# ЗАГАЛЬНЕ МОВОЗНАВСТВО

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**ANTONYMY OF SOCIO-CULTURAL METAPHORS SUMMARY**

*Antonym is a universal linguistic phenomenon observed in all languages and at different language levels. Traditionally, words that are opposed to each other and have opposite meanings are considered antonyms, but there are differences of opinion in the definition of antonyms in linguistics. Antonyms are words that express opposite aspects and characteristics of concepts in real life. The fact that antonyms are always found in pairs consisting of two words and that «opposite» relations in the words expressing quality in the language are observed in a wider volume and clearly are the main aspects that distinguish them from other groups of semasiological words. In modern linguistics, along with the «traditional» types of antonyms in English, the «new» types such as ancillary, coordinated, comparative, distinguished, transitional, negated, etc., which are distinguished purely on the basis of corpus-based study features, are also investigated and analyzed. In English, words with the opposite meaning are encountered among all parts of speech, and adjectives and nouns denoting quality stand out here. The article talks about the metaphoric nature of socio-cultural metaphors in English. While interpreting this problem, attention is paid to the place of antonyms in the lexical system of the language, the philosophical and linguistic conditions of their formation. When talking about the linguistic features of antonyms, the semantics of antonyms and their metaphorical features have been fundamentally investigated. During the analysis, the metaphoricity of both sides of the antonyms, the real meaning of both sides and the metaphoricity of one of the sides were distinguished. At the end of the article, it is concluded that in English, antonyms can create a system like synonyms, and their stylistic side is more addressed in modern linguistics.*

*Key words: English language, social, cultural, antonym, system.*

**Introduction.** Antonyms are one of the most actively used units of the lexicon. They have two sides, carrying opposite meanings. Because an antonymic pair is formed based on the opposite meaning of one with the other. In the lexicon, such units perform a multi-planar function both nominatively and functionally. It covers a wide area in the radius of all styles of artistic language, from ordinary speech. Even in ancient Greece, thinkers saw the function of antonyms in language and expressed very important ideas about it. In the modern era, in traditional grammars and rhetoric, they talked about the function of antonyms in the language and prepared very valuable dictionaries [2]; [3].

**Purpose and tasks of the research.** The purpose of this article is to study the terminology of antonyms in the interaction of the form, content and function properties of the English language, to identify similar and distinctive features related to the Azerbaijani language properties. The tasks are; 1) to identify and systematize the types of antonyms; 2) to analyze the literature related to the problem; 3) to observe the usage features of antonyms, 4) to determine the existing structural and semantic features of antonyms and their variants.

**Scientific novelty of research.** For the first time, the semantic content of antonyms in the materials of two languages – Azerbaijani and English, as well as their place of definition, its category-grammatical features, lexical-semantic features, thematic groups, formation of means of expression, structure, textual activity and lexicographic content (usage in dictionaries) is investigated.

**Methods and sources of research.** The issues raised in advance determine the methods of their resolution and verification. Comparative and comparative-contrastive methods are used. Linguistics and modern terminological dictionaries are used as sources, especially those related to terminology related to antonyms.

**A review of recent research and publications.** Rich sources were used to research the topic. During the research, books on linguistics were reviewed, and the dictionary of antonyms was examined. According to the topic of the article, the semantic structure of the Azerbaijani and English languages was compared, and features related to antonyms were compared. During the research, the vocabulary of the Russian language was refined, and Russian-English dictionaries were used. Oxford Dictionaries, Charles Dickens's Bleak House are among the sources used.

**Presentation of the main material.** In the 50s and 60s of the last century, a large number of scientific research works were devoted to this topic in the context of lexicon research. In recent times, more attention has been paid to the functional side of the study of antonyms, and new research works have appeared on their function in the direction of speech optimization in the communication process. In theoretical linguistics, there are no fundamental controversial points regarding antonyms and their definition. Although there are sometimes different opinions about relative and absolute antonyms, we do not see this as a serious matter of dispute. Therefore, antonyms can be considered as an undisputed linguistic unit of the lexicon.

Antonyms in English have a very wide semantic content. E.N. Miller classifies them as follows:

1. Time content;
2. Spatial content;
3. Quantitative content;
4. Antonyms with qualitative content [5, 23].

The words in the vocabulary of the language enter the system of various associations, and as a result, the antonymy of words with quantitative and qualitative content appears. A group of words can also form one side of an antonymic row in the context of metaphor, since they cannot fit into the mentioned pattern:

In linguistics, antonyms are divided into the following groups:

1. Antonyms that indicate qualitatively opposite meanings;
2. Antonyms indicating additionality (eg: ya-ya);
3. Antonyms denoting opposite directions [3].

