Grammatical Enantiosemy in the Uzbek Language

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Abstract: The development of meaning is one of the most important significant features of the language progress. From this point of view allophrony – studying the language events that the word occurs as the result of semantic development is also considered to be an urgent function in linguistics. Allophrony also includes in itself the development of the contrary meaning of a word that is the phenomenon of enantiosemy. Some significant works have been done in linguistics on enantiosemy and there are different thoughts and ideas about its linguistic rank and types. Therefore, there are quite a few works in this field expecting their solutions. The theme of this article the problem of grammatical enantiosemy is also less researched aspect of the phenomenon and it occurs specifically in every language. In this article the Turkic nature of grammatical enantiosemy, the devices in its linguistic mechanism are analyzed. In the world linguistics the works conducted on this problem have been criticized and achievements have been confessed as well. In the main part of the article the occurrence of grammatical enantiosemy in the Uzbek language, the linguistic factors in it, the types of grammatical enantiosemy, their expressions with lexical and phraseological units are described. Also, there are some ideas are mentioned that though this type of enantiosemy is formed by different grammatical devices like case and tense forms, it is not quite different from the semantic structure of the word at all. General and distinguishing features of grammatical enantiosemy in lexical and phraseological units are revealed. The words and phrases displaying enantiosemic feature, and the role of contextual-sintagmatic relations of the words in it are also shown.

Keywords: allophrony, meaning of word, enantiosemy, grammatical enantiosemy, special combination of cases, changing forms of tenses, syntactical position.

On the basis of the relationship between lexical unit and its lexical-semantic peculiarities there appears the phenomenon of homonymy, antonymy, polysemy and enantiosemy. One of peculiar phenomenon among them is enantiosemy, i.e., contradictions between the meanings of a word, which has special features and different factors of its formation. The given article deals with the grammatical factor of enantiosemy formation.

Word enantiosemy can be formed grammatically (sintactically). It means that, a word can express contradictory meaning when it has lexical-syntactical relationship with the other words in a certain speech. This type of enantiosemy is studied under the terms either grammatical enantiosemy or speech enantiosemy [1, p.84 – 95; 2]. In the given work two types of grammatical enantiosemy are mainly differentiated, i.e., morphemic and syntactic grammatical enantiosemies.

Particularly, it is interpreted about the active role of the morphemic enantiosemy in the language, its formation on the basis of verb formation suffixes. There is also some interpretation about formation of syntactical enantiosemy on the basis of syntactical factors, i.e, a syntagmatic division of phrases, grammatical relationship between the word and the other words within a sentence [2, p.11 – 13; 3, p.10].

Some researchers assert that morphemic enantiosemy appears with the help of prefixes and suffixes, and syntactical enantiosemy appears on the base of converse relationship between verbs in active or passive voice, action and the subject (the person who does the action) [4, p.74 – 77]. In the Uzbek language there is no necessity to divide enantiosemy into morphemic one and syntactic one.

There are also some views that liveliness and lifenessness [3, p.12], singularity and plurality, certainty or uncertainty, gender categories, verbs in passive and active voices [1, p.87], and qualitative or relative characters of adjectives may form grammatical enantiosemy [1, p.87].
our point of view, above stated features are related to a certain language, and only some of them to the Uzbek language. Particularly, the discrimination with the signs of liveliness or lifelessness, whether it is either qualitative or relative adjective is not related to the antonymy, too.

We can see that, having different peculiarities grammatical enantiosemy has been started to be successfully investigated as a special type of enantiosemy. Despite this, there are still some controversial views. For instance, without paying attention on the semantic representation of a word L.Novicov and L. Bessonova assert that such type of enantiosemy is formed on the basis of context or in the lexical-syntactical relationships of any words. It must be pointed out, that semantic opposition exists in the semantical structure of a word and expressed only within the context.

In the Uzbek language grammatical enantiosemy is expressed as the followings:

I. With the help of cases

II. With the help of tenses

III. By the appropriate syntactical position

I. The expression of enantiosemy with cases is usually happens on the special combination of dative and ablative cases. For example: 1) -га тушмоқ; 2) -дан тушмоқ.

