LINGUISTIC NATURE OF PARONYM IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Annotation: The nature of paronyms with variety bases is more complicated. Particularly, the nature of paronyms with variety stems which consisting one syllable differentiates from paronyms which consisting several syllables. Linguistic and nonlinguistic nature of paronyms is more complicated.

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The similarity and closeness of pronunciation lexical units are considered as the main feature of paronymic lexis. But the degree, condition of similarity and closeness have not been signed properly yet. There are several considerations about the plan of content. There is no limit on paradigmatic wholeness in the same base of paronyms. The nature of paronyms with variety bases is more complicated. Particularly, the nature of paronyms with variety stems which consisting one syllable differentiates from paronyms which consisting several syllables. Linguistic and nonlinguistic nature of paronyms is more complicated. These complications consist of the following:

1.The similarity and dissimilarity in phonologic-phonetic structure, a great deal of similar parts, little amount of dissimilar parts than others: *adib-adip, ayon-a`yon, angor-angar, daha-daho, nufuz-nufus, palak-falak, nasha-nash`a, ravon-rovon, ramz-razm, serob-sirop.*

2.To service for using among paronimic relation of dissimilar parts lexems: a) using of phonemes in this function: *mart-mard, daha-daho, gul (flower)-gil (clay)*; b) using suffixes in this function: *bo'shlik–bo'shliq, bolali–bolalik, otalik–otaliq;* c) distribution of phonemes: *ato–ota (father), bola–balo, asorat–arosat, tansiq–tanqis;* d) variation of suffixes: *yirtqich–yirtgich.*

3.Belonging to different languages of paronimic lexis: a) lexemes related to Roman-German languages: *adresat–adresant, abonent–abonement, kartoshka–kartochka, diplomat–diplomant, kompot–kompost;* b) lexemes related to Arabic languages: *ayon–a'yon, ma'noviy–ma'naviy;* lexemes related to Persian languages: *afsun–afzun, ganch–ganj, dastmol–dazmol;* c) lexemes related to common Turkish languages: *bolali–bolalik, onali–onalik, yo'qlik–yo'qliq, oqlik–oqliq, bosqin–bosqon, o'pqin–o'pqon, qumlik–qumloq, olg'a–olg'i, chalg'i-cholg'u, yig'im–yig'in, oqim–oqin, sog'im–sog'in, chaqim–chaqin, soqchi–sovchi;* d) authentic uzbek lexemes: *qopag'on–qopong'ich, tizim–tuzum, tuzma–tizma, tuzilma–tizilma, oqma–og'ma, qiyma–quyma, bulg'amoq–bug'lamoq, burul (horse)–burun, duduq–dudoq, purkamoq–burkamoq;* e) lexemes related to bilingual language: lexemes related to roman-german+uzbek languages: *arpa–arfa, gal–gall, dup–dub, ko'ks–koks, totem–totem, teri–tire, qarta–karta;* lexemes related to Arabic+Roman-German/Roman-German+Arabic languages: *kafil–kafel, mato–moto, sayt–sayd, tambur–tanbur, tarif–ta'rif, fasod–fasad;* Roman-German+Persian lexemes: *dust–do'st, mox–moh, pilta–plita, po'st–post;* Arabic+uzbek lexemes: *alpoz–alfoz,*

arqon–arkon, Arabic + Persian: *abzal–afzal, daha–daho.*

4. Differentiation of morphological constitution: a) paronyms consisting of stem: *azm-azim, qulp-qulf, qisim-qism, shox-shoh, shaxt-shahd, bant-band, sanoat-sinoat.*

b) lexemes consisting of stem + word formation suffix: *oʻpqon-oʻpqin, esnamoq-eslamoq, yaltiramoq-yiltiramoq, siqim–sigʻim, yodlamoq–yotlamoq, qiyma–quyma, yoqilgʻi–yonilgʻi, bolali-bolalik, suyanchiq-suyanchigʻ, qiruvchi-quruvchi.*

c) lexemes consisting of stem: *oʻtqazmoq-oʻtkazmoq, taranmoq-taralmoq, qirinmoq-qirilmoq, qisilmoq-sqilmoq, sevinmoq-sevilmoq.*

5. Paronyms that divided morphological units according to uzbek language progress point of view: *bosqon+chi–bosqin+chi, bola+li–bola+lik, ta'min+lamoq–ta'mir+lamoq, sogʻ+im–sogʻ+in, oq+liq–oq+lik.*

6. Lexeme paronyms that undivided morphemic units: *qullik (qul+lik: slavery) – qulluq (exclamatory word), topinmoq- topilmoq (top+il+moq).*

