



## THE PROBLEM OF LEXICOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION OF LEXICAL SYNONYMS IN UZBEK LINGUISTICS

*Farida Saidova*

*PhD., Associate Professor, Department of Philology,  
Renaissance University of Education, Tashkent, Postal Code: 100085, Uzbekistan*

*E-mail: [saidovafarida1102@gmail.com](mailto:saidovafarida1102@gmail.com)*

*ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0001-7598-4185>*

**Abstract.** In this article, information is given about the phenomenon of synonymy in Uzbek linguistics, approaches to the phenomenon of synonymy in traditional linguistics and systematic-structural linguistics, the study of the phenomenon of synonymy and the gradualness of the definitions given to this phenomenon. Linguistic scientists who studied the problem of lexicographical interpretation of lexical synonyms in Uzbek linguistics and their researches were discussed. In this, a number of linguists investigated the problems related to the presentation of synonyms in explanatory dictionaries using various methods and presented valid arguments, and the article provides information about these studies. The study of the presentation of synonymous lexemes in an explanatory dictionary from different angles laid the groundwork for further research. In particular, in Uzbek linguistics, it is possible to distinguish the process of providing synonyms in explanatory dictionaries into two periods: pre-independence and post-independence. As a result of the work done up to this research, the problem of lexicographic interpretation of lexical synonyms is relevant and important, and this issue is covered in the article.

**Key words:** synonymy, dictionary, lexicography, lexical level, research, lexicography.

**Introduction.** As long as the world does not stop developing, the language does not get tired of changing. World civilization and globalization have brought our language to its perfect appearance today. Correct use of language in accordance with its place and role in human life shows a person's linguistic insight. A person's behavior and speech in society gives an idea about him. Since F. de Saussure proved that language is common for everyone, and speech is a private phenomenon, this discovery has not been renewed, but has been proven every day.

In the history of science, there are conflicting views on the attitude towards theory and practice. In some, more emphasis is placed on practice, while in others, a "warm" attitude to theory is a priority. In the development of science, theory is as important as practice. If you look at the gradual development of the science of linguistics, you can see that the role of theory

is extremely large. After all, ideas and hypotheses are the engine of science. And they are the product of theories or they themselves. But it cannot be denied that they are proven in practice. For example, the study of the laws of language in connection with a person and his speech has brought about practical results in linguistics. Or lexicography is divided into theoretical and practical types. Theoretical lexicography mainly focuses on types of vocabulary and the rules of dictionary creation, while lexicography represents the process of creating a dictionary.

In the history of science, there are conflicting views on the attitude towards theory and practice. In some, more emphasis is placed on practice, while in others, a "warm" attitude to theory is a priority. In the development of science, theory is as important as practice. If you look at the gradual development of the science of linguistics, you can see that the role of theory is extremely large. After all, ideas and hypotheses are the engine of science. And they are the product of theories or they themselves. But it cannot be denied that they are proven in practice. For example, the study of the laws of language in connection with a person and his speech has brought about practical results in linguistics. Or lexicography is divided into theoretical and practical types. Theoretical lexicography mainly focuses on types of vocabulary and the rules of dictionary creation, while lexicography represents the process of creating a dictionary.

Among the levels of the Uzbek language, there are still problematic and controversial places within the framework of demarcation of the lexicon and its unity - the fact that the interpretations of the lexical level cannot get rid of such problems does not affect the lexicographic research. Because in dictionaries, the lexical wealth of a word and a specific language is reflected in one way or another. Lexicology deals with the general theoretical issues specific to the development of the vocabulary of all languages, as well as the issues of the vocabulary of a given language, specific lexical-semantic laws. Also, as a result of the requirements of the time, the discovery of new semantic laws affects the level of lexicology and lexicography. Linguistic base provides improvement of dictionaries. In particular, the problematic situations related to the provision of synonyms in the Uzbek language in dictionaries remain out of the attention of practical lexicography. After all, it is no exaggeration to say that the identification of the phenomenon of gradunymy in the language fundamentally changed the theoretical and practical views related to the lexical level. There are very few invariable phenomena in language. Changes in phonetics are marked by millennia, in grammar by centuries, and changes in lexis are marked by years. This feature, of course, does not exclude synonyms. Therefore, with the change in the number of words included in the dictionary, the explanations given and the conditional signs of the linguistic code of the word also change in quantity, and finally, in quality.