The word тушмоқ means “movement from inside to outside” and “movement from outside to inside”. Compare: Талаба кейинги сафар қийлонқа қўшмаёт қўлаб юритган тушди (Ш.Бўғаев, “Қарз”); Озода муассифиқондирин бўйича тушдик (Чўлпон, “Кеча ва қундуз”). With phrases -ға тушмоқ and -дан тушмоқ can also be expressed enantiosemy meaning “to start any action” and “to finish any action”. Compare: Унин қадди кўтарилган кунларнинг бирида кирлик пайдан бир замонлар тўғридан телелон кўккабликни ингилайдиган бирдаги ёлланиб ишла тушди-ю, улар сафидаги қолди (Ш.Холмирзаев. Озодлик); Бир йилга қолмаи қўшимни ўйлаб олдим. Вақангланиб туй қилдим, Азимбойнинг бўлса, иш орқага кетиб, державийликдан тушди (А.Мелибоев. Хотин йўғида. Хотин йўғида). So, changing the octant’s case of the word тушмоқ existing semantical opposition is expressed.

Grammatical enantiosemy of the word чиқмоқ is also be expressed by changing the dative and ablative cases: 1) -ға чиқмоқ; 2) -дан чиқмоқ. Compare: Индисини кечқурун бошқа наётбатчи – тўрвадек кампир Антонина Михайлова ҳалслаб Фарҳоднинг ҳоштаси чиқиб келди (Э.Аъзам. Шовқин) – the movement from outside to inside; Кейин бошлида турага турага, менен ганга созолмаган, у аста бургилай чонайди чиқади (Э.Аъзам. Шовқин) – “the movement from inside to outside”.

Grammatical enantiosemy as -ға чиқмоқ; -дан чиқмоқ also means “marry somebody to” and “be separated by divorce from somebody” [5, p.134].

Grammaratical enantiosemy can be expressed on the basis of one case: 1) -ға чиқмоқ; 2) -ға чиқмоқ. Compare: Уйда ўттира олмай, ҳовлига чиқди (Т.Малик. Шайтанат); – movement from outside to inside. Зоҳид хиёбондан ўтгач, автобусга чиқди (Т.Малик. Шайтанат) – movement from outside to inside. To express this kind of semantic opposition the words must be used with the words defining place.

In addition, with -ға олмок and -дан олмок can be expressed grammatical enantiosemy “employ” and “discharge from office”. Compare: – Ўзим сени икки уч ойдан қўйсанчи (Чўлпон, “Кеча ва қундуз”), Мен чиқаман миён бошидан! – деди онасига. – Бошқа эрк теламан (Чўлпон, “Кеча ва қундуз”).

Grammatical enantiosemy can also be expressed by changing forms of tenses: 1) past tense; 2) future tense. Changing forms of these tenses express the existing linguistic meanings “before speech act” and “after speech act” of the words ҳали, энди. Compare: Сўнг бор кучини кўзига тўлган, бир-бир токлиб чиқди-да, Шайтан Шайдаловнинг ҳали айтган ғапларини эслади (Ш.Холмирзаев. Битиктош) – before speech act; Бас, Самарқанддимиз дунёнинг энг обод ва кўрқам шаҳрида айланувсундир! Жаҳон шаҳарларини унинг атрофида маржондай тизиб...
III. Grammatical enantiosemy can also be produced by the lexical-syntactical relationship of the words in a certain text, i.e., with the appropriate speech situations expressing a word’s opposite meaning. For example, the meanings “question” and “answer” of the modern Uzbek word сўроқ can be expressed syntactically, by lexical-syntactical relationship of the words. Compare: Нима ҳақда сўзлаганини билмасанг ўчун ҳам ўрқурэ тилдан унди (Т.Малик. Шайтанат); Эр-хотин прокурорга саққиз қулоқ ариза беришнди. Ҳар ўққа кунда сўроқ бераман (А.Мелибоев. Хотин йўғида). The enantiosemy occurred as following: first, on the basis of the word’s semantic structure the meaning “avert one's face from somebody” is produced, then by the progress of word’s semantic structure the meaning “turn one's face towards somebody” is generated.

