

Comparison Of Pragmatic Value Of Antithesis In Fiction Texts

¹Ruzibaeva Nigorakhon Raximovna, ²Mirgiyazova Munisa Mirusmanovna

¹Teacher of Foreign Languages department, Tashkent state university of law, Republic of Uzbekistan
n.ruziboeva@tsul.uz

²Senior teacher of Foreign Languages department,
Tashkent state university of law, Republic of Uzbekistan m.mirgiyazova@tsul.uz

Article History: Received: 11 January 2021; Accepted: 27 February 2021; Published online: 5 April 2021

Abstract: This article outlines the pragmatic features of antithesis in literary texts and is analyzed using examples from English and Uzbek fiction. It can be said that pragmatics is the semantics of language in action and the totality of conditions that accompany the use of a language sign. Antithesis is a stylistic device that is created by presenting opposite meaning words. Its provision is mostly seen in literary texts and the texts of fictions are of high importance to investigate thoroughly

Keywords: Writing skills, antithesis phenomena, pragmatic features, stylistic tools, contrast, and language stylistics.

Introduction

Antithesis (antithesis – confrontation, contradiction) is the opposite of logically comparable thoughts, concepts, senses, and images. In order to uncover inconsistencies in the essence of events, literary discourses often use contradictory meanings, contradictory connotations, words and phrases. [1] In linguistic analysis of fiction, contradiction is required to determine what the writer intended. The skill of the writer is even more evident in the material of the expression chosen for the contradictory realities.

Literary fiction is a complex mental, intellectual, and conscious phenomenon that involves the artist's perceptions of reality and the way he creates, shapes, and influences others' feelings, spirits, and minds through words. In this event, any information received by the five senses of the human being and the sixth sense is the artistic perception of the stable and unstable feelings in the human heart.

Literature review

The artistic experience is synthesized by the creative, spiritual activity of the artist and forms certain images. The artistic portrayal of this figurative harvest by means of aesthetics is a fiction. [2] Abdullah Kahrar has also used the antithesis in his stories as one of the stylistic means of creating fiction and vitality. The antithesis phenomenon has attracted the attention of linguists for centuries. However, the views on this event are limited to reflecting its overall meaning. The publication of famous French linguist Sh. Ball's book "French Stylistics" and its first comment on the function of language and speech units as a stylistic tool set a separate study of stylistic figures, including synthetic stylistic means put it. As a result, in some of the work on language stylistics, the antithesis phenomenon has been mentioned as one of the syntactic textual phenomena. [3]

Antithesis is a sophisticated stylistic tool that serves a specific stylistic task in fiction. Thoughts show that antiquity, one of the oldest stylistic methods, is widely used in modern Uzbek literary speech styles. The main function of antithesis is contrast. The antithesis phenomenon arises as a result of the stylistic use of speech units with a special syntactic structure based on semantic contrast. [4] Antithesis is a syntactic-sounding tool that is actively used in fiction and oratory, whereby conflicting concepts and ideas increase the effectiveness of the speech and increase the listener's interest in the statement. For example: People with this type of knowledge are not learning or learning at the time; for a while, everyone is doing something and looking at someone who does nothing. ("Maston") The antithesis technique is widely used for stylistic purposes. Antithesis is a stylistic method of opposition. It is binary, meaning that only two things are compared and contrasted. This is not the third story. For this reason, antithesis syntactic structures are formed on the principle of binaryization and are symmetric. [5] For example: 1. I thought the pilgrim would come down the corridor, but no, no sound came. The nurse went out to take the pilgrimage, but Mastura noticed. (One Thousand) In the first example, the hero is confronted with the imaginary thoughts and realities. The antithesis in this statement was a means of denial. In the second example, the two realities were conflicting — they all came out. In this case, the antithesis was used as a tool for the formation of antithesis but the binder. In order to enhance expressiveness in speech, content is contradictory to ideas that contradict one another and logically contradict one another. The antithesis phenomenon is observed at all levels of the tongue. However, the role of this event in the syntax framework, especially in the syntax of the sentence, is of particular importance. Within the stylistic-syntactic form, the antithesis method is a combination of syntactic repetitions in terms of efficiency in the use of co-sentences. The material of the antithesis is the speech unit involved in the production of the antithesis. [6]

Research Methodology

From this point of view, it is natural that antibody devices form a particular system. The main role in the formation of antibodies is:

I. Antonyms. For example: 1. I have mentioned the good and the bad. ("Patient")

II. Some lexical-grammatical forms. Some types of antithesis words are formed by the use of certain words and formulas that contradict each other with the context requirement.

