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LEXICAL SYNONYM LEVEL IN UZBEK

Abstract: In this article, the issues such as lexical synonyms in the Uzbek language, their degree, the features of the phenomenon of synonym on the lexical level, the synonym pragmatic synonym in the adjective of the linguistic category, the phenomenon of synonym in the linguistic stage are discussed in detail.

Key words: synonyms, types of synonyms, pragmatic synonym, lexical synonym degree, semantic or functional-stylistic differences.

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Introduction

The phenomenon of synonymy is one of the issues studied in linguistics in detail. But the current development of our linguistics requires the study of the phenomenon of synonymy not only on the lexical, grammatical level but also on the grammatical level. In particular, the study of this phenomenon at the stage of language and speech interrelation reveals its distinctive new features. Because the system exposes the problem of studying the issue of lexical synonym, which is described in detail in linguistics as well as current semasiology and onomatology, from a new point of view. Therefore, there is a need to analyze this phenomenon both about language and at the stage of speech, and independence (in opposition). At the language stage, the phenomenon of synonym exists as a certain pattern, forming a commonality with the meaning of designation and expression.

It has become a tradition to analyze the phenomenon of synonymy based on four different approaches to its properties on the lexical level. Lexical synonymy is studied through such grounds as monotony from the side of meaning, free exchange in a mutual paradigm, stylistic similarity and contextual-text coherence.

Synonyms, separated based on logical connotation, are determined by the similarity of meanings associated with the colloquial situation in the colloquial process. Therefore, they can be called

synonyms, and in some works, they are also called denotative synonyms, and the fact that they are limited for a while from the linguistic synonym is justified.

If we approach the phenomenon of synonym as a category, it becomes clear that it is a linguistic, meaningful, pragmatic category. The synonym in the adjective of the linguistic category does not stand in an equal relationship with the pragmatic synonym. The basics of making them form a hive are also varied. A lexical synonym is defined as a linguistic category, forming a hive with a common denominator meaning. And the pragmatic synonym is a category of meaning, it forms a hive by the mutual equal origin of the meanings of words that are expressed in a colloquial situation.

The meaning of words in connection with the colloquial process is an occasional meaning, and in another colloquial case does not participate in this meaning. Even it is possible that it acquires a meaning that does not resemble the meaning of the term. The occurrence of such a state is influenced by the process of speech, the situation of the speech, the tone beyond speech, the sign, the contractual relationship between the speaker and the listener. For example balance sheet-a calm, the stable state under the influence of equal forces lexically directed against the dependent of bodies; dependence-represents a relative stagnation, calmness, which occurs due to the equalization, harmonization of opposing forces. This

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word can form a synonym nest with the word "attitude" in a certain colloquial situation: the relationship between the natural phenomena-the balance between natural phenomena.

Sometimes it forms a synonym based on reciprocity. Therefore, summarizing all of them in the name of one common name-pragmatic synonym, it is now relevant to clarify the specific aspects or distinctive features of the micro-systems that stand in it.

Onomasiological analysis of the phenomenon of synonymy reveals its specific new facets.

A synonym is the most vivid manifestation of systemic relations in the dictionary. From the proximity of developing associations and identified concepts, similar words enter into synonym combinations. Lexical synonyms (rp. Synonyms-the same name) are words that are close or similar in meaning, which in different ways call the same concept. Synonyms differ from each other by the nuance of meaning (close) or stylistic coloring (the same, that is, the same) or by one and the other sign at the same time. For example pink, pink cheek, pink face, red cheek; neighborhood - small home, district (colloquial); prematurely-early, untimely (written in words high, death, death, death, etc.). The first, in principle, is different in meaning. In addition to the next two synonyms, along with semantic differences, there are also stylistic differences.

Depending on the semantic or functional-stylistic differences, the three main types of synonyms are conditionally distinguished:

1) ideological (gr. Idea-concept + graphic-writing) or semantically correct, 2) style (by referring to one of the functional styles, 3) stylistic (IE. for example, if there are additional evaluative and expressive meanings.) The last two species are usually closely related to each other. Attitude to the style is often determined by indicating an additional evaluation or addition, that is, it corresponds to the stylistic character. Synonyms like this are often also called semantic-stylistic because they are all different in meaning.

The appearance in the language of synonyms of the above species depends on several reasons. One of them is the desire of a person to discover some new features of an object or phenomenon in reality and to designate them with a new word, similar to the already existing name of this object, phenomenon, quality (for example, rumor, message, the use of words; News, communication, etc., so that they determine a single concept).

