



A STUDY ON ANTONYMOUS RELATIONS IN TURKEY TURKISH PROVERBS AND IDIOMS

Ahmet AKÇATAŞ*

ÖZET

A relationship established by and between antonymous words is defined as antonymy. Such relationships are founded on the same logic; however, the building blocks and links between them are different. The present study on Turkey Turkish proverbs and idioms aims to handle antonymous relations under five headings, namely structural, substitutional, reverse, converse (relational), and complementary. The headings were identified as: *Structural antonymy*, under which nouns and verbs are treated based on their affirmative and negative senses. *Substitutional antonymy* refers to replacement of a component in a sentence. *Reversives* means a relationship established between a verb/noun and its reverse counterpart. *Converse antonymy* is built upon the position of similar and different elements. *Complementary antonymy* rests on the elimination of deficiencies. Accordingly, Turkey Turkish proverbs and idioms have been examined and detailed under the corresponding headings. It can be concluded that antonymy fulfils such functions as organizing comparative narration at sentence level, structures of change, generalisation, and imperatives, agreement and links between constituents; as well as determining and ordering negated meaning, direction, communication, description, and preference.

Keywords: Opposition, substitution, reversivity, converseness, complementary.

TÜRKİYE TÜRKÇESİ ATASÖZÜ VE DEYİMLERİNDE KARŞIT ANLAMLILIK İLİŞKİLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME

ABSTRACT

Anlamı birbirine karşıt olan sözcüklerin kurduğu ilişkiye, karşıt anlamlılık denir. Bu ilişkiler, aynı temel mantıkla kurulur. Ancak kurucu unsurlar ve bunların ilişkileri, farklıdır. Türkiye Türkçesi atasözü ve deyimleri üzerine yapılmış bu çalışma, karşıtlık ilişkilerini yapısal, değişimsel, çevriksel, konumsal ve bütüncül olmak üzere beş başlıkta incelemiştir. Bu beş başlık, şu şekilde belirlenmiştir: İsim ve fiillerin olumlu ve olumsuz yönleriyle ele alındığı *yapısal karşıtlık*. Başka bir unsurla yer değiştirme şeklindeki *değişim tarzı karşıtlık*. Bir isim veya fiille, onların tersinin kurduğu karşıtlık ilişkisi şeklindeki *çevriksel karşıtlık*. Farklı ve benzer unsurların konumuna dayalı, *konumsal karşıtlık*. Eksiklerin giderilmesi şeklinde *bütüncül karşıtlık*. Böylece Türkiye Türkçesi atasözü ve deyimleri incelenerek, bu üst başlıklar altında ayrıntılara ulaşılmıştır. Sonuçta karşıt anlamlılığın cümle düzleminde karşılaştırmalı anlatımı, değişim, genelleme ve emir yapılarını, parçalar arası uyum ve bağları düzenleme; olumsuz anlam, yön, iletişim, nitelme, tercih belirleme ve sıralama gibi işlevlere sahip olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Karşıtlık, değişim, çevriklik, konum, bütüncül.

* Doç. Dr., Afyon Kocatepe Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı Bölümü, elmek:
aakcatas@aku.edu.tr

INTRODUCTION

Antonymy is a feature of opposite words, which is established by means of relationships between constituents in a sentence. While linking such relationships, constituents make use of a shared axis of meaning and antonymous parts. Such semantic components refer to any meaning which negates one another (Jones 2002: 11).

Antonymy and its kinds have been dealt with under different approaches. Some researchers have classified them into binary antonymy such as “ölü” (dead) X “diri” (alive), and polyantonymy, which bears intermediate phases based on the number of relationships such as “sıcak” (hot) X “ılık” (lukewarm) X “soğuk” (cold). Others have examined them according to how relations are built, such as complementarity (married X single), reciprocity/converseness “al-” (buy) X “sat-” (sell), and reversivity “zarar” (loss) X “kâr” (profit).