Antonyms in English include basic nouns and adjectives, verbs and adverbs, as well as antonyms of words formed with prefixes. However, there are words in English that do not have antonyms. For example: hand, face, nose, table, book [1].

The opposite is a model of consciousness, it comes from life itself. It covers a large sphere, from opposites of colors to signs of objects, to opposite entities and signs related to them. They are indicators of social consciousness. Because, in addition to this feature of the peoples of the world, new meanings of antonyms also appeared in the context of understanding some lexemes depending on their national-mental characteristics. Antonyms tend to expand and enrich like synonyms from the point of view of semantic structure. This is dictated by the nature of the language itself. In world languages, including English, antonyms are one of the language units showing lexical enrichment. They have a wide range of parts of speech. For example: relating to adjectives:

cheerful – gloomy; rich – poor; tall – short, related t verb**:** to accept – to refuse; absence-presence; related to noun: attic-cellar; brother-sister; autumn-spring.

Antonyms can create a system of opposites by standing in the position of semantically logical opposition. For example, first – last; hard – easy, young – old, clean – dirty, front – back, big – small, clever – stupid. In examples of this type, the antonymic system represents the realities that people live in everyday life: good-bad; near – far; reflects the young – the old. Let's also note that the antonymic system of lexical units is a defined system of language signs. They exist in dictionaries independently of each other. However, their system is defined in the semantic aspect. The point is that if ambiguity is determined by the situation, then the conditions of realization of the new semi have a certain degree of dependence. But the antonymic system does not have such dependence, it is free. They can even be used opposite each other in the same text or sentence:

"It was the best of times, it was the worst of times; it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness; it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair..." [9].

Here, the antonym «the best, the worst» within one sentence created a highly poetic effect.

In English, antonyms form a whole system; sometimes there is a synonymous row of one side, sometimes of two sides:

Funny, amusing – serious;
Calm, quiet – noisy, excited.
To bore – to amuse, to be interested in;

Cold, cool – hot, warm;
Awful, terrible – great, excellent, wonderful;
Funny, amusing – serious;

Evident, obvious, clear – vague, obscure;
Delicious, tasty – tasteless, inedible.
Attentive – inattentive.

The mentioned system is characterized by the synonymous row of both sides. As the examples show, synonymy can apply to one side as well as to both sides. In such a case, it is necessary to talk about the antonymy of the synonymous line.

Some of the antonyms in English are formed due to prefixes (dis-, im-, un-, ir)(6).

Accurate – **in**accurate;

Active, energetic – **in**active, passive;

Attentive – **in**attentiv;

Convenient – **in**convenient;

Correct – **in**correct, wrong;

Fair, just – **un**fair, **un**just;

Qualified –**un**qualified.

Antonyms are a stylistic category as well as a lexical category. These mentioned aspects complement each other. Because the antonym first exists as a lexical aspect, their stylistic aspect is formed later; potentially manifested as an intellectual aspect based on the situation. Therefore, there are two main aspects of the study of antonyms in linguistics:

1. Logical approach. In this aspect, the linguistic unit is lexemes that are logically related to each other.

2. Functional approach. This aspect is related to the stylistic feature of anthroponyms [1].

Antonyms of this type can be considered lexical-grammatical antonyms. Because the semantic base of those language units are non-antonymous units. However, the antonyms that exist in the lexical system of the language without any formal signs are purely lexical antonyms. Therefore, those language units can be considered purely as lexical antonyms. The main reason for their differentiation is related not only to the role of prefixes, but also to the fact that the semantic base of those words has the opposite meaning. Lexico-grammatical antonymy is a meaning created later against some lexeme. Lexical antonyms come from life itself, the opposite is purely the entities that surround us.

A feature of antonyms is related to the possibility of metaphoricity in each synonymous line of the sides. This feature manifests itself in two ways:

1. The presence of metaphoricity on both sides;

2. The presence of metaphoricity in one of the parties.

**I. Presence of metaphoricity on both sides: This type of antonyms is based on polysemy.**

1. On such an afternoon some score of members of the High Court of Chancery bar ought to be--as here they are--mistily engaged in one of the ten thousand stages of an endless cause, tripping one another up on slippery precedents, groping knee-**deep in technicalities**, running their goat-hair and horsehair warded heads against walls of words and making a pretence of equity with serious faces, as players might [9].

