

Relationship of Parts of Speech in the Structure of Anthonymic Nest in Russian Language

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Annotation: In the article, the interaction of parts of speech in the field of word formation is manifested in different aspects. Each part of speech serves as the basis for the formation of words of certain lexicogrammatical categories. The interaction of parts of speech at the level of anthonymic nests is a part of their life in the language, with which lexical-semantic, structural and formal-grammatical relationships are associated, characteristic of single-root words, as well as part-of-speech relationships are based on family ties of words, therefore they are especially close, close, significant, weighty. They have more organizing power than frequent-speech relations of different roots.

Key words: parts of speech, word formation, lexical-grammatical, nest, single-root, mixed-root, category, morphology, structural-semantic, nouns, adjectives, verb, adverb.

Word formation and vocabulary - neighbors in the level structure of the language - actively interact on the basis of various types of meanings - lexical, word-forming, grammatical. Grammar plays an important role in organizing the systemic connections of these levels of language. It, as a higher level, forms this base on which the interaction of word formation and vocabulary takes place. Words enter into lexical and word-formation relations within the framework of certain morphological units - parts of speech. Word formation of all parts of speech constitutes the word formation system of the Russian language. In this system, the word formation of each part of speech is closely connected and widely interacts with the word formation of other parts of speech.

The interaction of parts of speech in the field of word formation is manifested in different aspects. Each part of speech serves as a basis for the formation of words of certain lexical and grammatical categories. At the same time: each part of speech uses the words of many parts of speech as its generating base.

The closest neighbors of word formation among the levels are lexicology and morphology. Morphology is a higher level, vocabulary is a lower level. Each higher level plays an extremely important, perhaps the main role in the system organization of the level below in the structure of the language. In the systemic organization of vocabulary, the role of word formation is great. In turn, word formation uses the services of morphology. The great organizing role of morphology is manifested in the entire system of word formation, in the structure of all its complex units.

As is known, it is the part-of-speech attribution of the original word that determines the structural and semantic properties of nests of cognate words, the relationship of parts of speech in the structure of the nest. Each nest has its own part-of-speech structure, which is completely or partially repeated in other nests belonging to the same part of speech.

In the field of color, as in the nest, the words of all the main significant parts of speech are represented - adjectives, nouns, verbs, adverbs, the category of state, simple and compound words, non-derivatives and derivatives, as well as phraseological phrases equivalent to the word

The interaction of parts of speech at the level of nests is a part of their life in the language, which is associated with lexico-semantic, structural and formal-grammatical relationships that are characteristic of words with the same root. Part-of-speech relations here are based on the kinship of words, therefore they are especially close, close, essential, weighty. They have a greater organizing power than part-speech relations of heterogeneous words.

In the nest, the word acts as a basic morphological unit. Possessing certain part-of-speech properties, the word is not only an element of the morphological system, but also actively participates in the formation of complex units of morphology, represented in the nest - part-of-speech pairs, chains, paradigms, which have their own part-of-speech structure.

2. To v. close (close)
in 3 digits To verb. open (open)
in 3 digits

The theater has closed (closes).
The meeting closed. The theater was closed (opens).
The meeting opened.

The theatrical season in our city opens in late autumn and closes in summer when the artists go on tour.
closing - opening

K. v. close (close) To v. open (to open) \neg
and close (close) and open (open)
in / value Closing windows. in / value Opening windows.

Get dressed, leave the cell, go left to the end of the corridor, wait until the guard opens the door leading to the courtyard. Then, in the same way, with the same opening and closing of the doors, return back (A. Rybakov). They even suggested compiling the so-called flora clock, that is, determining the time by opening and closing various flowers (Timiryazev). [5, c.56]

Also here: closing-opening, closed (adj.) - open (adj.); half-close - half-open, half-close - half-open, half-closed - half-open, etc.

It is easy to see that all derivative antonyms in the nests are closely related to each other along the lines of their lexical meanings, which they inherit from the original verbs. Often they also reflect the polysemy of the words leading the nests. In other words, the semantics of the original words determines the semantic structure of the entire antonymic nest.

