

MORPHOLOGICAL AND SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION OF ANTONYMS

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ANNOTATION

In the article, the issue of the polarity of semantic meaning can be viewed as a theoretical basis for a variety of classification descriptions. The problem is that words' semantic similarity (or polarity) or their component, morphemes, are typically the basis for semantic classifications. The article researches about morphological and semantic classification of antonyms of words in linguistics. Lexical groups of synonyms and antonyms is detailed to contain similarity or polarity of the denotational component of lexical meaning in the article.

Keywords: polarity, lexical meaning, antonyms, denotative meanings, connotational components, polysemantic.

In the concept of polarity of meaning the primary task is not to investigate the issues surrounding the concept of polarity of meaning, this issue has been briefly discussed. Physics, mathematics, chemistry, psychology, and other human knowledge fields all use the term "polarity." This term can be found in the semantic classification of words in linguistics.

The similarity of a word's denotational or connotational meaning can indicate semantic similarity or polarity. Lexical groups of synonyms and antonyms contain similarity or polarity of the denotational component of lexical meaning. The basis for stylistic stratification of vocabulary units is the similarity or polarity of the connotational components.

Thesauruses are specialized dictionaries that typically contain a list of antonymic pairs. However, there are additional criteria that can be used to reveal antonyms. The ones that matter the most are: lexical valency, the possibility of substitution, and the contextual criterion. Two words are considered antonyms based on the contextual criterion if they are frequently contrasted in actual speech. Fixed antonymic constructions have resulted from the utilization of antonyms in the same contexts, such as: a more general character or higher abstraction level. Antonyms, in contrast to synonyms, express the same intensity of emotional characteristics and do not differ in style or emotion.

Therefore, we can use the definition of antonyms, which states that they are two or more words that belong to the same pattern of speech, contradictory or contrary in meaning, and interchangeable, at least in some contexts.

The type of semantic relationship between lexical units with opposing meanings is known as a group of antonyms. Antonyms involve more than just completely different meanings. It involves applying a sense opposition to the same object or phenomenon.

Antonyms are words with opposite denotative meanings that belong to the same part of speech, are identical in style, and are derived from the Greek words "anti" (opposite) and "onyma" (name). For instance: "light" versus "dark"; "satisfaction" - "distress"; "up" vs. "down." Most people think that antonyms come in pairs. However, this is not actually the case. For instance, the

noun "sorrow" can be very well contrasted with "gaiety," and the adjective "cold" may have "warm" as its second antonym¹.

On the other hand, a polysemantic word might have one or more antonyms for each of its meanings. Thus, the antonyms for the adjective "dull" are "interesting," "amusing," "entertaining," and "active" for "deficient in interest" and "clever," "bright," "capable," and "active" for "deficient in activity" respectively. Antonyms are not uniformly appropriated among the classifications of grammatical forms. The majority of antonyms appear to be adjectives due to the ease with which qualitative characteristics can be compared and contrasted.

For instance: high to low, strong to weak, wide to narrow, friendly to hostile, and strong to weak. In terms of antonyms, verbs come in second place. For instance: to lose versus to find, to live versus to die, to open versus to close, and so on. Things are not wealthy in antonyms. For instance: "Good" vs. "Evil," "Love" vs. "Hate,"

There are two types of antonymic adverbs:

a) adjective-derived adverbs: warmly, "coldly," and "loudly," "softly"

b) Proper adverbs: "now," "then," "ever," "never," "in," and "out"

Rights to discuss morphological antonym classification are forfeited as a result.

In the past, words with opposite meanings were considered to be synonyms. However, because it only shifts the problem to the question of which words may be considered to have the opposite meaning, this definition is not sufficiently accurate. As a result, the most recent studies in linguistics emphasize that antonyms are comparable to words in the same semantic field, part of speech, and grammatical meaning, functions, and collocations².

