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## WORKING WITH MULTI-ROOT ANTONYMS-ADJECTIVES IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE LESSONS

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### ABSTRACT

*The article reveals the multidimensional nature of antonyms and antonymic paradigmatic as a phenomenon of the vocabulary of the Russian language. Antinomy is the main characteristic feature of qualitative adjectives and is represented in this grammatical category much wider and brighter than in other parts of speech. It is shown that working with multi-root antonyms-adjectives in Russian language lessons is of great practical importance. The article traces the effectiveness of the use of the selection of antonyms as a means of improving the speech literacy of students. The proposed exercises contribute to enriching the vocabulary of students and teaching the competent use of antonyms in their own speech.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Antonyms, antonym, single-root, multi-root antonyms, antonym city, qualitative adjectives, exercise system.*

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### INTRODUCTION

One of the main tasks in teaching schoolchildren is to teach them to express their thoughts competently and accurately. In order for a child to master these skills, in Russian lessons it is necessary to pay more attention to the systemic connections of words - synonyms, antonyms, homonyms. The topic of antonyms is important because their possession indicates not only a good vocabulary, but also the correct development of the child's thinking. The most complete juxtaposition of words is regarded as an antonym. Antonyms can be recognized as words that are opposed by the most general and essential semantic feature for their meaning, and are located at the extreme points of the corresponding lexico-semantic paradigm. [4] Antonyms are considered to be one-word names related to one part of speech: day – night, good - evil, white - black, big - small, enter - exit, up -down, good - bad. The phenomenon of antonym involves a paradox: for all the opposites of meanings, antonyms are one of the types of words most closely related in meaning. Antonyms have the property of reproducibility - they exist in our consciousness in the form of ready-made pairs. The "selection" of such pairs does not cause difficulties for those who speak the language: light – darkness, right - left, rest - movement.

The first necessary condition for antonym is the presence of a common hyperonym for two words: long - short = length, heavy - light = weight, day - night = day. Often there is no one-word name - hyperonym for such couples: good - bad = ?, brave - cowardly = ? And yet there is a common ground for these signs, and it can be expressed. For example, bold and cowardly are polar types of mental organization. The second condition of antonym is the presence of elements of opposite meanings in two words. The opposite is the maximum possible difference between objects and phenomena. Only signs of the same kind can be opposite. These are not: upper and left, night and light. It should also be borne in mind that not all words have antonyms: shoulder, window sill, purple, think. [2]

There are no antonyms for nouns with a specific meaning (house, table, wall), there are no

antonyms for numerals, for most pronouns. As a rule, there are no antonyms for qualitative adjectives denoting the names of colors and their shades (with the exception of a few: white – black, dark - light), although in general antonymic pairs in the circle of qualitative adjectives are formed more actively, and this is exactly what some researchers consider one of the main distinguishing features of qualitative adjectives. [1] It may be that in the direct meaning of the word has no antonyms, and in figurative, acquiring qualitative semantic shades, enters into antonymic relations with other words. Thus, the adjective green, denoting a certain area of the color spectrum, has no antonyms; in figurative meanings, this word has antonymic connections: green in the meaning of 'immature' is opposed to the word ripe (green apples are ripe apples), in the meaning of 'inexperienced' (green youth) - the word experienced. The verb grow in the direct meaning has no antonyms (the grass grows, the child grows); when used figuratively in the meaning of 'increase', this verb is antonymous to words such as fall, decrease. Cf.: prices are rising - prices are falling, falling, the temperature is rising - the temperature is falling, decreasing, expenses are rising - expenses are decreasing. If the meanings of two words are exhausted by a common generic feature and the opposite, then this pair refers to linguistic antonyms: north-south, friend-enemy, entrance-exit. It is these pairs that are reproducible.

It is quite easy to check whether antonyms belong to linguistic ones: this is our first reaction, the first answer that comes to mind if we are asked to choose an antonym for a word. If there are other components in the meanings of two words in addition to the general generic meaning and opposite signs, such words in the strict sense are not antonyms: animal - plant, horse - deer, wax - stone. [2] Antonyms can be either multi-rooted (good - bad, love - hate) or single-rooted (friend - not friend, honest - dishonest, underground - aboveground, pour - pour). In single-root antonyms, the opposite of meaning depends on the meaning of the attached prefixes, which, like words, can enter into antonymic relations with each other. [6] It is necessary to pay attention to the fact that in multi-root antonyms, the opposite of meaning is expressed more clearly and sharply compared to single-root antonyms. For example, kind - evil (person) and kind - unkind (person). Scientific coverage of antonymic relations at the present stage of the development of linguistics is based on linguistic antonyms in artistic speech, because semantic differences of words here find a broader, active, vivid manifestation in contrast to common speech. In literary texts, antonyms serve to create an antithesis and an oxymoron. The antithesis is a stylistic figure consisting in the juxtaposition of words or expressions sharply different in meaning: Some people have much to live on and little to live for. Better to reign in hell, than serve in heaven. It is absurd to divide people into good and bad. His whole material and immaterial life is wonderfully strange. (Dickens). People are either charming or 'tedious. (O. Wilde). He had never done anything good enough to go to heaven, and he had never done anything bad enough to go to hell. (J. Jones).

