SYNONYMY OF AFFIXES AND WORDS IN THE UZBEK LITERARY LANGUAGE

Firuz Sulaymonovich Safarov,
Candidate of philological sciences
Associate professor, doctoral student,
Bukhara State University,
f.s.safarov@buxdu.uz

Abstract – *The article analyzes the synonymy of words and affixes in the Uzbek literary language. Based on the contextual and component methods, the synonymy between words and affixes expressing the meanings of person, belonging, condition, concession, and underlining is analyzed. Based on the analysis, it was revealed that the denotative features of synonymous means are similar, but the connotative features are different.*

Key words: *synonymy between words and affixes, economy, underlining, connotation, meaning of person, meaning of belonging, meaning of condition, meaning of concession.*

I. Introduction

In Uzbek linguistics, cognates are mainly studied as a relationship between units belonging to the same level and section of the language (lexicon, morphology, synaxis). Viewing language as a psycho-social phenomenon according to its content and structure, a whole, a system, and the use of textual (contextual) and organic analysis show that not only words are synonymous with words, but also words with suffixes. In the Uzbek literary language, the meaning of a word and a phrase was revealed in the works of G. N.Zikrillaev.

II. Literature review

In G. N.Zikrillaev's monograph *Spirit and Language*, the scientist writes: in the traditional Uzbek linguistics of the 20th century, the characteristics of language phenomena were determined based on the patterns and models of the Russian language, not on the unique structure of the Uzbek language. As a result, as in Russian linguistics, word-to-word, adverb-to-adverb synonyms were studied, and word-to-adverb synonyms were ignored. G. Zikrillaev explains the meaning of words and adverbs in the collection of *education of independence and the construction of the mother tongue* as follows: Since most of the adverbs are originally words, there is a meaning between them. Accordingly, the meaning understood from some words is also expressed by a suffix.

An example of this is the meaning of person, number and respect, they are *-m, -man, -(a)y* and *men; -ng, -san* and *sen; -k, -miz, - (a)ylik* and *biz; -siz, -(i)ngiz* and *siz* mean. If the emphasis is not intended, the pronoun is not used in the sentence, only the adverb is used: *Keldim. Olding. Borasiz*. So, in this case, the word is saved. It also has an additional meaning. Accordingly, it would not be correct to say that the owner has fallen. In Russian, a pronoun is used in such sentences: *Я пришёл. Ты взял. Вы пойдёте*. In the expression of possessive (property) person and number meanings (if emphasis is not intended), the word is saved: *kitobim* (not called *mening kitobim*), *kitobing* (not called *sening kitobing*), *kitobingiz* (not called *sizning kitobingiz*).

III. Analysis

Since there is no possessive suffix in Russian, the word (pronoun) must be used: *моя книга, твоя книга, ваша книга*. Not only pronouns, but also other words and adverbs have the same meaning: *"-moqchi"* with *"istamoq", "xohlamoq"* with *"digan"* end with *kerak, lozim; -ku;* of course with *axir; -da;* if with *albatta; -sa; agar; -sa ham* and *garchi; - gina;* for with *faqat, xolos; -ga* with *uchun; -dan* with *orqali; -dek, -day* is synonymous with go'yo, singari. When the emphasis is not intended, the word is saved by using only the suffix. There is no suffix in the Russian language that expresses these meanings. That is why words are not spared. Because this difference is not given as a strict rule in textbooks and manuals, it is used inappropriately not only in oral, but also in written speech. It can be seen from what has been said that the synonymy of

words and adverbs is related to the main feature of the construction of the Uzbek literary language (thriftiness).

Now we will analyze the meaning of words and adjectives in the Uzbek literary language on the basis of examples.