One may come across antonymy in two ways. The first one is the opposition between a unit of meaning and one which could be a replacement for it in a sentence. The second way is when two antonymous words co-occur in the same syntagm (antithesis). The present paper will deal with the second case occurring in Turkey Turkish proverbs and idioms.

In traditional grammar, antonyms are defined as words which represent semantically opposite concepts. However, the said tradition does not welcome the derivation of antonyms with the help of suffixes “-mA”, “-sIz”. Antonymy has been made conditional upon its being established with different words. Therefore, no opposition can be stipulated in the sentence “Kapıyı aç dedim, açmadı.” (I told him to open the door, but he did not open it).

This study tries to revise and further elaborate antonymous relations already outlined according to their occurrence in Turkey Turkish proverbs and idioms. Consequently, such relations have been categorized into five sub-headings, namely structural, substitutional, reversive, converse (relational), and complementary. They have been looked into in the following manner (Lutzeier 1997, 2001, 2002):

1. Structural Opposition: Relations where links of antonymy between units are structurally organized through elements such as affixes and postpositions. Such opposites are set up as patterns of verblessness between verbs, negation between nouns, and absence.

1.1. Opposition of Negative Verbs (Verblessness): Expression of “failure, non-occurrence, inertia” shown morphologically with the addition of suffix “-mA” to verbs. It is a grammatical category indicating the negation, or failure to occur, of process and action stated by the predicate in the sentence (Korkmaz 2003:50). Such links of opposition are set up between a verb and its negative form. The antonymous relations so established are attributable to verbless negation with respect to preference, generalization, perfective /imperfective, and capability / incapability.

1.1.1. Negated Antonymy of Verbs Indicating Preference: Antonymy based on preference of either the the affirmative or negative verb (Jones 2002: 37):

“Ağlama ölü için, ağla deli için.” (Don't mourn for the dead; do mourn for the mad).

“El için yakma ateş, yak çubuğunu bak keyfine.” (Don't light a fire for the others; do light yourself a pipe and enjoy the pleasure).

1.1.2. Negated Antonymy of Generalized Verbs: A pattern established by affirmative and negative verbs by generalizing their reciprocal relations of opposition:

Turkish Studies

“Bıçak yarası geçer, dil yarası geçmez.” (A knife wound heals; a tongue wound doesn't).

“Bir ev donanır, bir kız donanmaz.” (A house can be furnished; a girl can't be furnished).

1.1.3. Negated Opposition of Perfective / Imperfective Verbs: Antonymy where one of the two identical verbs receives a negative affix, thereby creating opposition between perfective and imperfective forms:

“Acıyan uyumuş, acıkan uyumamış.” (A hurting one fell asleep; a hungry one did not sleep).

“Kuma gemisi yürümüş, elti gemisi yürümemiş.” (The ship of co-wives sailed; the ship of sisters-in-law did not sail).

1.1.4. Negated Antonymy of Capability/Incapability of Verbs:

A relationship in cases where one of the two identical verbs indicates capability and the other one incapability (negative capability):

“Buldum bilemedim, bildim bulama-dım.” (When I found it, I could not find it out; when I found it out, I could not find it).

1.2. Antonymy of Negated Nouns:

A negative relationship between nouns can be established with the postpositions “değil (not)” or “yok (absent)”.

1.2.1. Antonymy of Negated Nouns With Postposition “değil (not)” – Negation of Nouns: In a logical conclusion, it stands for a negated relationship between the predicate and the subject. Just as justification exists, so does negation. We can infer that one can utilize the negation technique in order to refute a proposition. In Turkey Turkish, negation is a technique used to imply the opposite meaning by adding the postposition “değil (not)”. Six types of such antonymous relationships have been identified, namely negation of quality, target-outcome, information, verb, description, and the cause.