Notably to say, the idiom юз бурмоқ is one of the productive idioms in generating idiomatical enantiosemy in the modern Uzbek language. Sometimes without using its octant, its meaning can be noticed from the general meaning of the sentence. In the first following example, its octant the word ўндан is dropped which connected to the idiomatic enantiosemy expressing the meaning “avert one's face from somebody”. Compare: Ана шундан кунда бир пайсагина савоби етмай қолган бир банда зир югуриб ҳешу ақраболарини изло юрса, ҳеч ким қайрилиб қўйғунмақ! (М.Мансур. Жудолик диёри); Бу бахти қора ўлий ўрлоқ, томи ошиг қолганинг ўндан ўй ёққа бўйича деб келганилар, ҳовълимдаги юз бурганлар, айнича, бўнга қўши қелмоқда эди (М.Мансур. Жудолик диёри). Uzbek idiom юз бурмоқ is sometimes used in a figurative sense, where grammatical controversial meaning is also remained. There is an example in the word in dative case is dropped which is connected to the idiomatic enantiosemy expressing the meaning “avert one's face from somebody”.

It is seen that, opposed situations as “the process changes for somebody’s good” or “the wrong way round” can also be expressed in a figurative meaning of the idiom. Notable to say, the octant connected to the idiom юз бурмоқ may be left out only if it is in ablative case. Moreover, owing to the combination of semantical structure it is not possible to define the used meaning of the idiom in both enantiosemic lexical units and idiomatic units. For instance: Бу нима, Аллоҳнинг яна бир синовими ё диёрға юз бурмоқ керақми — била олмасдым.

In this case, it is nessesary to present ether the phrase used before the idiom or the following phrase to understand which opposed meaning of the idiom is expressed. For example: Бу нима, Ахлоҳнинг ина бир синовими ёди ёвқон эмас. Ўйдай десам, мен у дўйғири асди қандайд сизгайлан, аммандан бир беватани айланмасмани, нитиларим-чи, не бўлгай – ҳеч бир тўхтамса келолмасмид (М.Мансур. Жудолик диёр). It is seen, that in this sentences the idiom ёз бўрмоқ is not expressed in the meaning “avert one's face from something”, but in the meaning “to look at ether sides”. Sometimes it is possible to understand easily which opposed meaning of the idiom is expressed, for example: Юзни дўст тутаб юрганлар ёз бўрмоқ кетаверадилар (Т.Малик. Ўтган кунлар). If the Uzbek idiom ёз ўгирмоқ is used syntactically as -га ёз ўгирмоқ and -дан ёз ўгирмоқ, it also has contraversial meanings “avert one's face from somebody” and “turn one's face towards somebody” [7, p.76 – 77]. Compare: – Ана, ўша ёрда ёғилган. – У “савод борми ўзи” дегандек юзини тешкари ўғирди (Ў. Ҳошимов. Икки эшик ораси); Менимча, уйланишиқ юз бир иш дунёда ўққириб, - деди Рахмат ва Отабекка ёз ўғирди (А.Қодирй. Ўтган кунлар). In the thesaurus of Uzbek language this idiom is interpreted as a polysemic idiom, but in other dictionaries as an homonymous idiom [6, p.312,]. Findings show that interpretation in the thesaurus of Uzbek language is more valid.

Even if this idiom has contradictory meanings, its meanings are under the same thematic relationship. It means that, it has the common sense when this idiom is used by a certain person to express his condition either on this or that situation to his interlocutor. In some idiomatic expressions contradictory meanings are generated by changing voices. Particularly, in the modern Uzbek language the meanings of the idioms эт олмоқ and эт олдирмоқ “to gain weight” and “to lose weight” define enantiosemic in passive and active voices. Compare: Жониворлар мен гўйида салам ҳун қилган эт олмоқ (С.Анорбоев. Оксо); Онажонининг анча эт олдирмоқ қўйгани ёки қўйган ёлли Хамидулла ҳам тунлари навбатчилик қиларди (М.Кўшоков. Катта хирмон жилгаси).

To sum up, one can say that in the Uzbek language idiomatic enantiosemic is expressed by changing cases (dative case and ablative case), changing voice forms and by appropriate syntactical position.

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