7. Varieties of lexical and morphologic units expressed paronym. We defined the existence more than one thousand five hundred of paronimic combinations in uzbek language. Many of them consist of two words, the others are three words. More than three thousand of lexemes constitute microsystem of paronimic lexis. We can classify paronyms into two groups according to class of words. 1. Paronimic combinations in one parts of speech. a) noun + noun: *roviy (narrator) – raviy (the latest phoneme of the stem in the function of rhyme in literature), tana-ta'na, bitim-bitik;* b) verb + verb: *oqmoq-ogʻmoq, tommoq-tonmoq, erimoq (become liquid)- irimoq (spoil,(when food spoils, it is no longer good enough to eat));* c) adjective+ adjective: *adabiy (belonging to literature) – abadiy (forever), chanqoq (thirsty, needing to drink) – chaqnoq (bright, full of light);* d) adverb+ adverb: *asta- asti;* exclamatory + exclamatory: *kish (to call hen) – kisht (to chase away hen).* 2. Paronimic combinations between two parts of speech: a) noun + adjective/ adjective + noun: *oʻrtoq (friend)- oʻtroq (local resident), ulama- ulamo, qaltiroq (shaking) – qaldiroq (the sudden loud voice);* b) adverb + adjective/ adjective + adverb: *rosa-raso, ozod-azot;* c) noun + onomatopoeic word/ onomatopoeic word + noun: *shar-sharr, tasir- ta'sir;* d) noun + auxiliary/ auxiliary+ noun: *sayil-sayin, qadar-kadar,* noun+ conjunction/ conjunction+ noun: *omma-ammo, yo-yoy;* noun + particle/ particle+ noun: *nihoya-nihoyat;* adjective + modal word/ modal word+ adjective: *aqlli-aqalli, esiz-essiz; noun+verb/verb+noun: qolmoq-qalmoq, barmoq-bormoq (Turkish people), quymoq (meal)- qoʻymoq.*

8. Cognate paronyms according to pronunciation except the feature of morphological unit: *asl-asil, qism-qisim, asr-asir, adl-adil.* Comparative morphological analysis of paronimic lexis shows that paronyms consist of noun, verb, adjective, onomatopoeic word, adverb. In Russian language, paronyms consist of noun, adjective, verb. But lexemes related to the other class of words cannot be paronym in Russian. According to this, uzbek language is rich and more complicated. Lexemes related to number and pronoun are not enough among paronyms. Using conjunction, auxiliary, particle and etc. for making paronyms is one of the most important

feature of uzbek language.

9. Existing two types of making paronimic combinations: **I. Paronyms consisting of different stems:** a) paronyms consisting of one syllable: *rasm- razm (watching attentively), pakt (agreement)-fakt (evidence), lop(expression of situation or activity which happens at once)- lof (lie, speak falsely), xol (spot on the surface of skin) - hol (situation), yel (wind) – yil (year), sher (lion) - she'r (poem), bot (else)-bod (illness; type of tree)*. These kind of paronyms look like homophones. The difference is graphical and pronunciation. b) paronyms consisting of two syllables: *tuzum (constitutive part of government)- tizim (string), rosa-raso, oqliq-oqlik*; c) combinations consisting of two syllables and the other one: *g'arib (poor)-g'arb (west), qasir (onomatopoeic word) – qasr (palace);* d) paronyms consisting of three syllables: sanoat-*sinoat, xosiyat (good vertue)- hosiyat (benifit), sarflamoq-saflamoq;* e) paronyms consisting of four syllables: *egallamoq (occupy)- egarlamoq (saddle up), miltiramoq (dim light)- mildiramoq (to have goose flash);* f) paronyms consisting of five or more syllables are not defined.

II. Paronyms, with the same stem. Especially this kind of paronyms consist of forming affixes. Each affixes within paronyms plays important role. Making up paronimic combinations by adding affixes is shown in the following:

1*) -qoq* and *-qin*: *bosqoq(the kind of illness)- bosqin (attack);* 2*) -li and -lik: onali- onalik*; 3*) -lik and liq: bo'shlik (credulity) – bo'shliq (space);* 4) *- liq and –loq: suvliq–suvloq;* 5) *- li and - liq: yog'li–yog'liq;* 6) *-ik and -uk: suzuk–suzik;* 7) *-oq and - iq: sochiq–sachoq;* 8) *- ik and - im: bo'lik–bo'lim;* 9) *-v/-ov/-uv and -ma: saylov (election) –saylanma;* 10) *- ush and - ish: yumush–yumish, urush–urish;* 11) *-ag'on and -ong'ich: suzag'on–suzong'ich;* 12) *-cha and -chi: eskicha–eskichi;*13) *-g'a va -g'i: olg'a–olg'i;* 14) *-m/-im and -n/-in: bo'g'im–bo'g'in, sog'im–sog'in;* 15) *- qin and -qon: bosqin (attack) – bosqon, o'pqon–o'pqin;* 16) *- chilik and -chillik: izchilik–izchillik;* 17) *-vachcha and -vuchcha: boyvachcha–boyvuchcha,* 18) *-chiq and -g'ich: yopinchiq–yoping'ich;* 19) *-gak and -mak: ilgak–ilmak;* 20) *- ch and -j: ilinch–ilinj;* 21) *-ga and - gu: o'zga–o'zgu;* 22) *- gi and -ngi: ertagi (early)- ertangi (tomorrow);* 23) *-qi and -qu: chopqi-chopqu;* 24) *-g'i and -g'u: chalg'i- cholg'u;* 25) *be- and ba-: bevosita – bavosita;* 26) *-im and -iq: tinim-tiniq;* 27) *-i and -iy: bag'dodi–bag'dodiy.*

10. The feature of Paronyms which have independent, separate category.

Uzbek paronymy are connected with the categories of variation, homonymy, synonymy, antonymy and polysemy. Variation, homonymy, synonymy, antonymy including paronymy are made up more than two words.

