

## CHARACTERISTICS OF PARONYMS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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**Abstract.** This article examines the linguistic characteristics of paronyms in the Uzbek language, focusing on their phonetic similarity and semantic distinctions. The study analyzes the formation, classification, and functional features of paronyms, as well as their role in oral and written communication. Particular attention is paid to the causes of confusion between paronyms and the types of lexical and stylistic errors that arise from their incorrect usage. Through descriptive and comparative analysis, examples of paronymic word pairs are explored to illustrate their usage in different communicative contexts. The findings of the study contribute to a clearer understanding of paronymy in Uzbek linguistics and highlight its importance in improving speech culture and language competence.

**Keywords:** paronymy, paronymic words, Uzbek language, lexical semantics, phonetic similarity, semantic distinction, speech culture, lexical errors, linguistics

**Аннотация.** В данной статье рассматриваются лингвистические характеристики паронимических слов в узбекском языке, с акцентом на их фонетическое сходство и семантические различия. Анализируются формирование, классификация и функциональные особенности паронимов, а также их роль в устной и письменной коммуникации. Особое внимание уделяется причинам путаницы между паронимами и типам лексических и стилистических ошибок, возникающих при их неправильном использовании. С помощью описательного и сравнительного анализа рассматриваются примеры пар паронимических слов для иллюстрации их использования в различных коммуникативных контекстах. Результаты исследования способствуют более ясному пониманию паронимии в узбекской лингвистике и подчеркивают ее важность для совершенствования речевой культуры и языковой компетенции.

**Ключевые слова:** паронимия, паронимические слова, узбекский язык, лексическая семантика, фонетическое сходство, семантическое различие, речевая культура, лексические ошибки, лингвистика.

Paronyms have become an important, effective, socially acceptable phenomenon of speech created in full compliance with the rules of the literary language, because paronyms are often used in the process of communication and dialogue. Since paronyms are related and unrelated units in general conceptual and logical terms, they have the same characteristics as a set of lexical units as variation, synonymy, homonymy, antonymy.

Paronyms, like other lexical units of the language, are linguistic units that serve to express the relationship and connection between the triad of being - man - society. This position and opportunity determine the place of paronyms in the language and their potential in speech. Therefore, the phenomenon of paronymy has phonetic, lexical, morphological, morphemic, semasiological, and methodological independence and uniqueness.

The composition, formation, structure, and semantic relationship of the microsystem of paronymy of the Uzbek language are characterized by the fact that two different lexemes are combined into one paronymic pair (hereinafter referred to as PP) and enter into a paronymic relationship (hereinafter referred to as PR).

The microsystem of the paronymic lexicon of the Uzbek language (hereinafter referred to as PL) embodies all the features characteristic of the macrosystem of the Uzbek lexicon: sho'ra (bot. wild grass that grows in a gurgling manner) – sho'ro (neol. the name of the Soviet government in the 20s-40s of the 20th century and during the period of independence). I still live in the field where Shora grew. (From the newspaper). You wasted all your strength and will in your youth for the Soviet government. (O.Yakubov). Paronymic units have different positions in the PL microsystem and in the Uzbek lexicon in general. Sho'ra is an active term related to botany. Sho'ro is a linguistic unit that is both obsolete and innovative.

The number of paronyms in the lexicon of the Uzbek language, which have a number of their own spiritual and stylistic features, is quite large. Obsolete and bookish, special, poetic and folklore, sectoral and terminological lexemes also participated in the formation of PJ.

In Uzbek linguistics, it is a priority to understand paronymy as a series of lexemes that differ by a certain sound. In paronyms, the decisive task is not the similarity of sounds, but their difference, the phonological-phonetic (and graphic) sign that distinguishes one from the other. A dissimilar phonological-phonetic argument is sought from two similar lexemes: in the pair chalg'i - chalg'u, yarik - yorug', two of the five sounds are dissimilar, and three are similar. In the PJ of korgilik - korgulik, one of the eight phonemes is dissimilar. The similar part is quantitatively more, the dissimilar part consists mainly of one, sometimes two sounds, sometimes distribution (tansiq - tanqis, kismoq - siqmoq) and similar linguistic phenomena also serve as a distinction.

Due to the fact that the internal and external criteria, signs and characteristics of distinguishing paronyms in the Uzbek language are not fully defined, it seems that any pair that is pronounced the same or similar in pronunciation and pronunciation can be considered a paronym. In some sources, a pair of lexemes that differ by one sound is considered a paronym. It is noted in many literatures that similar pronunciation and partial closeness of morpheme composition are the main normative features of PL. As

a result, a tradition has arisen to take similarity in pronunciation and speech flow as a basis.

