



## NON-DERIVATIVE AND DERIVATIVE LEXEMES OF SYNONYMIC SERIES IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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### Abstract

The structure of the synonymous verb series of the Uzbek languages is considered from the point of view of their formation, in particular, the method of formation, participation in their formation of affixes. Attention is paid to the definition of part-of-speech correlation of paradigms. The classification of synonymic paradigms is carried out based on the derivativeness of the members of the paradigm. The article also deals with the phenomenon of reflected synonymy. Examples of intra-nesting and inter-nesting affixal synonymy in the Uzbek language are analyzed.

**Key words:** synonymic paradigm, non-derivative, derived word, derivative, reflected synonymy, derivational nest

The synonymy of words is based on the identity and proximity of meanings, taking into account their expressive and stylistic coloring. Synonymic paradigms consist of words of various part-of-speech correlation, they are mainly composed of nouns, adjectives, verbs and auxiliary words. Of these, the most productive for synonymy are verbs. It should be noted "the maximum derivational activity of verbs, as a result of which many synonymous series of adjectives and nouns have a reflected character." Our study involves the study of lexical paradigms, in particular, the organization of verbal synonymous paradigms of the Uzbek language.

Synonymous paradigms are words that make up a synonymic series. Over the past decades, this term has been actively used in Russian linguistics. In the scientific works of Russian linguists, such as D. N. Shmelev, L. A. Novikov, Yu. D. Apresyan, the term "synonymous series" (SR) is often found.

In the works of A. N. Tikhonov and A. S. Pardaev, this term is used in relation to lexical and derivational synonyms. A. N. Tikhonov uses the term "word-formation paradigm" in relation to synonymous, antonymic and homonymous lexemes of the Russian language.

It is known that all words in a language maintain a certain relationship with each other, thereby forming various kinds of lexico-semantic associations. P. A. Lekant calls these relations paradigmatic and distinguishes six types of paradigms: homonymous,





synonymous, antonymic, thematic, hyper-hyponymic and lexico-semantic group of words. In his opinion, "paradigmatic relations exist as potential and are revealed only by mutual opposition of a word or LSV based on similarities and differences in the meanings of words".

We are of the opinion that the members of the synonymic series, entering into lexico-semantic relations among themselves based on similarity and closeness of meanings, can legitimately be called paradigms.

So, the formation of verbal synonymous paradigms is characterized by a variety of construction principles. It is natural that the members of the synonymic paradigm belong to the same part of speech, consist of verbs of the same type, they may have different stylistic features, may belong to different lexical layers, and may be derivatives and non-derivatives. The derivation of verbs of synonymic paradigms is not the main criterion for constructing synonymic series. From this point of view, non-derivative and derivative verbs are rightfully placed in synonymic rows. However, the compilation of a dictionary of synonyms provides for a set of words not only taking into account their lexical and semantic meaning, but also word-formation patterns. For example, in the dictionary of synonyms of the Russian language by A.P. Evgenyeva (CSE), the verbal series of synonyms are compiled according to the order of words in the word-formation chain, although in some places the order of the sequence is violated to some extent.

A. Hojiyev created the dictionary in Uzbek linguistics, where the synonymous lines are described in detail and cleverly. In his "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language", most of these parameters are reflected in the interpretation of synonyms in the Uzbek language. However, naturally, there are many cases where these parameters are not taken into account. It should be said that this dictionary is the only lexicographical work devoted to synonymy in Uzbek lexicology, but it was published almost half a century ago. At the same time, Uzbekistan has gained independence, a completely new society has appeared, and the social-economic, cultural-educational and political life of our country is rapidly developing in completely new directions. This is undoubtedly reflected in our language, especially in its vocabulary is legally reflected.

It is worth noting that one of the semantic processes activated in the period of independence is the change of attitude towards the word and its spiritual essence from negative to positive. During the Shura period, the word merchant had a negative meaning, i.e. "a lowly person who covets even the smallest thing for his own benefit" (an old explanatory dictionary) this word represents "a person who honestly engages in trade and commercial activities" (new explanatory dictionary).





According to A. Hojiyev, a word that has a wide range of concepts, expresses a sign at a normal level, does not have an emotional color, and belongs to the current literary language, is often used compared to other words in the synonymous line. We also fully agree with his opinion, because this frequently used word is considered the main word (dominant), and the role of the main word in forming a synonymous line is important. Other words in the series of synonyms are grouped around this main word.

A number of achievements have been made in Uzbek linguistics in the field of studying various features of synonyms. However, Academician Azim Hajiyeu comments on the history of the study of synonyms as follows: "Synonyms have been studied at different levels in different languages. This issue has been studied to varying degrees in some languages, while in some languages, including Uzbek linguistics, it has hardly been studied. In many cases, the ideas expressed in linguistics do not correspond to each other. This situation is evident, first, in the definition of synonyms.

We know that one of the most important features of synonymous lexical paradigms is the openness of this paradigm. Because the knowledge of each member of the synonym series is not available to the users of the language in the same way. The amount of words combined into synonymous lines is relatively specific for each person and is used in connection with the person's language skills, profession, and social status. For example, the synonyms of wish, wish, dream, passion, enthusiasm, disappointment, inclination, opinion, heart, dream, incentive, and wish are not understandable to everyone. This indicates that the number of synonyms in the individual lexicon of each language speaker varies depending on the cultural and social level of the person. As the cultural level, language knowledge and skills of each individual increases, the number of words included in the synonym units in his language memory also increases. This indicates the openness of the range of synonymous lexical paradigms.

As Sh. Orifjonova rightly stated: "Of course, by this we organize the vocabulary of the language, connect them, combine them into new wholes, and condense the seemingly endless sea of words into one system factors serving to combine are not limited. Time and development are about to open new types of such spiritual relations.

