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ON LEXICOGRAPHY OF ANTONYMS IN THE KAZAKH LANGUAGE

Annotation. The structure of the dictionary of antonyms in the Kazakh language is analyzed, the nature of antonyms in general is studied, questions about the peculiarities of linguistic approaches in giving a common opposite meaning and compiling a dictionary of antonyms in the Kazakh language are considered.

The article analyzes the scientific considerations of foreign scientists and domestic researchers on semantic groups of antonyms and their classification, differentiated work is carried out based on the results of research in the modern Kazakh language.

Due to the grammatical specifics of antonyms, the method of forming antonyms in the Tatar and Kumyk languages and the creation of antonyms in the Kazakh language were considered as comparable, similar, correlated with the historical foundations of languages. Researchers have shown that antonymy arises from common semantic foundations and expresses opposite relationships. In preparing the dictionary, it was emphasized that along with the grammatical features of antonyms, attention should be paid to their semantic and contextual nature. It is noted that when studying antonyms, it is necessary to take into account not only linguistic features, but also the philosophical and conceptual level of the formation of human cognition.

It is also analyzed that the presence of the stylistic character of the antonym is considered in connection with the use of individual authors. It was also shown that the contextual meaning of stylistic antonyms is gradually fixed and becomes permanent. It was also shown that for the lexicography of antonyms, along with their linguistic character, the philosophical essence is also important.

Keywords: antonyms, lexicography, opposite meaning, linguistic approaches, dictionary of antonyms, comparison, contextual meaning.

Introduction. When discussing the creation of a dictionary of antonyms, it is important to define its nature within the language. That is why we decided to analyze the features of antonyms based on the studies related to lexical, grammatical and stylistic features in the paper.

It is known that scientists in their studies have stated that people learn by comparing and contrasting all the things in the world around them. Although there is sufficient research on the meaning of antonyms, the lack of studies on their modern development in the Kazakh language makes this research particularly relevant. The way in which opposites are created and formed in any language remains one of the most interesting topics. Because this contradiction represents a person's philosophy of understanding the world and his attitude towards determining his place in this world.

In modern linguistics, there is extensive material available on the study of antonyms. Antonymic relations are one of the most important types of systemic semantic relations between linguistic units. Antonymy is a general semiotic phenomenon: in any system there are at least several features associated with opposing relationships.

Contrasting antonyms are characteristic of all areas of oral and written communication. They are characteristic of various artistic, scientific and journalistic texts of a communicative

direction; they are widely used by the media, without which it is impossible to imagine dispute and discussion. Therefore, it is natural that the problem of antonymy annually attracts the attention of a wide range of scientists and occupies an important place in modern linguistics.

As a result of studying antonyms, researchers came to the conclusion that antonymic relations are characteristic not only of lexical units. At the same time, the grammatical level of the language also influences the origin and formation of antonymic relations. French scientist C. Bally in his monograph "General Linguistics and Problems of the French Language" noted that "grammar knows antonymy" [1, 192]. This point of view is based on the views of G.V. Valimova, Yu.N. Vlasova, V.I. Kononenko, L.A. Novikov, V.P. Timofeev, R. It was developed in the works of Martin and other linguists. This approach is shown in the latest edition of the Russian Language encyclopedia of 1998, where antonyms are defined as meanings opposite to the meanings of linguistic units of the same language level. They are said to be formed by words, morphemes and syntactic structures.

At the same time, researchers of antonyms in the English language define it as follows: "An antonym is a word that is opposite in meaning to another word. For example, in English the words "live", "big" and "small" are considered the antonyms. Sometimes the difference between live-dead pairs and big-small pairs is distinguished depending on whether they are gradual or non-gradual" [2, 27]. From our observations, scientists also emphasize that antonyms in English possess distinct semantic features. This is where the antonyms of the competition came from.

Foreign scientist S. Jones also shares the same opinion. In his works he noted that antonyms are words that are opposite in meaning, but not all words that are opposite in meaning are antonyms.

For example: the pair of words "rich" - "poor" acts on the wealth scale, the words "affluent" and "broke" also act on this scale, but we understand them intuitively. we do not say that it is an antonym" [3, 10].

When analyzing scientific works on antonyms in order to determine the initial theoretical rules and main directions of research, we notice that the role of grammar in the formation of antonyms in the Kazakh language predominates. In their opinion about the grammatical and lexical features of the antonymic series, many researchers agree with the scientist J. He agrees with Lyons and considers opposite contrasts to be true antonyms, since they are especially manifested in the phenomenon of binary lexical contrast [4, 189].