Sometimes words that are close in meaning appear in the language because the same subject, the same phenomenon can be expressed differently in different expressionist-stylistic groups of words, in different styles of speech.

Some common words can have synonyms of word combinations that convey their meaning in phraseological terms

Synonyms also arise when a different emotional assessment of the subject, sign or phenomenon of reality is made (angry - cruel, tolerant, inhuman, heartless, etc.).

Synonymy is closely related to the phenomenon of polysemia.

In synonyms, one dominant (lat. There is a so-called dominant (dominant-dominant), usually stylistically neutral, Core (Main) word. For example, a stylistic coloring verb "speak" about the words "exclaim", "describe".

The role of synonyms in speech is very important: they help to avoid unnecessary repetition of the same word, more accurately convey thoughts. In the process of its use in speech (especially in the artistic literature), general literature, accepted, customary (lat.in addition to synonyms (uses - usual), the importance of synonyms is expressed in words in which there is nothing at all in their meanings in the usual use. Only due to the individual selection of words for this context, such use is allowed from time to time (lat. Occasional-random) is called. For such words, there is no stable consolidation of synonymous meanings in the language system. They are not reflected in dictionaries.

A group of words consisting of several synonyms is called a synonym series (or slots). The synonymic series can consist of synonyms with many roots and one root. The first place in the synonym line is usually meaningful and stylistically neutral word-dominant (lat. Dominans-dominant) is given (it is also called the main word). Other members of the row determine, the semantic structure of, filling it with approximate values. So, in the last example, the main feature of the series is a bold plot, which combined all the synonyms - "not to feel fear", and means a case of an expressionist-stylistic coloring. The remaining synonyms are distinguished by their characteristics of use in the semantic-stylistic sense and speech. For example, daring is a book Word, which is interpreted as "very brave"; bold - colloquial - "brave, taking into account the danger". Brave, intrepid, fearless, courageous synonyms are distinguished not only by semantic meanings but also by the possibilities of lexical compatibility (they are united only by nouns about people; can not speak of "brave project", "bold decision", etc.).

Members of a synonymic series can be not only individual words but also unstressed phrases (phraseological units). All of them, as a rule, perform the same syntactic function in the sentence.

Synonyms always belong to one part of the speech. However, in the system of Word formation, there are words in each of them that are related to other parts of speech and have entered into the same synonymic relations with each other. The Uzbek

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language is rich in synonyms, rarely encountered synonyms consist of two or three members, often more. At the same time, compilers of dictionaries of synonyms use different criteria in their selection. This leads to the fact that the synonym series of different lexicography often does not fit. The reason for such discrepancies lies in a different understanding of the essence of a lexical synonym.

Some scientists believe that the obligatory sign of a synonym connection of words is their designation of the same concept. Others take synonyms to replace each other. From the third point of view, the lexical meanings of words are close to each other, which means that the synonym is recognized as a decisive condition. In this case, the following criteria are put:

- 1) proximity or specificity of lexical meanings;
- 2) uniqueness of lexical meanings only;
- 3) proximity, but not the uniqueness of lexical meanings.

In our opinion, the most important condition for synonymous words is their semantic closeness and their uniqueness in exceptional cases. Depending on the degree of semantic proximity, the synonym can manifest itself to a greater or lesser extent. The most complete synonym is expressed by the semantic uniqueness of the words: linguistics - linguistics. However, in the language several words are completely identical to each other; as a rule, they develop semantic meanings, stylistic features that determine their uniqueness in the dictionary.

Full (absolute) synonyms are often parallel scientific terms: like spelling – orthography, as well as single-root words formed with the help of synonyms.

With the development of the language, one pair of absolute synonyms can disappear. Synonyms, as a rule, denote the objectektiv the same phenomenon of reality. The nominative function also allows you to combine them into open rows, which will be filled as a result of the development of line with the emergence of new meanings of words. On the other hand, a synonym relationship can be broken, then individual words are excluded from the synonym series, they receive other semantic relations. Accordingly, the structural combinations of related words also change. The semantic structures of the given lexical units influenced the formation of such, for example, synonym rows.

Since synonyms, like most words, are characterized by uncertainty, they participate in complex synonymous relationships with other consonants, forming a wide hierarchy of the synonym row. In other words, synonyms are connected through dependent relationships, forming antonym pairs with them.

