

## CLASSIFICATION OF ANTONYMS AND SYNONYMS

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**Abstract:** *This article provides information about the classification of antonyms and synonyms and their role in the Uzbek language. It is analyzed that synonyms are words that are close to each other in meaning, and antonyms are words that are opposite in meaning, and their importance in increasing the richness of the language. Each type is divided into classes, which are analyzed in terms of linguistic features.*

**Key words:** *Synonym, antonym, classification, Uzbek language, linguistics, similar meaning, contrast.*

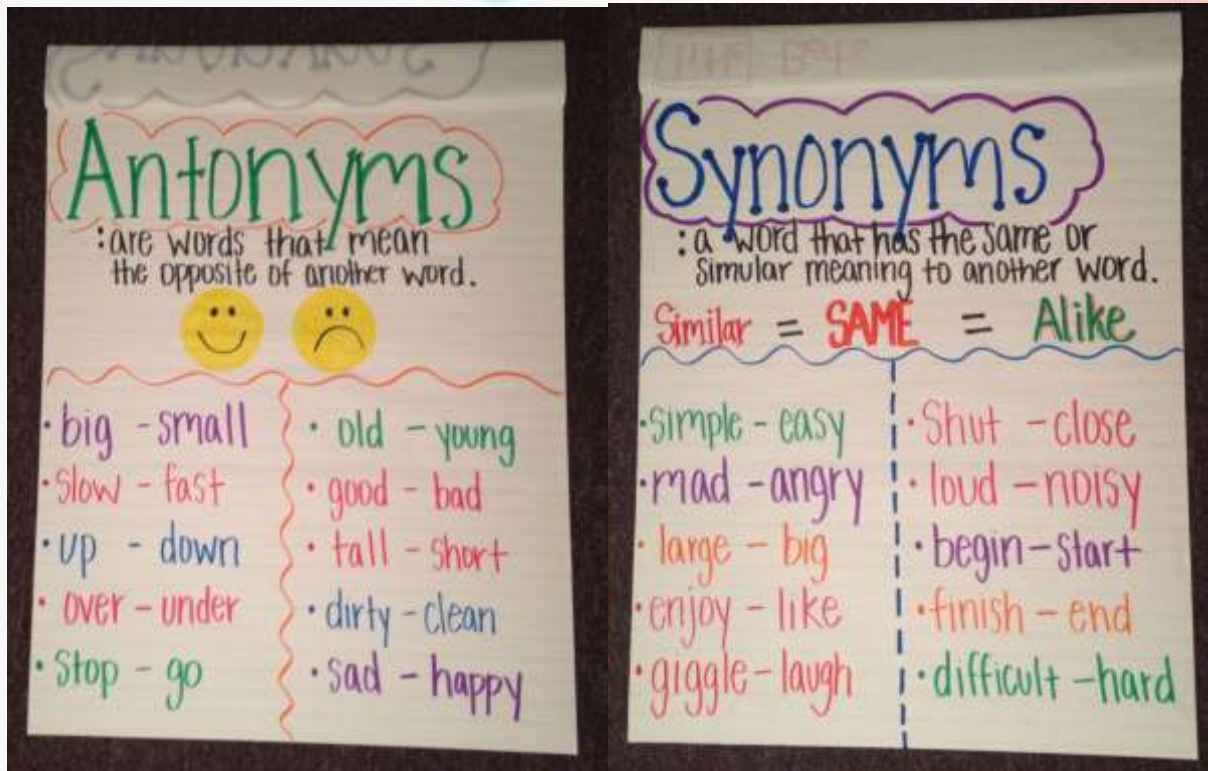
**Аннотация:** *В данной статье представлена информация о классификации антонимов и синонимов и их роли в узбекском языке. Анализируется, что синонимы – это слова, близкие друг другу по значению, а антонимы – слова, противоположные по значению, и их значение в увеличении богатства языка. Каждый тип делится на классы, которые анализируются с точки зрения языковых особенностей.*