2. A **shallow** analysis of contemporary society.

In the given example, «deep in technicalities» and «shallow analysis» are antonyms of «deep, shallow» metaphors. Metaphorical associations are intersections of lexemes belonging to different semantic fields in one focus. Associations between them are the product of cognitive activity. Metaphors existing in a certain language become a product of social consciousness, and after some time some of them lose their imagery and become deleted metaphors. The metaphors above were actively used metaphors in English. Included in the antonymic row

«shallow» has become a metaphorical lexeme referring to society.

Another examples:

1. **Frequent** changes in policy;

2. İt's **rare** to meet someone who's content with their life (8).

3. How Alexander wept when he had no more worlds to conquer, everybody knows – or has some reason to know by this time, the matter having been rather **frequently** mentioned. The person I had seen in pattens, who I suppose to have been the cook, **frequently** came and skirmished with her at the door, and there appeared to be ill will between them; [9]

4. Not that she is so, but that "the most is made," as the Honourable Bob Stables has **frequently** asserted upon oath, "of all her points." [9]

**5.** We conversed in a low tone because a full dressed gentleman in a bag wig **frequently** came in and out, and when he did so, we could hear a drawling sound in the distance, which he said was one of the counsel in our case addressing the Lord Chancellor(8).

"Frequently mentioned", "Frequently meets", "Frequently swears", "Frequently enters" are metaphors with "Frequently" deleted. "rare" standing in a row of dozens of antonyms. It can be completely metaphorical. In the second example above, "It's rare" is a metaphor and is semantically antonymous with "frequent". The first and second examples belong to the complete metaphorical antonymic line and are very actively used in modern literary texts as well as journalistic texts. For example:

1. A **terrible** crime-

2. This has been another **great** year

3. I am by no means **gloomy** about the prospects for domestic industry

**II. Antonyms observed on both sides with the predominance of the true meaning:**

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A metaphorical system can have a metaphorical meaning, just as a system on one side can have a heteral meaning. Then the metaphorical meaning forms a link in the synonymous line of antonyms. Metaphors of this type occur within the framework of polysemy – associations arising in any lexeme:

1. She carries some small litter in a reticule which she calls her documents, principally consisting of paper matches and **dry** lavender [9].

2. These are all yawning, for no crumb of amusement ever falls from Jarndyce and Jarndyce (the cause in hand), which was squeezed **dry** years upon years ago (9)**.**

3. The weather for many a day and night has been so wet that the trees seem **wet** through, and the soft loppings and prunings of the woodman's axe can make no crash or crackle as they fall [9].

4.I **went** up to my room, and crept to bed, and laid my doll's cheek against mine wet with tears, and holding that solitary friend upon my bosom, cried myself to sleep (9).

In all the examples given above, the antonyms are based on the true meaning is available. Such grouping has a relative character; the ratio of metaphoricity in the antonymic system can change in both literary and journalistic texts. It is called "rich"-"poor"; The same can be said about the antonym system "anoisy" – "quiet".

**III. The presence of metaphoricity in one of the parties:**

Because the English language is so rich, the antonymic system, which is metaphorical on both sides, is very useful in literary texts; they increase the imagery of artistic language and its effect. Metaphorical antonyms can be different according to the coefficient of antonymy, for example:

1. He came **quite** opposite to me from the other corner of the coach, brushed one of his large furry cuffs across my eyes (but without hurting me), and showed me that it was wet [9].

2. When the house was out of sight, I sat, with my birdcage in the straw at my feet, forward on the low seat to look out of the high window, watching the frosty trees, that were like beautiful pieces of spar, and the fields all smooth and white with last night's snow, and the sun, so red but yielding so **little** heat, and the ice, dark like metal where the skaters and sliders had brushed the snow away [9].

3. My godmother had left Mrs. Rachael all the **little** property she possessed; and there was to be a sale; and an old hearthrug with roses on it, which always seemed to me the first thing in the world I had ever seen, was hanging outside in the frost and snow [8].

4. Standing on a seat at the side of the hall, the better to peer into the curtained sanctuary,is a **little** mad old woman in a squeezed bonnet who is always in court, from its sitting to its rising, and always expecting some incomprehensible judgment to be given in her favour [9].

5. He did not speak to me any more until he got out of the coach a **little** way short of Reading, when he advised me to be a good girl and to be studious, and shook hands with m.

But my **little** body will soon fall into the background now [9].

6. We looked at one another, half laughing at our being like the children in the wood, when a curious **little** old woman in a squeezed bonnet and carrying a reticule came curtsying and smiling up to us with an air of great ceremony[9].. It was possible to observe this in the given examples. "Guite" is used in the meaning of "very little" in the second example, "small" in the third example, "small" in the fourth example, "small" in the fifth example, and "small" in the sixth example. The concept of "small" that unites them all is the main and leading meaning in the antonym system. The meanings around it become concrete depending on the situation in view of that concept.

