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COMPARATIVE FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS OF SYNONYMS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to 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 from lexical synonyms. The grammatical synonyms, context synonyms, complete synonyms, the spiritual synonyms, methodological synonyms as well as grammar and lexical units within polysememic lexemes have been studied.

Keywords: Synonymic affixes, Lexical synonyms, Meaningful (semantic) synonyms, Contextual synonymy, Full synonymy**,** Traditional synonyms, Stylistic synonyms.

INTRODUCTION

With the help of this article we pay a great attention in order to examine 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 from lexical synonyms. The grammatical synonyms, context synonyms, complete synonyms, the spiritual synonyms, methodological synonyms as well as 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 linguistics unit. Syntactic synonyms have been studied in terms of the combinations of words, fixed connections and phrases.[1] 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 synonyms of denotative sema, connotative sema, core seme, derivative sema, relative seme, intermediate seme, integral seme, differential seme, potential seme, grammatical syllabus were studied.[2] The notion

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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 analysed by the metaphor, metonomy, synechdoce, and portable expressions. There are examples and conclusions about the types of synonyms, and their emergence within the context of polysememic lexis.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODS

Synonyms have been widely studied in 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 same meaning". "The key condition for multiple words to be synonymous is the same, uniformity, mutual proximity or similarity in meaning". "Synonymy is also found in both the linguistic units and grammatical units". [3] For the first time in the term grammatical synonyms used the M .Peshkovsky. The synonymy of grammatical units is divided into the following types:

1. Words that are meaningful (synonymous words) - the conjunctions **negaki**, **chunki** are represent the meaning of the cause. It's a synonym words. These words do not represent a lexical meaning, so synonymous is not a lexem. Synonymic lexics can be used with the term, meaningful words. But grammatically synonymous words can not be learned under the terms of synonymic lexemes.

2. Synonymic affixes. Tlie affixes **-ish, -larin** the words **borishdi, bordilar** 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. Additionally, in this article comparative-functional methods, analytical methods, and the method of componential analysis have been used.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Accordingly, they can meaningful. The synonyms in the lexical units is as follows:

1. **Lexical synonyms**. The baland and ulkan words are form the synonymy according to calling mean. These lexemes are linguistically meaningful in terms of size. The lexical synonyms are divided into two. 1. Complete (absolute) synonyms. 2. Meaningful (semantic) synonyms. It should be noted that G.M .Ismoilov in his work

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on the study of synonyms in terminology, in short, substituting the absolute synonym term with the principle of expressing the word correctly, refer to the terms of doublet synonym. [4]

2. **Affix synonyms.** The affixesser-, **-li** are considered affix synonyms because the affixes the same meaning to the word. For example, **gulli, sergul**. These synonyms are also studied as single- synonyms.[5] Adding words can also create synonyms. For example, the **bulutday**, **barmoqday** are synonymous with **“big”, “large”** synonyms, but not synonymous with a list of syntax errors: 1. “**Ostingdabulutdayot, egning but**” (Oybek "Navoi”). 2. “**barmoqday-barmoqdayuzumlar**”. Such a meaningful attitude is characteristic of polysemetic lexemes.

Polysememe lexemes are studied in the linguistics. Therefore, it is possible to observe the synonymy of the polisememic lexemes or the synonym seme and synonym sememe that emerge within polysememic lexemes. *For example*, **bema’ni**, **bemaza** polymemem lexemes are not synonymous with the main meanings, but in their other meanings, they are the same: **bema’niodam**, **bemazaodam** (meaning “bad”, "mischief ” man), **bemaniqiliq**, **bemazaqiliq** (it mean the “refers to morals”, “except for the innocent”). **Bema’ni**, **bemaza** lexemes can be synonymous with a synonym word, but can not 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 semems. **Mehnatimizning mahsuli**, **mehnatimizning mevasi**. **Mahsul** and **meva** polysemantic all 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.

Synonymy also exists in the general meaning of the words and phrases. Such synonyms in language are called syntactic synonyms. The meaning of the word combination.

a) A free combination: **tiliy omonodam**, **tili achchiqodam**, **tiliz aharodam**. Synonymic syllables within the context of lexemes polysemantic lexemes: **tiliz aharodam**, **chayonodam, ilonodam**.

b) A synonymy in the phraseology: **og'ziqulogida**, **do’ppisinosm ongaotmoq**. Such synonyms are called phraseological synonyms.

