

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**THE ANTONYMY IN THE AZERBAIJANI AND
ENGLISH LANGUAGES**

Speciality: 5704.01 – The theory of the language

Field of science: philology – linguistics

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Baku –2021

The work was performed at the department of the “English language and its teaching methodology” at Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University.

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INTRODUCTION

The actuality and the usage rate of the research work. The amount of the researches carried out for the aim of the study of the meaning fields of language in terms of communicative and cognitive character is increasing recently. The research of these works on the basis of materials of multilingual languages has a special interest in this direction. The issues such as the definition of the meaning structure of the word, as well as paradigms, the semantics of the words within a syntactic member, semantic approximation, semantic escalation, semantic relation in the sentence, phraseological unit, context and text, the combination of the meaning which expressing the parts of the general content are raised in the researches. The definition of the relations and affiliations among the semantics of the words not only in the level of the word, but also speech, as well as the level of the context, the realization of the stylistic features of the usage of antonyms in the text creates the background for the definition of the circle of the units forming the attitude of the antonyms in the multilingual languages for the approach in the plan of the functional-semantic field to the antonym attitude. The analysis of the belles-lettres shows that extra linguistic factors influence to the emerging of the antonymic attitudes. The appealing to the problem of the role of lexical unit in the creation of the meaning and text comes from the demands confusing in the theory of communication. That's why, nowadays, the study of the meaning structure of the word with the condition of the approach from the new aspect to its semantics upgraded this problem in the condition of the same and multilingual languages' materials.

Recently, both the opposition of these lexical units of the semantic relations among the words, and the combination of the words and the study of the meaning inside the created semantic whole in the result of the accepting additional component takes special place in the theoretical semantics. The research of the

synonymy, homonymy and antonymy from this direction being the universal language event created the chance returning to that issue again in the traditional linguistics. Let's also note that, the realized research works relating to the antonymy on the materials of different languages could not answer to many different controversial issues relating to antonyms, today. These controversial issues are related to the appointment of the antonyms, firstly. The facts as the manifestation of the antonymy only among the different rooted or substantial words, the role of the grammatical morphemes in the attitude of the antonym, the creating contradictory meaning of the words each other having such as units inside them give the base for these belonging to the antonym couples. At the same time, negative and positive comparison also forms opposite attitude. All of these features actualize the researching of the antonymy again.

Antonymy is manifesting on the basis of meaning opposition, in case, synonymy shows meaning proximity. Two of these events place in the semantic surface from the point of linguistic view and at the same time, two of these events are related to reality. Regardless of the language, the features of the attitudes among the event and the subject in the reality appear the absence of relations of sometimes opposition, sometimes proximity, sometimes essence. The language must have the chances and methods expressing these features of reality. Every of the event happening in reality must find the manifestation in the language, in other words, must express with the methods of the language.

In linguistics, the concepts of the opposition and contradiction emerge on the semantic surface. The combination of the words as the opposite double words in the certain group was accepted considering the contradictions among the meanings of the words in linguistics. The feature can be more general in opposition and contradiction is the existing of two poles of them.

The contradiction is the category expressing one part of the dialectical opposition in logic. The contradiction denies each other mutually, at the same time it makes available each other mutually,

too. The contradiction is able to be both in one subject, and in various subjects. Just these features of the contradiction causes the appearing of different features in it explanation.

The meaning proximity can't be concluded the meaning contradiction, as well as the meaning contradiction cannot be concluded the meaning proximity. But the completion has in the meaning contradiction, separately. The completion creates for two words. That is, two words complete each other exactly, general meaning for certain feature. Less attention was given to the study of the antonym attitudes according to the criterion of the completion of each other. For that, still conversiveness wasn't learned enough as being the event of antonymy. The issues as the semantic degeneration of the event of antonymy, polarization of sign and quality during intensified haven't been the research object in the Azerbaijani linguistics, too. This reveals the demand of the study of gradual antonyms on the basis of the materials of Azerbaijani language, too.

The research of the antonyms of the Azerbaijani language with the antonyms of the English language comparatively must be considered one of the issues waiting for its solving to nowadays, too. The research of the antonyms of those two languages comparatively can appear some closed issues of the antonymy event.

Thus, the antonymy in the phraseological units, the causes of the usage widely from antonyms in the proverbs and idioms, and also the study of the stylistic features of the antonyms widely assume actively in the research work.

Object and subject of the research. The antonyms of the Azerbaijani and English languages arrange the main object of the research. Besides, the methods and means creating the antonymic attitude in the language and text will be commended to the analysis, too. The gradual and conversed antonyms will be the object of the research, specially. The event of antonymy, the antonymy in the Azerbaijani and English languages will arrange the subject of the research. The fundamental scientific theory and

provisions about the antonymy and antonyms putting forward in linguistics are chosen leading in the research work.

The aim and the tasks of the research. The main aim of the research work is to study the antonymy event and the antonyms comparatively in the Azerbaijani language and the English languages. The realizing of the following duties was conserved for this aim:

- to research the issue of the appointment of antonyms;
- the classification of the antonyms for the criteria of contradiction, opposition, completion, negation;
- to appoint the functional field created the units of the antonyms' system of the language;
- to clarify the features of antonymy forming for the principle of completion and antonyms expressing convertible attitude;
- to study the main features of gradual antonyms;
- to study the features of expression of intensity in the plus and minus direction among the words situating in the poles of antonym double;
- to study the efficient causes of the antonym attitude and antonym units in the phraseological units;
- to study the stylistic features of the antonyms;
- to determine the stylistic figures which created for relating to the usage of antonyms;
- to research the role of the antonyms in the texture.

The methods of the research. The main methods of the research will be the comparative-coordinative, comparative-historical and descriptive methods. The ways as the analysis of content and discourse were used in the research work.

The basic provisions giving to the defense:

1. The antonymy attitudes possess to the general and similar features for the lexical and word-building systems of the Azerbaijani and English languages.

2. The antonyms exist as the nominative units both in the Azerbaijani and in the English languages for notifying the events,

quality and signs of the reality being the opposite, contrary attitude with each other.

3. The antonyms being in the English language have the equivalents in the Azerbaijani language, and vice versa, the antonyms being in the Azerbaijani language have the equivalents in the English language, too.

4. Being the similar and different situations of the methods expressing the same antonymy attitude in the Azerbaijani and English languages are observed.

5. The conversions in both languages express the antonym attitude been in the polarization with each other on the basis of the completion criterion.