It is also important to determine the corpus of morphological formation of antonyms in the modern Kazakh language and describe their semantic features. This is due to the fact that in more recent studies, attention is mainly paid to the author's artistic antonyms in competition or artistic works. And it goes without saying that there is a difference between their creation and antonyms created by the language itself.

Theoretically, contextual antonymy can be created using units that belong to the same lexical-semantic group, such as antonyms, converses, hyponyms, cohyponyms, partitives, and synonyms. For example, scientist J. Musin: "Thus, concepts belonging to a logical series, i.e. homogeneous, show dialectical opposition in an object or phenomenon. The relationship between the concepts of hot and cold depending on temperature, early and late depending on time, good and evil depending on criticism is a dialectical contradiction" (Musin, 1984), he draws attention to the philosophical significance of the formation of antonyms. Note that scientists who studied antonyms in the Kazakh language differentiated their semantic groups in different ways. For example, G. Mukabaev and A. Bolganbaev show the appearance of antonyms in the text as follows:

1. The consecutive use of antonyms in one sentence.
2. Use in basic sentences.
3. One aspect of several antonyms is that they come after it.
4. Mixed use of antonyms» [5, 8].

Scientist M. Belbaeva considers that Zh. Muchin's classification is correct: 1. Antonyms that have a general meaning (they appear in a row in one sentence). 2. Antonyms that have exactly the opposite meaning (as a separate member of a sentence, the meaning is contradictory conjunctions

or negative words). 3. Antonymous context with an alternative meaning (functions as a separate member of the sentence). 4. Philosophical thought, summary, conclusion, opinion, antonymic contexts that arise from the significance (several antonymous pairs connected together form a single node). 5. Contexts where antonyms are in a subject-predicate relationship (often found in rhetoric, proverbs, phraseological phrases, poetry). 6. Metaphor of occumora (a set of words that, taken individually, have opposite meanings to each other and form an antonymous pair). 7. Reversing a word to its basic meaning (intentionally using a word in the opposite sense for the purpose of ridicule). 8. Antonomasia (a way of naming a generic term instead of a general term or vice versa) [6, 113].

J. Musin in his study notes that depending on the stylistic features, there are several types of antonyms. These are: 1. In our language, some words that are used as antonyms and have opposite meanings can be classified as direct antonyms. 2. Stylistic antonyms are developed using a synonym of the word. Similar stylistic antonyms are often found in fiction. 3. Stylistic antonyms can be formed by utilizing the word in its original meaning. 4. Stylistic antonyms are used to express the true meaning of a word. 5. Stylistic antonyms can be defined using the words sometimes, one, one or, or, using the words [7, 9].

Summarizing scientist K. Akhanov's opinion: "Antonyms have a very strong stylistic function. "Antonyms play a special role in unraveling contradictory phenomena, comparing them and expressing thoughts expressed in words as if dawn had just arrived" [8, 95].

Researcher I. Sultaniyazova in her study of antonyms in the modern Kazakh language, writes about the stylistic features of antonyms: "There are two types of stylistic figures based on agreement: 1) contradiction, in which opposing concepts and images are arranged in a row; 2) opposition, concepts that are not opposed to each other in meaning are opposed to each other. The contrast is used at all levels of the textual and artistic structure of the sentence," says the researcher [9,57].

Methodology and research methods. The research used the works of famous foreign and domestic scientists (K. Akhanov, A. Bolganbaev, G. Kaliuly, M. Belbaeva, S. Tolekova, Zh. Konakbaeva, Zh. Mutsin), who conducted the research on antonyms in general linguistics, as well as scientific works related to the phenomenon of antonymy are theoretically and methodologically consistent.

The phenomenon of antonymy is also studied in modern Kazakh linguistics from different angles. For example, thanks to the directions of using of antonyms through the comparison by A.K. Zhumabekova, M.G. Nurberdiev, K. Embekova, S.S. Mukhtarova, A.S. If Kokhakhmetova was engaged in research, then contextual use in literary texts was studied by Zh.K. Adilbekova, A.E. Zhuchipov, A.A. Abdykadykov, A.B. Zhuchipbekova, Zh.M. Makeshova, N.M. Kabyldina, A.Kh. Bekbotsinova, G. Ikamalinova and were differentiated. On the peculiarities of the formation of antonyms based on synonymous and polysemantic connections of the language G.K. Rezuanova, A.R. Naimanbay, and the antonymic meaning of phraseological phrases is given by G.T. Tsyrylbaev, in terms of the historical formation and development of B.R. Kulyanova; The methods of teaching antonyms by R. Begalieva, R. Utepov, A. Echdauletov were studied and considered from various aspects of philological science. These studies examined in details the features of antonyms in the Kazakh language as a whole.