III. Confirmation and denial words. In antithesis words, words of approval or denial may be antithesis. For example: 1. These things can have a devastating effect on the person who is dying, and I never expected death. ("Ming bir jon") 2. Many people from the neighborhood did not attend the ceremony, probably because the teacher died in the hearts of many people a month ago, and many believed that the wedding was the funeral of the teacher. ("To'yda aza")

IV. The antithesis material may consist of predicate units. For example: 1. No one has a back pain and no pain. On the contrary, they were all healthy. ("Kampirlar sim qoqdi")

The antithesis phenomenon can occur in all three types of joint discourse. In the case of complex forms of syntactic syntax, each of the syntactic units is a type of compound sentence, and the ideas expressed are interrelated and differentiated. The antithesis method is the leading method of generating contingent, comparative or contradictory forms of joint statements. It is therefore desirable to interpret the antithesis as one of the syntactic-stylistic figures involved in the compilation of the sentence. [7]

Antibody combinations are commonly used in two types of speech: speech and art. The method of antithesis helps the reader to clearly explain the relationship between the event and the object in the speech. Separate objects and concepts may be contradictory to the context requirement in a work of art. [8] For example: He has not seen the garden of the Mullajon, but he has heard the description. This is what the garden looks like: Pomegranates, not gardens ... Pomegranate trees are piled high, teapot-shaped. ("Pomegranate") This is where the skill of the writer is demonstrated again. The author skillfully confronts words that do not contradict the context when appropriate. He effectively used the antithesis to illustrate the heroes' condition at that time.

Analysis and discussion

Structurally, the elements of antithesis, expressed in one part of speech, area combination or a whole utterance, are located relatively close, mutually shading each other, and act as homogeneous members of the antithesis utterance, performing the same syntactic functions. As you know, one of the characteristic features of the antithesis is parallelism. However, parallel designs affect not only the structural form of the antithesis.

The presence of contradictory words in the language, i.e. antonyms, is one of the convenient means of ensuring the expressiveness, expressiveness, expressiveness of literary speech and revealing the character of the characters. Antonyms (Greek *anti* - against, contradict; *onyma* - name). There are units of language with opposite and opposite meanings, on the basis of which the phenomenon of antithesis occurs. It is a methodological application of contrasting ideas, concepts, etc., and in the process of analyzing the author's works, we have identified conflicting literary discourses. [9]

There has been a lot of research on antonyms in linguistics. Their place, essence, norms and means at the language level have been studied. Evaluation of facultative occurring antonyms as occasional antonyms in the context and the study of their specific linguistic, semantic-expressive features in different speech styles, the analysis of the basis of their emergence were studied by Russian linguists L.A.Vvedenskaya, G.E.Goncharenko. However, it has not yet been the subject of research by Uzbek linguists.

In fact, occasionalism is an individual-methodological neologism, based on an unproductive model and used only in the spoken text itself. Since occasional lexical units are expressive units of speech that embody randomness, normality, normative, word-formation features of the speech method used in the present situation, this law is also observed in occasional antonyms, and we do not use ready-made antonyms in the language, but we have also encountered literary discourses that make appropriate use of contextual antonyms that serve to enhance the effectiveness of the image in the work of art. [10]

Table1 : Let us compare the usage of antithesis and their pragmatic side based on the following examples.