1.2.1.1. Antonymy of Negated Quality in Negative Form: One of the units denoting a repeated quality is negated with the postposition “değil (not)”, whereby a relationship is established between those qualities:

“Bilmemek ayıp değil, öğrenmemek ayıp.” (It is not shameful not to know; it is shameful not to learn).

“Kısmet ise gelir Hint'ten Yemen' - den, kısmet değilse ne gelir elden.” (If it is a godsend, it will arrive from India or Yemen; if it is not a godsend, what could be done)?

1.2.1.2. Negation of Target-Outcome: A relationship established between a target and its outcome by adding the postposition “değil (not)” to the target:

“Misafir umduğunu değil, bulduğunu yer.” (A guest will eat not what he expects, but what he finds).

1.2.1.3. Negation of Knowledge:

“Akıl yaşa değil, başadır.” (The mind is not in the age; it is in the head).

1.2.1.4. Negation of the Infinitive:

“Altını saklamak değil, kuruşu sakla-mak hünerdir.” (The trick is not to save gold, but to save pennies).

1.2.1.5. Negation of Definitions:

“Ar dünyası değil, kâr dünyası.” It is not a world of disgrace, but a world of profits.

1.2.1.6. Negation of the Owner:

“At vuranın değil, alanın.” A horse belongs not to its shooter, but to its buyer.

1.2.2. Nonexistence through the Postposition “yok (nonexistent)”: It refers to relationship of nonexistence between the subject and the predicate in logical judgements.

1.2.2.1. Direct Opposition Between Existence and Nonexistence: If there are predicates in a sentence built by post-positions “var (present)” and “yok (absent)”, it entails that an antonymous existent-nonexistent relationship is present. It demonstrates opposition between a state of presence and that of absence:

“Ağzı var dili yok.” (He/she owns a mouth, but does not own a tongue).

“Altta var üstte yok.” (It exists at the bottom, but doesn't exist at the top).

1.2.2.2. Opposition As A Result of Cause: The postposition “yok (absent)” in a sentence functions as the cause or the effect in an antonymous relationship.

1.2.2.2.1. Opposition as A Result of Nonexistence:

1.2.2.2.1.1. Situation as A Result of Nonexistence:

“Ayağında donu yok, var fesleğen başında.” (There are no trousers on his legs, but there is a fez on his head).

1.2.2.2.1.2. Antonymy (Opposition) of Conditional Nonexistence:

“Borcun yoksa kefillik var, işin yoksa şahitlik var.” (When you do not have debts, suretyship exists; when you do not have a job, bearing testimony exists).

“Derdin yoksa söylenme var, borcun yoksa evlenme var.” (When you do not have a trouble, muttering exists; when you do not have debts, marriage exists).

1.2.2.2.2. Antonymy (Opposition) of Nonexistence Owing To Existence:

“Ayım var, yıldıza ihtiyacım yok.” (I have the moon; I do not have a need for a star).

“Bir varmış bir yokmuş.” (Once there was, once there was not).

2. Antonymy through Substitution: Pairs which can not co-occur in a sentence not associated with opposition, but can co-exist through a link of opposition between components substitutable for one another (Jones 2002: 173).

2.1. Antonymy (Opposition) of Direct Substitution: Antonymy directly set up between components substitutable for one another: “yeşil” (green) X “mavi” (blue), “kuru” (dry) X “yaş” (wet).

2.1.1. Substitutional Antonymy Between Nouns:

2.1.1.1. Substituting Levels: Antonymy based on shifting to a different level between two elements:

“Rüzgâr eken, fırtına biçer.” (Whoever sows winds will harvest storms).

“Önce iğneyi kendine batır, sonra çuvaldızı ele.” (Stick the needle into yourself before thrusting the packing-needle into others).

Turkish Studies

2.1.1.2. Substitution of Kinds:

Antonymy based on transition between kinds:

“Alacağına şahin, vereceğine karga.” (He is a hawk against his debtors, and a crow against his creditors).