Several types of pairs act as initial words of antonymic nests of adjectives: 1) antonymic pairs consisting of non-derivative words, i.e. lexical antonyms (white - black, thick - rare, polite - rude, good - bad, $\text{ko}\neg$ soi - straight); 2) antonymic pairs, in which one of its members is a non-derivative word, and the other is a derivative; together they make up a word-formative pair (correct - incorrect, beautiful - ugly, real flax - unrealistic); 3) both members of the pair belong to derivative words: cultural (cf. culture - uncultured), folk (cf. people) - anti-people, ideological (cf. idea) - unprincipled, scientific (cf. science) - $\text{anti}\neg$ scientific, logical (cf. logic) - illogical, etc.

The nests headed by non-derivative antonyms have the greatest word-building potential. According to the observations of S. M. Saidova, "antonymous adjectival derivational nests, headed by derivative words, usually have a simpler structure. They are clearly inferior to nests headed by non-derivative words in terms of the composition of derivatives and generally have less derivational potential." [2, c. 134]

Structural variety of antonymic nests of adjectives is provided by various combinations of derivational types of derived antonyms: nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs.

Nouns are most often formed at the first stage of word formation. These are suffixal names of quality: wealth - poverty, greatness - insignificance, softness - sharpness, simplicity - pretentiousness, simplicity - complexity, splendor - wretchedness, curvature - straightness, whiteness - blackness, clarity - ambiguity, objectivity - bias, conservatism - liberalism, etc.

Substantiation of adjectives is widespread here: fresh - salty, past - future, red - white, curve - straight, curve - straight, best - worst, best - worst, old - small, younger - older, younger - older, young - old, young - old, young - old, absurd - reasonable, low - high, advanced - backward, lightly ill - seriously ill, slightly wounded - seriously wounded, etc.

At this stage, the names of masculine persons are also formed: a poor man is a rich man, an acquaintance is a stranger, an insolent person is a modest person, a full-time student is a correspondence student, a fool is a sage, a giant is a baby, a big man is a frail man, a sinner is a righteous man, etc. Among the names persons have unique formations such as left-handed - right-handed. There are few derivatives of the athlete-weightlifter type.

At the second stage of word formation, the names of female persons appear: poor woman - rich woman, acquaintance - stranger, etc. They are also formed on the basis of substantiated words. Wed: blind - sighted

and blind - sighted, stranger - native and stranger - dear, younger - older and younger-older, hungry - well-fed and hungry - well-fed, etc.

At the II-V stages, quality names are created on the basis of compound words and verbal formations: left bank - right bank, far-sightedness - short-sightedness, proximity - remoteness, understatement - overestimation, simplification - complexity, dullness - sharpness, etc.

At the II-IV steps, the names of the action are formed: simplification - complication, decrease - increase, relief - difficulty, approximation - removal, command - blackening, acceleration - slowdown, lengthening - shortening, etc.

At various levels, there are irregular derivative nouns with objective meaning. Compare: white paper - draft, liquefier - thickener, original - fake, long-legged - short-legged, etc.

Antonymic adjectives, as a rule, are formed at the I-IV stages of word formation. At the first stage, the formation of adjective assessment forms, forms of comparative and superlative degrees is productive: lower - higher, lower - higher, whiter - blacker, more active - more passive, poorer - richer; the poorest - the richest, the stupidest - the smartest; bigger - smaller, higher - lower, thin - fat, big - tiny; cheerful - boring, plump - empty; thickish - rare, tall - short, wide - narrow-woolly, etc. This also includes prefix formations such as stupid - smart, cheerful - boring, poor - rich, very light - difficult, etc. ; ultra-left - ultra-right; super low - super high, super stupid - super smart and 14 p. ; oppositions that have the prefix non-: not easy - not difficult, not cheerful - not boring, not stupid - stupid, sparse - not uncommon, etc.

At the III-IV stages of word formation, only verbal adjectives and participles-adjectives are created: depleted - enriched (adj.-adj.), approximate - distant (adj.-adj.), approximate - remote (adj.-adj.), accelerated - slowed down (adj.), facilitating - difficult, etc.

