

SPECIFIC FEATURES AND DIFFERENCES OF THE SYNONYMS SYSTEM IN FRENCH AND UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

This article presents a comparative analysis of the synonym system in the French and Uzbek languages. The synonym series of the two languages, their structure, semantic features, ways of formation and areas of application are studied. The analytical structure of the French language and the agglutinative features of the Uzbek language are analyzed to determine how they affect the formation of synonyms. Using the comparative-typological method, the universal and specific aspects of synonymous relations in the two languages are identified.

Keywords: Synonymy, comparative linguistics, French, Uzbek, lexical synonyms, semantic differentiation, stylistic synonyms.

Introduction

The problem of synonymy has always been relevant in linguistics. Synonyms are the most important indicator of the richness of the language and are of incomparable importance in ensuring the culture and expressiveness of speech. Although the French and Uzbek languages belong to different language families, their synonymous systems show a number of similarities and differences.

The French language belongs to the Romance group of the Indo-European language family and is distinguished by its analytical structure. The Uzbek language belongs to the Kipchak group of the Turkic language family and has an agglutinative (formed by suffixes) structure. The typological difference of these two languages leaves its own traces in the synonymy system.

Studies of synonymy in the French language began in the 16th century and found their expression in the works of such scientists as Henri Estienne, Girard, Lafaye, Bailly. In Uzbek linguistics, the issue of synonymy began to be actively studied in the 20th century, especially during the years of independence. Linguists such as Abdullayev, Tojiboev, Hojiyev, Yunusova have thoroughly analyzed the synonymy of the Uzbek language.

The purpose of this article is to conduct a comparative analysis of the synonymy system in the French and Uzbek languages, to identify their specific features and differences. The research used comparative-typological, descriptive and statistical methods.

DISCUSSION

Synonymy is one of the main problems of word (language) study, in which the relationship between words that are synonymous or close to synonyms is studied. Lexical synonyms are words that differ in form, but have the same or similar meanings. For example, the words "uy",



"*bino*", "*qasr*", "*imorat*" in the Uzbek language form one synonymous row.

According to the definition of the French linguist Charles Bally, synonyms are words that express the same or similar concept, but often have different stylistic coloring. Uzbek linguist H.G.Tojiboyev defines synonyms as "words that express the same object, sign, phenomenon, action, etc., but with different stylistic coloring, emotional expressiveness and scope of application."¹

In modern linguistics, it is customary to divide synonyms into absolute synonyms (complete synonyms) and relative synonyms (partial synonyms). Absolute synonyms are very rare in both languages, since language has a tendency to self-purify.

A synonymic series is a set of semantically related words with a common basic meaning. Each synonymic series has one dominant word - this is the most neutral, neutral and widely used word among the synonyms.

In French, a dominant word usually has Latin or Old French origin. For example, the verb "regarder" (*qaramoq*) is the dominant of a series of synonyms such as "observer", "contempler", "fixer", "examiner". In Uzbek, the dominant word often has a Turkic basis, and Arabic or Persian borrowings give it a stylistic color.

Synonyms in French are clearly distinguished semantically and stylistically. Stylistically, they are divided into the following layers: library (littéraire), neutral (courant) and colloquial (familier) styles. For example, "mourir" (to die) belongs to the neutral style, "décéder" to the formal style, "trépasser" to the solemn style, and "crever" to the vulgar style.²

In French, the phenomenon of euphemism is closely related to synonymy. Euphemistic synonyms that arise in order to soften socially uncomfortable concepts are widespread. For example, "être de l'autre côté" (to be in the other world) is considered the synonymous equivalent of "mourir" (to die).

Terminological synonymy is also developed in French. In medicine, law, and scientific styles, many words express the same concept, but their areas of application differ. This is explained by the great contribution of the French language to world science.

RESULTS

The system of synonyms in the French and Uzbek languages has a number of common features. First, in both languages, synonyms differ semantically and stylistically - absolute synonyms (full synonyms) are very rare, while relative synonyms are common. This situation is consistent with the principle of economy of the language system.

Secondly, in both languages, the main source of synonyms is the relationship between words of different origin. In French, the Romance and Germanic layers, and in Uzbek, the Turkic and Arabo-Persian layers form the basis of synonymous wealth. Thirdly, in both languages, euphemistic synonymy is widespread, and the phenomenon of social taboos causes the formation of synonyms.

