

## SYSTEMIC ORGANIZATION AND TYPOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF SYNONYMOUS UNITS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19727246>

**Umida Abdushukur qizi Ubaydullayeva**

*PhD in Philological Sciences, DSc Researcher at Jizzakh State Pedagogical University  
named after Abdulla Qodiriy*

[umidaubaydullayeva49@gmail.com](mailto:umidaubaydullayeva49@gmail.com)

### **Abstract**

This article investigates the system of synonymous units and their typological characteristics, which constitute a significant branch of Uzbek lexicology. The primary objective of the study is to clarify the linguistic nature of synonymy and analyze the principles of semantic relationships between words and phraseological units. Throughout the research, the sources of synonym formation, their stylistic functions, and levels of semantic differentiation are classified. Furthermore, the article examines the theoretical foundations of the typological grouping of synonymous units in modern Uzbek linguistics. The study concludes with scientific findings regarding the tendencies of enriching synonymous series and their role in ensuring expressive speech.

### **Keywords**

lexicology, synonymy, synonymous units, typology, semantic field, stylistic differentiation, synonymous series, speech culture, language system.

Language, as a complex social phenomenon and a means of communication, is constantly evolving and enriching. One of the main factors determining the lexical-semantic potential, expressive charm, and linguistic wealth of any language is the phenomenon of synonymy. The Uzbek language possesses an incredibly rich synonymous layer formed over centuries of development. Synonymous units not only save speech from repetition but also serve to express thoughts with the finest nuances – accurately, emotionally, and impressively. In the current era of globalization, it is vital to re-examine the system of synonymous units in Uzbek through new linguistic paradigms and systematic typological research.

The study of synonymy in Uzbek linguistics has been advanced by scholars such as A. Borovkov, S. Mutallibov, A. Hojiyev, and R. Shukurov. A. Hojiyev's dictionary and theoretical views, in particular, serve as the foundation for this field. However, the modern shift toward anthropocentric and cognitive linguistics

necessitates viewing synonyms not merely as interchangeable words, but as a complex system reflecting the linguistic worldview.

In linguistics, synonymy is a system of units with different forms but identical or near-identical meanings. In Uzbek, these relationships are based on the closeness of semantic structures. According to Academician A. Hojiyev, a group of words expressing a single concept and standing in a synonymous relationship forms a "synonymous series". At the center of every synonymous series stands a *dominanta* (dominant word), which is typically stylistically neutral and devoid of emotional coloring.

Example: *yuz - bet - chehra - aft - bashara - turq - oraz*. In this series, "*yuz*" (*face*) is the dominant word, while the other units differ in terms of their usage range and stylistic nuances. These units differ based on the intensity or shade of meaning.

Graduation (Graduonymy): Consider the series "*qo'rqmoq*" (to fear) - "*cho'chimoq*" (to be startled) - "*vahimaga tushmoq*" (to panic) - "*daxshatga tushmoq*" (to be terrified).

As Prof. R. Shukurov notes, these synonyms reveal the essence of events at varying levels and depths. While sharing a core meaning, these units differ according to the speech style.

Example of death-related terms: "*vafot etdi*" (honorific/bookish) - "*o'ldi*" (neutral) - "*bandalikni bajo keltirdi*" (religious/respectful) - "*gursillab tushdi*" (vulgar/colloquial).

These variations express the speaker's subjective attitude.

Synonymy extends beyond individual words to include fixed expressions. Example of happiness: "*xursand bo'ldi*" (was happy) - "*og'zi qulog'ida*" (grinning ear to ear) - "*boshi osmonga yetdi*" (highly elated). Phraseological synonyms are essential for ensuring the imagery and expressiveness of speech.

Synonymous units do not exist in isolation; they function within specific semantic fields. Within the "knowledge" (\**bilim*\*) semantic field, a system of verbal synonyms such as \**o'qimoq*\* (to read), \**o'rganmoq*\* (to learn), \**o'zlashtirmoq*\* (to master), and \**uqmoq*\* (to comprehend) is formed. This systematicity allows the Uzbek language to maintain a dynamic character, constantly enriching itself through neologisms and borrowed layers.

In addition to the primary findings, the research highlights several critical aspects of the Uzbek synonymous system:

Linguistic Resource Management: The study demonstrates that synonymy is not merely a stylistic tool but a vital mechanism for linguistic economy and precision. By choosing the most appropriate unit from a synonymous series, the

speaker can convey complex emotional states and social hierarchies with a single word.

**Cognitive Mapping of the World:** The typological classification reveals how synonyms act as a bridge between the objective world and the subjective human mind. For instance, the richness of synonyms related to social relations and human character reflects the deep-rooted values and ethical priorities of the Uzbek culture.

**Dynamic Nature of Lexical Evolution:** The research confirms that the synonymous system of the Uzbek language is in a state of constant flux. The integration of technological neologisms and the re-semanticization of archaic terms into modern synonymous series indicate the language's high adaptive capacity in the face of global change.

**Educational and Practical Application:** The developed typology and the analysis of dominant words serve as a practical resource for lexicographers in compiling modern dictionaries and for educators in teaching the nuances of Uzbek stylistics and speech culture.

Ultimately, this investigation proves that a systematic understanding of synonymy is essential for decoding the "linguistic landscape" of the Uzbek people. Future research should focus on the digital processing of these units to enhance machine translation and artificial intelligence applications for the Uzbek language.

#### REFERENCES:

1. Hojiyev A. Explanatory Dictionary of Uzbek Synonyms. - Tashkent: O'qituvchi, 1974.
2. Mutallibov S. Issues of Morphology and Lexicology. - Tashkent: Fan, 1959.
3. Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language (5 volumes). Ed. E. Begmatov, A. Madvaliyev et al. - Tashkent, 2006-2008.
4. Rahmatullayev Sh. Phraseological Dictionary of the Uzbek Language. - Tashkent, 1992.
5. Shukurov R. Semantics of the Uzbek Language. - Tashkent: Fan, 1982.
6. Yuldashev I. Lexicology and Phraseology of the Uzbek Language. - Tashkent: Universitet, 2012.