6. The gradual antonyms consist of certain majority in both languages.

7. The other words can include among of the words being in the poles and these kinds of words can ratify the happening of the intensification towards the poles in the deigned and gradual antonym pairs.

The scientific novelty of the research. At first time, the antonyms of the Azerbaijani and English languages are studied comparatively in the Azerbaijani linguistics. Conversions and the units of gradual polarization are being the private object of the research separately in the Azerbaijani linguistics and the antonyms noting in this language are distinguished as the separate antonyms' group, their features are researched. The texture features of the antonyms must be considered the new research direction for the Azerbaijani linguistics, too.

The theoretical and practical importance of the research. The theoretical importance of the research work is related to that the getting results give the basis for approaching to the antonymy event from the new aspect, opening its role in the formation of the text as the functional category, studying the new types of antonym attitudes and its features in the pragmatic and cognitive plan.

The research work can be used in the compiling of the bilingual antonyms' dictionary (English – Azerbaijani, Azerbaijani

– English), in the practical trainings belong to lexicology, in the seminar and lectures belonging to the semantic processes happening in the language, and also antonymy and antonyms.

The approbation and the applying of the work. The researcher has made speeches about the thesis in the scientific conferences and seminars. Ten articles were published according to the dissertation. The article indicates the basic content of the scientific work.

The name of the organization where the dissertation has been accomplished. The dissertation was accomplished at the “Department of the English language and its teaching methodology” at Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University.

The volume of the structural sections of dissertation separately and the general volume with the sign. The thesis consists of an introduction, three chapters, the conclusion, the list of literature. The introduction of dissertation consists of 6 pages, the first chapter is 47 pages, the second chapter is 27 pages, the third chapter is 32 pages, the conclusion is 4 pages and the literature section is 10 pages. The dissertation consists of a total of 147 pages, consists of 222, 592 symbols.

THE BASIC CONTENT OF THE WORK

The actuality of content and the usage rate of the research work is based, the object and the subject of research, the aim and the tasks, the method and ways of the research, the basic provisions giving to the defence are defined, the information about the scientific novelty of the research, the theoretical and practical importance of the work, the approbation and the applying of the work, the name of the organization where the dissertation has been accomplished, the volume of the structural sections of dissertation separately and the general volume with the sign is given in the part of **“Introduction”** of the dissertation.

In the first chapter entitled **“The Phenomenon of Antonymy and Antonyms in Modern Linguistics”** the philosophical, logical

and linguistic essence of antonymy is studied and antonymy is defined linguistically, the various definitions and explanations of antonymy are looked through and antonyms are classified.

The concepts of the opposition and contradiction are used in different fields of science. Exactly, the opposition or the contradiction is expressed with different concepts in the various fields of science. However, the feature will be able to be more general in the opposition and contradiction is the existing of their two poles. The combination of the meanings of the words as confronting them in certain group was accepted for considering the oppositions among the meanings of the words in linguistics.

The opposition is the logical-philosophical category that has been one of the attitude forms among the events, processes and things. According to the dialectology, the source of the development is in the fight of the oppositions creating inside of them objectively, not apart from the things and events.

The law of unity of contradictions is to study philosophy and the contradictions are in the level of category. The contradiction is also one of the categories of logical science. The contradiction considers the opposition inside the object conditioned each other oppositively in the same time and denied each other mutually.

The unity of idea among the researchers has in the issue of expressing the antonymy meaning of the words expressed the opposition belonging to the same event, object and essence. But sometimes the appointment of the antonymy makes conflict when the opposition is being in different essences. The synonymy and antonymy emerges as the different characteristic meaning attitude in linguistics. Sometimes, antonymy is known as the event completing the synonymy. As being the meanings opposite with each other, there are the meanings being closely to each other. To compare the synonyms with the antonyms, to consider the antonyms as the completion of the synonyms according to the semantic attitude can't find its confirmation, in fact. As the meaning opposition couldn't complete the meaning proximity, the meaning proximity cannot complete the meaning opposition, too. But there is

the complementarity in the meaning opposition if taken separately. The completion occurs according to two words. It means that two words complete each other, rather general meaning according to certain feature and it has nonessential, antagonistic and non-antagonistic types.

The antonymy is related to realistic trustworthiness that being the category of the lexical – semantic system of the language. The words express the thing event and essences as well as the abstractive concept created by human. There are the events and essences being the opposite of each other in nature, too. The names of the concepts being opposite to each other create the antonyms.

John Lyons classifies opposition into three categories: antonymy, complementarity and converseness. The researcher regards the existing of different forms of opposition on each base of these three types. The principle of complementarity requires the closure of the system according to certain feature. There are such words in the language that they deny each other mutually. One of these words is being true if the other is false.

The oppositeness of meaning of the antonyms causes to the condition of each other, not to the exception of them with each other. That's why; there are both the integral and differential semes in the meaning structure of antonyms.

Antonymy and the phenomenon of antonymy is peculiar to objective reality. The oppositions are related to the essences, objects, subjects of the objective reality. The opposition characterizes one essence, certain quality, sign and condition of one essence from different directions.

The antonyms, conversenesses, complementarities and also the methods creating enantiosema are looked through in linguistics. The following issues find out in the process of the comparative analysis of the basic provisions putting forward in the research works belonging to antonyms: 1) the antonyms are appointed in a different form. The antonym is defined in some sources, the definitive, attributive explanation in the other sources and the general explanation is used in the third type of sources; 2) there is

the difference of opinion relating to be the different and identical rooted words of antonyms; 3) the semantic field of the antonym words are used in a narrow, wide and relative wide form; for example, the antonyms are related to the words indicating quality; 4) the full circle of antonymy sign isn't defined.

The issue that accepting the root or additional lexical-grammatical sign of the words in some definition giving to antonyms is put to research. It means that one sign is also added in the appointment. There is the unanimity in the accepting of the antonyms forming a special micro-system as the meaningful lexical units being opposite to each other in the lexical-semantic system of the language.

According to S.Jafarov disputing about the antonyms in the Azerbaijani linguistics, *the antonyms can form from different rooted words expressing only opposite meaning*.¹ A.Damirchizade considers *the possible of the creation of antonyms by suffixes*.²

The similar position is also noted in the researches of both the Azerbaijani and the other Turkish languages. It is observed that the researchers were stood one of the ideas accepted mainly in the Russian linguistics during the appointment of the antonyms in the period of writing their works.

Listing of the ways of identification of the antonyms for their main signs, defining of the limits of antonyms in the second group definitions giving to antonyms is preferred.

