



TYPES OF SYNONYMS AND POLYSEMY LEXIS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract

The article analyses the meaningfulness of lexical-semantic relationships. Polysemic lexemes were studied in the synonymy seme and synonyms of sememe which are derived from the meaning of grammar and polysememic lexemes. Synonymic sememes and synonyms are different from lexical synonyms. The grammatical synonyms, context synonyms, complete synonyms, the spiritual synonyms, methodological synonyms, as well as the grammar and lexical units within polysememic lexemes have been studied. There are examples of meaningful words and meaningful additions to grammatical synonyms. Lexical synonyms and affixes synonyms are derived from linguistic units. Syntactic synonyms have been studied in terms of the combination of words, fixed connections and phrases. The notion of synopsis of polynomials within the framework of the lexemes is derived from the meaning of meaning, portable meaning, figural meaning, syntactic meaning, constructive meaning, meanings. Synonyms have been analyzed by the metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, and portable expressions. There are examples and conclusions about the types of synonyms and their emergence within the context of polysememic lexis.

Keywords: seme, sememe, synonyms, total synonyms, contextual synonyms, stylistic synonyms.

Introduction

Synonyms are widely used in English and Uzbek linguistics. Almost all of the synonyms are focused on the closeness, the unity of meaning. "Synonymy means the same phenomenon, and the synonym is the language units with the same meaning" [1, p. 122]. "The key condition for multiple words to be synonymous is the same, uniformity, mutual proximity or similarity in meaning" [2, p. 190]. "Synonymy is also found in both the linguistic units and grammatical units" [4, p. 108]. For the first time in the term grammatical synonyms used the M. Peshkovsky [3, p. 188].





We designed a new technique for the synonymy of grammatical units is divided into the following types in Uzbek:

1. Words that are meaningful (synonymous words) – the conjunctions *negaki*, *chunki* are represented the meaning of the cause. These are synonym words which words do not represent a lexical meaning, so synonymous is not a lexeme. Synonymic lexis can be used with the term meaningful words. But grammatically synonymous words cannot be learned under the terms of synonymic lexemes.
2. Synonymic affixes. The affixes *-ish*, *-lar* in the words *borishdi*, *bordilar* are substituted grammatical meanings, such as common and plural. Accordingly, they are meaningful additions.
3. The meaning of words and sentences. *internetdan jo'natdik*, *internet orqali jo'natdik*. The word *orqali* and the affix *-dan* are mean the way that is through. Accordingly, they can be meaningful.

The classification of synonyms in English is described as follows:

1. Total synonyms

An extremely rare occurrence. Ulman: “a luxury that language can hardly afford”
M. Breal spoke about a law of distribution in the language (words should be synonyms, were synonyms in the past usually acquire different meanings and are no longer interchangeable).

For example: *begemot* – *gippopotam*

2. Ideographic synonyms

They bear the same idea but not identical in their referential content.

For instance: *to ascent* – *to mount* – *to climb*

3. Dialectal synonyms

To illustrate: *lift* – *elevator*

4. Contextual synonyms

Context can emphasize some certain semantic trade and suppress other semantic trades: words with different meaning can become synonyms in a certain context.

As an example: *tasteless* – *dull*

5. Stylistic synonyms

Belong to different styles.

For example: *child* – *infant* – *kid*





Polysememe lexemes are studied in the linguistics. Therefore, it is possible to observe the synonymy of the poliseme lexeme or the synonym seme and synonym sememe that emerge within polysememic lexemes. For example, *bema'ni*, *bemaza* polyseme lexemes are not synonymous with the main meanings, but in their other meanings, they are the same: *bema* "niodam, *bemaza odam* (meaning "bad", "mischief" man), *bema'ni qiliq*, *bemaza qiliq* (it mean the "refers to morals", "except for the innocent"). *Bema'ni*, *bemaza* lexemes can be synonymous with a synonym word, but cannot form a list of lexical synonyms, but can be synonymous with the same synonyms as used in portable sense. Such a sense of meaning creates synonymic sememes. *Mehnatimizning mahsuli*, *mehnatimizning mevasi*. *Mahsul* and *meva* polysemantical lexemes form synonymic seme such as "result", "effectiveness" in the combination, and thus are more meaningful. Such synonymic seme lexemes are ineffective in the speech, and some of the sememe contents are meaningless.

Summing up the results, it can be concluded that synonyms which are based on metaphor, metonymy, and synecdoche. The synonym semes are divided into several types depending on the lexical meaning, the morpheme composition, the grammatical meaning of the semantic space, the syntactic relationship, and the synonym syllabus based on this classification. The synonymy of grammatical, total, ideographic, dialectical, contextual and stylistic were studied.

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