H. H. Jamolkhanov in the "Lexical Synonymy" section of the book "Current Uzbek Literary Language" says that "Synonyms are considered an important methodological tool in speech: they ensure smooth and effective speech, clear and figurative expression of thought." stated. It provides the following as basic concepts:

✓ Synonymy is the grouping of lexemes with the same meaning.





- ✓ Synonymous series (synonymous nest) - a set of synonymous words grouped according to the same meaning.
- ✓ Dominanta is a neutral word in a synonymous line.
- ✓ Meaning synonyms - although they have one common meaning - they are synonyms that differ in terms of meaning.
- ✓ Stylistic synonyms are synonyms whose lexical meanings are covered with terms expressing a positive or negative attitude.
- ✓ Verbal synonyms are synonyms that differ by being specific to one or another type of speech.

The exact semantic equality of synonymous words is observed in absolute synonyms. In them, the basic (ideographic, denotative, nominative) symbols are completely compatible with each other. These are mainly terms (such as methodology, linguistics-linguistics). They fully meet the criterion of synonymy - "the meaning is the same, the form is different".

In stylistic synonyms, the ideographic (denotative) meaning is the same; the difference is in the additional stylistic color attached to the lexical meaning (like there is).

In evaluative or emotional-expressive synonyms, the ideographic meaning is the same; the difference is in the connotative meaning (face).

In passive synonyms, the ideographic meaning is the same. The difference is in their level of consumption (district-rayon). Therefore, in the above cases, synonymy formed based on a high degree of similarity or exactness. In ideographic or semantic synonyms, semantic similarity formed because of similarity or a certain degree of difference existing in cooperation with exactness (brave).

Factors and tools such as absolute equality (exactness), partial equality (similarity) and connotative semantic elements added to the lexical meaning are important in the formation of a synonymous line (nest).

Linguists give different definitions to synonyms, taking into account the features of meaning. The diversity of the definition is actually caused by the difference in looking at the meanings of the words in the synonymous group. There are no objections to different pronunciations and different spellings of synonyms, after each word included in a certain synonymous group has its own meaning, characteristics and shades of meaning. It is natural that its form - sound composition, pronunciation and writing are different. Therefore, it is very important to correctly understand the meaning and meaningful value of synonyms and give the correct definition accordingly.





In most of the literature, lexical units and the semantic relations between them are considered as synonyms, and they are evaluated as words with the same or similar meanings. However, the analysis of a number of examples taken from the Uzbek language shows that none of these definitions can fully cover the essence of the linguistic phenomenon called synonymy. First, it is difficult to find two or more words that reflect the exact essence of nature and society, as there are no exactly similar things and phenomena. In our language there are doublets such as republic-republic} university-doctoral, architecture-architecture, linguistics-linguistics, stylistics-stylistics. Even if they count as a doublet, the fact that one cannot replace the other in speech ensures their viability. Although official documents and speeches mention the Republic of Uzbekistan, the unity of the republic is limited to colloquial speech. Samarkand State University, Samarkand State Medical School, but it cannot be used as a university of life, so to speak. This is because the words "republic" and "university" are of an international character, the word "republic" is territorially limited, and the meaning of the word "dorilfun" is wider and more general than the word "university". In addition, the word "university" has the clarity of this meaning in the context of the term because so, only when we look at the surface, we can conclude that the meaning of these words is the same. In addition, the texts confirm that this is not the case. They differ, at least, in terms of functional - stylistic delimitation, that is, from a methodological point of view.

Secondly, even when there are synonyms with the same meaning in the language, they cannot all live together. According to the laws of the language, let us say, because it does not like parallelism, over time one of them is forced to give way to the other. If in the pre-independence period of the Uzbek language we looked at them as lexical doublets and variants, then in the post-independence period, the attitude towards these words and the balance in their use based on this attitude radically changed in favor of the latter.

As we mentioned above, they could exist in our language only if the meanings were the same. Nevertheless, due to the situation, they also had to obey the common rules of living of our language. Therefore, not all synonyms have the same meaning, and not all of them can coexist in the language. From the above, it can be concluded that the study of this group of synonyms cannot provide interesting material for methodology.

Therefore, when we look at the study of synonyms as one of the central issues of stylistics, it is necessary to identify them that serve to convey a common meaning or concept, which approach and merge with each other in the text for this purpose, and at the same time, differ from each other by subtleties of meaning. We think that it will





be correct to understand the set of language elements. Synonymous relations in the language exist not only between lexical units, but also in pronunciation variants of phonemes, between fixed combinations, morphological tools and syntactic devices. General rules and requirements for synonymy apply to all of them and apply to all of them.

A series of adjective synonyms consisting of simple artificial words can be classified as follows according to the word group from which they are made:

- a) A series of adjective synonyms made from nouns: strong, energetic; rich, stately; honorable, dreamy, noble, thoughtful, idiosyncratic;
- b) A series of synonyms made from the verb word group: run, running, run out, hot, passionate;
- d) A series of synonyms made from the modal word group: necessary, desirable;
- e) From the adverbial group: previous, former;
- f) A series of adjective synonyms made from mixed word groups: smelly (from the verb), badboy (from the noun).

In general, in the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, the amount of synonyms related to the quality category is significant.

As a conclusion, we can say that ravish represents different aspects of the meaning of the movement. The semantic structure of the synonymous lines in it is also unique. In general, the dictionary of synonyms and annotated dictionaries requires the responsibility of achieving the great goal of developing the incomparable richness and color of the Uzbek language, its bright perspective in the period of independence, its rapid development and improvement.

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