The third group ideas belonging to the appointment of the antonyms encompass the explanation of the antonyms by the way of description. Meantime, the ways of emerging and processing, different properties, functions of antonyms are enumerated. The connection of the specific, main and principal feature of the antonyms with semantic opposition can be noted and more concrete definition can be given to them after the review of the existed

¹ Cəfərov, S.Ə. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin leksikası / S.Ə.Cəfərov. – Bakı: ADU nəşri, – 1958, – s.39

² Dəmirçizadə, Ə. Azərbaycan dilinin üslubiyatı / Ə.Dəmirçizadə. – Bakı: Azərtədrisnəşr, – 1962, – s.78-82

definitions, the definition problem and the functions of the definition given to antonyms: The antonyms are the nominative language units naming the same essenced, opposite, contrary events of the objective reality being the opposite contrary for its meaning.

J.Lyons based to the oppositions and differentiated the types of these oppositions – converseness, complementarity (completion) and antonymy, directly.

The parallelism and the pair belong to antonymy. It means that, two words are necessary for the existing of antonymy and two of these words are confronted. The negative and positive is also existed in parallel. One of these isn't existed if the other isn't used, too. Each of the negatives must have the positive, and each of the positive must have the negative, too. In linguistics, to approach to the negative in the compiling of the word, to search the negative in the meaning of the word is to see it in the meaning of the word. According to semantic, it is the opposition of the words showing the negative and positive, negativity and positivity beside the negation.

The linguistic nature of the antonymy words is specified with the lexical, lexical-grammatical and grammatical meanings, morphological structure and stylistic possibilities of them. The semantic signs which opposite to each other must clarified during the appointment of antonyms.

Some kind of words includes among the words in the antonymy pairs. These words cause to the ranking of the contradiction. It is clear that, there have lexical units being more opposite, as being less opposite against one word according to its meaning. The border of less or more opposition is unknown.

The principle of the same semantic field must be considered during the ranking among two antonymy words in the process of the appointment of antonymy. Then, to find the word standing in the neutral position isn't possible for some kind of antonyms. For example, *sweet – medium bitter; shallow – average – deep; low – neutral – high; white – medium – black*. There is no middle or intermediate situation in the contradiction being on the basis of the completing principle.

We must accept the adjusting of the antonyms by the help of the suffixes and prefixes for grouping the antonyms on being the same rooted or different rooted. The main antonyms arranging the nuclear of the antonymy form by the opposition of the quality (*good – bad*) and direction. These kinds of antonyms are being different rooted and the same rooted. For example: *alive – dead, sweet – bitter, reasonable – unreasonable, salted – unsalted*. Besides, these kinds of antonyms convey the feature of the same and different size according to semantic attitude, for example, *heavy – light, easy – difficult, to go – to stop* and etc. The subgroup of the opposite meaning words is distinguished on the basis of the noted aspect and features:

1. Qualified, different rooted, same sized antonyms
2. Qualified, same rooted, same sized antonyms
3. Directed, different rooted, same sized antonyms
4. Directed, same rooted, same sized antonyms
5. Directed, same rooted, different sized antonyms
6. Directed, different rooted, different sized antonyms.

The first from these types has more large scope. Being the same root in the second type antonyms foregrounds the denying of them to each other. The symmetry is in the rejection of the certain feature, quality, sign and etc. here.

The intensity or the happening direction of the quality, sign, situation and action finds its expression during the classification of the antonyms. This type of the antonyms is appreciated as the vector antonyms. It is known that vector is term used in the mathematics and mechanics. The vector antonymy using in the linguistics is called as this form according to similarity of the direction only. For example, the double antonyms such as *up – down, forward – backward, front – back, to go – to come* are called the vector antonyms.

The main three types of antonyms are distinguished: 1) the ranked and related antonyms, for example, *white – black, near – far, well-disposed – ill-disposed* and etc. There has such a general sem for its meaning in this kind of antonymy, this sem enables to

the words for opposing each other. The white and the black are the colors opposing to each other. It must be noted that, the cause of opposition of the colors to each other in that form comes from the attitude of them to the light; 2) the converse antonyms completing the contradiction. For example, *single – married, aggressive – peaceful* and etc.; 3) the antonyms creating from the dichotomous division of the concept. This kind of antonyms creates from the same rooted adjectives, as a rule, for example; *legal – illegal, delicious – undelicious* and etc.

The other group of the antonyms appears relating to the stage of the language: 1) lexical antonyms, 2) grammatical antonyms.

In the second chapter entitled “**The Comparative Analysis of the Antonyms in the English and Azerbaijani languages**” for the first time the logical – semantic analyses of the antonyms in the English and Azerbaijani languages is carried out according to the types of their opposition.

The antonyms are defined into four groups according to the types of their opposition: 1) vector antonyms; 2) gradual antonyms; 3) complementary antonyms; 4) converse antonyms.

Vector antonyms are related to the direction of the opposition. The direction in the explanation of the vector antonyms is taken generally in literature many times.

The vector antonyms express opposite direction of the activity, sign and social event. For example, *to come – to go, to climb – to fall, to turn on – to turn off, revolution – counterrevolution* and etc.

We can perform from the following positions for revealing the semantic – logical character of the antonyms in the words, the semantics of the opposition:

1) belonging and not belonging to the same factor; 2) the direction and indirection of the action, quality, situation and etc.; 3) the degree of the quality (grading and non-grading); 4) the positive content of each of compared sides, the completing of them to each other exactly (complementarity).

The vector antonyms arrange the main part of the opposition for the direction. Reversive verbs as *ascend – descend*, *rise – fall*, *raise – lay* are more among the vector antonyms. If the antonyms as *come – depart*, *climbed – fell*, *falling – standing*, *to bed – to rise* based on the semantic asymmetric opposition create a quasiantonym zone, they can form the vector antonym couples, too.

If not only differentiated antonymy semes, but also the general semes differentiating the types of the lexical units include to the semantic range, it can play an important role in the study of the semantic nature of the antonyms, deeply.

The method of the opposition gives the most effective result in the appointment of the semantic and semem structure of the lexical units. This method gives the opportunity to define the creation of different type of antonyms in which components of such structures.

The antonymy takes place inside the same existence. The antonyms show both the ultimate limit of the oppositions and the relation in the same time by differentiating of that completion according to the quality, action, situation, direction and etc.

The antonymy of the syntactic constructions is derivative and creates at the expense of lexical units in the content. The sign of the opposition in some types of antonyms expresses itself not as ranking, as binary form. The negation of the meaning of one word in the antonym double creates the meaning of the second word in that time. There has no intermediate state among the binary attitude and antonymy. That's why, the contradictory in the binary contrasting overlaps in the opposition.