“Sarımsak içli dışlı, soğan yalnız başlı.” (A garlic has fellow cloves; an onion has a sole head).

2.1.1.3. Substitution of Place: Antonymy based on movement from a location to another one:

“Akşam ahıra sabah çayıra.” (In the evening to the barn; in the morning to the meadow).

“Nerede akşam, orada sabah.” (Where the evening falls, there is the morning).

2.1.1.4. Substitution of Time:

Antonymy based on transition from a time period to another.

“Nerede akşam, orada sabah.” (Where the evening falls, there is the morning).

“Gençliğin kıymeti, ihiyarlıkta bilinir.” (Value of youth is recognized at old-age).

2.1.2. Substitution of Adjectives:

Antonymy between two elements demonstrating change in quality.

2.1.2.1. Substitution of Quantity:

Antonymy between two elements demonstrating change in quantity:

“Bir elin nesi var, iki elin sesi var.” (What little power one hand has; two hands have a voice).

“Bir fit bin büyü yerini tutar.” (One instigation is a substitute for one thousand spells).

2.1.2.2. Substitution of Values:

Antonymy based on transition in value:

“Allah gümüüş kapıyı kaparsa, altın kapıyı açar.” (If Allah closes the silver door, he will open the gold door).

2.1.3. Substituting Adverbs of Reason: A link set up between two contrasting parts of a whole in terms of substitution of manner:

“Biz attık kemik diye, el kaptı ilik diye.” (Bütünleyici) (We threw it away calling it bone, others grabbed it calling it marrow). (Complementary)

2.2. Substitution of Contradiction:

In narration, antonymy based on contradiction as a result of contrasting concepts.

2.2.1. Substitution of Contradiction Between Qualities: Opposition between contrasting qualities where the latter is modified compared to the first one:

“Namert sofrasına mert gidilmez.” (olma-olmama) (A dishonest person's banquet should not be attended as an honest person). (being - not being)

“Hayırlı komşu, hayırsız akrabadan iyidir.” (bulundurma - bulundurmama) (A charitable neighbour is better than an uncharitable relative). (possessing - not possessing)

Turkish Studies

2.3. Antonymy of Substitutional Incompatibility: Opposition set up between words when they can not co-occur in a proposition and a choice must be made between them, in which case the second word is subject to change. They exclude each other and can be established in the pattern“ ya.. ya..(either.. or..)” or between the verb base/bare infinitive and active, passive, and causative forms (Karaman 2008: 182): “Avla- (hunt)” X “avlan- (be hunted)”, “öl- (die)” X “öldürül- (be killed)”, “ata- (assign)” X “atan- (be assigned)” :

“Ya bu deveyi gütmeli, ya bu diyardan gitmeli.” (Either herd this camel or leave this land).

“Av avlayanın, kemer bağlayanın.” (Etkileyen – Etkilenen) (The prey belongs to the hunter; the belt to the wearer). (Affecting – Affected):

“Ölür müsün, öldürür müsün?” (Etken- Ettişen) (Will you die or will you kill)? (Active-Causative):

“Atsan atılmaz, satsan satılmaz.” (Etken – Edilgen) (If you want to dispose (it), it can not be disposed; If you want to sell it, it can not be sold). (Active-Passive)

3. Reverse Antonymy:

A relationship established between a verb/noun and its reverse counterpart. “iç” (interior) X “dış” (exterior), “savaş” (war) X “barış” (peace), “al-” (take) X “ver-” (give).