**Materials and methods.** The interpretation of the phenomenon of synonymy, which is the association type of words according to the relationship of form and meaning, has not lost its relevance and practical importance even today, and is a phenomenon whose theoretical debates are still ongoing. The first study of synonyms in Uzbek linguistics and the construction of dictionaries began in the 40s of the last century. The practice of synonymous lexicography,

which began with the first "Dictionary of Synonyms of the Uzbek Language" compiled by the linguist S. Ibrohimov in 1939, was followed by the "Brief Dictionary of Synonyms of the Uzbek Language" created by A. Hojiyev in 1963 and A. Hojiev's "Annotated dictionary of synonyms of the Uzbek language" published in 1974<sup>263</sup> it can be said that it has completed its traditional stage of development.

The first stages of studying synonymy in Uzbek linguistics are linguists S. Usmonov, N. Rajabov, U. Tursunov, R. Yunusov<sup>264</sup>, A. Daniyurov<sup>265</sup> [Daniyarov 1967, 18], S. Isamuhamedova<sup>266</sup>, I. Kochkortoev, M. Askarova, It appears in the studies of A. Khojiev<sup>267</sup>, S. Akbarov, A. Berdialiev, Ya. Pinkhasov, R. Jumaniyozov. Since the 80s of the 20th century, the activity of studying synonyms at different levels and in different aspects has increased. Including M. Askarova. Linguists such as M. Kasimova, H. Jamolkhanov divided lexical synonyms into three types: lexical synonymy, phraseological synonymy and lexical-phraseological synonymy. In the reworked and supplemented editions by researchers, the term synonymy has been replaced by the term synonymy. In linguistics, the term synonym has a higher level of activity than synonymy. Phraseological synonyms in Uzbek linguistics were specially studied by Sh. Rakhmatullayev. In addition to the above scientists, M. Odilov, M. Orinboyev, N. Mahkamov emphasized the presence of synonyms in the language, which also has an effect on the pleonasm in that language<sup>268</sup>.

Prohibitions related to synonyms in the Uzbek language can be conditionally divided into two. Study of synonyms in traditional linguistics and study in systematic linguistics. In the stage of traditional linguistics of the Uzbek language, the problems related to synonyms were discussed by Ya. D. Pinkhasov<sup>269</sup>, Z. Ma'rufov, S. Usmonov, F. Kamolov, A. Khojiyev, U. Rakhmatullayev. can be found in his studies, from the point of view of system-structural linguistics Sh. Rahmatullayev<sup>270</sup> our scientists have analyzed synonyms.

The research conducted in the period of linguistics based on systematic structural analysis became the basis for the change of attitude towards the phenomenon of synonymy in Uzbek linguistics. As a proof of this, we can put the definition of synonyms in linguistics. Definitions given to synonyms in researches on the Uzbek language are initially based on uniformity, then generality, and later on similarity was based. From the 70s of the 20th century, it can be seen that the norm of "one meaning is exactly one" has been deviated from, and attention has been paid to the aspects of generality and specificity. Regarding the explanation of synonyms, linguist A. Khojiyev said, "Synonyms are studied at different levels in different languages. This issue has been fully studied in some languages, while in other languages, including Uzbek

---

<sup>263</sup> (Hojiyev, 1974)

<sup>264</sup> (R., 1974)

<sup>265</sup> (B., 2020)

<sup>266</sup> (C., 1963)

<sup>267</sup> (Hojiyev, 1974)

<sup>268</sup> (H., 1988)

<sup>269</sup> (Я.Д., 1969)

<sup>270</sup> (Ш., 1979)

linguistics, it has not been studied. In many cases, the ideas expressed in linguistics do not correspond to each other. This situation is visible, first of all, in the definition of synonyms".

Regarding the researches being carried out on the phenomenon of synonymy, the linguist scientist G. Rahmonov emphasizes that synonyms were initially considered as a single, indivisible unit. In the subsequent studies on synonymy, it was based on division of lexical meaning into facets and separation into semantic components. In the case of synonymy, the primary definitions are expressed through a word, which is a speech unit, and the subsequent definitions are expressed through a lexeme, which is a linguistic unit. Synonymy is a semantic phenomenon based on the relationship of semes. "This phenomenon, determined on the basis of semasiology, often serves stylistic - rhetorical purposes, partially semantic - ideographic purpose. After all, the differences between synonyms exist on the stylistic side, as well as on the edge of meaning, in particular, in the images that embody the meaning".