Although in the noted scientific works and scientific dissertations different parties express their opinions about the features of the antonym phenomenon, it can be said that they contributed to the formation of a general theory about the lexical nature of antonyms in general.

Discussions and observation. Taking into account the many definitions of the meaning of antonymy, differentiation of different interpretations of antonymy based on different criteria and opinions about the term is one of the main goals of the study, we considered it appropriate to focus on its originality in Kazakh linguistics. D.N. Shmelev writes: "words that are opposite in terms of the most general and important semantic features can be recognized as antonyms and are located at the extreme points of the corresponding lexical-semantic paradigm" [10,45]. Antonyms are named units of language that serve to denote opposite phenomena in real life.

In the Kazakh language, antonyms are found in all parts of speech. This feature determines their need to create a unified image of the world through opposite meanings in the Kazakh language.

When identifying the grammatical structure of antonyms, it is better to organize them by word class. The origin of antonyms from main nouns is not found in our language. However, nouns play an important role in creating antonymic series. Antonyms of nouns can be in the literal and figurative sense. Antonymous relations in the language are often abstract nouns, since they have different semantic shades. The Kazakh language has many antonymous pairs of nouns denoting socio-political and economic concepts. Lexical antonyms are different from antonyms, which are nouns in their basic meaning. For example, through this group of antonyms, relationships between people, psychological and physiological states, spatio-temporal and other types of relationships are reflected. For example, R. Zakirov studied antonyms in the Tatar language. In the work "Antonyms in the Tatar language: lexico-grammatical, semantic and stylistic features of use" Zakirov, focusing on the features of antonyms characteristic of Turkic languages in general: "Not all words of the Tatar language fall into antonyms. attitude. Thus, nouns with a specific meaning (sten "wall", ostel "table", urunnik "chair") do not have antonyms. Most nouns and pronouns do not have antonyms. As a rule, among qualitative adjectives there are no antonyms for the names of colors and shades (with a few exceptions: ak "white" - kara "black"; yachts "light" - dark "black") at all. Antonymous pairs between qualitative adjectives are created especially actively and serve as one of the distinguishing features of these qualitative adjectives [11,17], he says.

The logical connection of antonyms includes words that have a common meaning from the point of view of semantics and have mutual semantic continuity due to their grammatical meaning. For example, happiness is sadness; life is death; healthy - sick, etc. these pairs have opposite meanings in the field of quality, state and properties of things and phenomena.

Antonyms in the Kazakh language are often formed on the basis of nouns paired with components. Compound words with antonymic meanings in the Kazakh language often denote the opposite of quality, quantity, a certain situation and state. The components of a complex word consisting of antonyms with opposite meanings are not mutually exclusive, but differ from each other in qualitative meaning. Such contrasting words form paired names with the meaning of generalization and compactness: the meaning of earth is blue: world, universe; The meaning of the word "deal" is used when doing business, it is used when talking about pain and pleasure, etc.

Antonyms for adjectives are more common than for nouns. This, first of all, depends on the semantics of adjectives, since words that define properties from different points of view: quality, characteristic, character of a certain thing, perform the function of an additional description of objects.

Due to the semantics of the modern Kazakh language, antonymous pairs of adjectives are divided into a number of semantic groups. A large group consists of antonymous adjectives denoting psychological and physiological states, character traits, age characteristics, social and financial status of people: smart - stupid, healthy - sick, strong - weak.

Most often, antonyms of adjectives are the names of such qualities and properties that are directly perceived by the senses. Let us distinguish: a) by the presence or absence of a certain sign: smart - crazy, happy - unhappy, etc.; b) by size, weight: thick - thin, wide - narrow, long - short, etc.; s) according to taste, color, light: tasty - tasteless, sweet - bitter, salty - without salt, etc.

A special group consists of adjectives expressing spatiotemporal relations: right - left, top - bottom, night - day, summer - winter.

Adjectives denoting the physiological state of humans and animals form pairs of antonyms: young - old, old - new, fat - thin.

There are antonyms for natural phenomena: rainy - dry, hot - cold, cold - warm. Adjectives are characterized by polysemy; they can contrast all lexical meanings with each other.

Adjectives enter into antonymic relationships in specific lexico-semantic variants. Here the minimal context, which is a combination of an adjective and a noun, plays an important role.