2) Syntactic synonyms. **Maqsadimshu: men shifokorbo'lmoqchiman. Maqsadimshuki, men shifokorbo‘lmoqchiman.**

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Contextual synonymy. –"Contextual synonymy has a variety of views. This kind of synonymic attitude happens every time in the conversation, and it goes beyond the obvious speech.

For example, **Ko'zim ilgari ochilgan bolsa edi, man yuragimni bo'rilarga yedirarmidim? Qizim, kechir, bu adashgan, ko'rdadangni kechir**! (English: **If my eyes were previously opened would I have made my heart to wolves? My daughter, forgive this blind, blind man**!) (Oybek, Selected Works). The lexeme **"ko'r"** (blinded) have aseme with "unintelligent", "unconscious", "ignorant" synonyms.

Synonyms are:

l. **Full synonymy**

2. **Traditional synonyms** (semantic or idiographic synonyms)

3. **Methodological synonyms** (stylistic synonyms)".

In some cases synonymous synonyms and quasi-synonyms (incomplete, Inaccurate) synonyms are also presented.

1. **Full synonymys** can also be traced within polysememic lexis.

In the meanings of result. Augmented, double-worded grammar in synonyms: **go'shbayram**, **qo'shaloqbayram.** They describe "what happened simultaneously" in their essay.

It can also be traced within the framework of mobile meanings. ***G'o'ra*** (unripe fruit of the apricot, pike), ***go'r*** (raw fruits, melons and watermelons, etc.). So these lexemes are not the same as the main meanings.

In portable terms, it represents the same semema. **Qutilish tadbirini izlab turganda, g'o'ra qiz yangi ta'na, yangi o'pka bilan yigit yuragim tirnadi** (M .Ismailiy, "Fergana until morning"). **G'o'r bola**. The **g'o'ra** and **go'r** -lexemes in this sentences in these units represent the semantics of "lack o f experience in life".

2. **Traditional synonyms.** The **achchiq, zahar** lexemesare characterized by "inflammation of the person" and "unpleasantness". In the sentence **Zahar gap** is stronger in meaning.

The semantics of the lexemes can create a series of synonyms based on the similarity or meaning of the semantics, but the polysememic lexis may in some cases not form a series of synonyms.

3. **Stylistic synonyms.** For example, Explanatory Dictiomary of Uzbek language has three meanings of the word **ayyom** in the first meaning of the word "**kun**" (day), in the second meaning, the word "**bayram**" (holiday), and in the third meaning, the meaning of the "**fasl**, vaqt" (season, time) are meaningful. The script is

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dedicated to artistic and publicistic styles. **Kun, bayram, fasl, vaqt** (day, holiday, season, and time) are methodological neutral. For example,

1. Bugun har birimiz uchun qutlug' ayyom *(*Today is a blessed day for each of us) *"*Mushtum" (kun);

2. Ayyomingiz muborak (Happy holiday) (bayram);

CONCLUSION

All in all, Uzbek and English languages, which are rich in synonyms that can convey subtle semantic nuances and colorful stylistic colors in speech. Well-known Uzbek poets and writers, masters of words, have skillfully used synonyms. It seems that when synonyms form a series of synonymous words that have the same meaning, they differ in their stylistic meanings, which allow them to express thoughts and feelings more clearly and vividly. Creators need to be able to use metaphors effectively to increase the impact of their poems, to expand the meaning of the poem, to provide imagery, and to create connotative meaning in general. Summing up the work on the analysis of the translation of English synonyms into Uzbek, synonymous words are not just a luxury, but a real richness of the language. Synonyms are one of the most meaningful forms of a word, with a number of features, such as different pronunciation, spelling, additional semantic subtlety with the same unifying meaning, the use of emotional meaning. are words that are constantly different. According to the above definitions, synonymy is mainly semantic in any case, the definition of synonyms is based on stylistic criteria, other criteria and pure semantic criteria.

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