



SYNONYMY BETWEEN DICTIONARY UNITS AND OCCASIONALISM

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ANNOTATION

In this article, the issue of synonym between lexical units and occasionalism is considered. The peculiarities of the application of synonyms are analyzed.

KEYWORDS: *synonym, language, dictionary, artistic speech, speech attractiveness, creative.*

DISCUSSION

One of the most important features of artistic speech is the application of mutually synonymous words. Synonyms are one of the units that represent the breadth of the possibilities of the dictionary wealth of the language. The analysis of examples shows that the synonym is a phenomenon that occurs not only in the framework of lexical units, but also in the framework of occlusive units.

It is a synonym between lexical units and occasionalism. In the Uzbek language there are such words as йўлдош, ёстикдош, қариндош, тенгдош, ҳаётӣй, мозор, ширинсўз, стадион, юртдош, космик кема, касалхона, which are common words, and in the Uzbek language they are synonymous with speech occasionalisms are created. These occultisms can also be divided into two groups:

1. Occasionalisms that are synonymous with Uzbek words: йўлдош - оёқдош, қадамдош; юртдош - элдош, ердош, қариндош-қондош, ватандош - ўлкадош, ёстикдош - болишдош, тенгдош - қурдош, ҳаётӣй - турмушавий, мозор - сукутгоҳ.; ширинсўз - болсўз, мактабдош ёки синфдош - сабоқдош, қулфламоқ - калидламоқ, тарбиячи - боғчачи, пахтакор - тиллачи, жаҳонгир - оламгир, подачи-молчи.

The collected examples show that as long as one creator can use occasionalism created by another writer. Occasionalisms элдош, жондош belonging to the G.Gulom pen are used by Mirtemir.

Let's compare examples: **Элдошлар** оғзига бол қуйгучимиз. (Ғ.Ғулом) **Элдошларим** ичра юриб Қайғуларим қуюқлашади. (Миртемир)

Жондош occasionalism too G.Gulom, and Mirtemir applied in his creation: Жони бор **жондошлар** қолармиди жим. (Ғ.Ғулом) Бошқирд, Хакос боғларида **жондош** мўл. (Миртемир)

Қурдош occasionalism G.Gulom and E.Vohidov found in works of art: **Қурдошлар** гурунгида биз ҳам соҳибнафасмиз. (Ғ.Ғулом) Қайта шаҳар қурган қардош – **қурдошлар**. (Э.Воҳидов)

One of the most important signs of occlusive words is its extraordinary occurrence and its application in speech only once. V.V.Lopatin notes that some occasional words can be re-applied after a certain time without regard to the previous occasional meaning and in such cases the occasional word can be re-created [1.87].

And occasionalisms from the examples we cited above, despite the fact that they were re-applied, are not re-created. They will represent the same meaning in each re-application. Here is a review about the composition of the language dictionary of some of such re-applied occasionalism. A.Mamatov says: "If occasionalism is popularized among those who are known to have moved from mouth to mouth not once, but several times, they can first be used as a jargon for that group, if the scope of its application becomes more extensive,



get the status of neologism and, finally, having been recorded in dictionaries and legalized, they can become lexical units that meet the word occasional, which is considered a phenomenon of speech, takes place from the composition of the dictionary as a unit of language.

For example, in Uzbek language “кек сақлайдиган” express the meaning киндор occasionalism it is included in the composition of the dictionary, and this word is interpreted like this: Киндор — Persian-Tajik. offence, grudge [3.386]. Қурдош also mentioned in the dictionary and commented like this: “age is equal, equal” [4.620].

2. Synonyms occasionalisms, which appeared as a result of the translation of Russian-international words: робот - темиртан, зоотехник - молшунос, стадион - футболгоҳ, радио - овознигор, концерт - қўшиқнигор, микрофон - унолгич, сўзолгич, подполковник - бир мири кам полковник ёки остин-устун полковник, космик кема - нур кема, пудра - мойупа, запис - хатбозлик and etc.

For examples: Ётган еридан **овознигор** —радиони қўйиб, бироз **қўшиқнигор** — концерт эшитдим. (Н.Аминов) Бир томондан **балетқўргон**, Тамошаси ур-тўпалон. (А. Обиджон) Мана, ўртоқ Сотиболдиев нукул Лола билан **запискабозлик** қилади. (П.Қодиров) **Молшунос** Зиёдқулни ҳам оёғини ерга теккизмай топиб келтиришибди. (С.Солиев) Яхшиям жияним кутиб турган экан. Буни қаранги, уям **футболгоҳга** тушган экан. (Н.Аминов) Ойдоғим **мойупа** қўяркан гулдан, Тошойна олдида зулфи қирқ ўрим. (С.Акбарий) Редакциямизга ўт ўчириш командасининг **остин-устин полковниги** ташриф буюрди. (Муштум) Йўлга чиқар бугун фазогир **Сомончининг** йўли пойандоз. **Нур кемани** қилмоқда ҳозир Эллик ёшли нуроний устоз. (Э.Воҳидов) **Темиртан** даҳолар. (Э.Воҳидов)

When paying attention to the meaning of synonyms occasionalisms, their richness in stylistic coloring is manifested in relation to the lexical units, which themselves are synonymous. Therefore, they either amaze, or arouse laughter, as they have a strong influence on emotions. There are such synonyms occasionalisms that arise on the basis of translation, part of which is Uzbek, part is Russian. Such an unusual combination of words gives the new crop an occlusive meaning. For example: Мажлису машваратлар кўпайиб, отасини танимайдиган **буйруқротларга** қарши курашайлик. (Муштум) — Туғри, тўғри, —

деб **райкатталар** юқоридагиларни қўллаб – қувватлашди. (Муштум) **Кадрча** муборак бўлсин, Зоир ака. (Н.Аминов) Иккови аспирантурадаги бир ўринга ариза бериб, **конкурслашадиган** бўлганда, Тошев воқеаси юз берди. (П.Қодиров)

Examples буйруқрот - include those who are accustomed to command the райкатта - district leaders; кадрча - position, successor; конкурслашмоқ - used in the sense of competition, participation in the competition. From the analogy it can be seen that if the conversational situation in the examples was expressed by the units present in the language, it would not be at the level of artistry.

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