The sign creating the antonymy expresses itself in different levels. For example, a sign of height in the example of “*tall – short*” was polarized in the negative and positive direction. A difference of temperature in the example of “*hot – cold*” is the basis of polarization in the negative and positive direction.

M.I.Fomina notes that, the antonyms place in the polars of the lexical paradigm. Besides, there may have the other words

expressing the sign among them by decreasing and increasing in certain degree. If we organize these words in sequence, the decreasing of the sign in the words sequencing to the right polar from the words situating in the left polar, and finally, the passing to the other sign and strengthen of the sign to the end of right polar is observed. This kind of sequence is in the form of ranking by the strength of the sign. This kind of the antonyms are called gradual antonyms.

Every types of polarization in the event of antonymy don't give a basis for ranking. The polar in the ranking anonyms stay away maximum from each other. The range is not only used in the meaning of the distance, here. The range can express the difference of the quality, quantity and etc.

The quality in the polar coinciding to the neutral situation of the essence expresses with the antonymy of the word showing the quality in the side of maximum intensity during the comparing in the syntactic level if the quality was intensifying in one direction (*bitter tea – sweet tea, dark coffee – light coffee*). Secondly, the opposite qualities belonging to the essence create antonym double with each other (*sour – sweet, sour pomegranate – sweet pomegranate*).

The semantics expresses itself different degree of the same quality, feature, action and etc. in some part of the antonym. The chance of ranking has in this kind of antonyms, logically: *young – middle aged, adult – older – aged*. Many of the antonyms haven't got the sign of the ranking. For example, *mother – father, man – woman* and none of the word cannot include to the intermediate position in the antonyms.

There have the researchers distinguishing the conversives from the antonyms and identifying the conversives with the antonyms in linguistics. Expressing the opposition of them, i.e. antonyms and conversives, arranging the double standing in the opposition with each other gives a basis to identifying. But approaching from which direction to the event of antonymy and conversiveness takes an important place, here.

At first time, Sh. Balli touched to the issue of conversiveness in language. According to Sh. Balli, *the conversiveness is two oppositions joining in one completion*. O. Jespersen noted *the existing of the verbs showing the opposite meaning in language, the possibility of giving in the attitude of the same idea expressing in the sentence to the two subjects*. He found the explaining of the conversiveness in the syntactical level and only he defined the conversiveness in the lexical level after that.

The points waiting for the solving in the definition of the conversives and the appointing of them attract attention. Sometimes, the choosing of the conversives on the principles doesn't clarify. For example, *predecessor – follower, parent – child, debtor – creditor, right – left* and etc. As can be seen, there have not clear principles and criteria for grouping, choosing these conversives. If “the right” and “the left” appoints the direction, the words “debtor” and “creditor” are expressing the other attitude, exactly. To base which of the criterion for accepting the words “parent” and “child” as converse correlation isn't clear, analogically. The converse correlation is précised during the using of these units in the sentence. There have more parallels between the conversives and antonyms enough. This parallelism doesn't confirm that all of the conversives are antonyms according to being conditional words. The conversives and antonyms are closed concepts. According to being conditional words to each other, the conversives and antonyms are closed concepts for surrounding opposite semem words double. Besides, they aren't the same, they are different concepts. The research works realized on the basis of the multilingual languages. The conversives must provide the solving of the two main conditions: 1) to express the same action, situation; 2) to have opposite orientation.

The realizing research works on the basis of the materials of multilingual languages show that although the parallelism and similarity is more among the antonyms and conversives, they are different concepts. It is clear from the analysis that the main expressive ways of the conversives are verbs. But being more

active of the adjective and showing the opposition more is observed in the antonyms. The conversives are the words expressing the same situation from the position of different participants.

The essence of the complementarity antonyms is completing the certain feature, case and attitude of the two opposite meanings contradictory. For example, *life – death, healthy – ill, true – false, war – peace, married – single* and etc.

The binary attitude is existed among the words including to the complementary antonym double. The other unit cannot include among them in these doubles. The decreasing or increasing of intensity from none of the doubles isn't possible. The formal sign of the complementarity antonyms is related to this. There isn't the ranking and average situation in their expressing.

The antonyms can be the same rooted and different rooted according to structure. Sometimes, the same rooted antonyms can be called one rooted antonyms. There are many different rooted antonyms in the Azerbaijani language.

The same rooted antonyms are made by adding the methods expressing the opposition to the root. Comparing with the Azerbaijani language, there are these kinds of antonyms more in the English language. It is related to the majority of the prefixes created the opposite words for meaning in the English language.

The opposition of the meaning in the same rooted antonyms is created by the adding way in the Azerbaijani language. In this time, the lexical antonymy manifests as the result of the process of word-building. For example, *taste – tasty – tasteless*.

To express the opposition plays an important role in the combination of the same-morphemic units. This process realizes on the basis of the semantic opposition. The same-morphemic antonym words comparing in the formal plan, putting against each other in the semantic plan are being opposition to each other.

Let's note that, if the terms "same-morphemic" and "same-rooted" are used as the substitute in the text, they aren't expressing

the same concept. And for that, to use each of the terms are needed.

The antonyms are distinguished with the double relation-opposition in the language. But it's not true to say that, having only one antonym of the same word is possible. The antonymy attitude gives the chance to show the opposition as an open polygonal form. The situation is observed largely in the multisystematic languages.

Each of the words including to the antonym double can have the synonyms not intersecting in the antonymy. In this case, certain system creates. The synonyms are situated in the vertical line and the antonyms are placed in the horizontal line in the system.

The antonyms are made not only on the base of the monosemantic words, but also polysemantic words. It must be noted that, the pragmatic words are existed each of the words. This kind of words are opposite regularly during the usage.

According to the point of the language and speech, the antonyms are divided into the following groups:

According to the one-dimensional activity the antonyms have two types: the active antonyms and passive antonyms, for example, to get up-to lie, to rich-to poor.

According to structure, the antonyms are being the same-rooted and different-rooted. Sometimes the same-rooted antonyms are called one-rooted antonyms. Different-rooted antonyms are more in the Azerbaijani language.

The antonymy paradigms being not only the same-rooted, but also different-rooted find the expression of the words in the language. This kind of words is belonged to the national parts of speech – noun, adjective, verb, adverb and numerals.