Fourthly, in both languages, the contextual use of synonyms is of great importance. Words belonging to the same synonymous series perform different stylistic and communicative functions in different contexts. This is a manifestation of a universal linguistic law in two

¹ Tojiboyev H. O'zbek tilining sinonimik xususiyatlari. — Toshkent: O'zbekiston, 1989. — 214 b.

² Yunusova M. O'zbek tilidagi sinonimik qatorlar va ularning semantikasi. — Toshkent: Akademiya, 2003.—176 b.



languages.

The differences between the synonym systems in the French and Uzbek languages are primarily due to the difference in language structure. Due to the analytical structure of the French language, syntactic synonymy is strongly developed: the same meaning can be expressed through different grammatical constructions. In the Uzbek language, morphological synonymy prevails - synonymous meanings are formed through the system of suffixes.

The second important difference is visible in the length of synonymous lines. In the Uzbek language, especially in the field of action verbs and words expressing emotional states, synonymous lines are wider and more diverse than in the French language. This is due to the agglutinative nature of the Uzbek language and the influence of its multi-layered lexicon.

The third difference is clearly visible in the field of phraseological synonymy. In the French language, idioms and stable combinations often enter into synonymous relationships, but they arise with logical consistency. In the Uzbek language, phraseological synonymy is closely related to national-cultural identity and is more metaphorical in nature.

In French, synonyms are actively used in literary texts as a means of avoiding tautology. In French prose, the repetition of the same word in one paragraph is considered ugly, therefore synonyms are widely used. This tradition originated from the literature of the classical period (17th century).³

In the Uzbek literary tradition, especially in classical poetry, synonyms are manifested in a different function. In Devonian poetry, synonyms are used to reveal the spiritual subtleties of synonyms, to describe feelings from different angles. Classics such as Navoi, Babur, Uvaysi skillfully used synonyms as a means of creating word art.

In the modern official-business style, the use of synonyms in both languages is limited: one term is accepted to express one concept and this term is used. This is the result of terminological standardization, ensuring the clarity of texts.

The system of synonyms in the French and Uzbek languages reflects the cultural and historical experience of their peoples. In the French language, the synonyms "polite" and "courtois" (politeness system), which arose under the influence of court literature and social stratification, gave rise to many stylistic variants. In the Uzbek language, under the influence of Islamic culture and Eastern philosophy, a rich synonymous series expressing spiritual and moral concepts was formed.

In the process of economic development and urbanization, synonymy is also enriched. In the French language, synonyms related to technology and production increased during the industrial revolution. In the Uzbek language, new socio-political concepts expanded the synonymous series during the years of independence.

The process of globalization is creating synonymous relationships between international words and national words in both languages. Pairs such as "Internet" and "network", "manager" and "manager", "email" and "electronic mail" constitute a new layer of modern synonymy.⁴

³ Bailly R. Dictionnaire des synonymes de la langue française. — Paris: Larousse, 1947. — 628 p.

⁴ Nazarov Q. O'zbek va fransuz tillarining qiyosiy leksikologiyasi. — Toshkent: TDPU nashriyoti, 2015. — 198 b.



CONCLUSION

A comparative analysis of the synonym system in the French and Uzbek languages allows us to draw the following conclusions. First, synonymy is a universal linguistic phenomenon, found in both languages and expressing the lexical richness of the language. However, the mechanisms of formation, features of use and stylistic differentiation of synonyms show sharp differences in both languages.

Secondly, while in French the main sources of synonyms are etymological diversity (Romance, Germanic, Latin layers) and stylistic differentiation, in Uzbek this source is agglutinative morphology, multilayered lexicon (Turkic, Arabic, Persian layers) and dialect influence.

Thirdly, in French syntactic synonymy prevails, and in Uzbek morphological synonymy prevails. This directly follows from the typological features of the languages and determines the internal structure of the synonym system.

Fourth, there is a stylistic, semantic and cultural differentiation of synonyms in both languages, which expands the communicative and expressive capabilities of the language. Synonymic richness is one of the main criteria indicating the level of development of the language.

A comparative study of the synonymy of the French and Uzbek languages is of great theoretical and practical importance for contrastive linguistics, translation theory and practice, bilingual lexicography, and language teaching methodology.

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