Coherence of means of conveying the meaning of person. The meaning of the person in the Uzbek language is 1) the root of the verb (ol), 2) the root (ishla) (in Uzbek traditional and substantive linguistics, the root of the verb is considered the zero form of the imperative mood), 3) personal suffixes, 4) incomplete verbs (edi, ekan, emish), 5) reflexive pronouns, 6) personal pronouns (*o'zim, o'zing, o'zi*), 7) are expressed by the stem, base of the noun (*bola, ishchi*). Along with nouns denoting people, nouns denoting animate and inanimate things also have the meaning of the third person (other): ***Nodir*** *keldi.* ***U*** *xursand edi.* ***Ot*** *kishnadi.* ***U*** *egasini tanidi. Uzoqdan bir* ***mashina*** *ko'rindi.* ***U*** *ko'chani changitib kelardi.*

The compositional analysis shows that the means of marking the participle (adjectives) and the three different meanings of the personal pronoun (person, number and respect) are similar. This shows that they are synonymous in the language system (system, paradigmatic synonym). Based on the textual analysis, it is shown that the methodological (connotative, pragmatic, syntagmatic) features of these tools are incompatible. From the semantic means, the noun, adjective, number, participle of the verb, the stem, base of the pronoun, and personal, number, honorific suffixes form the morphological possessor and indicate the subject (performer of the action, owner of the sign). Basically, it is not saved. The possessive reflexive, personal pronoun, noun, adjective, number are used sparingly as they serve to emphasize or clarify the morphological possessor.

The use or non-use of reflexive, personal pronoun, noun, adjective, number, possessive word is inextricably linked with the emotional-impersonality of the statement, more precisely, the valence of the means of expression (the means forming the clause) and the speech (actual, communicative) division of the sentence. If the speech goal or task requires the concise expression of a message (opinion, command, question) in Uzbek, the sentence consists of one word. This word mainly functions as a participle: – ***Tur!*** [*Bu qanaqa ahmoqlik*?] (S. Ahmad, Ufq)

– ***Ikrommisan?*** (S. Ahmed, Ufq) – ***Ketyapman***. (S. Ahmed, Ufq) Sighed. (M. M. Do'st, Galatepa qaytish) [– *Ahvoling qanday? – dedi Risolat uning eskib, yogi chiqib ketgan kiyimlariga ta'nali qarab.*] – ***Yaxshi***, [– *dedi Nizomjon*.] (S. Ahmad, Ufq) In the first and second example you, in the third example *men*, in the fourth example it is the pronoun, in the fifth example it is a noun (*ahvolim*) saved.

If the speech purpose and task requires emphasizing or clarifying the speaker, the listener, the other reflexive, personal pronoun, noun, or possessive word is used. In this case, the sentence consists of at least two independent words.

In the first and second person, the pronoun is mainly used to emphasize the executor: ***Men*** *yashayap****man****, – dedi shoir*. (M. M. Do'st, Galatepa qaytish) – ***Sen*** *Toshpo'lat****san****, – dedi Murod amaki* (M. M. Do'st, Galatepa qaytish) – ***Men*** *tusha****man***. (S. Ahmad, Ufq) – ***Sen*** *chaqird****ing****mi?* (M. M. Do'st, Galatepa qaytish) In the first and second example, the personal pronoun served to emphasize the theme, and in the third and fourth example, it performed the role of rhema. In the third person, a noun, a pronoun, or a prepositional phrase clarifies the person (performer) represented by the adjective: ***Bola*** *cho'chib ko'zini och****di***. (S. Ahmad, Ufq) ***Jannat*** *ko'zini och****di***. (S. Ahmad, Ufq) ***Handalak*** *pish****ibdi****-da*. (S. Ahmad, Ufq) In the first and third examples, the relative noun, in the second example, the noun with a noun has clarified the doer. In the first and second sentences, it can be understood that the doer is a person, and in the third sentence, it is an inanimate object. If the noun is omitted, the doer is generally represented by a demonstrative suffix, but who or what it is remains unclear. So, if the adverbs express the meaning of the third person in a generalized way, the noun expresses this meaning more clearly. This is the difference between the semantic means representing the third person.

IV. Discussion

Synonym of meaning of possessive means. In the Uzbek language, the meaning of ownership is also expressed by words and suffixes. That is, this meaning is expressed by pronouns, nouns and possessive

suffixes in the form of demonstrative agreement. Pronouns, nouns, and possessive suffixes in the indicative conjugation have the same meaning: with the suffix *-(i)m* with **mening** form, with **bizning** *-(i)miz*, with **sening** *-(i)ng*, with **sizning** *-(i)ng*, **uning, ularning, ot** + **ning** is synonymous with *-(s)i*. One of these means (pronoun) is used sparingly, the other (adverb) is not sparing. In the following examples, only the possessive suffix is used, the pronoun and the noun are not used, since the focus is not intended to be emphasized:

– *Qo'y, nevara**m**ga so'yib beraman.* (S. Ahmed, Ufq) *Yurt**imiz** suvga serob bo'lsin*. (S. Ahmed, Ufq) *Hamma o'rtoqlar**ing** o'sha yerda*. (S. Ahmed, Ufq) *Nevara**ngiz** handalak pishig'ini hali ko'p ko'radi*. (S. Ahmad, Ufq) *Endi cholning o'zi suzib chiqolmaydi. Oyog'**i** changak bo'lib suv tubiga tortadi.* (S. Ahmed, Ufq) In the first example, *mening*, in the second example, *bizning*, in the third example, *sening*, in the fourth example, *sizning*, in the fifth example, *uning* pronoun or noun (*cholning*) is spared.

If the speech purpose or task requires it, it is clarified or emphasized by the possessive word. As a word emphasizing or clarifying the demonstrative, the personal pronoun or the form of the noun in the demonstrative case is used for the above-mentioned possessive adverbs: – ***Mening** sizlardan boshqa kim**im** bor*? (M. M. Do'st, Galatepa qaytish) ***Bizning** qishlog'**imiz**da ham bitta jinni bo'lardi, G'aybarov aka*. (M. M. Do'st, Galatepa qaytish) ***Sening** ham ota**ng** o'ldimi – deb so'radi Murod amaki*. (M. M. Do'st, Galatepa qaytish) ***Sizning** savol**ingiz**ga kelsak, o'rtoq G'aybarov, bunga javob berish unchalik qiyin emas*. (M. M. Dost, return to Galatepa) *Bularning bariga **uning** o'g'l**i**, bebosh, betizgin Azizxon sababchi*. (S. Ahmad, Ufq) *Ko'lmaklarda baqalar tinmay qurillar, **o'rdak** jo'jalar**i** nola qilgandek ayanchli g'aqillar edi.* (S. Ahmad, Ufq) *Kelinlar **cholning** o'tov**i**ga nonushta tayyorlab qo'yishgan.* (S. Ahmad, Ufq) ***Vaziraning** yashnagan, gullagan navqiron umr**i** bekor o'tib borardi.* (S. Ahmad, Ufq) In examples 1-5, the personal pronouns in the form of the demonstrative served to emphasize the meaning of possession, that is, to express the connotative meaning. In examples 6-8, the possessive noun has clarified the referent expressed by the possessive adjective.

Coherence of means expressing the meaning of the condition. In the Uzbek literary language, the meaning of condition is expressed by the suffix *-sa* and the auxiliary words *agar, agarda, bordi-yu, basharti*. When it is not necessary to emphasize the conditional meaning of these additional and auxiliary words, the auxiliary word is saved by using *-sa* itself. If it is necessary to emphasize this meaning, an auxiliary word is used along with the adverb. In the following examples, since the emphasis is not intended, the conditional meaning is expressed only with *-sa*: *Bu nokas Naim vaqtida xabar ber**sa**, balki alamiga ikki-uchtasini otib olarmidik.* (M. M. Do'st, Galatepaga qaytish) *Pulini ber**sa**ng olarding, ukam, – dedi uzumfurush pisanda qilib.* (M. M. Do'st, Galatepaga qaytish). In these examples, an auxiliary word is used together with an adverb from the point of emphasis: ***Agar** men indamay ketaver**sa**m, siz unda haq bo'lib chiqasiz.* (M. M. Do'st, Galatepaga qaytish) ***Agar** odamlar bir-biri uchun mehnat qil**sa**, yer yuzining o'zi jannat bo'ladi.* (A. Qahhor, Mirzo)

When it is not necessary to emphasize the meaning of the condition, if one of the words *agar, agarda, bordi-yu* and *basharti* is used, the auxiliary word is used excessively and inappropriately. In this case, the appearance of the speech is weakened, damaging the aesthetic factor. Currently, without observing this rule, in scientific, official, journalistic, and artistic style texts, auxiliary words denoting conditions are used excessively and inappropriately.