Synonyms of words confirm the structural character of the dictionary of the Uzbek language.

There are several types of synonyms, these are::

One of them. Synonyms that differ in meaning are called semantic (spiritual). For example, the heel -

damp, shabby reflect all sorts of manifestations of the - "has a significant moisture content, is saturated with moisture".

The presence of semantic synonyms in a language reflects the analytical depth and accuracy of human thinking. The surrounding objects, their properties, actions, states are known by man in different variations. The language conveys the subtle meanings of the observed Fakt, each time accumulating new words to adequately express the relevant ideas. Thus, some synonyms have a common semantic core and allow you to describe in detail the phenomena of reality, which are described with careful clarity. Semantic synonyms enrich the speech, make it transparent and expressive.

Two. Synonyms that have differences in expressive-emotional colors, and therefore are used in different styles of speech, are called stylistic; wife (colloquial) - spouse (official).

The expressiveness of synonyms allows us to choose a word that is stylistically based every time in a certain context, best suited to a particular colloquial situation. The richness of stylistic meanings in the Uzbek language creates unlimited opportunities for creativity, their unexpected form or resistance is appreciated by the artists of this word.

The three. Synonyms that differ in both types, both semantic and stylistic, are called semantic-stylistic. For example, it is a biblical question, which means "to go in search of someone or something without a goal, without taking a specific direction".

In the language, semantic-stylistic synonyms prevail. This is because the functional coherence and stylistic meanings of the word often complement each other.

To create a bright, expressive artistic speech, writers often use different synonyms in one sentence.

The semantic difference of words that are close in meaning in context is often eliminated, it is called the neutralization of meanings, and synonyms can be used in the lexical system of the language from words that do not fall into the same synonym row. In such cases, they talk about contextual synonyms.

Thus, words that have meaning in one context are called contextual (situational, random, authorship) synonyms. For their rapprochement, only concretion correlation is sufficient. Therefore, in the context, words that cause certain associations in our consciousness can be synonyms. In the speech, species and common names can be used interchangeably: a dog, a lapdog, a wolf. However, such a synonym is limited by the context, it is determined by the content of the statement and is not repeated in the language. Therefore, contextual synonyms are named from time to time (Latin. Case-case, case); they accidentally entered into a synonymous relationship, their rapprochement depends on the situation (hence another name - situation). Contextual synonyms are not reflected in

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the dictionaries of synonyms since they are by nature individual, author.

All of the above raises doubts about the legality of highlighting contextual synonyms in the lexical-semantic system of the language. Studying the dictionary as a system requires a strict differentiation of linguistic phenomena, the convergence of words in speech does not affect the language system at all.

The use of synonyms in speech.

The richness and clarity of synonyms in the Uzbek language creates unlimited opportunities for their purposeful selection and careful use in speech. Writers who work in the language of their works attach special importance to synonyms that make speech clear and vivid.

The author of many words, the meaning of which is close to each other, uses the only word that is most justified from this point of view. Often the reader does not know that behind this word there is a sequence of synonyms, rival words, and the author chooses one of the most correctly. Such a wide application of synonyms is reflected only in the manuscripts of the work.

The obvious use of synonyms is the technique of working together in the text, which performs various functions. Thus, synonyms can clarify this or that concept. Often synonyms are used to clarify words.

The author can compare synonyms, paying attention to the differences in the shade of their meanings.

Every word that is synonymous due to stable system relations is felt in a speech in comparison with other members of the synonym series. At the same time, the coloring words are stylistically "oriented" to their neural synonyms.

Uzbek linguistics has gained a lot of experience in dealing with problems of synonymy, and various researches have been carried out in this regard. The first views on the synonymic phenomenon in the Uzbek language and the mutual relations between the units of the language during this phenomenon are devoted to the coverage of the direction of the lexicology of the Uzbek language and are expressed in textbooks and manuals created for use in different stages of Education. Fahri Kamol's "Uzbek language lexicon" (t. 1954) and "Uzbek language of the present time" (T., 1957), Ya. D. Pinkhasov's "modern Uzbek language lexicon" (t. 1960) and "present Uzbek literary language" (t., 1969), M. Mirzayev and others "Uzbek language" (t., 1962), "the current Uzbek language of literature, two-part. 1 Full" (t., 1966), U.Tursunov and others "current Uzbek language of literature" (t., 1965,1992), U.Tursunov and N.Rajabov's "some issues of the Uzbek language lexicon" (Samarkand, 1971), Sh. Shoabdurakhmonov and others "the current Uzbek language of literature" (t., 1980) and "Uzbek language lexicology" (t., 1981) academic publications can be cited as an example. The linguistilistic nature of the Uzbek language synonyms