The analysis of speech errors related to the use of paronyms shows that in the process of understanding, comprehending, and using paronyms in speech, it is possible to see that there is a situation where the formal similarity and proximity of lexemes are taken as the basis and their content and essence are not taken into account: there are many cases of pronouncing PJs the same, such as taklit - taqlid, sher - she'r, davo - da'vo, shakht - shahd, omixta - omuxta, nufus - nufuz, and making mistakes in written speech.

There is also an opinion that the phenomenon of paronymy occurs as a result of using words consciously, intentionally, or unintentionally, as a result of speech errors.

One of the lexical-semantic features characteristic of paronyms is that PJs with the same basis initially have a spiritual closeness, a spiritual feature similar to synonymy. Over time, as a result of spiritual differentiation, development and change between the constituent units, and internal development, the difference and difference between the meanings of co-based paronyms increases, and gradual development leads lexemes in co-based synonymous relationships to a paronymic state, a level of spiritual independence. Such spiritual development can be seen in PPs such as bosqin - basqon, sog'in - sog'im. In the PPs such as fatherhood - fatherhood, whiteness - whiteness, being - being, brotherhood - brotherhood, emptiness - emptiness, the semantic differentiation has developed from generality to specificity. The lexemes of fatherhood, whiteness, being, brotherhood, emptiness - general meaning is inherent. In the lexemes of fatherhood, whiteness, being, brotherhood, emptiness, a form of generality, a type of meaning was formed and embodied, the meaning narrowed, a new meaning grew and separated from the meaning inherent in the first of the PPs - derivative, the new meaning appeared at a certain period of language development. The lexemes of fatherhood, brotherhood are characterized by historicity, socio-politicality. In the Bukhara Khanate, the emir's advisor and a person in this position, a person in this position were referred to by the terms of brotherhood, fatherhood.

Paronymy is a phenomenon that occurs on the basis of constant and certain laws and is thus formed, multiplying and developing in composition, its occurrence and lifestyle in the language are based on analogy.

Like other means of language, paronyms are considered the wealth of the Uzbek lexicon and have their own potential and opportunities in the lexicon of the language, valued as one of the unique features of the language.

The linguistic nature of paronyms is extremely complex. This complexity can be seen in the phonological-phonetic, graphic and semantic properties of paronyms. The paronymic microlexic existing in the macrosystem of the Uzbek lexicon can be classified according to several principles.

1. According to the phonological-phonetic structure and graphic expression: a) distinguished by anlauti: *alif* - *alif*, *azon* - *ozon*, *antologiya* - *ontologiya*; b) distinguished by inlauti: *bormoq* – *barmoq*, *lafzan* – *lofzan*, *mayxo 'r* – *moyxo 'r*; c) distinguished by auslaut: *daha* – *daho*, *ulama* – *ulamo*.

2. Lexemes that form PM with vowel or consonant phonemes: a) with vowel phonemes: *xayol* – *xiyal*, *yondosh* – *yondash*; b) with consonant phonemes: *undamoq* – *unnamoq*, *tallon* – *tarlon*, *arpa* – *arfa*.

3. According to the presence or absence of a certain phoneme: *qisim* – *qism*, *qasir* – *qasr*, *da 'vo* – *davo*.

4. According to the number of phonological-phonetic units of the PP components: monosyllabic: *tup* – *tub*, *sop* – *sof*, *sher* – *she'r*; polysyllabic: *yolqin* – *yorqin*, *yoqilg 'i* – *yonilg 'i*, *egallamoq* – *egarlamog*.

5. According to the language from which lexemes they are formed: a) own layer: *o 'tkazmoq* – *o 'tqazmoq*, *surkamoq* – *surgamoq*; b) assimilation layer: *ta 'min* – *ta 'mir*, *jondor* – *jonivor*, *kafolat* – *kaforat*, *sabr* – *savr*; c) own and assimilation layer: *ko 'p* – *kub*, *ota* – *ato*, *sutxo 'r* – *sudxo 'r*.

6. According to the degree of use of the lexemes in the composition: a) actively used: *xosh* – *xush*, *artmoq* – *aritmoq*, *mart* – *mard*; b) passively used: *mirza* – *mirzo*, *shura* – *shura*; c) actively and passively used: *to 'ta* – *to 'ti*, *qirol* – *qarol*, *eskirmoq* – *eskarmoq*.

### Conclusion.

In conclusion, paronyms constitute an important lexical phenomenon in the Uzbek language, characterized by close phonetic similarity and clear semantic differentiation. The analysis has shown that paronyms actively function across different parts of speech and play a significant role in enriching lexical expression while simultaneously posing challenges for accurate language use. Incorrect usage of paronyms often leads to semantic and stylistic errors, particularly in educational and communicative contexts.

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