

## THE ROLE OF PARONYMS IN INDEPENDENT LEXEMES

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**Abstract.** This article studies the use of paronyms in independent word classes in the Uzbek language and their lexical and semantic properties. The formal similarities and differences in meaning of paronyms, as well as their correct and incorrect use in the speech process are analyzed. During the study, paronyms found in independent word classes such as nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs are considered on the basis of examples, and their role in the formation of speech culture is highlighted. The results of the article are of theoretical and practical importance for linguistics, in particular, lexicology and applied linguistics.

**Keywords:** paronymic pair, paronymic relation, noun paronyms, verb paronyms, adjective paronyms.

**Аннотация.** В данной статье исследуется использование паронимов в независимых частях речи в узбекском языке и их лексико-семантические свойства. Анализируются формальные сходства и различия в значении паронимов, а также их правильное и неправильное использование в процессе речи. В ходе исследования на примерах рассматриваются паронимы, встречающиеся в независимых частях речи, таких как существительные, прилагательные, глаголы и наречия, и подчеркивается их роль в формировании речевой культуры. Результаты статьи имеют теоретическое и практическое значение для лингвистики, в частности, для лексикологии и прикладной лингвистики.

**Ключевые слова:** паронимическая пара, паронимическое отношение, паронимы существительных, паронимы глаголов, паронимы прилагательных.

**Introduction.** In terms of which categories and semantic groups the set of paronymic pairs in the microsystem of the paronymic lexicon of the Uzbek language belongs to, they can be divided into the following groups: paronymic lexemes belonging to one category and paronymic lexemes belonging to two categories. The formation of a paronymic pair by paronymic lexemes belonging to one category is an absolute phenomenon that is repeated many times. There are the following types of them: noun paronyms, verb paronyms, adjective paronyms, exclamatory paronyms, pronoun paronyms.

In the microsystem of the paronymic lexicon of the Uzbek language, noun lexemes are numerous in quantity, diverse and complex in type, and have a diverse appearance in terms of meaning and content. The nature of entering into paronymic

relations in lexemes belonging to the noun category is quite noticeable, active and strong. As in the language lexicon, noun paronymic lexemes are lexical units consisting of the triad of being - society - human. The fact that lexemes related to being - society - human activity are in a regular relationship, integral and close relationship can serve as evidence of the linguistic interdependence of noun paronyms.

Lexemes in the noun paronymic pair can be classified into the following groups in terms of their mutual relationship and interdependence properties, and the relationship between their meanings:

Paronyms that combine the meaning of person + person into one semantic group: *bosqonchi* (assaulter, attacker) – *bosqinchi* (aggressor, conqueror), *moyxo 'r* (likes to drink oil) – *mayxo 'r* (drink a lot of intoxicating drinks), *sutxo 'r* (likes to drink milk) – *sudxo 'r* (lives on profit), *emikdosh* (sucked by the same mother) – *emakdosh* (colleague, employee), *emchi* (sucks children) – *enchi* (one who takes care of cattle), *qardosh* (relative) – *qardosh* (companion, companion), *qaroqchi* (roadbreaker, raider, robber) – *qarovchi* (supervisor, provider), *quruvchi* (worker in construction) – *qiruvchi* (destroyer), *qo 'noqchi* (host in one's house) – *qo 'niqchi* (Sw. a guest at the wedding party's friend's house on the wedding day), *qo 'riqchi* (a security guard) - *qoriqchi* (one who mixes and mixes the food), *qo 'shchi* (a driver of a horse) - *qushchi* (one who feeds and keeps birds).[1,34]

The common, unifying meaning inherent in all of them is the person. Since the basis of all of them are lexemes with different meanings, they perform the function of separating and differentiating the meaning they convey. The proximity of these meanings and the phonological-phonetic structure of lexemes serves to create conditions for the lexemes to enter into a paronymic relationship, as a result of which a paronymic pair is formed.

Paronyms that express the type of human activity and concepts related to them: *hofiz* (a skilled performer of classical songs) - *hofiza* (a person's ability and power of thought, understanding, memory), *roviy* (a narrator, storyteller) - *raviy* (the sound/letter at the end of the stem of rhyming words).

Paronyms denoting fruits and foods necessary for human consumption: *hasayni* (a grape variety with smaller seeds than *husayni*) – *husayni* (a grape variety with larger seeds than *husayni*), *surxon* (a grape variety and raisins made from it) – *surxun* (a young, new type of vine), *dorda* (a residue that remains at the bottom of a pot when butter is tainted) – *do'rda* (a sweet coating on jam, stew, molasses), *cafe* (a restaurant where drinks such as tea and coffee are drunk) – *kofe* (coffee plant and fruit).