Antonyms can be divided into the following groups based on their morphological structure:

- root antonyms (with distinct roots) include: to love versus to hate, "long" versus "short," "day" versus "night,"
- derivational antonyms (with different derivational affixes but the same roots): regular versus irregular, fruitful versus fruitless³

Outright or Root Antonyms Along these lines, V.N. Comissarov in his word reference of antonyms arranged them into two gatherings: derivational and absolute antonyms, as well as root antonyms.

Derivational antonyms share the same roots but have distinct affixes, whereas absolute antonyms have distinct roots⁴. This definition can be found in the Collins Cobuild dictionary: The opposite of a word is another word, the antonym⁵. There is one more term that we find to be quite intriguing: Antonymous words have opposite meanings.

¹ Харитончик З. А. Мотивировочные признаки и семантические компоненты лексических значений производных слов. - Вісник Київського лінгвістичного університету. - Серія філологія. - Т. 10. - 2007 - №2. - С. 72-78.

² Латышев Л.К., Семенов А.Л. Перевод: теория, практика и методика преподавания. М., 2003. Обелець Ю. А. Кореляція граматичного та художнього часів: сюжетне теперішнє художнього твору. - Вісник Київського лінгвістичного університету. - Серія філологія. - Т. 10. - 2007 - №2. - С. 50-55. Перминова Г. С. Лексикологія: Навч. посіб. для вищ. учб. закл. /Г. С. Перминова; Нар. Укр. Акад.. [Каф. теор. та практ. перекладу]. - Х.: Вид-во НУА, 2007. - 124с.

³ O. Jespersen. Linguistics. London, 1983, pp. 395-412

⁴ Smirnitsky A.I. Synonyms in English M.1977 pp.57-59,89-90

⁵ The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English. Oxford 1964., pp.147, 167, 171-172

As a result, the pair of words ought to be referred to as antonymous; however, one of them—and it's not always just one—has the name antonym. In the second section of the Course Paper, examples and types of root antonyms are discussed. However, in the theoretical portion, we intend to cite an extremely intriguing source.

When dealing with antonymic oppositions, it might be helpful to think of antonyms as members that are "marked" or "unmarked." The unmarked member can be used more widely and frequently includes the marked member's referents, but not the other way around. This demonstrates that their meanings share some elements. The unmarked member of the antonymous pair "old" and "young" is old. On one of the sources we investigated, we discovered an interesting example:

It's possible to inquire: "What is the girl's age?", without suggesting that she is now older. "Some authors, including J. Lyons, advocate for a different terminology. They differentiate between correct and complementary antonyms⁶. The regular gradability of antonyms proper is their most distinctive characteristic.

As a result, proper antonyms represent opposing ideas. Comparison is the foundation of grading. The intensity of feeling can be compared to love, attachment, liking, indifference, antipathy, and hatred. A sentence contains comparison either implicitly or explicitly whenever it contains an antonym or antonymic pair.

As a result, when we talk about the group of root antonyms, complementary antonyms and opposing concepts—a semantic classification of antonyms—should be discussed.

The study of derivational antonyms is more challenging. Derivational antonyms, as previously stated, share the same roots but utilize distinct suffixes.

The negative prefixes for antonyms are "un-," "dis-," and "non-," but the suffixes "-ful" and "-less" can also be used to form negative prefixes. The antonyms "successful" vs. "unsuccessful" and "selfless" vs. "selfish" are among the few that have the suffixes "ful" and "less." The same is true for antonyms with negative prefixes; for instance, "to man" is not the same as "to unman," and "to disappoint" is not the same as "to appoint."

Not only do derivational and root antonyms differ in structure, but also in their semantics. An example of a group of derivational antonyms is "active"- "inactive," which expresses concepts that are at odds with one another. Absolute antonyms convey opposing ideas. The most distant members of a group of ideas with more than two members will be absolute antonyms, such as "ugly," "plain," "good-looking," "pretty," and "beautiful," which are antonyms for "ugly" and "beautiful."