3.1. Antonymy of Reverse Verbs: Opposition between a verb and its reverse counterpart (Lutzeier 1999: 25).

3.1.1. Opposition of Exact Reverse Verbs: Antonymy between verbs indicative of reverse movement, process, and action in terms of realization:

“Hısım hısıma ne ölsün der, ne iyi olsun.” (tercih) (A foe wants his/her foe neither to die nor to heal). (preference)

“Oğlan doğuran övünsün, kız doğuran dövünsün.” (istek) (Let someone who gives birth to a boy boast; let someone who gives birth to a girl lament). (wish)

3.1.2. Antonymy of Substitutional Reverse Verbs: Relationship between reversed verbs substitutable for one another:

“Aç doymam, tok acıkmam sanır.” (The hungry think they would not fill up; the full think they would not get hungry).

“Sabahın kızılığ^ıı akşamı kış eder, akşamın kızılığ^ıı sabahı güz eder.” (The morning glow makes the evening winter; the afterglow makes the morning autumn).

3.1.3. Generalization of Reverse Verbs:

“Öpülecek el ısırılmaz.” (A hand to be kissed is not bitten).

“Böyle gelmiş böyle gider.” (That's how it was, and how it is going to be).

3.1.4. Antonymy of Reverse Ordered Verbs: Antonymous relationship established by reversing one of the ordered items in relation to the other:

“Al gülüm ver gülüm.” (Give-and-take). (Take it honey, Give it honey)

“Ata bin Allah’ı, attan in atı unutma.” (Mount a horse and do not forget Allah, dismount a horse and don't forget it).

3.2. Antonymy of Reverse Nouns: A relationship between a noun and its reverse counterpart.

Turkish Studies

3.2.1. Place/Direction with Reverse Nouns: A relationship between reverse nouns pointing out an aspect of place/direction:

“Dışı eli yakar, içi beni yakar.” (Its exterior burns the others; its interior burns me).

3.2.2. Start - End Points with Reverse Nouns: A relationship between nouns indicating the starting and end points.

“Armudun önü kirazın sonu.” (Beginning of pears, end of cherries).

3.3. Antonymy of Reverse Adjectives: A relationship between an adjective and its reverse counterpart.

3.3.1. Place/Direction with Reverse Adjectives: A relationship between reverse adjectives indicating directions:

“Sağ elinin verdiği, sol elin görmesin.” (Do not let your left hand witness what your right hand gives away).

“Alçak yerde yatma sel alır, yüksek yerde yatma yel alır.” (Do not lie down on a low spot; flood will take you; do not lie down on a high spot; wind will take you).

3.3.2. Reverse Antonymy Through Substitution of Personal Adjectives: Reversivity between antonymous adjectives substitutable for one another:

“Aç adam doymam, tok adam acıkmam sanır.” (The hungry man thinks he would never fill up; a full man thinks he would never get hungry)

“İyi evlat babayı vezir, kötü evlat rezil eder.” (A good offspring makes his/her father a vizier; while a bad offspring disgraces him).

3.3.3. Complementary Antonymy with Reverse Adjectives: A relationship established by reversing the parts of a bidirectional adjectival unit:

“Zahmetsiz gün olmadan rahmetli gün olmaz.” (zahmetsiz X rahmetli) (A munificent day does not come before a painless day). (reversivity between painless X munificent)

“Sana yalan söz, bana gerçek söz.” (yalan X gerçek). (It is a false word to you; and a true word to me). (reversivity between false and true)

3.3.4. Quantitative Antonymy with Reverse Adjectives: Opposition between reverse adjectives indicating quantity:

“Bin dost az, bir düşman çok.” (One thousand friends are too few; one foe is too many).

4. Converse (Relational) Antonymy: Relationships based on reciprocal position of the oppositional elements (Karaman 2008 : 182):

4.1. Comparative Antonymy:

Opposition set up through comparison in order to analyze similar aspects of persons and objects. This pattern is employed to benefit from contrasts in a way to strengthen each item (Jones 2002: 76):

“Kızını evlendiren anne, hem ağlar, hem güler.” (A mother who marries off her daughter both weeps and smiles).

4.1.1. Antonymy Based on Comparison between the Self and the Others: Relationship based on comparison between the Agent of the Sentence and the others.

