

EXPRESSION OF CONDITIONAL SYNONYMS IN PROVERBS WITH THE CONCEPT ‘RAIN’

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Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада инглиз ва ўзбек тилларидаги ёмғир концептли мақолларнинг синонимик хусусиятлари таҳлил қилинган. Мақолларда ифодаланган синонимик ҳодисаси тўлиқ ва шартли синоним турларига ажратилган. Мазкур мақолада шартли синоним ҳодисаси назарий ва амалий мисоллар асосида таҳлилга тортилган.

Калит сўзлар: парема, мақол, синоним, шартли синоним, бош маъно, ҳосила маъно, лексема.

Abstract. This article analyzes the synonymous characteristics of English and Uzbek proverbs with the concept of rain. The phenomenon of synonymy expressed in proverbs is divided into full and conditional synonym types. In this article, the conditional synonym phenomenon is analyzed based on theoretical and practical examples.

Key words: proverb, proverb, synonym, conditional synonym, primary meaning, derived meaning, lexeme.

As we know, words with different forms (pronounced and written) and the same or similar meanings are called synonymous words. The following types of synonyms are noted in the book "Textbook of the Uzbek language" created by K. Nazarov and O'. Khojanova.

Linguistics, linguistics or the words "helped", "looked" are different in form, but in content they express one thing - a concept. Synonyms can be distinguished from each other by the subtlety of meaning *face, cheek* words express the same

concept, they are separated (positive or negative). Such synonyms are called semantic synonyms [5].

In our language, there are synonyms such as human, man, human being, which differ in different ways, and they are called stylistic synonyms. Among the terms, synonyms such as writer, creator, and writer can be easily used in one another, so they are considered full synonyms.

In our opinion, conditional synonyms are semantic phenomena formed between paremiological units or lexemes or lexical units used in a certain text. Words or combinations of words and paremiologic units used in the text enter into a relationship of mutual meaning only in this text.

In our study, we also called conditional synonyms partial synonyms. Because this phenomenon of synonymy is a synonym only based on the position of meaning in a paremiological unit or in a certain context. We can cite the following examples of the synonymous phenomenon in this case. For example, The lexeme *Аямажуз* used in the proverb "*Аямажуз олти кун, Олти ой қишдан қаттиқ*" is given as *ayamajiz* in the "Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language" and the following example of the *аямажиз* saying "*хўкиз ўлдирап*" is given. and in the combination of days, the lexeme "hard" indicates the meaning of the "explanatory" dictionary of the Uzbek language.

1. *Одатдаги шароитда ўз шакли ва ҳажмини сақлайдиган. Қаттиқ жисм, қаттиқ модда.*

2. *Умуман, шакл ўзгаришларига, ташиқи таъсирга яхши қаршилиқ кўрсатадиган; синдириши, ушатиши, кесиши қийин бўлган. Қаттиқ ёғоч.—Бу ёқнинг тоши у ерники сингари қаттиқ, яхлит эмас, жуда бўш, гўраша эди.*

3. *Баданга, қўлга ботадиган; салга эзилмайдигин. Қаттиқ ўрин, қаттиқ хамир. Тўлаган ака тикандай қаттиқ соқолини Сидиқжоннинг юзига шиқаб пичирлади.*

4. *Маҳкам, мустаҳкам, пишиқ. Белбоғни қаттиқ боғламоқ.*

5. *Белги даражаси юқори бўлган. Қаттиқ сувуқ, қаттиқ шамол.*

6. Қийинчилик машаққат билан бўладиган куч меҳнат машаққат талаб этадиган; оғир қийин машаққатли. Қаттиқ меҳнат.

7. Сарф-харажат умуман чиқимга тобе йўқ унга чидамайдиган[4].

In the proverb, the fifth meaning of the word strict is emphasized, that is, the meaning of a high level of character. In the proverb *Аямажуз олти кун, Олти ой қишдан қаттиқ кун мақолида Аямажуз ва қаттиқ кун* word + word combination is a meaningful lexeme only in this proverb[3].

Therefore, this word and word combination can be synonymous only in the above proverb. We called this type of synonymy a partial synonymy phenomenon. Because the synonyms in this line are considered synonyms only in a certain case and do not enter the synonym slot in other meanings.

The English proverb *When it rains, it pours* translates as "*Ёмғир ёғса, ёмғир ёғади*". The lexemes rains, (ёмғир), pours (ёғмоқ) in this English proverb entered into a synonymous relationship in the above-mentioned proverb. However, these words have different meanings in English dictionaries. According to the popular "Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary" of the English language, the lexeme rain has the following meanings:

1. *rain is water that falls from the sky in separate drops* (ёмғир - бу осмондан алоҳида томчилаб тушадиган сув).

2. *The rains – the seasons of heavy continuous rain in tropical countries* (Ёмғирлар - тропик мамлакатларда кучли доимий ёмғир фасллари.) каби маънолари келтирилган.

In this dictionary, the lexeme *pour* has the following meanings:

1. To make a liquid or other substance flow from a container in a continuous stream, especially by holding the container at an angle: *pour the sauce over the pasta*. (Суюқлик ёки бошқа моддани идишдан узлуксиз оқимда оқиши учун, айниқса, идишни бурчак остида ушлаб туриш учун: соусни макарон устига сузинг).

2. To flow quickly in a continuous stream: *Tears poured down his cheeks*. (Оқимда тез қуйилмоқ: Кўз ёшлари ёноқларига тўкилди.).

3. To serve a drink by letting it flow from a container into a cup or glass. *Will you pour the coffee?* (Идишдан стакан ёки пиёлага қуймоқ. Кофе қуясизми?).

4. It is pouring outside (ёмғир ёғяпти ташқарида).

5. To come or go somewhere continuously in large numbers: Letters of complaint continue to pour in [1]. (Бир жойга доимий равишда кўп миқдорда келиш ёки кетиш: Шикоят хатлари келишда давом этмоқда).

The fourth meaning of this lexeme *pour* has been expressing the meaning of rain. At the same time, in the English proverb *When it rains, it pours*, the words *rain* and *pours* are synonymous.

Therefore, these lexemes are considered to be meaningful words only in the quoted proverb.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the synonymous phenomenon is divided into fully and partially synonymous types according to the synonymous type. This phenomenon is reflected in folk proverbs. The proverbs with the concept of rain, which we analyzed, are no exception.

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