was also a special monographic research subject. S. Isamuhamedova and A. Doniyorovs wrote candidate dissertations on the topic of synonymy. Articles written in Uzbek linguistics related to synonyms constitute a significant amount. Unfortunately, it is not possible to list all of them in this place. Only R.Beetles and S. "Uzbek language stylistics and culture of speech" compiled by Karimov (Samarkand, 1984) and S. Karimov and T. Let us recall such publications as "Uzbek language stylistics and culture of speech" (Samarkand, 2001), organized by Juraevs. Among these are M. "On the issue of studying synonyms in Alisher Navoi language" (t., 1965). it is worth noting the candidate's dissertation written on the topic.

In most of the listed literature, lexical units as synonyms and the relationship of meaning between them are considered, and they are evaluated as words whose meanings are the same or whose meanings are close to each other. But the analysis of several examples from the Uzbek language shows that none of these definitions presented can fully cover the essence of the linguistic phenomenon, which is also called synonymy.

First, in nature and society, it is difficult to find two or more words that are the same to each other and reflect their very essence, as if it were not the case itself. Republic-Republic in our language} university-dorm fun, architecture-architecture, linguistics-linguistics, Stylistics-Stylistics, such as live doublets. Although the doublet is considered, in speech, the inability of one to replace the other ensures their survival. Although in official documents and speeches it is noted that the Republic of Uzbekistan, the unity of the Republic is limited by colloquial speech. You can say Samarkand State University, Samarkand State University. but since life can be called, it can not be supported in the way of Life University.

And this is because the word republic, Universitet, is international, the word republic is somewhat outdated, it has a territorial boundary, the meaning of the word is wider in coverage than university, in general, in the word university, it is more accurate in meaning, in the meaning of the term. So we can conclude that the meaning of these words is one only when we look superficially. And the texts confirm that this is not the case in reality. They differ, at least, with the limitation of the task method, that is, from a methodical point of view.

Secondly, the meanings are the same synonyms when they are in the language, but not all of them can live in multiples, in a constant state. According to the laws of the practice of the language, let's say because it does not tolerate parallelism, over time, one of them will be forced to give the other one his place. For example: let's look at the party-party, citizen-citizen, agitation-propaganda, at least-propaganda, committee-committee, Soldier-Soldier, intelligent-educated, lecture-lecture, program-program, student-

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student, Economy-Economy, International-International, Social-Social, satirical-satiric, secretary-secretary, Symbol-Symbol. If during the pre-Independence period of the Uzbek language they received lexical duplicates, looking at them as options and supporting the fold, then in the post-independence period, the attitude to these words and, accordingly, the balance in their application has radically changed in favor of the latter.

As we have already noted, if the sentence were only in the same sense of the meaning, they could live in our language in a fold. But from the situation, they also had to obey the laws of the general residence of our language. So the meanings of all synonyms are not the same, all that is considered to be the same can not live parallel in the language. From what has been said, it follows the conclusion that the study of this group of synonyms can not provide interesting material for Stylistics.

Therefore, when we consider the study of synonyms as one of the central issues of Stylistics, we think that it will be correct for us to understand a set of language elements that serve them to mean a common meaning or concept, which in this way converge and converge in the text with each other in meaning, and at the same time, differ from

The synonymic relationship in the language exists not only in the middle of lexical units but also invariants of the pronunciation of phonemes, among unstressed compounds, morphological means, and syntactic devices. The general rules and requirements for synonyms apply to all of them, as well as to all.

Unfortunately, in Uzbek linguistics synonyms are not comprehensively analyzed in the task-methodological direction, regardless of the existence of the above-mentioned studies. However, such observations are incredibly necessary for the development of national language methodology. When it comes to role, it should be noted that the study of the synonymic relationship between the word and euphemism, the word and the periphery can also give interesting materials for our Stylistics. Observations on individual author synonyms that arise in the process of artistic creativity are also valuable in demonstrating the richness of our native language. Thus, the Greek word "synonym" means "the same", and around this concept, the words and phrases that correspond to each other in the context, the units of language that are formed in the style of word combinations and sentence devices are united in the text.