4.1.1.1. Comparative Antonymy through Othering The Others: A relationship where comparison is made based on the identity of the subject and the others:

“Biz attık kemik diye, el kaptı ilik diye.” (We threw it away calling it bone, others grabbed it calling it marrow).

“Davulu ben çaldım, parsayı başkası topladı.” (I played the drum; Others raised the award).

4.1.1.2. Comparative Antonymy Through Othering The Self: A relationship where comparison is made based on the others and the subject itself:

“Herkes gider Mersin’e, biz gideriz tersine.” (Everyone goes to Mersin; we go in the opposite direction).

4.1.2. Comparative Antonymy Between Means: Comparison between components denoting certain ways and means:

“Alet işler, el övünür.” (Tools work; the hand takes the pride).

“Allah verirse el getirir, sel getirir, yel getirir.” (Üçlü karşılaştırma) (If God so wishes, others bring; floods bring; and winds bring (it)). (Triple comparison)

4.1.3. Comparative Antonymy Based on Transmission: Comparative relationship established in a transmissive way, which requires a transferer:

“Allah bana, ben sana.” (Allah to me, I to you).

“Allah bana, ben sana.” (Allah to me, I to you).

4.2. Antonymy of Equal Reciprocity

It has been defined as: 1. Antonymy which emerges with an action equal to the one happening between two people or entities 2. Bidirectional antonymy like oppositeness and equivalence. 3. Opposite terms with the same scope.

4.2.1. Reciprocal Antonymy:

Reciprocal relationship set up between a verb or a noun and its counterpart (Jones 2002: 16).

4.2.1.1. Antonymy of Reciprocal Verbs: Reciprocal Opposition between a verb and its counterpart.

4.2.1.1.1. Antonymy of Reciprocal Verbs of Target–Outcome: Semantic relation between the target and the corresponding result:

“Kör istedi bir göz, Allah verdi iki göz.” (A blind person wished an eye; Allah awarded him two eyes).

4.2.1.1.2. Antonymy of Reciprocal Communicative Verbs: A reciprocal relationship between two poles of communication:

“Kim söyler kim dinler.” (Who talks; who listens).

4.2.1.1.3. Antonymy of Reciprocal Negative Verbs: Opposition between reciprocal verbs in negative form:

“Doluya koydum almadı, boşa koydum dolmadı.” (I put it into the full container, but it did not take it up; I put it into the empty one, but it did not fill up).

4.2.1.1.4. Antonymy of Reciprocal Substitutable Verbs: Opposition between reciprocal verbs substitutable for one another:

“Dost ağlatır, düşman güldürür.” (A friend makes someone cry; a foe makes him/her laugh).

“Ak gün ağartır, kara gün karartır.” (The white day bleaches (something); the black day blackens (something)).

4.2.1.2. Antonymy of Reciprocal Nouns: Reciprocal Opposition between a noun and its counterpart.

4.2.1.2.1. Antonymy of Reciprocal Complementary Nouns: Reciprocal Opposition between complementary nouns:

“Derdini söylemeyen derman bulamaz.” (Whoever can not utter his trouble can not find a remedy).

4.2.1.3. Antonymy of Reciprocal Adjectives (Qualities): Opposition between reciprocal qualities:

“Veren el, alan elden üstündür.” (A hand that gives is superior to a hand that receives).

“Görgülü kuşlar gördüğünü işler, görmedik kuşlar ne görsün ki ne işler?” (Experienced birds perform what they have seen; what have inexperienced birds seen so that they could do (something))?

4.2.1.4. Antonymy of Reciprocal Adverbs (Manner): Opposition between reciprocal adverbs:

“Ucuz alan, pahalı alır.” (Whoever buys cheaply buys expensively).

“Tatlı tatlı ye, acı acı geçir.” (Eat sweetly; burp bitterly).

4.2.2. Antonymy of Nonreciprocal Verbs: Reciprocal Opposition between a verb and a second verb which makes the first one nonreciprocal.