The same-rooted antonyms are observed in different lexical-grammatical layers. The same-rooted antonyms being the adjective are more in the Azerbaijani language. This expresses in the verbs more in the Russian language.

Each of the words including to the antonym double can have the synonyms not intersecting in the antonymy. In this case, certain

system creates. The synonyms are situated in vertical line, but the antonyms are placed in horizontal line in the system.

The following can be belonged to the semantic types of antonyms:

- a) The quality antonyms (*young-old*);
- b) Complementarity antonyms (*life-death*);
- c) Vector antonyms (*up-down, forward-backward*).

According to structure, the antonyms have the following types: a) the same-rooted; b) different-rooted; c) inner-lexeme.

The speech (occasional) antonyms are the antonyms appearing in certain contexts. It is needed to change the antonyms to the double of language antonyms for checking the existing of this type of antonyms. This kind of antonyms is more in proverbs.

The other group of antonyms can be divided. The opposition in word is observed, here. The opposition can express by the lexical and syntactical methods of the context, formally. This kind of inner-antonymy is called enantiosemy. Enantiosemy is one of the non-productive forms of the antonymy. This is the opposing of the contradictory meanings of the same word. The formal expression of the enantiosemy expresses itself in the lexical and syntactical combination of the words, expressing of the opposite meanings. "*Filankəs yaman (yaxşı) adamdır! Filankəs yaman (pis) adamdır. Kiməsə borc vermək - Kimdənsə borc almaq*" and etc.

The antonymy is called enantiosemy in the third chapter which entitled as "The functionality of the antonyms in the English and Azerbaijani languages." This term comes from the ancient Greek ("enantios" means "opposite" + "sema" means "sign"). Enantiosemy creates in the result of the developing till semantics which negating the meaning of the same word to each other.

Enantiosemy is one of the non-productive forms of the antonymy. This is the opposing of the contradictory meanings of the same word. The formal expression of the enantiosemy expresses itself in the lexical and syntactical combination of the words, expressing of the opposite meanings. "*Filankəs yaman*

(yaxşı) adamdır! Filankəs yaman (pis) adamdır. Kiməsə borc vermək - Kimdənsə borc almaq” and etc.

2.4. The structural – semantic features of the antonyms

According to structure, antonyms are being the same-rooted and different-rooted. Sometimes, the same-rooted antonyms are called one-rooted antonyms. Different-rooted antonyms are more in the Azerbaijani language, for example, “forward – backward, up – down” and etc. This kind of antonyms is used in the text largely, too.

«There is the shadow in the light, but there is the light in the shadow»,

The mountain is higher than the plain, the joy from the sorrow.

The moon can find charms by the light of the sun,

The evening can separate from the morning by the dawn.

From the closeness of two loving hearts

From the thickness, lightness of delights

The sorrow to keep in mind cannot find a chance, -

Don't allow to the world to be being just.³

The same-rooted antonyms are made by adding the methods expressing the opposition to the root. These kinds of antonyms have spread widely in the Russian language, for example, *выходить – входить, монопольный – антимонопольный*. These types of antonyms can be used in the Azerbaijani and English languages, too. Comparing with the Azerbaijani language, there have these antonyms more in the English language. It is related to majority of the prefixes creating the opposite words for the meaning in the English language, too.

The opposition of the meaning in the same rooted antonyms is created by the adding way in the Azerbaijani language. In this time, the lexical antonymy manifests as the result of the process of word-building. For example, taste – tasty – tasteless.

The antonymy paradigms being not only the same-rooted, but also different-rooted find the expression of the words in the

³ İsmayıl, M. Qoymayın dünyanı adiləşməyə / M.İsmayıl. – Bakı: Gənclik, – 1996

language. This kind of words is belonged to the national parts of speech – noun, adjective, verb, adverb and numerals. It is clear that, the antonymy words can be not only the adjective, but also the other parts of speech, for example, noun: *wisdom – foolishness*, verb: *single – separate*, adverb: *quickly – slowly*, preposition: *up – down* and etc.

The same-rooted antonyms are observed in different lexical-grammatical layers. The same-rooted antonyms being the adjective are more in the Azerbaijani language. This expresses in the verbs more in the Russian language. Because there have more proverbs making the verb in the Russian language.

L.N.Novikov shows that *the same-rooted antonyms create branched system more. The arsenal of the antonym prepositions of the verbs is greater.*⁴

One of the models creating antonym which introduced by Y.N.Miller is the “prefix + root” model. It is clear that, there have no prefixes in the Azerbaijani language and for that there have no antonym doubles on the basis of this model in the Azerbaijani language, too.⁵ The noted model is more typical for the Russian and English languages. The antonym double “*ascend – descend*” has formed on the basis of the model introduced by Y.N.Miller, too.

The morpheme repetitions take a special place in the fiction text. The morpheme repetitions form on the basis of the same-rooted words. These words being the same partial with each other formally are characterized by difference from the other part. «The similarity or difference, equality and inequality of the objects» is called attitude. For that, the objects are being relation or opposite relation with each other. This relation isn't belonged to the coinciding of not only morpheme composition. The single morphemic words create certain unity within the text. This kind of

⁴ Новиков, Л.А. Антонимия в русском языке / Л.А.Новиков. – Москва: Изд-во МГУ, – 1973. – с. 29-32

⁵ Миллер, Е.Н. Выразительные возможности антонимов // Русская речь, – 1987. № 1, – с. 49- 52.

unity and relation can be belonged to the combining words on the basis of the community of morphemes. The same-morphemic words are the units of the language and they are being certain relation and attitude with each other. The semantic coinciding of the constituents of the same-morphemic chain assumes a special importance. Because the semantics joins with the morphemic relations and this is caused to the relation of the same-morphemic words to each other, more. The relation of the potential of combination relation having the place in the morphemic and semantic level of language system happens in the text.

To express the opposition plays an important role in the combination of the same-morphemic units. This process realizes on the basis of the semantic opposition. The same-morphemic antonym words comparing in the formal plan, putting against each other in the semantic plan are being opposition to each other.

Let's note that, if the terms "same-morphemic" and "same-rooted" are used as the substitute in the text, they aren't expressing the same concept. And for that, to use each of the terms are needed, for example, *liked – disliked, civilization – uncivilized*. The identity both of the root and the grammatical methods are observed.

There have both the root and affixed changes in the same-rooted antonym doubles. The independent and also the grammatical related root are attracted in the antonym attitude.

SAMPLES:

The translation of the first sample to the Azerbaijani language can be given into the following: "*Geriyə rəsmlərdən, film aktyor və aktrisalarından söhbət etdilər*".

