SINGLE-ROOTED PARONYMS IN UZBEK

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ABSTRACT

Not all constructive affixes are involved in the paronyms of the Uzbek language. Affixes that form a particular group have the status of paronymic pairing. Because paronyms are formed from the relationship of two lexical units, they contain affixes that are close in pronunciation, partially similar, and phonologically common.

KEYWORDS: *Paronymics, Word Formation System, Multi-Root Paronyms, Single-Root Paronyms, Affixes.*
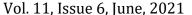
INTRODUCTION

Uzbek is a language rich in paronyms. It is known that Arabic, Persian, Tajik, Afghan, Mongolian, Chinese, Russian and other European languages   had a strong influence on the enrichment of paronymic lexicon of Uzbek language. The internal development of the lexicon of the Uzbek language, the system of word formation, the influence and development of dialects and dialects of the Uzbek language have played a great positive role in the qualitative and quantitative increase of paronyms.

These cases in the lexical system of the Uzbek language require the division into two types of paronymic lexicon, depending on the genesis of about 2000 paronyms, their affiliation, place and position in the lexical system:

1. 1. Multi-root paronyms: nufus– nufuz, abzal– preferred.

Single-root paronyms: bitik– bitim. The mentioned paronym is based on the verb ending. The suffixes -ik, -im were added to the base of the verb to form new meaningful words and to create a paronymic relationship between them. Erli – erlik

Single-root paronyms have their own complex linguistic features in terms of morphological structure, type and quality of constituent bases and affixes, interrelationships. Not all paronyms

that originate from the same base and are distinguished by a constructive affix are the product of the same period. There are paronyms formed from the relationship between the artificial word formed in the long past of the Uzbek language and the artificial words formed in the later development of the language. Due to the historical approach, they can be divided into constituent bases and affixes: bos + -qin– bos + -qon. The word invasion has the semblance of violent action and attack of individuals. The word Baskan has the semantics of a work tool. In the present tense, the word basqan cannot be divided into a base and a constructive affix. Invasion - In the paronymic pair of invasion, the word invasion is control, and the word invasion is controlled. The activity of the word invasion in literary language is a linguistic, spiritual, spiritual factor that provides its managerial function. This condition is characteristic of most paronyms.

Not all constructive affixes are involved in the paronyms of the Uzbek language. Affixes that form a particular group have the status of paronymic pairing. Because paronyms are formed from the relationship of two lexical units, they contain affixes that are close in pronunciation (zvuchanie), partially similar, phonologically common. The most important and active affixes of paronymic pairs, which form a paronymic series by joining a base, are as follows:

1) -kan and -qin; 2) -li and -lik; 3) -lik and -liq; 4) -li and -liq; 5) -aq and -iq; 6) -ik and -im; 7) -uk and -uq; 8) -iq and -aq; 9) -im and -iq; 10) -ik and -im; 11) -iq and -aq: 12) -ğa and -ğı; 13) -m and -k; 14) -m / -im and -n / -in; 15) -i and -iy; 16) -gak and -mak; 17) -q / -oq / -uq and -g' / -og' / -ug; 18) -ğı and -ğu; 19) -a va -o; 20) -ğı and -ğı; 21) -aq and -iq; 22) -cha and -chi: 23) -chilik and -chillik; 24) -ch and -j; 25) -iy and -iya; 26) -qi and -qu; 27) -white and -black; 28) - v / -ov / -uv and -nma; 29) -ush and -ish; 30) -cha and -chi; 31) -um and -uq; 32) be- and ba-; 33) and -ngi; 34) -q / -aq and -v / -ov; 35) -noma and -namo; 36) -r / -ir / -ur and -n / -in / -un; 37) -aq and -uq; 38) -im and -iq; 39) -liq and -loq; 40) -im and -it; 41) in and from; 42) -aq and -ov; 43) -chik and -gich; 44) -iq and -uq; 45) -n / -in / -un and -k / -ik / -uk; 46) -m / -im / -am / -um and -ma; 47) -ki and -gi; 48) -kich and -gich; 49) -ki and -kin; 50) -ga and -gu; 51) -m / -am and -m / -im; 52) -uk and -ik; 53) -agon and -ongich.