Variation is a word which has variation of phonetic, morphologic, morphemic and orthographic feature: tomosha/tamosho/tomosho/tomasha/tamosha. The first word is on the surface of literary language, the other three words are variation of it. All has the same meaning. Also paronymy has variation: axir-oxir-oxur. The first lexeme in paronimic combinations has variations as *axiri, axiyr, axiyri, oxiri. Axir* lexeme is on the surface of literary language. Oxur lexeme has the variation oxir. Variation is used in spoken Uzbek. In belles-letters we come across in the speech of personages.

Variation, homonymy, synonymy are open system. Little amount of them is two member parts, in large quantities are five, even ten member parts.

Paronymy and antonymy are closed system. They have basically two member parts. The number of three member parts is least: *unamoq-unnamoq-undamoq*.

We cannot add the third lexeme in antonymy. Irrespective of the number of lexemes, one of them is dominant in synonymy. Also one of two lexeme in paronimic combinations is dominant. Dominant always is written the first: *tarif-ta'rif, xirs (bear)- hirs (willing).*

Paronyms have the features of synonymy, homonymy and antonymy. We can see it in the following: *iljaymoq-irjaymoq*. In this case the denotative meaning is laugh. *Iljaymoq-* an expression on the face in which the ends of the mouth curve up slightly, often with the lips moving apart so that the teeth can be seen. *Irjaymoq-* to smile while making sounds with your voice that show you think something is funny (impolitely); *irshaymoq, tirjaymoq.* The verb of *iljaymoq* has positive meaning. In *irjaymoq* has negative meaning. According to this, they are antonym to each other. Each word has the meaning of smile and its type. In according to this, they are synonym. In these paronyms *"toblamoq – tovlamoq, toblanmoq – tovlanmoq"* have the features of homonymic, polysemic, variation. These universality and specialties of paronimic lexis in uzbek language are productive among noun, verb, adjective paronyms. We can also see these peculiarities in the words (*adresat-adresant*) derived from Russian language. *Adresat(receiver mail) – adresant(sender mail).*

Most of paronimic lexemes consist of polysemantic words. Paronyms consisting of terminological lexis, dialectic words, archaic words have denotative meaning.

Some groups of uzbek paronimic lexeme give chance to make errors, confusing and misunderstanding in spoken style. *Bolalik uy – bozor, bolasiz uy –mozor, onalik yetim – gul yetim, otalik yetim – shum yetim* (Uzbek people proverbs. – Tashkent: Fan, 1981). One part of paronimic combinations is given in proverbs. paronimic combinations are formed with the help of suffix *-li* and *-lik. Bolali uy – bolalik uy, onali yetim – onalik yetim, otali yetim – otalik yetim. Bolali uy –* home which has child, *bolalik uy-* convenient house to live for children. In this proverb *bolalik uy* was written but it`ll be mistake according to logical point of view. *Onali yetim –* orphan who has only mother, *otali yetim-* orphan who has only father. If we say *onalik yetim, otalik yetim*, it will be mistake according to logical point of view. These kind of confusing are shown as followings: *ko'rgilik-ko'rgulik, bola-balo, shaxt-shaxd, alpozda-alfozda, kuy-ko'y, nufuz-nufuz, abzal-afzal, jildli-jildlik, ozod-azot, omixta-omuxta, otli-otliq, qulp urmoq-qulf urmoq, burch-burj, o'tkazmoq-o'tqazmoq, qat'iy-qat'i, xo'p-xo'b, boshli-boshliq, yog'li-yog'liq, yoq-yog', fasod-fasad, tuzum-tizim, inju-inja, ora-oro, xatlamoq-hatlamoq, changal-jangal, nasha-nash'a, abzal-afzal, mirza-mirzo, xalos-xolos, xush-hush, enli-enlik, xo'rlik-xorlik, olu-oluv, ozon-azon, ma'naviy-ma'noviy, sut-sud, silkimoq-silqimoq, qiya-qiyo, qimmat-qiymat, xayol-xiyol, xiyla-hiyla, o'quv-uquv, chillak-chillik.*

To sum up, Uzbek language paronymy has more complicated system. The linguistic and nonlinguistic nature of uzbek paronyms is being investigated now. We stated the linguistic

nature of uzbek paronyms briefly.

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