The words as "liked" and "disliked" are formed on the basis of the same root in the Azerbaijani language (xoşlamaq, xoşlamamaq). There have both the negative form and participle I suffixes in the second unit of the antonym double in the Azerbaijani language. The negative meaning is formed by the prefix "dis" in the English language.

The using of the antonym doubles shows the unbreakable relation of the negative form with the positive one in the text. One of these methods attracts the other itself.

The opposition expresses itself in the distinguishing of one essence up to the extreme limit. The attention for the perception of the opposition in the sentence is concentrated not on the prefix “dis”, but on the double as “liked – disliked”.

The antonyms are characterized by the double relation opposition in the language. But it is not true to say that, it is possible to have only and only one antonym of the same word. The antonym attitude gives the chance to express the opposition as the form of an open, multi-functional series. This event observes largely in the multisystematic languages, for example, in the Russian language: *конкретный – абстрактный; отвлеченный; весёлый – грустный, печальный – унылый;* in the Azerbaijani language: *şən – kədərli, qəmli – üzgün.*

Each of the words including to the antonym double can have the synonyms not intersecting in the antonymy. In this case, certain system creates. The synonyms are situated in the vertical line and the antonyms are placed in the horizontal line in the system, for example, *be melancholy-be glad; be sad-make merry; fell lonely - exult.*

Such relation of the antonym attitudes expresses the systematic relation of the words in lexicology.

The following can be belonged to the semantic types of antonyms:

- a) The quality antonyms (*young-old*);
- b) Complementarity antonyms (*life-death*);
- c) Vector antonyms (*up-down, forward-backward*).

According to structure, the antonyms have the following types:

- a) the same-rooted;
- b) different-rooted;
- c) inner-lexeme.

According to usual usage, it is possible to divide types of antonym, for example, usual antonyms and contextual antonyms.

In the Azerbaijani and also English languages, there are many proverbs, sayings which having the antonym words inside them.

Young saints make old sinners.

Too swift arrives as tardy as to slow.

Cack would be a gentlemen if he could speak French.

Also the synchronous relation among the synonyms and antonyms observing in the synonymy-antonymy paradigm gives the chance to emerge the features of the semantic structures been one of the language signs of the semantic category. The research shows that, the combination of the antonym doubles in one paradigm is possible on the basis of the categorial – lexicological semes creating the field of the certain concept. The difference among the synonyms and antonyms is the division of this field by different methods. In other word, another feature appears from the character of the sem combination of the words.

The comparing of the epigrammatic polysemantic words shows that the semantic whole antonymy relation is less seeing and the attitude of the semantic opposition creates among the different lexical-semantic variants.

The existing of the antonyms gives the chance to perceive the reality in the opposite way. This feature is related to the describing of the opposition of the antonym during the saying of one word being from antonym double.

The words expressing the highest intensive or the superlative degree of the adjectives are considered inaccurate antonyms, for example, *small – big, little – giant*. The word “giant” in the two given doubles is inaccurate antonym.

The antonymy cannot apply all of the words, in case of different semantic typical words have the synonym, for example; *home, door, to cut, yellow, green* and etc. It should be noted that, there have such kind of words that they have the antonyms. For example; *white – black, red – black* between the colors are the

antonym doubles. They have certain causes for assuming antonymy of them.

The antonyms are belonged to the same parts of speech. The antonyms can be different member of the sentence in the syntactic level.

Both the usual antonyms belonging to the system of the language, and the occasional antonym doubles creating in the situation of the given speech are used in the speech process. The usual antonyms arrange certain lay in the lexical system of the language.

The antonyms can be created on the basis of not only the monosemantic words, but also polysemantic words. For example; the antonym of the word “stupid” is the word “bright” in the lexical-semantic variant of the complex meanings of adjective “dull”. The words “monotonous, tedious” are opposed to the word “interesting”. “Blunt – sharp”, “dismal – happy”, “dismal – cheerful – sheerful”.

It should be noted that, there have the pragmatic words in every languages. The words are opposed regularly during the usage. For example; *spirit – flesh, mind – soul, the earth – the heaven* and etc.

*“If heaven and the earth say to this,
Merely I don't say what it is for me”* (Davud Nasib)

According to the point of the language and speech, the antonyms are divided into the following groups:

According to the one-dimensional activity the antonyms have two types: the active antonyms and passive antonyms, for example, *to get up-to lie, to rich-to poor*.

There have the antonyms expressing the different measure of the existence and absence of the activity, for example; *to turn on – to turn off*.

Language (usual) antonyms are the antonyms existing in the language system: *rich – poor* and etc.

The speech (occasional) antonyms are the antonyms appearing in certain contexts. It is needed to change the antonyms

to the double of language antonyms for checking the existing of this type of antonyms. This kind of antonyms is more in proverbs.

The other group of antonyms can be divided. The opposition in word is observed, here. The opposition can express by the lexical and syntactical methods of the context, formally. This kind of inner-antonymy is called enantiosemy. This term comes from the ancient Greek (“enantios” means “opposite” + “sema” means “sign”). Enantiosemy creates in the result of the developing till semantics which negating the meaning of the same word to each other.

Enantiosemy is one of the non-productive forms of the antonymy. This is the opposing of the contradictory meanings of the same word. The formal expression of the enantiosemy expresses itself in the lexical and syntactical combination of the words, expressing of the opposite meanings. “*Filankəs yaman (yaxşı) adamdır! Filankəs yaman (pis) adamdır. Kiməsə borc vermək - Kimdənsə borc almaq*” and etc.

In the third chapter entitled “**The text functionality of the antonyms in the Azerbaijani and English languages**”, the stylistic features of the antonyms are studied, the cognitive and pragmatic aspects of the creation of antonymy meaning are researched.

The main stylistic features of the antonyms are to be the method of description of the person’s character, the natural and social events contrastingly, expressing the opposition. The oppositions are used in the contradictory texts and also special syntactic constructions – phraseologisms, sayings and proverbs, largely. The meaning capacity, figurativeness, laconicism of the folk sayings finds its expression in the antonyms, many times. The stylistic functions of the antonyms are different and colorful. In many cases, the antonyms arrange the text and in the other case, they open the contrasting situations in the character of the heroes of the work, play a clarifying role. For example; the antonyms as “*inside – outside, the right – the left, before – after*” clarify the attitudes of the time and the place in the text. The antonyms

expressing the time play an important role in the description of the sequence of events, the closing, completing of the time according to certain parameters.

