

## SYNONYMY OF COMMON LEXEMES "COURAGE" IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

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**Abstract:** In this article, lexemes with the symbol of courage and their interpretation, division into spiritual groups, these spiritual groups are also divided into several micro-groups; the ability to separate noun units with the common theme of "courage" into meaningful groups and show the system of the subject under study; grammatically, in which word groups it is most often found, National concepts, the conceptual field of "courage"; The practical project "Creating an educational corpus of the Uzbek language" was studied. Courage has been shown to be important by studying the similarities and differences of common nouns based on the table.

**Keywords:** Base National concepts, spiritual groups, atomic units, microsystems, educational corpus, conceptual field

Words in our language have signs that are united by their common meaning and different from each other by their specific meaning. The paradigmatic relationship in lexical meanings can be divided into two aspects: 1) in terms of a specific topic 2) in terms of semantics. When considering the paradigmatic relationship in the lexical meanings of words from the point of view of a specific topic, words are divided into groups within different themes according to their lexical meaning. "Language units live in a person's memory in various systemic relations, and the connection between those who organize these systemic relations is called a paradigmatic relationship<sup>1</sup>. This relationship allows for easy and convenient use of adverbial units in human memory. In Uzbek linguistics, the research of A. Nurmonov, N. Makhmudov, E. Begmatov, Sh. Safarov, A. Mamatov, M. Khakimov, S. Muminov, D. Khudoiberganova, D. Lutfullaeva, Sh. Usmonova, S. Boymirzaeva, A. Rahimov, I. Azimova, N. Khoshimova studied the language system based on the principles of the anthropocentric paradigm. Since linguistic units have the property of reminding each other, the semantic connection of the lexemes belonging to them is taken into account. In particular, the lexeme "jasorat" reminds the lexeme "kahramonlik", "mard" - "jasur" reminds "dovyurak" - "kahramon". However, the lexeme "courage" does not directly resemble the lexeme "goodness" or "evilness". This is because they form their own semantic groups through functional units. Units that resemble courage and related lexemes have common similar features. In particular, the semes of the lexeme "courage" include "courage", "strength", "heroism", "courage", "courage", "bravery", "bravery", but they are also characterized by having different features, that is, courage differs from bravery, and heroism from bravery. In some places, it has the property of combining with common semes. Having formed the "spirituality" system, we analyze the paradigmatic connection between the nominal units with the common sememe "courage" as elements. The paradigm includes the lexemes "valiant", "great", "glorious", "perfect", "scholarly", "successful", "successful". The common semantics of "courage", "strength", "heroism", "courage" are united under their common

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<sup>1</sup>Sayfullayeva R. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent, 2005. – b–14.

meaning. At the same time, each of them has its own specific meaning, that is, the expression of the semantics in its composition differs from each other.

Paradigmatic connection connects linguistic units in a “circular” way in human memory. When one of the lexemes is remembered, the other invariant of the lexeme is revived in memory, on this basis the range of nominal units with the general semantic “courage” expands.