“Baba oğluna bir bağ bağışlamış; oğul babaya bir salkım üzüm vermemiş.” (A father granted his son a vineyard, but the son did not offer his dad a single bunch of grapes).

5. Complementary Antonymy:

Opposition established between parts of a whole, which illustrates complementary oppositeness (Karaman 2009: 1646). Under this pattern, opposite components like al-” (buy) X “sat-” (sell), “müdür” (manager) X “memur” (employee), “öğretmen” (teacher) X “öğrenci” (student) make up clusters. A binding partnership occurs between such opposites.

5.1. Antonymy of Complementary Verbs

5.1.1. Antonymy of Cause and Effect Between Complementary Verbs: It rests on a relationship between verbs within the scope of cause and effect:

“Kimse bilmez, kim kazana kim yiye.” (Nobody knows who will win and who will eat).

5.1.2. Antonymy of Complementary Preferential Verbs: A relationship between preferred parts of a process:

“Can çekişeceğine, öl.” (can çekiş- X öl-) (Instead of being in death throes, die). (be in death throes X die)

5.2. Antonymy of Complementary Nouns: Opposition between nouns complementary to one another.

5.2.1. Antonymy of Complementary Collective Nouns: A relationship established by a bond of unity among entities constituting the parts of a whole.

5.2.1.1. Antonymy of Complementary Genders: Relationship between two opposite sexes making up a whole:

“Allah verince kimin oğlu, kimin kızı demez.” (When Allah gives, he will not ask whose son or whose daughter it is).

“Dişi köpek kuyruğunu sallamayınca, erkek köpek ardına düşmez.” (Unless a female dog wags its tail, the male dog will not follow her).

5.2.1.2. Antonymy of Complementary Relations: This pattern is built upon opposition between persons or entities bearing bonds such as kinship or partnership.

“Kabiliyetli çırak ustayı geçer.” (A talented apprentice will outdo his master).

“Baba oğluna bir bağ bağışlamış; oğul babaya bir salkım üzüm vermemiş.” (A father granted his son a vineyard, but the son did not offer his father a single bunch of grapes).

5.2.2. Antonymy of Complementary Dual Parts: Relationship set up between two pieces forming a whole.

5.2.2.1. Antonymy of Complementary Body Parts:

“Eli dursa ayağı durmaz.” (If his/her hand stops, his/her feet will not (stop)).

“Aşağı tükürsem şakal, yukarı tükürsem bıyık.” (If I spit upwards, it is the beard there; If I spit downwards, it is the moustache there).

5.2.2.2. Antonymy of Complementary Ownership:

“Mal bulunur, can bulunmaz.” (Goods can be found; spirit can not (be found))

5.2.2.3. Antonymy of Complementary Places:

“Rüşvet kapıdan girince iman bacadan çıkar.” (When a bribe enters through the door, faith goes out from the chimney).

5.2.3. Antonymy of Complementary Sequence: Oppositional Relationships between ordering items such as successive cases, numbers, precedence and subsequence.

5.2.3.1. Antonymy of Complementary Precedence and Subsequence:

“Niyet hayır, akıbet hayır.” (If the intention is good, so is the fate).

“Önce düşün, sonra söyle.” (First, think it; then utter it).

5.2.3.2. Antonymy of Complementary Numbers:

“Allah dokuzda verdiğini sekizde almaz.” (Allah will not grant something at eight and collect it back at nine).

5.2.4 Antonymy of Complementary Samples: Oppositional Relationship established by two samples representing the others in a group with various members.

“Armudun önü kirazın sonu.” (meyve: grup **Parça 1:** Armut, **Parça 2:** Kiraz) (Beginning of pears, end of cherries). (fruit: group **member 1:** pears, **member 2:** cherries).

