



SYNONYMOUS ANALYSIS OF PROFESSIONAL WORDS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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ABSTRACT

This article outlines the synonymous features of professional words, in which the phraseological, word-forming, grammatical and lexical synonyms. It is understood that in the narrow or broad sense completed and retaining differences in semantic tones and stylistic coloring features in linguistics.

KEYWORDS

Context, synonymic lines, dominant word, non-alternative lexical units, semantic criteria, equivalent synonyms, assimilation, territorial duplicate synonymous words, word formation (through suffixes), and euphemisms

INTRODUCTION

The theory of absolute synonymy has not been thoroughly studied in linguistics, and there are contradictions between words that have a

meaning limited on absolute synonyms, and there are problems between the theory of synonymy and word variants that have not been thoroughly



studied. However, these are controversial issues that shed light on the practical foundations of lexicography. Many researchers have tried to shed light on these issues, including twentieth-century researchers studying the differentiation of meanings of synonyms and their differences in context:

- The semantic difference of synonyms was analyzed (A.V. Lagutina, G.E. Malkovsky, S.G. Berejan, A.P. Khazanovich, Yu.D. Apresyan);
- Stylistic analysis was formed (E.V. Kuznetsova, M.I. Zadorozhny, V.I. Ivanova);
- Phraseological analysis was formed (T.I. Arbekova, Yu.D. Apresyan) and synonymous directions were analyzed by many linguists.

As a result of many studies, a general model of the study of absolute synonyms has been developed and the following features have been identified:

- The existence of specific semantics of synonymous units;
- Methodological uniformity;

- The interchangeability of synonyms;
- Have the same distribution position;

Linguist Ferdinand de Saussure states that "synonyms cannot be completely unambiguous because they have different meanings."¹

According to L. Bloomfield, the category of so-called complete synonyms does not exist in language, so we can always see the difference between language units.

Researchers point to several reasons why synonymous relationships may not be unique:

1. semantic differences, i.e. a change in a phoneme in a word structure affects the meaning;
2. stylistic differences of synonymous units;
3. lack of complete exchange in a particular context, i.e., lack of adaptation.²

Sources of synonyms in the language dictionary include polysemy (ambiguity), assimilation from other languages, territorial duplicate

¹ Соссюр, Ф. де. Курс общей лингвистики / Ф. де. Соссюр. – М., 1967 - Б.

² Введение в лексикологию: учебное пособие /В.Г. Судилова; Балт. гос. техн. ун-т. – СПб., 2018. – Б. 28.

synonymous words, word formation (through suffixes), and euphemisms.

When non-alternative lexical units enter speech from other languages, their formation occurs in an exotic lexical layer. Such exotic and ethnocentric form a distinct cultural layer of peoples. For example: a feudal lord, shepherd, beekeeper, goatherd. If we take the example of professional lexemes from English, such as, we see that their entry into speech is directly related to daily activities.

Translated, shepherd is a sheep breeder, goatherd is a goat herder, beekeeper is a beekeeper, and are examples of exotic lexemes representing English culture.

We also encounter the phenomenon of synonymy in the expression of professional language units. For example: teacher, tutor, teacher, tutor; the words artist, singer, singer, songwriter are mutually synonymous words. It is known that synonyms are formed mainly in two ways: one is

formed on the basis of the internal capabilities of the language, and the other is the entry into the vocabulary of the language, assimilated from other languages. For example: philologist - linguist - linguist, broker - dealer - broker, builder - architect - architect.

There are a number of current problems in the use of words related to human activity in linguistics, one of which is the “doublet phenomenon”. In the case of doublet, it is the use of another word in context instead of one word, and in some cases, they are referred to as a type of synonym.³ For example: teacher; astrologer - astrologer; as an inspector-supervisor. If we look at the richness of the English dictionary, we can see the duplicate forms of professional language units: teacher - educator - tutor - instructor - pedagogue; worker - employee; doctor - expert - specialist - physician; Although language units such as mechanic-repairman seem to be synonymous with each other at first glance, their use at the language level differs according to their place and function.

³ M.Muhammadalieva. Lexical-semantic and derivational features of professional names in Uzbek language. Author's abstract of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of

Philosophy (PhD) in philological sciences. - Fergana. 2021. - 5. 18.

For example, the word “doctor” in English cannot be used in a direct context because it is a general word that refers to a job, an expert in a field, “teacher” - 1. someone whose job is to teach in a school or college; 2. a person who instructs or trains others; which comes as a duplicate of the word;

The word “Tutor” - 1. a teacher who teaches a child outside of school, especially in order to give the child extra help with a subject he r or she finds difficult. 2. a teacher at a British college or university who teaches one student or a small group; “Educator” - a person who teaches people; “Pedagogue” - a teacher who gives too much attention to formal rules and is not interesting; “Instructor” - 1. a person whose job is to teach people a practical skill; 2. a teacher of college or university subject, who usually teaches a limited number of classes.⁴ So we define the meanings of words from dictionaries, it becomes clear that we cannot always use words in duplicate form in context.