After the 90s of the 20th century, the phenomenon of synonymy was studied in various aspects by B. Yoldoshev, H. Shamsitdinov, O. Bazarov, Sh. Orifjonova. In the studies carried out at the beginning of the 21st century, it can be seen that the level of study of the phenomenon of synonymy, its importance in the language has increased. In particular, the opinions of linguists such as M. Mirtojdiyev, S. Karimov, B. Mengliyev, R. Sayfullayeva, G. Boqiyeva, M. Qurbonova, Z. Yunusova, M. Abuzalova on the phenomenon of synonymy are being made in Uzbek linguistics. and serves as a basis for the research that needs to be done.

Lexicographic interpretation of synonyms in Uzbek linguistics. Collection and description of words is not only a practical process, but it also requires a number of scientific researches and analyses, so lexicography, in turn, is practical lexicography (dictionary) and is divided into theoretical lexicography (lexicology). Practical lexicography performs a number of socially important tasks along with creating dictionaries: learning one's own and foreign languages; description and standardization of the native language (using explanatory, spelling and other types of dictionaries); ensuring interlingual communication (bilingual and multilingual dictionaries, speakers); such as the scientific study of the lexicon of a specific language (etymological, historical dictionaries).

In Uzbek linguistics, the first studies on the issues of synonyms being reflected in dictionaries can be seen in Mahmud Kashgari's work "Devonu lug'otit turk" in the 11th century. For example, the contribution in the explanation given to the word dead; fate; fate; synonyms that are used equally in the context like; In the explanation given to the word kiss, equally used synonyms such as yutum and gultum are clearly indicated

Many studies on the issues of Uzbek lexicography, as well as the development of explanatory dictionaries, translation dictionaries, historical-explanatory dictionaries for different levels of the language, testify to the enrichment of Uzbek lexicography. Issues related to the creation of a dictionary and the interpretation of words in dictionaries require research in this area in Uzbek linguistics.

A. Khojiyev first provided lexical synonyms and related phenomena in dictionaries. His "Annotated dictionary of synonyms of the Uzbek language" published in 1974 was a real analysis of existing synonyms in the Uzbek language. Because this dictionary does not ignore synonyms and variant words. In addition, despite the fact that the dictionary includes lexical synonyms in the Uzbek language, lexemes formed through the phenomenon of grammatical synonymy are also included in the synonymy. In the dictionary, lexical synonyms are explained according to the scope of use, quantity, period, according to the degree of meaning, according to their emotional coloring, and according to their characteristics. In the dictionary, lexical synonyms are compiled in the following order.

1. Synonymous series;
2. Explanation of the meaning common to the words in the synonymous line;
3. Definition of the characteristics of each word in the synonymous line;
4. Synonymous series and example-citations confirming the definition given to each synonym [Hojiev 1974].

In the 90s of the 20th century and later, scientific researches and studies were conducted in Uzbek linguistics regarding the lexicographical interpretation of Leski synonyms. Linguistic scientists O. Bazarov, Sh. Orifjonova, G. Rahmonov, A. Eshmuminov, B. Daniyarov's research on the provision of lexical synonyms in dictionaries brought significant innovations in the field of lexicology and lexicography. After the 90s of the 20th century, phenomena such as hyponymy, paronymy, and graduonymy, caused by the hierarchical relationship in words, created a new turn in science. The study of the phenomenon of gradation (graduonymy), which is clearly noticeable in the semantic structure of lexical synonyms, in connection with individual synonyms, became the basis for the creation of many studies in linguistics.

**Results and Discussion.** Each language has an explanatory dictionary that represents its vocabulary. An annotated dictionary should be complex, but structured in a simple way for the user. The user should find exactly the word he is looking for in the annotated dictionary and fully understand its meaning. The materials of the two-volume annotated dictionary published in 1981 were used to create the new multi-volume dictionary. However, it is not a revised edition of the two-volume dictionary filled out or revised with some changes, but a completely new dictionary created taking into account the new achievements of lexicography. Undoubtedly, the quantity and quality of words are perfected in the new multi-volume dictionary. A guide to finding the meaning of a word is provided in the dictionary article. The instructions show how to use this dictionary. The user must be familiar with the instructions for using the dictionary. Abbreviations and numbers in the dictionary are very important.