Turkish Studies

CONCLUSION

Antonymous types in Turkey Turkish Proverbs and Idioms have been sorted out as the following:

- a. Structural Opposition (Negation, Negativity)
- b. Substitutional Opposition (Replacement, Contradiction, Incompatibility)
- c. Reversing (Reversivity)
- d. Converse (Relational) Opposition (Comparison, Reciprocity)
- e. Complementary Opposition

Following conclusions have been drawn on the aforementioned antonymous relations.

1. Antonymous links are set up between components which are semantically exact opposites.

2. Though antonymous relations are founded on the same logic, they vary in ways such as the means utilized, and how such antonymous links are set up.

3. Relations of Oppositeness are organized in this manner: *Structural opposition*, in which nouns and verbs are treated according to their affirmative and negative aspects. *Substitutional opposition* refers to replacement of a constituent in a sentence with another one. Reversivity means a relationship established between a verb/noun and its reverse form. *Converse(relational) opposition* is based on the position of similar and different elements. *Complementary opposition* is employed to eliminate deficiencies.

4. Antonymous relationships can be established between many components in a language. There are a variety of reasons for them, such as expressing something with its opposite, highlighting differences, organizing information, extracting deeper meanings, discovering diverse aspects of a topic, developing different wording techniques in the sentence.

5. Opposition, which we come across in literature as an art of contrast, fulfils such functions as organizing comparative narration at sentence level; structures of change, generalisation, and imperatives; agreement and links between constituents; as well as determining and ordering negated meaning, direction, communication, description, and preference.

6. Antonymous relationships can be established between three components as well as two.

RESOURCES:

Atasözleri ve Deyimler Sözlüğü (Dictionary of Proverbs and Idioms) (2010). TDK Publications.

Büyük Türkçe Sözlük (Grand Turkish Dictionary) (2010). TDK Publications.

HORNBY Albert Sidney (1995). *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English*, 5th Edition, ed. by Jonathan Crowther, Kathryn Kavanagh and Michael Ashby, Oxford University Press, Oxford.

JONES Steven (2002) *Antonymy, A corpus-based perspective*, Routledge Group. ogaards, pp. 173 –192. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

KARAMAN Burcu I (2009). *Conronymy in Turkish*, Turkish Studies International Periodical For the Languages, Literature and History of Turkish or Turkic Volume 4/8 Fall

-
- KARAMAN Burcu I. (2008). *On Contronymy*, In *The International Journal of Lexicography*, ed. by Paul
- KORKMAZ Zeynep (2003). *Grammer Terimleri Sözlüğü (Dictionary of Grammatical Terms)*. TDK Yayınları
- LUTZEIER Peter R. (1997). *Gegensinn als besondere Form lexikalischer Ambiguität*, In *Linguistische Berichte* 171, ed. by Günther Grewendorf and Arnim von Stechow, Westdeutscher Verlag GmbH, Opladen, pp. 381 – 395.
- LUTZEIER Peter R. (1999). *Das Gerüst des Lexikons - Überlegungen zu den organisierenden Prinzipien im Lexikon*. In *Akten des 32. Linguistischen Kolloquiums. Internationale Tendenzen der Syntaktik, Semantik und Pragmatik*, ed. by Hans Otto Spillmann and Ingo Warnke, Peter Lang, Kassel, pp. 15 – 30.
- LUTZEIER Peter R. (2001). *Polysemie mit spezieller Berücksichtigung des Gegensinns*. In *Lexicographica* 17, ed. by Fredric F. M. Dolezal, Alain Rey, Thorsten Roelcke, Herbert Ernst Wiegand, Werner Wolski, Ladislav Zgusta, Max Niemeyer Verlag, Tübingen, pp. 69 – 91.
- LUTZEIER Peter R. (2002). *Each Spoken Word Evokes its Opposite Sense – Towards a Dictionary of Words with Opposite Senses*, Talk at the Surrey Linguistics Circle, University of Surrey, Guildford.