

A LEXICAL-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF SYNONYMIC RELATIONS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Abstract: *This article explores synonymic relations in the Uzbek language from a lexical-semantic perspective. Synonyms are considered an essential component of the lexical system, contributing to semantic precision and stylistic diversity in speech. The study examines the types, semantic nuances, and functional characteristics of Uzbek lexical synonyms. The findings demonstrate that synonymic relations play a crucial role in enriching vocabulary and enhancing communicative effectiveness.*

Keywords: *lexical synonyms, synonymy, lexical semantics, Uzbek language, semantic relations.*

Introduction

Synonymy is one of the fundamental paradigmatic relations in lexical semantics. It reflects the ability of a language to express similar concepts through different lexical units, each carrying its own semantic and stylistic features. In the Uzbek language, synonymic relations have developed as a result of historical evolution, language contact, and internal lexical processes.

The study of synonymy is important not only for theoretical linguistics but also for practical fields such as speech culture, lexicography, and translation studies. A lexical-semantic analysis of synonymic relations in Uzbek helps to identify subtle meaning distinctions and usage constraints that ensure accurate and effective communication. The aim of this study is to analyze Uzbek lexical synonyms by focusing on their semantic structure and functional characteristics.

Methods

The research employs a qualitative linguistic approach based on the following methods:

- **Descriptive method** to characterize synonymic relations in the Uzbek lexicon;
- **Lexical-semantic analysis** to identify shared and differential semantic components of synonymic units;
- **Contextual analysis** to examine the use of synonyms in different communicative contexts;
- **Comparative method** to distinguish dominant and peripheral members of synonymic sets.

The research material consists of examples drawn from Uzbek explanatory and synonym dictionaries, as well as literary and academic texts.

Results

The analysis reveals that Uzbek synonymic relations are characterized by both semantic proximity and functional differentiation. The results can be summarized as follows:

1. Uzbek lexical synonyms share a common denotative meaning but differ in connotative, stylistic, or pragmatic features.
2. Many synonymic sets contain a dominant neutral word accompanied by stylistically marked variants.
3. Synonyms are distributed across different functional styles, including literary, colloquial, and formal registers.
4. Context plays a decisive role in determining the appropriate choice of a synonym.

These findings confirm that synonymic relations in Uzbek are systematic rather than random and are governed by semantic and stylistic principles.

Discussion

The results support the view that synonymy in Uzbek is a dynamic lexical phenomenon shaped by social and communicative needs. Lexical-semantic differences

among synonyms allow speakers to express subtle emotional, evaluative, or stylistic meanings. Failure to account for these differences may lead to semantic inaccuracy or stylistic inconsistency.

Furthermore, the presence of rich synonymic sets demonstrates the expressive potential of the Uzbek language. From a pedagogical and lexicographic perspective, a detailed analysis of synonymic relations is essential for improving language teaching materials and dictionary descriptions.

Conclusion

In conclusion, synonymic relations in the Uzbek language represent a complex lexical-semantic system in which words are interconnected through shared meanings and differentiated by semantic nuances.

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