Leonard Lipka in the book "Layout of English Lexicology" characterizes sorts of oppositeness, which we concentrate on in the following part of this Course Paper. As a result, we ought to investigate a few aspects of semantic classification of antonyms right now.

Leonard Lipka, a linguist, describes various kinds of oppositeness and divides them into three categories:

- a) complementary, such as males and females, married people and single people;
- b) antonyms, such as good and bad;

⁶ Abayev V.I. Synonyms and their Semantical Features T. 1981 pp. 4-5, 8, 26-29

c) converseness, such as to buy and sell⁷.

The way he does that is as follows: The assertion of the other is implied by the denial of the first, and vice versa. "John is single" implies that "John is not married." The type of oppositeness is determined by a yes or no choice. Pairs of lexical units are at issue here.

The second type of oppositeness is antonyms. It differs from complementarity in that it is based on various logical relationships. Only the second of the aforementioned relations of implication applies to pairs of antonyms like "good" and "bad" and "big" and "small." One member of the assertion implies the negation of the other, but not the other way around. While "John is not good" does not imply "John is bad," "John is good" implies that "John is not bad." The assertion of one term does not always follow from the negation of another.

Converseness is mirror-image relations or functions, such as "husband" versus "wife," "pupil" versus "teacher," "precede" versus "follow," "above" versus "below," "before" versus "after," and so on.

L. Lipka also describes the type which is called as:

- directional opposition, ex. "up" - "down";
- consequence opposition, ex. "learn" - "know";
- antipodal opposition, ex. "North" - "South", "East" - "West", (it is based on contrary motion, in opposite directions.)
- oppositions, which involve motion in different directions, ex. "come" - "go", "arrive" - "depart"⁸.

L. Lipka also mentions non-binary contrast and lexical sets with many members. In this section, he highlights serially ordered sets like:

Here he points out serially ordered sets, such as:

- scales, ex. "hot" - "warm", "cool" - "cold" ;
- colour words, ex. "black", "grey", "white" ;
- ranks, ex. "marshal", "general", "colonel", "major", "captain" etc.;
- gradable examination marks, ex. "excellent", "good", "average", "fair", "poor";
- units of time, ex. "spring", "summer", "autumn", "winter"⁹.

Proper Antonyms

Some authors, such as J. Lyons, advocate for a different terminology. They differentiate between correct and complementary antonyms. The main trademark element of antonyms legitimate is that they are consistently gradable. Proper antonyms of this kind represent opposing ideas. They assert that comparison is the foundation of grading. The group of words that describe emotion intensity, such as "It is possible to compare "love," "attachment," "like," "indifference," "antipathy," and "hate"¹⁰.

Comparison occurs whenever a sentence contains an antonym or antonymic pair. An interesting example of antonyms involving elephants is discussed by J. Lyons: A large animal is a small

⁷ Гинзбург, Р. З. и др. Лексикология английского языка : Учебник для институтов и факультетов иностранных языков : [на англ. языке] / Р. З. Гинзбург, С. С. Хидекель, Г. Ю. Князева, А. А. Санкин. - 2-е изд., испр. и доп. - М. : Высш. шк., 1979. - 80 с.

⁸ Гвишиани, Н. Б. Современный английский язык : лексикология = Modern English Studies. Lexicology : учебное пособие для вузов : [на англ. языке] / Н. Б. Гвишиани. - М. : Академия, 2007. -45 с.

⁹ Гвишиани, Н. Б. Современный английский язык : лексикология = Modern English Studies. Lexicology : учебное пособие для вузов : [на англ. языке] / Н. Б. Гвишиани. - М. : Академия, 2007. -55 с.

¹⁰ Jespersen ,Otto. Growth and Structure of the English Language. Oxford, 1982 pp.246-249

elephant. The size norm for elephants differs from that for all other animals: Even though it is smaller than other elephants, the elephant may be larger than other animals.