The exact meaning of the adjective is determined by the related noun: low – high (voice); hard person - soft person; hard heart - soft heart, etc. It is with these nouns that the exact semantics of the adjective is realized.

Not only full-meaning words belonging to antonymic nomination paradigms, but also independent and non-independent nomination words, in particular, verbs and adverbs with a categorical-lexical relation scheme, on the one hand, and prepositions with the same categorical-grammatical scheme. on the other hand, they can be semantically comparable.

Results. Antonymic relations between lexical and grammatical antonyms, found in the syntagmatics of words in a text, are a projection of opposite relations between functional-semantic fields into the text. Scientist Z. Khasbulatov, who studied antonyms in the Kumyk language, one of the groups of Turkic languages close to the Kazakh language. Khasbulatova: "Antonymous pairs form qualitative adjectives. In comparative adjectives this feature is less noticeable. The affixes -siz, -saz, -suz, -suz mean the absence of an adjective. All such adjectives have the form of antonyms of adjectives formed by the affixes -ly, -li, -lu, -lyu from similar roots. There is no absolute antonymy between adjectives with the suffixes -ly, -li, -lu, -lyu and the affixes syz, -siz, -siz. For example, one can say that a powerful gyuch is a "strong force", and su el u alma is a "juicy apple", but one cannot say that a powerless force is a "weak force", and a waterless apple is a "weak force", and an anhydrous apple is a "juicy apple." juicy apple." [12,25].- focuses on the role of suffixes in the formation of antonyms.

Among classes of words, the antonymic meaning of nouns is primarily contextual, as noted by the researcher of the Kumyk language. For example, when saying "thank you a thousand times for your only help," "one" and "thousand" have opposite meanings. Opposite meanings of numerals can be found in phrases and proverbs.

One of the largest and most important lexico-grammatical groups of words are verbs, which can also express qualitative characteristics. But not all verbs have antonyms. Verbs with signs of opposite directions and dynamic processes are fundamentally antonymous: start-finish, open-close, raise-lower, take-give, build-take, etc.

Its interdisciplinary character determines the present appearance of linguistic Turkic studies, which has a solid theoretical-methodological foundation through historical-comparative, comparative-descriptive fundamental research covering the phonetic, morphological and lexical levels of the language system.

This is the 21st century in the anthropocentric direction, which, guided by the principle of "the human factor in language", aims to study the culture, thought, customs, worldview, practical experience accumulated over many centuries, knowledge fund through the language of the ethnos (people, nation). It arises from the combination with the future problems of linguistics, as well as from the transformation of Turkic studies into a comprehensive Turkological complex subject that combines such fields of humanities as linguistics, literary studies, history, ethnography, folklore, religious studies, cultural studies, and political studies.

The main reason for this is the re-evaluation of the place of the Turkish civilization in the universal civilization with the rise of the international relations and relations of the independent Turkish republics based on mutual cooperation and integration to a new qualitative level, the expansion of information technology and the globalization process, and the Turkishness as a component of the Eastern model of human culture. can be connected with the task of preserving peace.

In this regard, the importance and role of compiling bilingual explanatory dictionaries between Turkic languages, which show that the historical roots of the language and religion of the modern Turkic peoples, spiritual culture, and the sources of the world of values, are the same [13,31].

Antonyms from verbs show a change in the scene of action in space. Among them there are many antonyms with the same root, and these verb antonyms are explained by their own object. For example: let's go down - let's go up, go out - let's go in, etc. words. In addition, antonyms from verbs mean the opposite action. They show the actions, feelings, and internal states of

people in different situations. For example: laugh - become sad, light up - extinguish, turn pale - darken, etc. words. Like other linguistic devices, antonyms in a text do not belong to the same class of words.

At the same time, it can be said that in the Kazakh language there are many proverbs, riddles and misleading words with opposite meanings. This is due to the fact that antonyms are very suitable for conveying complex philosophical knowledge through the opposite meaning in the formation of the worldview and knowledge of the world of the Kazakh people. For example, in the proverb "The enemy laughs, the friend cries," the opposite meaning of enemy-friend, combined with the meaning of laughter-cry, serves to reveal the meaning of the proverb as a whole.

Conclusion. The results of the study, conducted in accordance with the objectives set during the study, allow us to conclude that antonymy is a single semantic category of symbolic units of language.

This category has a systemic organization, which is represented by a system of antonymic oppositions with a general invariant meaning of antonymic opposition at each level of sign language and a number of individual meanings reflecting the semantic features of the opposition at the corresponding level.