In literary texts, antonyms, especially metaphorical antonyms, have a very important pragmatic load. Textual pragmatics is related to the social function of the text. The social function is related to the social-moral function of any normal text within society. The role of the text in society is related to this.

Style is a broad concept. A writer's style is a phenomenon that reflects his individual language characteristics. The meaning of units related to language levels in the writer's language is individual creativity and innovation. Therefore, from the point of view of the writer's style, the use of antonymous metaphors in literary texts manifests itself in two ways:

1. Completely innovative metaphorical antonyms;

2. The use of metaphors in the language in a new situation in the literary text.

In all cases, stylistic metaphors contribute to the author's intention:

"Bless you, miss, wherever you go!" and when the **ugly** lame) old gardener, who I thought had hardly noticed me in all those years, came panting after the coach to give me a little nosegay of geraniums and told me I had been the light of his eyes–indeed the old man said so! – what a heart I had then!" [9].

C. Dickens' names "old gardener", "ugly old man" become the bearer of the author's attitude towards the old man. The author's approach to him

is full of disgust. This is the stylistic feature of the mentioned antonymic lexeme. In another example, the lexeme "beautiful" as its antonym is the bearer of the mentioned characteristics:

"And so she used to sit propped up in a great armchair, with her **beautiful** complexion and rosy lips, staring at me–or not so much at me, I think, as at nothing--while I busily stitched away and told her every one of my secrets" [9].

"Her" beautiful skin" is presented with the sympathy of C. Dickens, the author's "o" is respected. The issue is that the use of antonyms used in different situations is an indicator of the functional feature acquired in the author's style of the antonymic lexeme used in different situations. Another example:

"When the house was out of sight, I sat, with my birdcage in the straw at my feet, forward on the low seat to look out of the high window, watching the frosty trees, that were like **beautiful** pieces of spar, and the fields all smooth and white with last night's snow, and the sun, so red but yielding so little heat, and the ice, dark like metal where the skaters and sliders had brushed the snow away" [8].

In this text, it is used as an antonym of the lexeme "that were like beautiful pieces of spar" and is stylistically loaded as an expression of C. Dickens' sympathy.

In literary texts, each lexeme can contribute to the author's intention, this choice depends on how the author understands and expresses events or objects. The choice itself is the result of complex cognitive processes, there are many factors that determine it. One of the main factors is the author's mastery of the intricacies of his native language. This feature is also related to the grammar of authors who speak and write in a foreign language, which is mastered at approximately the level of the mother tongue. This is often observed in modern practice.

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**Аббасова Вюсала. АНТОНІМІЧНІСТЬ СОЦІОКУЛЬТУРНИХ МЕТАФОР**

*Антонім – це універсальне мовне явище, яке спостерігається в усіх мовах і на різних мовних рівнях. Традиційно антонімами вважають слова, які протиставляються одне одному і мають протилежне значення, але в лінгвістиці існують розбіжності у визначенні антонімів. Антоніми – це слова, які виражають протилежні сторони та ознаки понять у реальному житті. Той факт, що антоніми завжди зустрічаються парами, що складаються з двох слів, і що «протилежні» відношення в словах, що виражають якість, у мові спостерігаються в більш широкому обсязі і чітко є основними аспектами, які відрізняють їх від інших груп семасіологічних слів. У сучасній лінгвістиці, поряд із «традиційними» типами антонімів в англійській мові, з'явилися «нові» типи, такі як допоміжні, узгоджені, порівняльні, виділені, перехідні, заперечені тощо, які виділяються виключно на основі корпусного дослідження. особливості, також досліджуються та аналізуються. В англійській мові слова з протилежним значенням зустрічаються серед усіх частин мови, тут особливо виділяються прикметники та іменники, що позначають якість. У статті йдеться про метафоричність соціокультурних метафор в англійській мові. При осмисленні цієї проблеми звертається увага на місце антонімів у лексичній системі мови, філософсько-лінгвістичні умови їх утворення. Говорячи про мовні особливості антонімів, фундаментально досліджено семантику антонімів та їх метафоричні особливості. Під час аналізу було виділено метафоричність обох сторін антонімів, реальне значення обох сторін і метафоричність однієї зі сторін. Наприкінці статті зроблено висновок, що в англійській мові антоніми можуть створювати таку ж систему, як синоніми, а їх стилістична сторона більше розглядається в сучасній лінгвістиці.*

***Ключові слова:*** *англійська мова, соціальна, культурна, антонімічна, система.*