The involvement of the above-mentioned constructive affixes in paronymic pairing varies. Some are active and some are inactive. Some constructive affixes are attached to the structure of words and hardened. In the study of single-based paronyms, there are laws of diachronic and synchronous construction.

It should be noted that the quantitative multiplicity and diversity of affixes that make words into paronymic relations has complicated the linguistic and nolinguistic relations between paronyms. Because the base is a word, there is a commonality in content between paronymic pairs. This commonality unites the members of a paronymic pair, resulting in a semantically similar semantic relationship. Due to intimacy, errors in the use of paronyms in speech occur:

A squirrel is a squirrel (a dog accustomed to squirrels), a squirrel (a fast and good swimmer, a master of swimming) is a swimmer (a swimming cow).

In general, the evidence that complicates the linguistic nature of monosyllabic paronyms is the constructive affixes that put words into a paronymic relationship. Most of the constructive affixes have multiple meanings. In paronyms, not all of their meanings are realized, but a certain real meaning. In the analysis of paronyms and in determining the paronymic relationship, the

linguistic nature of the affixes, the scope of meaning is taken into account. The following is a discussion of certain types of paronymic pairs formed using the affixes mentioned above.

1. Lung - lung (a vortex formed by a natural force; vortex).

2. with children (home market with children, homeless grave without children - childhood, fatherhood - fatherhood)

3. To be a father is to be a father, to be a father is to be a father, to be a father is to be a father, to be a father is to be a father.

4. The head is the head, the living is the living.

5. Shout - shout, shout - shout.

6. Beloved - Beloved.

7. Ring - ring

8. Towel - towel.

9. Lightning is lightning, output is output, output is clear.

10. Knowledge is knowledge.

11. Sloping - sloping.

12. Forward - forward.

13. Size is measurement.

14. Flow - flow

15. Arabic - Arabic

16. Hook - loop (zatsepka).

17. Suitable - fit

18. An instrument is an instrument

19. Slope - slope

20. The hawk is the hawk

21. Bed is a bed

22. Old - old

23. Deficiency is deficiency, nationalism is nationalism

24. Ilinch - ilinj

25. Current - current, veteran - veteran (literary. Praise of the creator about himself).

26. Run – run

27. A fugitive is a fugitive

28. Election - election

29. War - strike

30. So-and-so is so-and-so

31. Swallowing is winning

32. Indirect - indirect

33. Village - wintering

34. Complaint - a complaint

35. Pumpkin - bladder

36. Water - water

37. Output - output

38. Burning - cheek

39. Soon — up close

40. Flu - flu

41. Support - a support (something used to prevent falling or falling), a support - a support

42. Summer - summer

43. Tugun– tuguk

44. Coating - coating, folding - folding

45. When - when

46. Predator (one who breaks the fabric into small pieces during ceremonies) - a predator

48. Winning is winning

49. Avalanche - avalanche

50. Yangitdan / yangittan - yangitta

51. Other - special

52. Ask (ask-question) - suck (something to be absorbed), lift - lift (weight that a person can carry).

53. Suzuk - suzik (filtered food).

54. Konak - konak (ingredients given to a guest at a wedding).

The conclusion is that paronyms, like homonyms, synonyms, antonyms, are an independent, separate lexical-semantic phenomenon. Monosyllabic paronyms, like paronyms of different bases, are an integral part of the paronymic lexicon of the Uzbek language. Monosyllabic paronyms are linguistic units that reflect the internal development of the Uzbek lexicon. Multi-root and single-root paronyms differ from each other by certain phonological and morphemic units. The distinguishing units between paronyms separate them from each other, allowing them to be used independently. It also serves as a factor in the occurrence of some errors in written and oral speech. A person who perfectly masters the paronymic lexicon of a language will not

allow paronymic errors to occur. Speech culture requires the linguist to have a thorough knowledge of the phonological, morphemic, construction, structure, content, expression, and content plan of the paronymic lexicon. single-root paronyms serve as linguistic evidence in understanding the lexical-semantic development of a language, its current level of development. The constructive suffixes that allow paronymic relations to occur and the paronymic lexicon created by them, including single-root paronyms, are worthy of linguistic and nolinguistic research as linguistic units that reflect the linguistic landscape of the world (nature, society, man, spirituality).

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