Scientific views on the issue of lexicographic interpretation of Uzbek language synonyms can also be found in B. Daniyarov's research. The scientist identifies deficiencies in terms of the status of Uzbek synonyms in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" and the explanations of synonymous lexemes in the dictionary itself. By comparing the 2-volume and 5-volume editions of the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language", the synonyms in the

given articles are identified in the annotations that were previously given, filled in or changed in the next edition. We can witness that the scientist's analysis of synonyms in the explanatory dictionary is carried out through more accurate synonyms. Analyzing the synonyms in the "Annotated dictionary of synonyms of the Uzbek language", the scientist cites several reasons that the dictionary is quite outdated and that the updated dictionary of synonyms is the need of the hour:

- to identify, enter into the dictionary and interpret the words and combinations that correspond to the norms of the modern Uzbek literary language, which appear in the works of representatives of the Uzbek classic literature, but have preserved their forms and meanings until now;

- to identify, include in the dictionary and explain the main words and terms, neologisms related to various fields of science and social life, which came into use in the period after the independence of our republic;

- to reflect in the dictionary the words and expressions marked "outdated" and "bookish" in the previous dictionary of synonyms, but which are actively used today, and to interpret them from a new point of view;

- adding words and phrases related to dialect, folklore, ethnographies, historical words (historisms) to the dictionary along with words from the literary language, interpreting them from the point of view of current conditions. In the dictionary, in the process of analyzing synonym lines, the scientist identifies synonyms that are not given in the synonym line, but are present in the footnote. "Only, alone, alone, lonely, alone" are explained in the dictionary as follows: "ONLY, ALONE, ALONE, ALONE, ALONE. These words mean limitation. Tanho is more typical of artistic style. Single in this sense is used only within certain compounds. If I ask for a book ten times, he will come in every day and say, "This is just an excuse for your education" (M. Boboyev). Lonely pen knows these sufferings (E. Vahidov). You still don't show the Soviet power, the lone end of our fascist power (Oibek). This is known not only to me, but to all the workers in the village (H. Gulam). They draw this income, apart from land and livestock, from labor alone. ("Soviet Uzbekistan"). Toshkhoja was not a joke: out of fifteen horses, only two could lift him (A. Qakhor)"

In the dictionary, the word single is not given in the synonymy line, but the scope of application is explained, no example is given. One word in the synonymous line (the word tanho) is explained, the others are not commented on.

In the dictionary, the form of the word in the synonymous line acquired a lexical or grammatical meaning (grammaticalization) other than its function and meaning is given, but no explanation is given. E.g., like the words alone, single, solitary, single independent are used only in place of the auxiliary word. was able to give practical recommendations.

The question of the interpretation of synonyms in dictionaries is somewhat controversial and one of the useful problems in practice. But the possibilities of the language are endless, and every speaker can use words that are not part of the synonymous series with an occasional

meaning in his speech, and fill the complex and problematic phenomenon of contextual synonymy with one more word. Above, one of the types of synonyms is absolute synonyms (doublets). Absolute synonyms are also referred to as absolute synonyms or lexical doublets. As a result of observations, it was found that language learners do not distinguish between lexical variation and lexical doublet phenomena, and that these two phenomena are actually two different names of one lexical variation. D. Bazarova, a linguist who analyzed variant units in the Uzbek language: Different forms of one lexical unit - phonetic, lexical or grammatical variants and variations of lexemes.

For example: *chivin – chibin*

*gavhar – javhar – guhar*

*isirg‘a – sirg‘a*

*iymon – imon*

Phonetic or morphological variant lexemes always have a semantic correspondence, they do not differ at all in terms of meaning and are observed within the same language.

There is another unit with which there is always a semantic correspondence, which are lexical doublets. This semantic compatibility leads to cases of confusing them with variant words.

For example: *tilshunos – lingvist*

*amr – farmon – buyruq.*

Ayrim manbalarda variantdosh so‘zlarga nisbatan dublet so‘zlar atamasi ham ishlatiladi [Базарова 2020, 12.]

The same situation can be seen in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language". The exact word of the dictionary. When analyzing the words given by pometa, confusion is evident in linguistics related to lexical doublet and lexical variation. "ayn." synonyms given by pometa

ABSTRAKT *ayn.* mavhum.

MAVHUM [*a.* – xayolda gavdalangan, xayoliy; besaranjom] 1 Aql bilan fikrlash orqali tasavvur etiladigan; abstrakt. *Mavhum tushunchalar. Mavhum sonlar (mat).*

Variant words given with the pometa of the "ayn."

AVVALGICHA *ayn.* avvalgiday. *Ota-bobodan qolgan chordevor.. somonsuvoq qilingan eski tomدا hayot yana avvalgicha.* S. Anorboev, Yo‘lda yo‘ldosh bo‘lganlar.