Adverbs are the most regular category of words, formed in antonymous nests of adjectives. First of all, these are quality adjectives in -o: boldly - cowardly, cheerfully - boring, weakly - strongly, poorly - richly, densely - rarely, easily - difficultly, lively - sluggishly, legally - illegally, elegantly - rudely, etc. They are formed at other levels of word formation: approximately - remotely, facilitated - difficult. Prefixed adjectives also have such derivatives: wisdom - very stupid, merrily - sadly. [4, c.654]

On the basis of adverbs in -o, at different stages of word formation, forms of evaluation arise: a little high - low, a little rare - thick, softly - harshly, rarely - thickly, empty - plump, etc.

At stage I, there are various types of prefix-suffix adverbs: alive - dead, white - black, from white - black, white - black, near - far, near - far, near - from afar, stupidly - smartly, at random - right, left - right, left - right, left - right. There are also unique pairs such as cheap - exorbitant prices, crooked - straight, etc.

Compound adverbs like empty-empty - full-full, white-white-black-black are found at the II stage of word formation. They are unproductive.

Verbs are usually formed at the I-II stages of word formation. The most productive type of verbs are formations with the suffix -e(т), arising at the first stage: turn white - blacken, gain weight - lose weight, left - right, get younger - grow old, get drunk - sober up, freshen up - warm up. Verbs with other suffixes: wet - dry; op. also: grow larger - grow smaller, soft - harden, grow rich - become poor, grow stronger - weaken, grow stronger - weaken, etc.

At the first stage, antonymous verbs are also formed with the suffixes -i (т), -icha (т), -nicha (т): pale thread - blush, rejuvenate - age, crook - straighten, put on airs - be modest, impudent - be modest, etc.

Prefix-suffixal antonyms are widely represented here: improve - worsen, impoverish - enrich, bring closer - move away, bring closer - remove, speed up - slow down, thicken - defuse, cheapen - increase in price, revive - deaden, revive - kill, liquid - thicken, lighten - make it difficult, fill - empty, fill - empty, etc.

At the II stage, specific correlates of the verbs of the I stage of word production are formed: to grow wiser / grow wiser - to become stupid / stupid, to turn white / turn white - to blacken / blacken; whiten / whiten - blacken / blacken; improve / improve - worsen / worsen, impoverish / impoverish - enrich / enrich, etc. Post-fixed derivatives also appear here: improve - worsen, decrease - increase, lighten - difficult, decrease - increase, etc.

At stage III, forms of the imperfect form of reflexive verbs are formed: improve - worsen, decrease - increase, ease - make it difficult, decrease - increase, etc.

At the IV-V steps, verbs-antonyms are rarely found.

Derived words of all parts of speech retain live semantic connections with the original words of antonymic

nests. Antonymic meanings of the adjectives heading the nests are transferred to the derivative words of all chains and paradigms. Wed by meaning, cognate words in nests headed by lexical antonyms:

Grammar plays an important role in organizing the systemic connections of these levels of language. It, as a higher level, forms this base on which the interaction of word formation and vocabulary takes place. Words enter into lexical and word-formation relations within the framework of certain morphological units - parts of speech. The features of the formation and functioning of nests of single-root words are determined by the part-of-speech belonging of their original words. This pattern is clearly manifested in antonymic synonymous homonymous nests. The original words in them enter into the systemic lexical relations of antonymy of synonymy of homonymy as representatives of certain parts of speech. On the part-of-speech basis, antonymic synonymous and homonymous paradigms of derivative words in the nest are also built. To organize these lexical paradigms, word-building means are used here. The nest enters as a peculiar form of organization of the reflected lexical phenomena of the reflected antonymy of the reflected synonymy of the reflected homonymy. The same function is performed by the main structural elements of the nest-chains and paradigms. [3, p.141] Reflecting the lexical relations of generating words in their derivatives, word formation in this case works for the benefit of vocabulary and performs a backbone in the field of derivative vocabulary. Derivative words reflecting antonymy, synonymy, homonymy of their generators are doubly systemic: they enter as elements of the lexical and word-formation systems of the language.

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