English	Uzbek
<p>"It was the <i>best</i> of times, it was the <i>worst</i> of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of <i>foolishness</i>, it was the epoch of <i>belief</i>, it was the epoch of <i>incredulity</i>, it was the season of <i>Light</i>, it was the season of <i>Darkness</i>, it was the spring of <i>hope</i>, it was the winter of <i>despair</i>, we had <i>everything</i> before us, we had <i>nothing</i> before us, we were all going direct to <i>Heaven</i>, we were all going direct <i>the other way</i>."(Charles Dickens, "A Tale of Two Cities ")</p>	<p>Bu voqeaga ko'p yillar bo'lgan. Ular ikkovining yoshi ham bir joyga borib qolgan. Birining <i>omadi</i> kelgan, biri <i>omadsizlik</i> azobini tortardi; Bu dunyo shundoq bolam. Olam yaralibdiki, birovga <i>baxt</i>, birovga <i>alam</i> keladi.. Ular shu alpozda dam <i>tez</i>, dam <i>sekin</i> yurib pastlikka tushishdi. Hojimumud yalangoyoq, toshlardan yurolmay qiynalar, goh <i>oyoq uchida</i>, goh</p>

	<i>tovoni bilan</i> yurib holdan toygan edi. (Said Akhmad, "Jimjitlik").
--	--

Table 2: In these examples, the form of the antonyms is similar and opposed to each other:

English	Uzbek
<i>best - worst</i>	<i>omad – omadsizlik</i>
<i>wisdom- foolishness</i>	<i>tez - sekin</i>
<i>belief- incredulity</i>	<i>oyoq uchida- tovon bilan</i>
<i>Light-Darkness</i>	
<i>best - worst</i>	
<i>wisdom- foolishness</i>	

As we see above, the forms are similar to each other. If we analyze from the pragmatic point of view, of course, the pragmatic intention of exerting an emotional impact stands in the first place. For example, the usage of **“Heaven-the other way”** (Charles Dickens, "A Tale of Two Cities ") and **“baxt – alam”** (Said Akhmad, "Jimjitlik") is not based on anonymous pairs.

The author uses the lexemes of **“baxt”** and **“alam”** in an antonymous relationship. We do not find the lexemes of **“baxt”** and **“alam”** as antonyms in dictionaries. The main meaning of the lexeme of **“baxt”** is a state of complete contentment and helplessness in life, while the main meaning of the lexeme of **“alam”** is mental suffering. In doing so, the writer introduced the concepts of joy and suffering into a contextual antonymic relationship in literary discourse. This served to increase the effectiveness of the speech and it indicates the pragmatic intention of exerting an emotional impact. [11] [12]

The same situation happens to the pairs of **“Heaven”** and **“the other way”**. In the text, they are given as antonymous pairs, but they are not antonyms according to dictionary meanings. Heaven is in some religions, the place, sometimes imagined to be in the sky, where God or the gods live and where good people are believed to go after they die, so that they can enjoy perfect happiness. The other way is any kind of other way. [13] On this occasion, pragmatic impact is achieved again by pragmatic intention of exerting an emotional impact.

In syntactic constructs created by the antithesis method, the object of confrontation is the quality of the person, the subject mark, the behavior of the person or object. For example: 1. Uning tetikligi, shahdam qadam tashlashi yosh bolaga chiqqan soqolday kishining kulgisini qistatar edi, lekin xop ozibdi, qorayibdi, shuni o'zi ham biladi ekan, shekilli oldini oldi... (“Asror bobo”) 2. Yaxshi xat yozsa ham yig'laysan, yomon xat yozsa ham yig'laysan, nima qilaman ko'rsatib... (“Asror bobo”) 3. Qishloqda hech kimning uyida pashsha yo'q, biznikida kechasi ham burun talashadi. (“Asror bobo”) 4. Dehqonning uyi kuysa kuysin xo'kizi yo'qolmasin. Bir qop somon, o'n-o'n beshta xoda, bir arava qamish-uy, xo'kiz topish uchun necha zamonlar qozonni suvga tashlab qo'yish kerak bo'ladi. (“O'g'ri”) [14]

In the first example, the personality traits are controversial, and the second example deals with the quality of the subject: a good letter, a bad letter. In the third and fourth sentences, actions and situations are met. Turobjon drank two cups, and his wife could not even half a cup. In the example given, we can observe the antithesis: Turobjon can eat two bowls and his wife cannot eat half a cup. In this case, however, the formation of antibodies did not play a major role. The **“still”** rhetoric contained in the joint sentence has helped reinforce the second case by comparing it to the first. [15] As can be seen from the foregoing, antithesis is widely used in the literary text as a methodological tool. Abdullah Kahhor also used antithesis in his stories. [16]

Examples of Antithesis in English Literature

Many authors have used antithesis in their literary work in order to provide the reader with a thought-provoking, contrasting statement. We are now going to take a look at some samples of times when writers have used antithesis within fiction and other types of written work. [17]

A tale of two cities by Charles Dickens opens with the use of antithesis in the line **“Twas the very best in times, Twas the very worst in times. That was a time of wisdom and yet a time of foolishness.”** In this example, antithesis is used to imply the contrast of the time in which the story was set.