AVVALI 1 *ayn.* avval 1. va bu kabi misollar lug‘tda juda ko‘p uchraydi.

Therefore, applying the same term to both phenomena creates confusion among dictionary users and language learners.

### **Conclusion.**

Linguists who tackled the issue of lexicographical interpretation of synonymous lexemes in the Uzbek language tried to clarify the problem in different aspects and find a solution using different linguistic analysis methods. Even now, problems related to giving synonyms of lexemes in the "Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language" continue to be studied and show their practical results.

Correcting existing deficiencies in dictionaries serves to improve the language and increase the practical importance of the field of linguistics. Therefore, the creation of studies on the elimination of problematic and controversial positions in dictionaries and the preservation of the purity of our rich dictionary content, as well as the improvement and simplification of dictionaries included in practical lexicography the creation of explanatory dictionaries is appropriate. After all, vocabulary is the need of the hour.

## REFERENCES

1. Mengliyev B. (2018), *Hozirgi o‘zbek tili (kirish, fonetik sath, leksik-semantik sath)*, Toshkent.
2. To‘rayeva D.A. (2021), *O‘zbek tilidagi shaxsiy yozishmalarda noadabiy leksik unsurlarning qo‘llanilishi va lingvistik ekspertizadagi ahamiyati*, So‘z san’ati, № 3, 80-86.
3. Yusupova T. (2021), *To develop students’ knowledge, skills and competencies in the organizational and technical aspects of essay*, ACADEMICIA, 11(2).
4. Базаров О. (1997), *Ўзбек тилида даражаланиш*, Филология фанлари доктори илмий даражасини олиш учун тақдим этилган диссертация автореферати, Toshkent.
5. Базарова Д. (2020), *Ўзбек тилида вариантдош бирликларнинг нутқий қўлланиши ва услубий хусусиятлари*. Филология фанлари доктори илмий даражасини олиш учун тақдим этилган диссертация автореферати, Қарши
6. Данияров Б. (2020), *Ўзбек тили лексик синонимларининг лисоний ва нутқий муносабати, лексикографик талқини*. Филология фанлари доктори (ДСс) илмий даражасини олиш учун тақдим этилган диссертация, Самарқанд.
7. Данияров А. (1967), *Стилистические функции синонимов в современном узбекском языке*, АКД, 18, Самарқанд.
8. Исамухамедова С. (1963), *Ҳозирги замон ўзбек адабий тилида синонимлар*, АКД, Тошкент.
9. Жуманиёзов Р. (1970), *Синонимлар таърифи масаласи*, Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, № 1, 35.
10. Мавлонова К. (2011), *Она тили дарсларида бадиий матннинг тил хусусиятларини ўрганиш*, Til va adabiyot ta’limi, Тошкент, № 3, 13-19.
11. Маҳкамов Н. (1988), *Адабий норма ва плеоназм*. Фан, Тошкент, 90.
12. Неъматов Х., Расулов Р. (1995), *Ўзбек тили систем лексикологияси асослари*, Олий ўқув юрти талабалари учун қўлланма, Тошкент, Ўқитувчи, 128
13. Пинхасов Я.Д. (1969), *Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. Лексиколоя ва фразеология* (Педагогика институтлари филология факультетларининг сиртки бўлим студентлари учун қўлланма), Тошкент, Ўқитувчи, 1969.

14. Раҳмонов Ғ.Р. (2019), *Ўзбек тилида лугавий синонимия ва градуонимиянинг ўзаро муносабати*. Филология фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) илмий даражасини олиш учун ёзилган диссертация, Фарғона.

15. Раҳмонов Ғ.Р. (2019), *Ўзбек тилида лугавий синонимия ва градуонимиянинг ўзаро муносабати*. Филология фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) илмий даражасини олиш учун ёзилган диссертация, Фарғона.

16. Раҳматуллаев Ш. (1979), *Семик таҳлил ва лексик синонимияни таърифлаш масаласи*, *Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти*, №5, 55.

17. Юнусов Р. (1974), *Полисемия и синонимия имён существительных места в современном узбекском литературном языке*, АКД, Ташкент.

18. Ҳожиев А. (1974), *Ўзбек тили синонимларининг изоҳли лугати*, Ўқитувчи, Б. 208.

19. Эшмуминов А. (2019), *Ўзбек тили миллий корпусининг синоним сўзлар базаси*, Филология фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) илмий даражасини олиш учун ёзилган диссертация, Термиз.