An oxymoron is a combination of contrasting words that create a new concept. For example: practical theory, alone together, deafening silence, virtual reality, original copy, big baby. A modern school sets one of the main tasks of teaching - to develop the speech and thinking of schoolchildren. An indicator of a student's mental and speech development is the richness of the vocabulary. Working with antonyms at school is one of the main directions in the methodology of the development of speech and vocabulary of students. Knowledge of the antonyms of the Russian language, the ability to use various techniques with the help of antonyms, allows students to express their thoughts richly and in a variety of ways, avoid repeating words, comprehend various shades of meaning of individual words of a particular antonymic series. The introduction of antonymous pairs into the speech of schoolchildren makes it colorful, bright, expressive, lively, visual and imaginative. In the work on the development of oral and written speech of schoolchildren, the main place should be given to the development of the ability to select single-root and multi-root antonyms. When selecting antonyms, the vocabulary of schoolchildren is replenished with new vocabulary.

This type of work teaches them to compare and search for words denoting opposite objects, signs, phenomena and various actions. Antonyms contribute to the full disclosure of the meaning of the word and clarification of its meaning. Working on antonyms is quite possible not only when carrying out dictionary work, but also when passing various grammatical topics. The selection of antonyms is of the greatest interest when studying the adjective name, since antinomy is the main characteristic feature of qualitative adjectives and is represented in this grammatical category much wider and brighter than in other parts of speech. Students should be familiarized not only with their own antonyms: light - darkness, joy - sadness; big - small, white - black; start - finish; forget - remember; here - there, near - far, etc., but also with contextual antonyms, i.e. with words that acquire the opposite meaning only in a certain context, for example: Я - царь, я - раб, я - червь, я - Бог. (I am a king, I am a slave, I am a worm, I am God) (G. Derzhavin). Мильоны – вас. (Millions of you). Нас – тьмы, итьмы, итьмы. (Us - darkness, and darkness, and darkness) (A. Blok). Для вас – века, для нас – единый час. (For you - centuries, for us — a single hour) (A. Blok). Мы, как послушные холопы, держали щит меж двух враждебных рас монголов и Европы. (We, like obedient slaves, held a shield between two hostile races of the Mongols and Europe!) (A. Blok). Ты и убогая, ты и обильная, ты и могучая, ты и бессильная, матушка – Русь. (You are poor, you are plentiful, you are mighty, you are powerless, Mother Russia) (N. Nekrasov). The work on the selection of antonymic pairs can be carried out in different ways: either to select words with the opposite meaning, or to find individual phrases, or to find them in a certain context. So, students can be offered the following types of exercises on different root antonyms-adjectives:

1. Name the antonyms of these adjectives and make sentences with them. Weak, good, brave, pure, truthful, black, straight, tough, kind, neighborly, heavy, slow. (weak - strong).
2. In these phrases, replace adjectives with others with the opposite meaning. Hot tea, a brave man, a beautiful act, a soft chair, a new dress, an interesting book, a slow dance, a back row, a heavy suitcase, harmful advice, an active person, dirty work, a sad tune, a distant forest, an untidy appearance, winning a party, slowly retreating, blaming someone. (hot tea – cold tea).
3. Replace adjectives with others that are opposite in meaning. Tall trees grow in the forest. The night was dark. Soft music was playing outside. My brother is in good health. It was a hot day. The children were solving a difficult task. (Low trees grow in the forest).
4. Choose antonyms for each of the meanings of polysemous words. Quiet (voice, riding, street). Empty (glass, person, conversation). Thin (ice, work, voice). Simple (mechanism, setting, task). (Quiet - loud voice, fast driving, noisy street), Fresh (morning, collar, bread). Black (color, day, thought). Light (suitcase, task).
5. To which words are the antonyms indicated incorrectly? Choose the right antonyms for these words. High - wide; sonorous - noisy; cloudy - cloudless; kind - smart; positive - good; big - small, deep - shallow; expressive - expressionless; close - distant; quiet - deaf; hard - soft; wide - deep.
6. Pick up antonyms from the right column to the adjectives of the left column and make sentences with some of them. (Joyful - sad)

Joyful	Stupid
Smart	Rich
Poor	Sad
Clean	Generous
Stingy	Dirty