The phenomenon of synonymy has been described by many scholars, one of whom is the linguist I.V. Arnold: These are two or more words of the same type (genetic commonality), belonging to a part of speech (morphological criterion), one or more similar or semantic (semantic criterion), linguistic units that can be exchanged without affecting the meaning in the sentence, but the morphological structure , phonetic structure, language units that can come in valence, idiomatic or connotative ways in a context that differs from each other with forms of meaning.”⁵

So, if we analyze the words “actor” and “player”, “actor” - someone who pretends to be someone else while performing in a film, play, or television or radio program: He is a celebrated Hollywood actor, i.e., today an artist who can be applied to a general meaning, belonging to the theater, film or television, is understood to be its equivalent, “player” -1. a person who plays a game; 2. a person who plays a musical instrument; 3. actor (old version); that is, the word "player," which is

⁴ <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english>

⁵ Арнольд И.В. Лексикология современного английского языка. – Москва: Высшая школа, 1973. – С. 194.

a duplicate of the word "actor," is in fact an obsolete form.

The following language units are not synonymous: 1. hypernyms (inclusive, generalized), words of the same type, common sense: shoe - boot; 2. Words that have an ethnographic meaning: doctor - medicine; worker - laborer; 3. to express with a part of speech: alive - life; cook - cooker - chef; 4. histories: waiter - servant - slaver; policeman - officer - gendarme.

In linguistics, synonyms differ according to the plan of expression:

1. according to the components of lexical meaning or ideographic synonyms: lawyer - advocate; gardener - grower; tailor - clothier;
2. Synonyms that differ in method of use, i.e. stylistically neutral words, synonymous words in literary style or informal style, abbreviated form: doctor - doc; teacher - guide; pilot - flyer; fisherman - fisher;
3. Synonyms with semantic and stylistic differences: lecturer - reader; astronomer - cosmologist;

4. Synonyms that are partially inconsistent in context, i.e., synonyms that have a conceptual meaning but incomplete lexical compatibility: I'll go to the shop and buy some bread / I'll go to the shop and get some bread; Mary washed dishes - Mary cleaned dishes;
5. Fully compatible synonyms. Synonyms of this type can be found among the terms related to a particular field, in the specialized literature: the flu - grippe; fatherland - motherland; 6. according to the level of expression: chef - cooker; radio - wireless; TV - box; manager - boss - director; sad - dull. These types of synonyms are synonyms that are used directly in the dialect, in oral speech.⁶

It is known that the phenomenon of synonymy is associated with polysemy, and the scope of polysemy expands due to the synonymous capabilities of language units. For example: doctor - doctor - doctor - doctor; musician - musician - musician; artist - singer - singer - singer and so on. Note that other words are formed as part of the main dominant word in the synonymous row.

⁶ Судиловская В.Г. Введение в лексикологию: учебное пособие. – СПб.: 2018. – С. 25.



If we compare the main dominant word with other words, the dominant compound has a common meaning, is stylistically neutral and is synonymous with the most flexible feature. In the examples given, the dominant synonymous compounds are: doctor, musician, artist. The number of phrases in a synonymous row can be different, two or more.

Lexicographic analysis helps to determine the semantic structure of synonyms in the dictionary. However, using this analysis, we cannot sufficiently identify the main components of the level of conceptual content of synonyms. Therefore, G.N. Sklyarevskaya describes the lexical meaning as follows: “a unit that contains not only conceptual content, but also “additional meanings” of the first uncertain and connotations of the combination of linguistic and extralinguistic meanings.⁷

Hence, for synonyms, proximity of meaning is preferable to showing a specific form. Such

synonymous units play an important role in the natural development of language, expressing closeness to primary semas, while showing differences through secondary semas.

Linguistically, if we analyze synonyms, they belong to the same part of speech and are very close in meaning, and in order to use them correctly in speech, it is necessary to distinguish between their meaning and stylistic (stylistic meaning).

In addition, the extent to which synonymous words are used in our language also depends on formal and informal texts. Analyzing this in context:

You ought to see a doctor about that cough is an unofficial text, generally given the word doctor.

You ought to see a therapist about that cough - this can be an example of a formal mantel piece.

In addition, if we analyze the synonymous series of the word teacher in Uzbek, we can observe how

⁷ Скляревская Г.Н. Реальный и ирреальный мир в толковом словаре: к вопросу о прагматическом компоненты слова // Семантика и коммуникация. – СПб, 1996. – Вып. 4. – С. 70.



the use of the word in speech differs in the degree and in what position it occurs over time: words like teacher, master, tutor, teacher, tutor, domulla, tutor are interrelated in meaning, but they vary in context. For example: *The first meaning of the word Domulla is a religious school teacher. Sayfulla went to the mosque and took a lesson from the domullachi* (P. Tursun, "Teacher"). *Teacher's word, high school and high school teacher; scientific adviser, teacher. Qudrat introduced him to Olga Petrovna and said:* (M. Ismaili, "Fergana until dawn").⁸

In short, synonymous words can come in different shades when used in context and in a language field. Only the dominant synonym can give a broad broad meaning in a synonymous row. The influx of synonymous words into the language increases at the expense of the internal and external capabilities of the language. Moreover, the theory of complete synonymous compounds in language has not been studied in detail, and this limits their widespread use in language.

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⁸ Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language. 5 vols. - Tashkent: "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan" State Scientific Publishing House, 2008. - B. 302.

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