

THE PHENOMENON OF SYNONYMY IN THE LEXICON OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES RELATED TO SUMMER SPORTS GAMES

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Abstract. This article examines the phenomenon of synonymy in Uzbek and English lexicons in relation to summer sporting events. It emphasizes how important synonyms are for improving sports jargon and promoting effective communication between players, coaches, and fans. Important instances, like “athletics” against “track and field” and “swimming” versus “aquatics”, show how synonyms add depth to words and offer complex expressions. Effective communication in the sports industry can be attained by comprehending the different contexts and stylistic applications of synonyms, which ultimately reflects the diversity and depth of language.

Key words: sports terminology, lexical meanings, Summer Olympic Games, synonymy, English and Uzbek language, vocabulary.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada o'zbek va ingliz leksikasidagi sinonimiya hodisasi yozgi sport musobaqalari bilan bog'liq holda ko'rib chiqiladi. Bu sinonimlarning sport jargonini yaxshilash va futbolchilar, murabbiylar va muxlislar o'rtasidagi samarali muloqotni rivojlantirish uchun qanchalik muhimligini ta'kidlaydi. “Yengil atletika”ga qarshi “yengil atletika” va “suzish” va “suv sporti” kabi muhim misollar sinonimlarning so'zlarga qanday chuqurlik kiritishini va murakkab iboralarni taklif qilishini ko'rsatadi. Sport sohasida samarali muloqotga turli kontekstlarni va sinonimlarning stilistik qo'llanilishini tushunish orqali erishish mumkin, bu esa pirovardida tilning xilma-xilligi va chuqurligini aks ettiradi.

Kalit so'zlar: sport terminologiyasi, leksik ma'nolar, Yozgi Olimpiada o'yinlari, sinonimiya, lug'at, ingliz va o'zbek tillari.

The Summer Olympic Games are an important international event that encompasses a variety of sports. Sports terminology and vocabulary play an important role during these games. Synonyms are common in the vocabulary of the Summer Olympic Games in English and Uzbek. Synonymy is a linguistic phenomenon that refers to a set of words that have similar or identical meanings. Synonyms are used to express a concept or object, which increases the richness of vocabulary and provides variety in speech (6).

Synonyms are words that mean the same or similar things, but differ in appearance, context, or stylistic features. The distinction between synonyms can often be subtle. For example, there is a difference in some contexts between the English words “big” and “large”, as “large” is used in more formal contexts.

Gak sees synonymy as a phenomenon that plays an important role in linguistics and states: “Synonyms not only provide many possibilities for expressing a concept, but also increase the clarity of meaning in the process of speech” (3.58b). Bakhtin emphasizes the interrelationships of synonymy in language and speech. He believes that the presence of synonyms enriches language and expands its possibilities of expression.

He says: “Synonyms show the dynamics and development of language in their interaction”. (1,123 b).

Mel’chuk defines synonymy as “the relationship between lexical meanings”. According to him, synonyms can be used interchangeably, but it is always necessary to maintain clarity in terms of meaning and context (4,97 b). There are several types of synonymy: Full synonyms are words that have exactly the same meaning. They can be used interchangeably in the same context. We may take “car – machine” as an example.

Partial synonyms are words that are similar in meaning, but each has its own nuances or contexts of use, such as “running – control” (in the context of running, control is control, but control is more general). Stylistic synonyms are words that are similar in meaning but are used in different styles. They differ in formal and informal contexts.

For instance: decision (formal and informal). Functional synonyms are words that perform the same function but differ in meaning. For example: write - rewrite (in the process of writing something). Lexical synonyms are words that are close in lexical meaning but differ in their usage. They differ in the way they convey information, we may give these words as an example “thought – idea”.

Synonyms play an important role in sports terminology. They ensure clear and understandable communication between athletes and coaches. For example, understanding the difference between the terms “athletics” and “track and field” facilitates communication within a particular sport (2).

Here are some synonyms for the Summer Olympic Games in Uzbek and English: Swimming - Aquatics: The word “Swimming” refers to the sport of swimming, while “Aquatics” encompasses swimming and other water sports; Gymnastics - Artistic Gymnastics: The word “Gymnastics” refers to general types of gymnastics, while “Artistic Gymnastics” is used to describe a specific type; Athletics - Track and Field: These words refer to different sports. “Athletics” is used in a general sense, while “Track and Field” refers to more specific sports; “Football” refers to the game of football in many countries, while “Soccer” refers to the game of soccer, specifically football, in the US and Canada; “Basketball” is the official term, while “Hoops” is the unofficial term, referring to the ball and hoop used during the game; “Cycling” refers to riding a bicycle formally and as a sport, while “Biking” refers to riding a bicycle in an informal context; “Sailing” refers to sailing in a boat in general, while “Yachting” refers to the sport of sailing with a specific type of boat; “Volleyball” refers to the game of volleyball in a general sense, while “Beach Volleyball” refers to a specific type played on the beach (5).

In summary, synonyms for the Summer Olympic Games in English and Uzbek enrich sports terminology and create a clear expression in the field of sports. With the help of synonyms, the effectiveness of communication between athletes and coaches increases, which is an important factor in the development of sports. The opinions of scientists indicate the place and importance of synonymy in language and speech, its role in development.

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