This illustration may also serve to demonstrate the parallelism and distinction between complementarity (expressing opposing ideas) and proper antonyms. The opposition in proper antonyms is relative, the semantic polarity is gradual, and it may encompass multiple elements that are characterized by different degrees of the same property. The context makes it clear that they mean a comparison. Huge" and "little" signify polar levels of a similar thought. Even though the same referent can be "small" as an elephant and "big" in comparison, it cannot be "male" as an elephant and "female" as an animal: a male elephant is a male creature.

After recognizing the distinction between antonyms as such and complementary antonyms, we must also keep in mind that both groups share a lot in common to be considered antonyms in a broader sense.

J. Lyons also talks about complements. Like different antonyms they are consistently differentiated in discourse (ex. " male"-female), and complementary pair elements are distributed similarly. He claims that when a sentence asserts an antonymous or complementary term, it implies that the opposite antonymous or complementary term is denied in the corresponding sentence:

"The poem is not bad (good) > The poem is good bad (appropriate antonyms)" This is prose > This is not poetry (prose::)" poetry -- complements) With proper antonyms, the difference in negation is optional: The speaker does not always mean that the poem is bad when they say it is bad. Even though we tend to only consider the opposite ends of the scale more often, when we say something is not bad, we actually use litotes to say it is good. In this sense, complementaries are a subset of antonyms.

Contradictory is another name for the complementary opposite. The semantic dimension of the complementary adjectives is similar to that of the gradable adjectives, but it lacks middle values. Cruse puts it this way:

"The essence of a pair of complementaries is that they exhaustively divide some conceptual domain into two compartments that are mutually exclusive, so that anything that does not fall into one compartment must necessarily fall into the other," reads the definition.

It can be challenging to determine whether a pair of opposites belongs in the set of complementaries or gradable adjectives. However, as Cruse points out, complementaries can also include nouns like "day" and "night," prepositions like "in" and "out," adverbs like "backwards" and "forwards," and verbs like "pass" and "fail" and "obey" and "disobey."

Despite the fact that complementaries are by definition pairs with no logical middle term, they are sometimes used like gradable adjectives in practice; We can, for instance, state that something is nearly true or that a person is barely alive.

However, as Lyons (1977) points out, it may be the "secondary implications" of the words rather than their primary sense that are being graded in these instances. That is, a person who is barely alive is actually alive, but "she" is not as active or lively as the majority of people. Another kind of opposite is directional opposites, which are discussed in greater depth in Cruse and described by Lyons (1977). Pairs like "up - down," "in - out," and "clockwise" - "anticlockwise" are examples of these, which are typically adverbs or prepositions.

Another type of opposite, reversive opposites, are described in Lehrer and Lehrer (1982) and Egan (1968). Egan puts it this way:

These are adjectives or adverbs that indicate a quality or verbs or nouns that indicate an action or state that reverses or undoes the other. Despite the fact that they are neither contradictory nor contrary terms, they clearly oppose one another."

There are a lot of verbs in this class, such as "tie" and "untie," "marry" and "divorce," "enter" and "leave," and "appear" and "disappear." Because they all describe actions that cause an object to change states, Cruse and Lyons consider the reversive verbs to be a subtype of directional opposites. According to Cruse, the opposition that occurs between pairs of reversive verbs and directional prepositions like "to" and "from" is comparable¹¹.

CONCLUSION

We have discovered evidence to support the expression of antonyms:

as words derived from diverse roots;

as words made by using negative prefixes.

One or more synonyms are possible for almost every word. There are relatively few antonyms. Proverbs and sayings are the primary applications for pairs of antonyms. The artistic pattern, or content, of proverbs and sayings is more important than the information they convey. We have discovered evidence to support the expression of antonyms: as words with different roots and words with negative prefixes in their formation.

The consistent use of their pairs in contexts is the primary criterion for antonyms. Antonym matches string Current English. However, antonyms suggest the opposite of one of the words' semantic components, illustrating the same main point. However, it is possible to comprehend antonyms as the polarity of the various semantic components of the words, which exhibit two main points of polarity.

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