Paronyms denoting the type of human action: *himo* (physical assistance) – *imo* (a gesture with a nod, eye, eyebrow, hand, or facial movement).

### Verb paronyms

Verb paronyms are considered a specific, separate group of the paronymic lexicon of the Uzbek language. Words belonging to the verb category make up a quantitatively large part of the language lexicon system, are linguistic evidence that has a separate, significant position in the language as a set of lexical units that express the actions and states of animate and inanimate beings in nature and society, the results of thought, and have an active-passive practice in speech. Paronyms belonging to the verb category are also subject to special study in the microsystem of the paronymic lexicon. In terms of quantity, they occupy the next position and place after the noun paronymic microgroup. [2,140]

The main, important linguistic and non-linguistic features of verb paronyms:

The entry of two verb lexemes into a paronymic relationship: *tommoq – tonmoq*, *ko'mmoq – ko'nmoq*, *egallamoq – egarlamoq*, *tovlanmoq – toblanmoq*, *etmoq – eltmoq*, *etmoq – yitmoq*.

The inability to add a third lexeme to a paronymic pair. Verb paronyms are mainly two-component.

The form-forming adverb that forms the relative form affects the lexical meaning of the verb stem, although it is a form-forming morpheme, changing the lexical meaning, this situation is characteristic of the past tense of the verb, and is used as a traditional verb form in the current language development: *yasanmoq – yasalmoq*, *tuzanmoq – tuzalmoq*, *taranmoq – taralmoq*.

Even though there is a phonological-phonetic change in the form-forming suffix, their use or pronunciation may be the same: *sevilmoq – sevinmoq*, *ko'rinmoq – ko'rilmoq*.

The formation of a paronymic pair due to the metathesis-like change of some sounds, syllables, or verb stems in its composition: *qismoq – siqmoq*, *qisilmoq – siqilmoq*, *quritmoq – qutirmoq*, *oqlamoq – olqamoq/alqamoq*. [3.188]

### **Adjective paronyms**

It should be noted that there is a closeness between the meanings of paronymic pairs formed by adding different constituent units to one base, this type of paronymic pairs resembles polysemantic lexemes. The member of the paronymic pair contains the meaning implied by the lexeme base. The constituent addition changes both the meaning and the morpheme composition of the members of the paronymic pair. The meaning understood from the lexeme base unites the members of the paronymic pair into one paradigm, forming a common meaning, and the constituent units change the content and expressiveness of the paronymic pair, forming a paronymic relationship. There is a semantic and formal-expressive state mentioned in the paronymic pairs of adjectives such as *Qopag'on – qopong'ich*, *suzag'on – suzong'ich*, *tepag'on – tepong'ich*. There is a gradation relationship between the meanings of the suffixes -ag'on – -ong'ich, in the suffix -ag'on the meaning of the sign is relatively weak, while

in the suffix -ong'ich the meaning of the sign, level, condition is much stronger than the norm. From the point of view of the degree of the sign, adjective paronymic pairs have entered into a paronymic relationship. In the Uzbek language, co-rooted paronymic pairs are considered pure paronyms, and in speech there are often cases of using one of them instead of the other. This situation is also characteristic of paronymic pairs formed with the suffixes -li and -lik, -lik and -liq.

Paronymic pairs denoting a natural physical feature of a person and a physical condition that occurred at a certain age: bukur – bukuruk. Bukur – a bulge formed as a result of the curvature of the spine or chest. Bukur is corrected by a grave. (Proverb) Bukuruk – bent, bent forward. Wrinkled forehead, wrinkled shoulders, Tall bulging with a shaggy beard. (B. Boykobilov)

A sign and a sign of being called: atoqli – famous. Atoqli – famous, famous. Every woman who gives birth to Hasan-Husan is a worker, famous, big. (M. Shaikhzoda) Atog'liq – named, named for someone.

### **Conclusion.**

Noun, verb, adjective paronyms have more and more diverse functional-semantic potential than other groups of patronymic pairs, both in terms of quantity and type. The substantive, spiritual relations between the PPs are so diverse, colorful and rich that they cover many areas and directions of the dialectical unity and connection between being + man + society. Each particle of the material and immaterial, intellectual, social, political, cultural-spiritual relations inherent in the unity of being + man + society has formed a certain PP and is realized in language and speech.

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