



APPLICATION OF SEMICONDUCTOR ANALYSIS TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF SYNONYMS

Gafforjon Ruzmatovich Rahmonov

TASHKENT UNIVERSITY OF BUSINESS AND SCIENCE LLC Associate Professor, Philology Doctor Of Philosophy (Phd)

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: January 10 th 2024 Accepted: March 7 th 2024	In this article, in Uzbek linguistics, in the following years, the definition of lexical synonyms based on semiotic analysis of their lexical meanings is discussed.

Keywords: semantic structure of the word, sememe, seme, nomeme, semantic phenomenon, semasiological basis, lexical synonyms, lexical meaning, semitic analysis, semantic differences, stylistic feature, connotation, subtlety of meaning, emotional color, dominant, neutral word.

In Uzbek linguistics, since the 80s of the last century, the semantic structure of the word has been studied on the basis of semitic analysis. Sh. Rakhmatullaev, H. Ne'matov, E. Begmatov, R. Rasulov's theoretical views on this problem came to the fore. In their works, *the semantic structure of the word, the concepts of semema, sema, nomema* were clarified. It was justified that the meaning fragments (components of the sememe) forming the seme are the seme.

In our linguistics, on the basis of semitic analysis of lexemes, the concepts understood by the lexeme's dictionary meaning were distinguished. In fact, the semitic analysis of some lexemes has shown that their sememe represents more than one concept. For example, in the sememe of the native lexeme in the Uzbek language, we can distinguish the following concepts:

- a) human;
- b) belongs to the female gender;
- c) a woman with a child;
- g) caregiver;
- d) kind;
- e) passionate;
- or) selfless.

It seems that the mother lexeme covers 7 concepts (this could be continued). But as the authors of the book "Basics of System Lexicology of the Uzbek Language" note, concept and sememe are not always compatible with each other. This phenomenon is especially evident in synonyms; The semes of the lexemes *yuz, bet, aft, bashara, turq, chehra, jamol (face)* are mainly connected with one concept, the term "front of the human head". But at the same time, each lexeme means and expresses this meaning with its own characteristic, that is, an additional meaning relationship. This additional meaning relationship differs from each other when analyzed according to the sign of emotional coloring, that is, from the point of view of positive-negative coloring. And the application of semitic analysis to definition of synonyms made it possible to clarify the exactness, commonality and difference in the meanings of lexical units that are combined into synonymous lines.

It became known that in order for lexemes to take a place in the synonymous line, the content of lexical meanings in each of them should be equal to each other. To justify this view, we study the composition of the lexical meanings of the lexemes *strong, energetic, strong in the synonymous relationship*.

Academician A. Hojiev's "Annotated dictionary of synonyms of the Uzbek language" lists the lexemes of *strong, energetic, and vigorous as synonyms*. The application of semitic analysis to the definition of the following synonyms, given the equality of the lexical meanings of these synonymous lexemes, made it possible to clarify the exactness, commonality and difference in the meanings of the lexical units being combined into synonymous lines.

It became known that in order for lexemes to take a place in the synonymous line, the content of lexical meanings in each of them should be equal to each other. To justify this view, we study the composition of the lexical meanings of the lexemes *strong, energetic, strong in the synonymous relationship*.

Academician A. Hojiev's "Annotated dictionary of synonyms of the Uzbek language" lists the lexemes *strong, energetic, and vigorous as synonyms*. The similarity of the lexical meanings of these synonymous lexemes can be seen from the following comments given to them: "power, strength"; "enough"; "more than normal"; "higher"; "high physical ability"; "the reflection of the weak". This equality unites the lexemes of *strong, strong, strong into a synonymous line*.

strong, energetic, strong synonyms is determined by the degree of use in speech, the sign of connotativeness, the expression of the value relationship, etc. in connection with their stylistic characteristics. In particular, in the *strong* lexeme, the level, connotation, and evaluation attitude of the speaker are neutrally reflected in the strong lexeme, and

in *the strong* lexeme, these signs are relatively strong, and the positive evaluation of the speaker is significant; in *the Zabardast* lexicon, the level of the sign is even higher, and the positive evaluation relationship is clearly manifested on the basis of the lexical meaning.

In "An explanatory dictionary of synonyms of the Uzbek language" actively used in colloquial speech, *turn, turn, learn, learn, girgitton, stumble, charity*¹ synonymous line is also given.

The scientist combined the lexemes belonging to this synonymous line into a synonymous line based on the common meaning of "*caress-kiss and request, appeal*". But these lexemes also have distinguishing symbols. The lexemes of "*turn*" "*orgylay*", "*orgin*", "*turn around*" show the meaning of caressing and caressing. In the lexemes of *Girgitton* and *Koqandiq*, the symbols of joy and happiness appear along with the symbol of caressing.

In our opinion, it is necessary to combine the lexemes *aylanay, aylansyn, orgilay, orgilsin* into separate speech synonyms based on the meaning of caressing. It is desirable to combine the lexemes ***Qoqindiq, girgitton, and sadaqa*** into a separate speech synonymous line based on their common meanings indicated above.

Our analysis showed that the principle of equivalence of meaning of lexemes plays an important role in determining lexical synonyms at the language level. But the importance of such an approach is not observed in determining speech synonyms.

Thus, the traditional and modern approaches to defining synonyms in Uzbek linguistics are fundamentally different. In the following years, definition of lexical synonyms on the basis of semantic analysis of the content of their lexical meanings became widespread. Such an approach to the definition of synonyms is important in distinguishing the signs of identity and difference in their essence.

REFERENCES:

1. Апресян Ю.Д. Лексическая семантика. Синонимические средства языка. – М.: Наука, 1974. – С.368
2. Гак В.Г. К проблеме гносеологических аспектов семантики слова. – М., 1971. – С.95;
3. Жуманиёзов Р. Синонимлар таърифи масаласи // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. 1970. № 1. – 35 б.
4. Неъматов Ҳ., Расулов Р. Ўзбек тили систем лексикологияси асослари. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1995. – 57 б.
5. Раҳматуллаев Ш. Семик таҳлил ва лексик синонимияни таърифлаш масаласи // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. 1979. №5. – 55 б.
6. Раҳматуллаев Ш. Семема – мустақил тил бирлиги // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. 1984. №5. – 80 б; Бегматов Э., Неъматов Ҳ., Расулов Р. Лексик микросемема ва унинг тадқиқ методикаси. Систем лексикология тезислари // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. 1989. – №6. – 35-50 б.
7. Ҳожиёв А. Ўзбек тили синонимларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1974. – 4-10 б.

¹Hojiyev A. Displayed dictionary. - B.20.