

LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF SYNONYMY IN THE LEXICON OF UZBEK PROFESSIONAL AND CRAFTS NAMES

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Annotation: The article analyzes the phenomenon of synonymy in the names of professions and crafts in the Uzbek language. The factors of synonym formation, their semantic and stylistic features are explained. Using examples of professional names, the role of the dominant word in synonymic rows, and the historical and modern usage features are shown. The article also discusses the role of synonyms in language development, the processes of semantic broadening and narrowing, and obsolete lexical layers.

Keywords: profession, craft, sema, archiseme, synonym, synonymous words, lexical units, polysemy.

Introduction. In linguistics, the phenomenon of synonymy is considered one of the most important tools for enriching vocabulary and expressing ideas accurately and effectively. In the Uzbek language, synonymic layers also occupy an important place in the field of professional and craft names. Research in this area serves, firstly, to study the historical layer of the vocabulary system, and secondly, to determine the peculiarities of their usage in modern speech. In linguistic literature, words that share the same denotative meaning but differ in shades of meaning, stylistic color, and usage are called synonyms. Synonyms express different features of a single concept, resulting in additional semantic nuances. The element that unites synonymic words is the meaning of the dominant word. The phenomenon of synonymy characteristic of the language system is also observed within the scope of professional names. For instance, this can be seen in the synonymic row: *tabib, vrach, doktor, shifokor* (*doctor, physician*).

The collection of synonymous words forms a synonymic series, such as *o'qituvchi, muallim, ustoz* (*teacher, educator, mentor*). Each synonymic series has a main word called the dominant. Two or more words become synonyms when they share the same semantic structure, meaning their lexical meanings consist of the same basic components (semas). Therefore, the explanation of their meanings coincides.

Synonyms mainly emerge in two ways: first, from the internal resources of the language itself, and second, through borrowed words from other languages. For example, *tilshunos* – *lingvist* (*linguist*), *dorishunos* – *farmatsevt* (*pharmacist*).

The Uzbek vocabulary contains many archaic and historical professional names. Over time, processes such as narrowing, broadening, and shifting of meaning have occurred in the microfield of professional terminology. For example, the concept of “merchant” was once represented by words such as *allof, bozurgon, bozorchi, savdopesha, sotguchi, sotuvchi*. Although they differed in certain nuances, they all expressed the idea of a person engaged in trade. Today, only a few of these, such as *savdogar, bozorchi, sotuvchi, tijoratchi*, are still used, while others have become obsolete.

The emergence of synonyms is a guarantee of vocabulary enrichment and renewal. Through them, ideas can be expressed more clearly and appropriately.

Synonyms also differ stylistically depending on their use in various functional styles — literary, colloquial, or neutral. For example, among the professional names *o'qituvchi*, *muallim*, *murabbiy*, *ustoz* (*teacher*, *mentor*, *instructor*), the word *o'qituvchi* is mostly used in spoken style, while *ustoz*, *muallim*, *murabbiy* are used in literary contexts. However, this may differ in dialects; in many spoken dialects, *muallim* is used instead of *o'qituvchi*.

The profession names *aktyor* and *artist* both mean “a person performing roles in plays or films.” However, *aktyor* refers specifically to someone whose profession is acting, while *artist* is broader and can also refer to singers or performers in general. For example: “The audience expressed their reactions to every word and movement of the actors” (From a newspaper). “After the concert, Elmurod invited the artists to his basement” (Shuhrat, *Years in Uniform*).

Words like *sozanda*, *cholg'uvchi*, *mashshoq*, *muzikaçi*, *muzikant* (*musician*) all denote professions related to musical performance. *Mashshoq* is a somewhat archaic word referring mainly to performers of traditional folk instruments. Examples: “*The singers and musicians took their places by the pool, and the melody of the instruments blended with the songs of the nightingales in the garden*” (O. Yoqubov, *Ancient World*). “*Barot Polvon looked toward the samovar and saw mashshoqs carrying dutor, tanbur, ghijjak, nay, doira*” (M. Ismoilii, *Before the Dawn of Fergana*). “*The young musician, overwhelmed by the audience, spoiled the melody*” (I. Rahim, *True Love*).

Words such as *soqchi*, *qorovul*, *posbon*, *qo'riqchi* (*guard*, *watchman*, *sentinel*) express professions related to protection. The words *posbon* and *soqchi* belong to literary style and usually refer to military guards protecting the country's borders. Example: “*Only the sentinels paced back and forth on the city walls*” (Oydin, *Stories*). “*He was one of the devoted guardians*” (From a newspaper). In military speech, *soqchi* refers to a person currently on guard duty, while *qorovul* denotes someone waiting for their turn to guard.

Words in synonymic rows can become archaic over time. For example, *tarjimon* and *tilmoch* both mean “translator,” but *tilmoch* is now obsolete. Example: “*The guests asked questions in English, the translator translated into Russian, and the chairman into Uzbek*” (Mushtum). “*The governor asked the interpreter what the matter was about and smiled at Teshaboy*” (M. Ismoilii).

Synonyms also differ by emotional coloring — positive or negative. For example, *xizmatkor* and *xizmatchi* (*servant*) denote someone working in another person's service. Example: “*Servants add prosperity to my wealth every day*” (Oybek). “*The servant had already made tea, but the artist could barely drink two cups*” (A. Qahhor). “*While your children were studying and playing in your mansion, I was your servant at the gate,*” said Elmurod (P. Tursun).

Synonymy in professional and craft names is an important linguistic phenomenon that reflects the richness of the vocabulary, the historical layers of the language, and its stylistic possibilities. Studies show that units in synonymic series not only illustrate the use of synonymous words but also reflect the people's social life, historical development, and culture. Therefore, the linguistic analysis of synonyms serves as a valuable source in studying the names of professions and crafts.

References:

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