

SEMANTIC FEATURES AND CLASSIFICATION OF SYNONYMS IN NOUNS IN THE UZBEKISTAN LANGUAGE

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu mohiyatida otlarning sinonimlik hodisasi yoritilishi nazarda tutilgan maqolada, asosan, nutqimizdagi otlarda uchraydigan sinonimlik hodisasi, ularning semantik xususiyatlari ustida fikr yuritiladi. Umuman olganda sinonimlik hodisasi barcha mustaqil soʻzlarda va hattoki nomustaqil soʻz turkumlarida ham uchraydi. Shu oʻrinda mustaqil soʻz turkumlaridan eng yirik koʻlamdagi, turlanish xususiyatiga ega, yasaladi va yasalish uchun asos vazifasini bajaruvchi ot soʻz turkumiga toʻxtaladigan boʻlsak, bu turkumda ham sinonimlik hodisasi keng qamrovga ega. Nutqning taʼsirchanligini oshiruvchi bunday hodisalar tilimizda juda koʻplab uchraydi. Masalan: sinonimlik, omonimlik, antonimlik, paronimlik shular jumlasidandir.

Kalit soʻzlar: Semantik xususiyat, domenanta, ematsional boʻyoqdorlik.

Abstract. In this article, which is intended to shed light on the phenomenon of synonymy of nouns, we mainly consider the phenomenon of synonymy in nouns in our speech, their semantic properties. In general, the phenomenon of synonymy occurs in all independent words and even in independent word classes. In this case, if we focus on the noun word class, which is the largest of the independent word classes, has the property of diversification, is formed and serves as the basis for formation, the phenomenon of synonymy is also widespread in this class.

Such phenomena that increase the expressiveness of speech are found in our language in large numbers. For example: synonymy, homonymy, antonymy, paronymy are among them.

Keywords: Semantic feature, dominant, emotional coloring.

Аннотация. В данной статье, цель которой пролить свет на явление синонимии имен существительных, основное внимание уделяется явлению синонимии имен существительных в нашей речи и их семантическим свойствам. В целом явление синонимии встречается во всех самостоятельных словах и даже в зависимых словосочетаниях. В данном случае, если обратиться к категории имени существительного, которая является самой крупной самостоятельной категорией слов, обладает свойством диверсификации, является образованной и служит основой для образования, то в этой категории также широко распространено явление синонимии.

Подобные явления, повышающие эффективность речи, весьма распространены в нашем языке. Например: синонимия, омонимия, антонимия, паронимия и т. д.

Ключевые слова: Семантический признак, доминанта, эмоциональная окраска.

Humanity has been wounded that something in existence, perceiving phenomena through thought, has enriched its speech using certain concepts to name it. Once the declension of words in the language increased, the need was born to divide them into certain groups. About this, philosophers have long described their views. In the 4th century BC, the ancient Greek philosopher, Aristotle (Arastu) classified word categories into 7, in the 5th century BC from Indian linguists Panini (in the 3rd-2nd century, Pani is known to reflect on grammatical and grammatical categories) and Yaska 4 (noun, verb, auxiliary and load). In this, the verb represents action, and the horse is given as a phenomenon that expresses the relationship between substance-expression, load and auxiliary, as well as the attitude of a person to his own opinion).

The Indians distinguished four parts of speech: noun, verb, preposition, and conjunction.

In Indian linguistics, a noun is defined as a word that expresses an object, and a verb is a word that expresses an action or state.

In Turkic linguistics, views on morphology began to take shape in the 9th-11th centuries, influenced by Arabic linguistics. Mahmud Qoshgariy, recognized as an early qomusist scholar who is invaluable to the peoples of Central Asia, also touches on word categories in his work "Devonu lexicotit turk", giving evidence of his opinion with examples based on science.

Mahmud Kashgari also distinguished two major categories in his time. He grouped nouns, which denote objects, and verbs, which denote actions, under the category of nouns. Even in our current modern linguistics, these two large groups form the basis of morphology. The considerations we are currently going to consider are also about synonyms in the noun phrase category and their semantic nature. The thing is that the subject person combines words-under the noun phrase category, which means horses and names, which is the answer to the interrogations of Who, What, Where, and participates as the desired sentence fragment in the sentence. All the means that make our speech expressive are actively used in words of this category.