*I went,
visited to the next world, and returned,
I went
knocked on the door and returned,
I come out to my friends with laughing,
I turned my friends to the face of lining,
Fortunately, nobody was enemy... (Ramiz Rovshen, 17)*

Many times, the words including to the same grammatical or stylistical category are opposite during the study of the stylistic functions of the antonyms.

Another feature of the antonyms is related with the associative revival of the other by the using one of them. The stylistic features of the antonyms realize in different speech figures complying the esthetic functions of the language. One of the stylistic figures spread widely in the natural language is antithesis. Antithesis is based on the using of the antonyms. Antithesis is the style of the opposition of the word images organizing the contradiction essentially. The mutual opposite concepts named during the usage of this style figure is contradicted in one context.

The contradiction is the semantic category. One of the opposite words welcomed in the contrasting figures plays the role of background and the meaning of the other word using in this background is comprehended more clearly, more distinctly.

The contradiction is the composition-speech style of the developing and arranging of the structure of the fiction text. Antithesis is the figure of the contradiction. All of the words attracting to the antithesis are contradicted to each other. Antithesis has the styles of the amplification, intensification. Lexical expressive means of the antithesis are the antonyms. Antithesis is used in the aphorisms, sayings and folk arts largely.

Score twice before you cut once.

Desperate diseases call for desperate remedies.

Keep your mouth shut and your ears open.

The antonyms are used as the animated expressive means in the fiction text.

Antimetabole is the stylistic figure getting from combination of the chiasmus with the antonym. Antithesis has two main types of amplification: 1) different typed repetitions; 2) syntactical paralellism.

The syntactic paralellism forming by the participation of the antonyms is amplified to the antithesis, is intensified it. Antithesis has two quality types: 1) simple; 2) complex antithesis.

The antithesis forming by the usage of the two or more antonym doubles is the complex antithesis. The complex antithesis is called alloysis or alloysa in literature. When the antithesis combines with the syntactic paralellism, the type of the naming muqabla is creating.

Antithesis is divided to the types according to its inside structure. In this time, the semantic – morphological analysis of the antithesis are considered main.

It should be noted that, the amphithesis and acrothesis creating on the basis of the antonym have the stylistic figures. Different ideas are given in the attitude to these stylistic figures. For example; T.Khazagerov considers they are the types of antithesis, but L.A.Vvedenskaya considers that they are free stylistic figures.

Amphithesis is the stylistic figure using for describing the whole with the reference to the polar of it. The principle of completion is basis in the creation of such stylistic figure. There have such kind of antonym doubles that they complete each other according to certain semantics. The two words in the antonym double form the whole, completely. The components of amphithesis are expressed as the units characterizing the existence of the whole.

Antiphrase is the stylistic figure used for creating the ironic shades goal of antonyms.

Being colorful and different, the stylistic functions of

antonyms are clarified. The antonyms express the opposition, intensify the expressiveness of usage in speech and the opposite essence of the event, figurativeness, emotionality. The opposition of antonyms opens the character of the heroes of the work, arranges the text, shows the sequence of the event, the scale of the time and place.

The proverbs and sayings using of different typical antonyms in the paremiological fund of the language organize certain majority. The creation of the proverbs on the basis of the antonym attitude, basing to the comparatives is one of the methods spread largely. The comparison opposites whether the situation or the action or itself of the two objects. Sometimes there have no direct, independent relation among the objects opposing with each other.

“Söyleyenden dinleyen arif gerek”, “Söz gümüştse süküt altındır”, “Ucuzdur vardır illeti, pahalıdır vardır hikmeti”, “Yigidi ar, deveyi zelber yıkar”, “Yol yürümekle, borc ödemekle” and etc. Content is putting in the centre with different typical oppositions in the examples. «Söyləyən» and «dinləyən» opposition has in the proverb «Söyleyenden dinleyen arif gerek». Verb based words express the performing of the two opposite activities in the speech process. The antonym attitude is among these two words. The proverb expresses the feature being important for one from two opposites.

The antonym correlation is used for expressing certain sign, feature, event, action contrastingly in the proverbs. In this case, general content creates expression demanding in the proverbs. Beside with the antonymy, incomplete and quasi-antonymy takes place in the proverbs.

The opposition is formed on the basis of the comparison in certain parts of proverbs. The words which are compared don't arrange the antonym double when they are using differently in the language. But these words express the opposite attitude in the proverbs. In this form, the antonymy is the contextual antonymy.

The opposing of the components inside the phraseological unit is referenced in the same structural phraseological antonyms.

The composition overlaps partially, the syntactical model is chosen with the identity in such phraseologisms. For example; *in hot blood – in cold blood; in a good hour – in an ill hour; in a happy hour – in an evil hour* and etc.

The different structural phraseological antonyms have no the overlapping components. They make on the basis of different syntactical model. For example; *beyond – praise – in a tin – pot way; to ones teeth – when smbs back is turned* and etc. This feature indicates the other issue. The arranging antonym double of the phraseological unit with lexical unit can be being the object of the discussion, generally? Surely, the noted issue requires more wide research.

To express the contradiction isn't only the stylistical function of the antonyms. The completion, the expanse, the depth, the width of the action finds its expression by the help of antonyms, the time-place borders are larged. The antonyms create the special stylistic effect for expressing the interchange of the opposite events to each other. The antonyms are opposed inside the squid (exaggeration) composition.

The sign, quality, quantity, place, time standing on the basis of the antonym attitude comes from the attitude of the affiliation to the same category. The combination of the antonym words with each other creates special stylistic effect in the Azerbaijani language. The double words created from the opposite meaning words are enough more in the Azerbaijani language, these words create the contextual antonymy in the text. The contextual antonyms are formed not only on the basis of the word belonging to the antonym double, directly, but also with the other word expressing another situation of that event.

The antonym words realize the opposition, antonymy in different typical contexts. Such five types of contexts can be appointed on the basis of the first analysis in different systematic languages and also in the Azerbaijani and English languages.

The first type is characterized with the generality of the meaning. In this time, the antonym words are used as the

homogeneous members in the context. The antonyms are related with the help of the subordinated or coordinated conjunctions.

The second context form on the basis of confrontation directly. The using antonyms are being the homogeneous members and they are related by the methods of opposition.

The third type contexts are formed on the basis of the alternativity. The antonym words are being homogeneous in the context are related by conjunctions.

The fourth type contexts are characterized by the participation of the contradictory background. The opposed words are used in two parallel constructions as the same member of the sentence.