**Ключевые слова:** *Синоним, антоним, классификация, узбекский язык, лингвистика, сходство значений, контраст.*

**Annotatsiya:** *Ushbu maqola antonim va sinonimlarning tasnifi va ularning o‘zbek tilidagi roli haqida ma’lumot beradi. Sinonimlar – ma’nosi bir-biriga yaqin so‘zlar, antonimlar esa – ma’nosi qarama-qarshi bo‘lgan so‘zlar ekanligi va ularning tilning boyligini oshirishdagi ahamiyati tahlil qilingan. Har bir tur sinflarga ajratilib, ular lingvistik xususiyatlar nuqtai nazaridan tahlil qilinadi.*

**Kalit so‘zlar:** *Sinonim, antonim, tasnif, o‘zbek tili, tilshunoslik, ma’no o‘xshashligi, qarama-qarshilik.*

We know that language plays an important role in human communication, shaping the ability to convey thoughts, feelings and ideas with clarity and variety. Within the branches of linguistics, synonyms and antonyms play an important role and serve as basic linguistic tools that improve our understanding and use of language. Below we have created an infographic that highlights the main difference between antonym and synonym:



The classification of synonyms and antonyms is a complex and demanding subject, involving varying degrees of similarity, context-specific usage, and underlying connotations. The study of complex systems of synonyms and antonyms, the analysis of different categories and their significance in linguistics are important to linguistics, and through these important parts of linguistics we understand how word relationships affect meaning, tone, and style, both in our everyday language and in literary discourse. Classification of synonyms and antonyms is one of the important topics in linguistics. Synonyms are words with the same or similar meaning and help to enrich the language.[5;102] They are divided into different types that are close in meaning, but differ in stylistic and emotional meaning. Synonyms are classified into four main types:

- Full synonyms are words that can completely replace each other (for example, "linguistics" and "linguistics").
- Semantic synonyms - words that differ in meaning, but express a similar idea (for example, "brave", "brave", "fearless").
- Contextual synonyms are words that are interchangeable only in the context (for example, "poet", "writer", "writer").
- Stylistic synonyms - synonyms expressing an emotional, expressive meaning (for example, "face", "face", "turq"). [1; 265].

Understanding the denotative and connotative aspects of synonyms is also important in language. By first knowing what denotation and connotation are, we can understand how synonyms are related to them. Denotation refers to the word-for-word meaning of a word, its definition in a dictionary, that is, the exact meaning of a word.

For example, the word "home" refers to a place where people live, the definition is clear and objective, and allows effective communication. Connotation refers to a meaning other than the literal meaning of the words, for example, "home" is not a house where someone lives, but rather a word that can evoke feelings of warmth, security and family in many people. Synonyms often have denotative meanings, but their connotative aspects can vary greatly. For example, if we take the word "kprshapalak", denotatively it is a simple animal-type creature, but connotatively it can mean evil, darkness or danger. Understanding these differences plays a very important role, especially in different fields, which can have a significant impact on the perception and emotional response of listeners [2;229].

Antonyms are commonly used in English and have characteristics that add color to speech. By using antonyms, ideas can be expressed more clearly and effectively. [3;83] These are words with different forms and opposite meanings. Antonyms are divided into lexical, affixal and syntactic types:

- Lexical antonyms: This type of antonyms represent opposite meanings of words, for example, "tall - short", "long - short".
- Affixal antonyms: In this type, affixes (prefixes or suffixes) of words are used, for example, "watery - without water".
- Syntactic antonyms: In this type, words are used together in sentences, for example, "open face — tund bashara". The denotative and connotative aspects of antonyms involve understanding both their specific meanings and their implied meanings, which may change depending on the context. If we look at the antonyms "hot" and "cold" denotatively, they can only mean opposite temperatures. As for the connotation aspect, it can greatly affect how antonyms are perceived. For example, although the words "thin" and "fat" are direct antonyms, their meanings may evoke different feelings or judgments in society. "Thin" can connote elegance or health, while "fat" can connote negativity or intemperance, depending on the cultural context. [4; 45].

These most important parts of linguistics are important in the enrichment and expression of language, and their classification can be used in different contexts. For example, antonyms are often used to show the difference between adjectives, actions, or states, while synonyms are used to make a concept more understandable. In general, antonyms and synonyms are basic structures of language through which ideas can be expressed clearly and effectively. And their correct use provides logic in written and spoken speech, which helps to strengthen communication. Therefore, learning to work with these words is essential for every language learner.

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