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Antithesis and its Functions in Literary Texts

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ABSTRACT

This article is dedicated to the analysis of the antithesis, its usage in the texts, distinct meaning as well as structural and semantic classification based on the study of examples of literature. The principal role of the antithesis, as a stylistic figure, is to put forward concepts in a contrast. The article analyzed views of scientists on the lexical-semantic concepts of the antithesis and presented examples from literary works and reflected them in the article.

KEYWORDS: Stylistics, negativity, Stylistic devices, antithesis, semantics, contrast, opposition, irony, oxymoron, antonym.

Introduction

The English language is considered a predominant language all over the world. Hence, it is obvious that the English language is accepted as a dominant language for communication. Furthermore, the English language is also the language of science, diplomacy, mass media and world information sources. The usage of various language features including antithesis is becoming more and more common in various texts and their clear analysis is necessary.

Method

There are various definitions of antithesis in various literatures. One of this is as follows: "Antithesis is a literary device that places antonym words, ideas, or qualities parallel to each other. The opposition between them creates greater stress and clarity". Their parallel structure provides a memorable rhythm.

The influence of antithesis is useful in all kinds of writing and speech, including literature, advertisement, rhetoric, and music. It is mainly and most appropriately used to make an emphatic point in an effective way. In writing, antithesis combines juxtaposition and parallelism. The style is also made by antithesis allows writers to highlight differences, emphasize qualities, and generate rhythm.

Antithesis is a sophisticated stylistic tool that serves a specific stylistic task in fabrication. studies show that age, one of the oldest stylistic styles, is extensively used in ultramodern Uzbek erudite speech styles. The main function of antibodies is discrepancy. The antithesis miracle arises as a result of the stylistic use of speech units with a special syntactic structure grounded on semantic discrepancy.

The antithesis miracle can do in all three types of common converse. In the case of complex forms of syntactic syntax, each of the syntactic units is a type of emulsion sentence, and the ideas expressed are interrelated and discerned. The antithesis system is the commanding system of generating contingent, relative or antithetical forms of common statements. It is thus desirable to interpret the antithesis as one of the syntactic stylistic numbers involved in the compendium of the judgement.

Structurally, the rudiments of antithesis, expressed in one part of speech, area combination or a whole utterance, are located fairly close, mutually shadowing each other, and act as homogeneous members of the antithesis utterance, performing the same syn tactic functions.

It is clear that 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, 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) [3].

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. 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 linguist Arnold[6]. 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 format ion features of the speech method used in the present situation, this law is also observed in occasional antonyms, and we do not use readymade 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.

Results

An antithesis is a rhetorical and literary device with parallel grammar structure but which establishes a nearly complete or exact opposition in ideas or characters. It can be effective in emphasizing drastic differences between opposing concepts. The main purpose of antithetical language is not just stating the existence of contrasting ideas, but rather emphasizing the stark differences between them. The often lyrical and rhythmic nature of this device helps stress the parallel grammatical structure.

We use this device in that pure form today in everyday turns of phrase. But there are more in-depth ways (in actions and story in general) that fit the antithesis definition. People and characters can act in an antithetical manner to their beliefs. Antithesis Examples in Behavior:

A character who says they love animals but wears real fur coats.

Someone who says they are vegetarian but eats a big steak for dinner.

A person who uses a "Shop Small" tote bag but does their holiday shopping at Walmart.

In addition, characters in literary or scripted works, much like people, can be antitheses to each other in and of themselves. In fact, this is often how great villains are created. Protagonists can be an “antihero,” or the villain of a story can be portrayed separately as a parallel to the protagonist; therefore, the protagonist and antagonist highlight each other’s strengths and weaknesses, and evil and benevolent qualities[4].

Antithetic parallelism is a form of parallelism where the meaning of two or more excerpts of text are observed, although directly linked by providing the same meaning from differing perspectives. This type of parallelism is used in order to create repetition of meaning as a technique for cognitive reinforcement, thus more effectively communicating the meaning of the text.

More specifically, antithetical parallelism is defined as text where the meaning in the first part of the couplet contrasts with an opposite theme contained in the second part (see above). The use of opposites clarifies both extremes. In poetry the use of opposites can bring a sharper contrast to an image and provide a greater focus to the desired message. It is often marked by the use of the conjunction ‘but’, placed between two statements to juxtapose them and helps the reader or to view both the positive and negative perspectives of the text. Antithetic parallelism is not to be confused with 'synonymous' or 'synthetic' parallelism, which reflect repeated and expansive ideas respectively.

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