The contextual antonyms are used in different directions and different situations in the fiction text. Sometimes these words take an antonym position in the text and are introduced as opposition to each other, even they aren't opposite as the lexical unit.

The following main **conclusions** were got in the research work:

1) Each of the types of opposition belonging to the different essences, events, types of the opposition inside the contradiction of the same event, object, essence has the means of expression in the language.

2) The synonymy and antonymy emerges as the attitude of the different characteristic meaning in linguistics. The two words attend in the antonymy and they are put against to each other. These words create the antonym double.

3) The antonymy is related to the real trustworthiness that being the category of the lexical-semantic system of the language. These have the events and subjects being opposite to each other in the nature. The names of the concepts being opposite to each other create the antonyms.

4) The opposition has three types: antonymy (antonymia), completion, conversiveness. The opposition among the contradictory concepts happens with the negation of them oppositely. The intermediate meaning word doesn't include among them. One of these words being such attitude is true and the other is false. The contradictory attitude arranges the logical base of

the antonymy. From the point of logical view, both the contrary and contradictory opposition is the logical base, core of the antonymy.

5) The meaning structure of the antonyms are characterized not only by the opposite differential components, semes of the meaning, but also the integral semes being the indicator of semantic generality of them. The lexical units don't include to the antonym attitude with their complete meaning. They include to the semantic attitude according to one meaning. They include to the semantic attitude according to one meaning. The meaning opposition of the antonyms is caused to condition to each other, not to exclude to each other. For that, there have both the general (integral) and antonym (differential) semes in the meaning structure of the antonyms.

6) Antonymy and antonymia event is belonged to the objective reality. The oppositions are related to the subjects, objects, essences of the objective reality. The opposition is characterized one subject, the certain quality, sign, situation of one subject from different directions. By the same time, the opposition can appear among different subjects. The opposition has the logic, philosophical and mathematical logic, different types and forms. The linguistic status of the opposition is created when all of these find their expressions in the methods of the language and it is studied as the antonymy event in linguistics.

7) The following issues are revealed in the process of the comparative analysis of the main provisions putting forward in the research works belonging to the antonyms: 1) the antonyms are appointed in different form. In some kind of resources, the definitive, appointing explanation is used, in the third type of resources, the general harassment is given; 2) according to be the different and the same rooted words of antonyms, there has the difference of opinion; 3) the semantic field of the antonym words is given narrow, relatively wide and wide; 4) the whole scope of the antonymy signs aren't defined.

8) The ideas relating to the appointment of the antonyms can be divided into three groups: 1) the antonyms are appointed as the

opposite meaning words; 2) the definition of the range of antonyms, the enumeration of the methods of the identifying their main signs is preferred in the second type of definitions given to antonyms; 3) the third group of ideas belonging to the appointment of the antonyms is related to the explanation of the antonyms by the way of describing. In this time, different properties, functions, methods of creation and usage of the antonyms are enumerated.

9) Six groups of antonyms are distinguished: 1) qualified, different rooted, same sized antonyms; 2) qualified, same rooted, same sized antonyms; 3) directed, different rooted, same sized antonyms; 4) directed, same rooted, same sized antonyms; 5) directed, same rooted, different sized antonyms; 6) directed, different rooted, different sized antonyms.

10) The antonym words are realized the opposition in different type of contexts. Such five types of contexts can be appointed on the basis of the first analysis in different systematic languages and also in the Azerbaijani and English languages: 1) the contexts characterizing with the generality of meaning. In this time, the antonym words are used as the homogeneous members in the context, are related with the help of the subordinated or coordinated conjunctions; 2) the antonyms using in the contexts forming on the basis of the confrontation directly are being the homogeneous members and they are related by the methods of opposition; 3) the antonym words forming on the basis of the alternative are being homogeneous member in the context, they are related by conjunctions; 4) the contexts are characterized by the participation of the contradictory background, the opposite words are used in two parallel constructions as the same member of the sentence; 5) the exact structure is characterized with the system. The opposite words are used whether in one sentence or in two sentences as different members of the sentence. They are related to each other according to meaning.

The following thesis and articles relating to the subject of the dissertation have been published:

1. Antonimiya hadisəsinə ümumi bir baxış //– Bakı: ADPU nəşriyyatı, Pedaqoji Universitet Xəbərləri. Humanitar elmlər bölməsi, – 2012. № 3, – s. 153-156.

2. Müxtəlifsystemli dillərdə antonimliyin ifadə vasitələri // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2013. № 2, – s. 145-150.

3. Müxtəlifsystemli dillərdə antonimlərin təsnifi // Doktorantların və Gənc tədqiqatçıların XVIII Respublika Elmi Konfransının materialları, – Bakı: 2013, – c.2. – s. 187-189.

4. Antonimlərin üslubi xüsusiyyətləri // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2014. № 3, – s. 73-80.

5. Müxtəlifsystemli dillərdə antonimliyin linqvistik xüsusiyyətlərinə münasibətə dair // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2014. № 7, – s. 123-128.

6. Конверсивно-антонимические параллели в разносистемных языках // – Алматы: Хабаршы. Серия «Педагогические науки», – 2015. № 4 (48), – с. 89-92.

7. Выразительные особенности антонимических отношений в пословицах и поговорках в разносистемных языках // «Научные исследования в сфере гуманитарных наук: Открытия XXI века». Материалы II Международной научно-практической конференции, – 23-24 апреля – 2015, – с. 164-169.

8. Gradual Antonyms in the English and Azerbaijani Languages // International Journal of English Linguistics, – 2016. Vol.6, No 6. – p. 239-245.

9. Müxtəlifsystemli dillərin frazeologiyasında antonimlik //– Bakı: ADU nəşriyyatı, ADU-nun Elmi Xəbərləri. Humanitar elmlər bölməsi, – 2016. № 2, – s. 71-78.

10. Müxtəlifsystemli dillərdə dərəcələnmə və gradual antonimlər // Elmlərarası inteqrasiya: linqvodik, linqvokulturoloji psixolinqvistik aspektlər Beynəlxalq Elmi Konfransının materialları, 19-20 dekabr – Sumqayıt: 2019, – s. 111-115.

The defense will be held on 16 march in 2021 at 12⁰⁰ at the meeting of the Dissertation council – ED 1.06 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi.

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Dissertation is accessible at the Library of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, The Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi.

Electronic versions of dissertation and its abstract are available on the official website of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Abstract was sent to the required addresses on 15 february in “2021”

Signed for print: 12.02.2021
Paper format: 60x84.16¹
Volume: 53, 118
Number of hard copies: 20