Taking the word "nose" as an example of the phenomenon of survival: 1. the nose acts as a member of the body, breathing. This is his equestrian trait. 2. The nose is a geographical term, the part of the land that is pushed towards the sea. In this, too, in the sense of horsemanship. 3. Nasal consonants come with the same meaning as before, representing the word category ravish.

We can take the following words as examples of antonymy. The phenomenon of contradiction between male and female genders, between day and night, and between body parts such as head and foot.

Examples of the phenomenon of paronymy include: court-milk, asr-asir, tanbur-tambur

We can cite many words as examples of the phenomenon of synonymy. An example of this is that we can prove our opinion through groups regarding the classification of types of meaning of a horse. In person horses: kin, seed, foaled, liver, Beaver, liverband, liverwort, bloodstained, Kinsman, bear, hash; in thing horses: flag, yalov, alam, feather, baydaq; place-horses: Sailgoh, hiking, hiking, spectator; in activity-process horses: bravery, courage, fearlessness, earldom, feverishness, feverishness, falsehood, falsehood...

As the word of synonyms increases in our speech. Linguistic scientists began to study this phenomenon from a scientific point of view. Among the world's linguists, prominent work has been done on this subject in Uzbek linguistics.

B, who researched the problem of synonyms in Uzbek in the monographic aspect. Those whom Doniyorov argued in a reasoned manner "synonyms are not only faulty in the connotative aspect of semantics, but are also faulty in terms of denotative meaning in a historically preserved context that is understood from the social side in specific cases". The phenomenon of synonymy is a phenomenon observed in all word categories.

In this phenomenon, words with similar meanings are grouped around the main, (basic) meaning. Synonyms are classified according to the style in which they are used, whether there is an emotional coloring or not. For example: in a series of synonymous words such as: suffering, suffering, suffering, jab, jafo, oppression, torture, anguish, suffering, hard work, sitam, the lexeme of suffering acquires a head(domenanta)meaning and is used in all styles. In words like Jafo, anguish, sitam, suffering, emotionality expresses a high degree of meaning. It is widely used in fiction by writers in revealing their inner experiences, creating a work as a content.

For example: with its unique verses, I will cite an example through a paragraph taken from the poem of the poet Muhammad Yusuf (Love), who took over from us all,

Love, O Beautiful anguish,
O fear of God, O fear of God.
Poke your hand on my chest,
Pour out my heart.

In this, the poet describes Love as a beautiful anguish. Another main aspect that makes synonyms FAQ is in what style it is used. For example: the word please, among the synonyms of supplication, hearth, poison, Annunciation, is methodically neutral and has been widely used in more oral speech, which is as understandable to all. The words of supplication, hearth, and Annunciation are characteristic of the artistic style, and are used in poetry in works. Similar stanzas are found countless times in our fiction. For example: singing, singing, navo, melody, singing, singing, moaning these also form a series of synonymy. Meaningful words are summed up around a song word. From this, the meaning of emotionality grows in degrees depending on the navo, melody, melody, singing moans. At the top is the word moan on sensuality. This is because, focusing on the lexical meaning of the word nola, this lexeme is derived from the Tajik language, expressing grief and adding the suffix (-A) to the zero present tense base of the verb noli, which means crying with a high tone, which represents grief. There is a part of this state that belongs to the field of music as follows, when one sings a word or part of a word is to be chanted by stretching out the voice. In this case, the viewer who listens to it will involuntarily succumb to the song. And in the above singing word there is no emotional coloring. Synonyms are distinguished from each other by another feature. This is the positive or negative of the meaning they represent. For example: husband, roommate, life partner, rack, tanmahram, comrade, boss, zavj, Shahwar, rich here there is negativity in the land lexeme. The words "Umryo'ldosh" and "tanmahram" have acquired a positive meaning. Thus, it becomes clear that the phenomenon of synonymy is an important and integral part of linguistics, not a simple one.

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