Designating opposite fragments of reality, nomination paradigms can be antonymous (single- or multi-root, as well as paradigms of explicit negation). Members of antonymic paradigms form single and cross oppositions based on the properties of parts of speech. For example, the ability of nouns to objectively express actions, states and properties determines the possibility of nouns forming partial oppositions with verbs, adjectives and adverbs. Verbs form cross oppositions with nouns and adjectives, since the participle is closely related to the subject and its properties. Adverbs are characterized by the appearance of oppositions with adjectives, which have the same categorical and grammatical features as adverbs, but, unlike adverbs, are associated with substantive referents.

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ҚАЗАҚ ТІЛІНДЕГІ АНТОНИМДЕРДІ ЛЕКСИКОГРАФИЯЛАУ ТУРАЛЫ

Аңдатпа. Мақалада қазақ тіліндегі антонимдер сөздігінің құрылымы бойынша талдау жасалып, жалпы антонимдердің табиғатын зерделеніп, жалпы қарама-қарсы мағына берудегі тілдік тәсілдердің ерекшеліктері мен қазақ тіліндегі антонимдер сөздігінің жасалуы туралы мәселелер қарастырылған.

Мақалада антонимдердің мағыналық топтары мен олардың жіктелуі жөнінде шетелдік ғалымдар мен отандық зерттеушілердің ғылыми ой-тұжымдары сараланып, қазіргі қазақ тіліндегі зерттеу нәтижелері бойынша саралау жұмыстары жүргізілді.

Антонимдердің грамматикалық ерекшелігіне байланысты татар, құмық тілдеріндегі антонимдер жасау жолы мен қазақ тіліндегі антонимдердің жасалуы салыстырыла отырып, ұқсатығы, тілдердің тарихи негіздерінің байланыстылығы ретінде қарастырылды. Антонимияның жалпы семиотика негіздеріне байланысты келіп, қарама-қарсы қатынастарды білдіретінін зерттеушілер көрсеткен. Сөздік дайындауда антонимдердің грамматикалық белгілерімен қатар, олардың мағыналық және контекстік сипаттына да назар аудару керек екені сараланды. Антонимдерді зерттеуде тек лингвистикалық белгілерін ғана емес, олардың адам танымының қалыптасуындағы философиялық сипаттарын да ескеру керек екені зерделенді.

Антонимдердің стильдік сипатының болуы жекелеген авторлардың қолданысымен байланысты қарастырылатыны да біршама талданды. Стильдік антонимдердің контекстік мағынасы бірте-бірте орнығып, тұрақты мағынаға айналатыны да дәйектеліп көрсетілді. Соңдай-ақ антонимдердің лексикографиялануы үшін тілдік сипатымен қатар, философиялық мәні де маңызды екені көрсетілді.

Түйін сөздер: антонимдер, лексикография, қарама-қарсы мағына, тілдік тәсілдер, антонимдер сөздігі, салыстыру, контекстік мағына.

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О ЛЕКСИКОГРАФИРОВАНИИ АНТОНИМОВ В КАЗАХСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Аннотация. Проанализирована структура словаря антонимов в казахском языке, изучена природа антонимов, рассмотрены вопросы об особенностях языковых подходов в придании общего противоположного значения и составлении словаря антонимов в казахском языке.

В статье рассмотрены идеи зарубежных ученых и отечественных исследователей о смысловых группах антонимов, их классификациях, проведена дифференцированная работа по результатам исследований в современном казахском языке.

В связи с грамматической спецификой антонимов способ образования антонимов в татарском, кумыкском языках и создание антонимов в казахском языке рассматривались как сопоставимые, сходные, соотнесенные с историческими основами языков. Исследователи показали, что антонимия возникает из-за общих семантических основ и выражает противоположные отношения. В подготовке словаря было подчеркнуто, что наряду с грамматическими признаками антонимов следует обратить внимание и на их семантический и контекстуальный характер. Отмечено, что при изучении антонимов необходимо учитывать не только лингвистические признаки, но и философско-концептуальный уровень становления человеческого познания.

Доказано, что наличие стилистического характера антонима рассматривается в связи с использованием его отдельных авторов. Было показано, что контекстное значение

стилистических антонимов постепенно закрепляется и становится постоянным. Для лексикографии антонимов, наряду с их языковым характером, важна и философская сущность.

Ключевые слова: антонимы, лексикография, противоположное значение, языковые подходы, словарь антонимов, сравнение, контекстное значение.

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