“To err is human, to forgive is divine,” This is a line from the play Julius Caesar written by William Shakespeare. Here antithesis is used to refer to the fact that God the creator is forgiving yet he created a race of humans who were far from perfect.

“Paradise lost written by John Milton features the use of antithesis when it compares the opposing ideas of heaven and hell alongside the opposing ideas of serving and reigning, in the sentence: **“It is better to reign in hell than to serve in heaven.”**

In the Holy Bible, we see the use of antithesis in the book of Matthew, where we can read the line **“many are called but few are chosen.”**

“Give me a bit of sunshine, give me a bit of rain.” This is an example of antithesis from the song Give me some sunshine by Swanand Kirkire. The notion of wanting sunshine is completely opposite to the idea of wanting rain and yet both are contained within the same sentence.

“In my beginning is my end.” This is an example of the use of antithesis within the poem Four Quartets which was written by T. S. Elliot.

In the comic book featuring the character Green Lantern, an oath is written and the first line of this oath contains antithesis. “In the brightest of days and in the blackest of nights.”

Conclusion

As we have seen, antithesis can be used in various ways in order to compare and contrast two opposing ideas. It can be used in a variety of ways depending on how it is being used, whether that be in the rhetorical, as a literary device or in a figure of speech.

References:

1. Kugurov R. Lexical means of fiction.
2. Sarimsakov B. Fundamentals and criteria of fiction. - T.: Science, 2004. pp. 121.
3. Uzbek stylistics. – T., 1983. - P.190.
4. Mamajanov A. Combined speech stylistics. –T.: Science, 1990. P.15.
5. Yuldashev B. Methodical use of fiction texts in phrases // Research on the text and its linguistic analysis, Proceedings of the International Scientific Conference. – Samarkand, 1999, PP. 8-11.
6. Urinboyev B., Kungirov R., Lapasov J. Linguistic analysis of fiction text. – Tashkent, 1998.
7. Ruzibaeva, N. R. (2021). Cognitive linguistics: basic concepts. Academic research in educational sciences, 2(1).
8. Миргиязова, М. М. (2018). The importance of teaching legal English. Молодой ученый, (32), 94-95.
9. Ruzibaeva, N. (2019). PECULIARITIES OF THE ANTITHESIS IN THE LITERARY TEXT. European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences Vol, 7(11).
10. Miraziz, R., & Oybek, T. (2020). INGLIZ, FRANSUZ VA O‘ZBEK SHE’RIYATINI TARJIMA QILISHDA QO‘LLANILADIGAN TRANSFORMATSIYALAR. Oriental Art and Culture, (V).
11. Urunov, B. I., Mirgiyazova, M. M., & Saidova, M. S. (2020). THE PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS FOR EFFECTIVE TRAINING LANGUAGE TEACHERS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT NEW METHODS AND TECHNOLOGIES. Theoretical & Applied Science, (4), 1017-1019.
12. Миргиязова, М. М. (2019). The importance of the formation of discursive competence in the development of oral speech. Молодой ученый, (26), 311-313.
13. Toshmatov, O. S. (2021). TEACHING ENGLISH TO STUDENTS JUNIOR COURSES OF LAW FACULTIES. Academic research in educational sciences, 2(1).
14. Raufov, M. M. (2021). Elementary transformations in simultaneous translation. Academic research in educational sciences, 2(1).
15. Mirgiyazova, M. M. (2019). Scientific approaches to teaching foreign languages. Молодой ученый, (47), 37-39.
16. Raximovna, B. M., & Farxodovna, K. D. (2020). VOCABULARY RETENTION IN COGNITIVE THEORY. Journal of Critical Reviews, 7(2), 402-404.
17. Surmanov, S. E., & Azimova, M. I. K. (2021). FORMATION OF READING SKILLS IN YOUNG LEARNERS. Academic research in educational sciences, 2(1).