There are also variants in the language and, as we have already mentioned above, groups of words called duplicates, many linguists distinguish them from synonyms. From the fact that each of the linguistic processes has its characteristics, this is also true. But no matter how different they are, according to their function in speech, they are close to each other, one thing and the event is two different names

in the language, which have appeared for different reasons.

Let's take such cases as linguistics-linguistics, Stylistics-Stylistics, orthography-correct writing, or sepia-correct pronunciation, corresponding to each other. It seems that the first part of them is a different language element. The bab in the application of these units can last only for a certain period. Over time, the attitude toward them will change. This attitude at least affects the frequency of their application.

From a lexical point of view, the presence of variants and doublets is not considered a positive phenomenon, but stylistically they are not considered to be an excessive element in the language. Even if they do not serve to express the idea in subtle Ottomans, at least they will save the speaker and the writer from repetition. Therefore, the essence is no less important for the conversational process. Therefore, there are full grounds to view them as stylistic resources in our language as well.

Linguistic options, manifested in phonetic and grammatical forms, can be viewed in a group, taking into account the stylistic coloring of some texts, even if the stylistic options are not equated to synonyms, which are incredibly broad and colorful.

"Variability in the norm is an anti-dependence concept on the stagnation of the literary norm –" says A. Boboyeva. – Stability is an objective necessity for the literary norm, allowing the literature to pass its specific function of the language, although it is not a positive phenomenon, on the second hand, stability can also be a negative factor that breaks into a mold, restricts and impoverishes the possibility of its means, makes speech boring, deprives of stylistic diversity. If there were absolute stagnation, the language tools would have hardened, molded phenomena according to the form and function of the expression of meaning. As a result, one word was used only in one meaning and form throughout the entire historical narrative of the language, and one meaning in the language was expressed only in one way, all people spoke absolutely the same and were the same writers.

Without the possibility of free and purposeful choice invariant speech, the literary language could not provide for its important artistic aesthetic function, the sides of impressiveness, expressiveness. The human speech consisted of sensory, dead molds, refusals, and would remain.

It will not be correct to limit the variability only in the framework of lexical options and duplicates. It also refers to synonymous units in all layers of the language. Only with such coverage will we be able to comprehensively understand the above considerations. When it comes to methodologies, it is also worthwhile to distinguish between the general and divergent sides of synonyms and variants, which are considered an extremely important element of it.

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L the differences between them. G. Barlas explains: variability is the same, the synonym is a feature inherent in different language units. When called variants, different manifestations of one language unit are understood, which differ slightly in form. Since they constitute a word, a word form or construction, there should not be differences in both lexical and grammatical meanings. And synonyms are different words, word forms, devices, whose meanings are close to each other.

The classification of synonyms has also been in the spotlight of its researchers. Thanks to the fact that this phenomenon exists in the language layers, Sh. Rakhmatullaev initially divides them into the dictionary and grammatical synonyms. In turn, the dictionary synonym will be lexical, phraseological and lexical-phraseological types. According to the difference of the edges of meaning, they are listed by their types, such as synonyms of meaning (ideological synonyms), stylistic synonyms and colloquial synonyms.

Among such classifications that facilitate the study and understanding of synonyms is I. B. Golub's classification deserves attention. In his opinion, synonyms that differ in meaning from attacks are semantic, having the same meaning, synonyms that are distinguished by stylistic coloring are called stylistic synonyms. Stylistic synonyms include

synonyms that are subordinate to different task styles, as well as belonging to a single task style, differentiated by different emotional-express consonants. Synonyms that differ both in their meanings and in their stylistic coloring are semantic-stylistic.

About the classification of synonyms Z. I. Khovanskaya writes quot; dictionary synonyms are a unit of language that belongs to one category of words, retains in its meaning the signs of gender and species, is related to the same level of the abstract and differs by denotative or stylistic components of meaning.

For methodological research, the same is important, that the synonym relations arise not only in the language system, but also in the text, which is created on the account of all language level units, which participate in the stylistic networking of language units, and perform stylistic functions in the process of treatment. Synonyms in this mode are called text synonyms"quot;

In conclusion, we can say that like the lexicology of all languages, the lexicology of the Uzbek language is very rich. Expressing each word in its place and impactful requires great skill. The fact that synonyms are considered an integral part of this linguistics is also a vivid proof of our opinion.

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