The ability of lexemes belonging to the general semantic nominal unit “courage” to enter into various relationships in the language system strengthens its independent position in the system. The paradigmatic relationship in the lexical meanings of words is studied under synonymy, antonymy, correlation. Synonymy is one of the most thoroughly studied lexical paradigms in the field of linguistics as a phenomenon of inter-lexematic similarity. Demonstrating the paradigmatic relationship of lexical meanings, two phenomena are mainly noted in textbooks and monographs devoted to lexicology and semasiology of almost all languages: synonymy and antonymy. In our work, we have taken a semantic approach to the paradigmatic characteristics of the common semantic noun unit “courage”. From this point of view, it is studied from the point of view of form and meaning. As is known, a very large part of the words used in Uzbek linguistics are polysemantic words. Even in the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language”, some words have about fifty meanings. This means that in polysemantic words there are various derivative meanings that grow out of the original main (leading) meaning of the word. In fact, lexemes are in a semantic relationship with other lexemes based on their mutual sememes. Polysemantic lexemes are included in the semantic relationship with each sememe separately. The role of synonyms in the formation of the synonymic paradigm of the common semantic noun units “courage” is unique. Each synonymous series forms its own paradigm. They are formed and enriched over the centuries. In particular, lexical synonyms are the formation of a synonymous series of more than one word around the same topic. Units in a synonymous series form an integral semantic relationship. In particular, the lexeme [courage] enters into a synonymous relationship with the lexeme [courage] based on the seme “courage”, with the lexeme [courageousness], with the lexemes [bakuvat], [zabardast], [polvonlik] based on the seme “kushlilik”, with the lexemes [bakhuvat], [zabardast], [polvonlik], with the lexemes [shukhratli], [muvafoqiyatli] based on the seme “heroism”. Such a semantic (meaningful) type of co-existence is formed. It seems that the lexemes such as polvon, magyuk, magyorvorak, baquvarlik, komplek, shumly, fidoyi, qatyat, auliya, sahtili Such synonyms are also called meaning synonyms. "Courage" is a lexical synonym of nouns with the common meaning wrestler, great, grandeur, strong, perfect, famous, self-sacrificing, determination, saint, successful. In synonymy, the semantic relationship of words is the main condition for defining it. Accordingly, they are divided into two:

- a) synonyms based on the exact same meaning of words, i.e. absolute synonyms: strong, wrestler;
- b) synonyms based on the general similarity of the meaning of words, that is, "semantic synonyms": grandeur, famous, successful. Such divisions are determined in the case of semantic synonyms based on issues such as the proximity and similarity of words. The naming schemes of such noun units are the same, they differ according to the change in the expression schemes.

The emergence and enrichment of synonyms in our language is linked to the past, history, and present of our people. They don't appear on their own. They occur in certain forms and meanings. In a synonymous row, the center is a point. At that point, there is a common meaning that is repeated in all language units of this series. Such synonyms are interpreted differently by

scientists. One of the lexemes in the series of consonants is a claim to dominance, while others are united around the dominant lexeme and form an environment of meaning. "The dominant word in the synonymic group is a word that in all respects meets the requirements of the literary norm. For example, it is indifferent (neutral) to the emotional color and style, expresses the normative level of the sign, etc."<sup>2</sup>. By these signs, the difference in their spiritual boundaries is determined.

Synonyms based on the semantic relationship of words, that is, more than one word, are called absolute synonyms in linguistics. Some linguists call them duplicates. In some works, it is limited to saying that there are exactly the same meanings of synonyms: it is neither called an absolute synonym nor a doublet. In Uzbek linguistics, absolute synonyms constitute the plural. V.M. Belkin put forward the view that synonyms in the Arabic language are absolute synonyms. In the above synonymic row, the units "buyuk," "baquvat," "shuhratli," "qat'iyat" are Uzbek, and the rest are Arabic. However, in our speech, the lexemes "great," "mighty," "renowned," and "strong" are actively used in relation to the lexeme "courage" and are dominant.

The specific lexical meaning of stylistic synonyms is exactly the same in terms of core semantics, and the words realized by it differ from each other according to their belonging to a certain social stratum. The words "polvon," "uluğvorlik," "komil," "fidoiy," "avliyo," "muvaqqafiyatli" belong to the historical layer; the words "shuhratli," "qat'iyat" are characteristic of the artistic style. The word "qat'iyat" is stylistically neutral, that is, the main word. A selfless and successful journalistic style is characteristic. Moreover, the line of meaning, like other linguistic paradigms, will always be free. The structure of paradigms is linked to history and the present, but changes, and when new ones appear, the old members abandon the paradigm. In particular, among them are the lexemes polvon, buyuk, ulug'vorlik, baquvvat, komil, shuhratli, fidoiy, qat'iyat, avliyo, muvaqqafiyatli.

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<sup>2</sup> Ҳожиёв А. Ўзбек тили морфологияси, морфемикаси ва сўз ясашининг назарий масалалари. – Тошкент: Фан, 2010. – Б. 129.