your precious sister...

### D. Volume of a phraseological antonymy.

Number of phraseological units, the zoonymic component which have entered antonymic communications the quite low. The antonymy makes insignificant part of language.

Therefore also their semantic microsystem is insignificant and practically isn't enriched. On our calculation – all phraseological units, zoonymic component about 35, 15 from them participate in the antonymic relations.

### E. Lexical and phraseological antonymy.

As in the lexico-phraseological antonymy, the main sources of lexical and phraseological antonymy serve their components. In some cases, the value antonymy expression is revealed by describing, in others by selection synonymous values.

For example:

poor dog, unexperienced	an old bird, hunting dog
poor, unsuccessful person	skilled person

It is very difficult to choose lexicological and phraseological antonyms. In dictionaries insignificant part is allocated for them. They can be found only in texts. Lexicological and phraseological antonyms are used in life for a positive or negative assessment of the person.

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