Here are some examples: ***Agar** burchaklar o'zaro teng bo'lsa, ularning har ikkisi ham to'g'ri burchak bo'ladi.* (Geometry. Textbook for the 7th grade. Tashkent, 2017, p. 36) In this conjunction, it is not intended to emphasize the meaning of the condition, so we say that the predicate *agar* is overused. All the rules of this type (conjunctive clause with a conditional clause) in high school geometry textbooks use the predicate if. This is because these textbooks are translated from Russian. Russian does not have a conditional suffix, so an auxiliary word (*если*) must be used to express this meaning. Now let's turn to the formal style.

The auxiliary word if is overused in the following sentence. In addition, the order of the subordinate clause is also incorrect: *Bojxona to'g'risidagi qonunchilik, **agar** hujjatlarning o'zida kechroq muddat ko'rsatilmagan bo'lsa, rasmiy e'lon qilingan kundan e'tiboran kuchga kiradi* (Customs Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Part I, Chapter 1, Article 2). This sentence can be expressed as follows: *Hujjatlarning o'zida*

kechroq muddat ko‘rsatilmagan bo‘lsa bojxona to‘g‘risidagi qonunchilik rasmiy e’lon qilingan kundan e’tiboran kuchga kiradi. The suffix *-sa* also acts as a conjunction, so the comma should be saved.

Here's an example from a journalistic style text: *Agar nihol baquvvat bo‘lsa, o‘zini tutib ketish ehtimoli ko‘proq bo‘ladi.* (“Oila va tabiat” newspaper. November 3, 2022 issue, page 5)

Coherence of tools expressing the meaning of non-obstructiveness. In the Uzbek language, the meaning of non-obstacle is expressed by the form *-sa ham, -sa da* and the conjunctions *garchi, garchand*. There is a similarity between these grammatical indicators and conjunctions *garchi, garchand*. If it is not necessary to emphasize the meaning of obstruction, a morphological tool is used: *Otang mirob bo‘l**sa ham**, ariqni tozalab suv ich.* Proverb. *Yomg‘ir boyagidan ancha tezlashgan bo‘l**sa-da**, osmon yorisha boshlagan edi.* (S. Karomatov, Oltin qum) Even if your father is mirob, clean the ditch and drink water. Proverb. The sky was beginning to lighten, although the rain had come down much faster than usual. (S. Karomatov, Golden sand)

If the speech purpose and task require emphasizing this meaning, *garchi, garchand* conjunctions are also used: ***Garchi** To‘lqinjon chiroyli bo‘lsa **ham**, qizni o‘ziga tortmasdi*. (F. Musajonov, Huri) ***Garchand** hozir kech kuz, ayoz bo‘l**sa ham**, Olloquliboy hamon terlar, semiz gavdasini ko‘tarolmasdi*. (J. Sharipov. Khorezm)

Coherence of means of expressing the meaning of emphasis. In Uzbek, the meaning of emphasis is expressed by the prepositions *axir* and *-ku*. The preposition *-ku* is used more often than the suffix, it is used when the emphasis is not high: *Kel, qizim, mehmonlaring seni ancha kutib qolishdi-**ku***. (S. Zunnunova, Olov)

If it is necessary to strengthen the meaning of emphasis, the word "*axir*" is used along with it: ***Axir** bu yerga saltanat dushmanlari, badtarin kimsalar, g‘oyatda xavfli shaxslar tashlanar edi-**ku**!* (Mirmuhsin, Me’mor)

When expressing the meaning of emphasis, the modal word *“albatta”* and the preposition *-da* also create meaning. If the level of emphasis is not high, the loading is used: *– Chuchvaradan keyin choy juda yaxshi ketadi-**da**, – dedi Boqijon Baqoev, yuzidagi terni artib.* (A. Qahhor, Adabiyot muallimi)

If it is necessary to express the meaning of emphasis, the word of course is used along with the preposition: *Bunaqa shart ellikboshiga **albatta** xush yoqadi-**da**!* (A. Qahhor, Qo‘shchinor chiroqlari)

V. Conclusion

In short, in the Uzbek literary language, person, condition, possession, non-obstacle, emphasis, simile and other meanings are also expressed by adverbs. There is a synonymy between such words and adverbs. The denotative properties of synonyms are similar, but the connotative properties are different. If it is not intended to emphasize these meanings, the adverb itself is used, in which case the word synonymous with the adverb is saved. If the speech goal and the task require it, the meaning is strengthened, i.e. the connotation is expressed, by using the word along with the adverb in the text.

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