



DIFFERENCES IN THE FORMATION OF PARONYMS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH

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Abstract:

This article analyzes the differences in the formation of paronyms in the Uzbek and English languages. Paronyms are phonetically and morphologically similar, but semantically different words, and their formation patterns are manifested differently in both languages. The article provides a comparative analysis of the linguistic nature of paronyms, their structure, formation mechanisms, lexical-semantic properties, and pragmatic functions. The similarities and differences of paronyms in the Uzbek and English languages are considered from an etymological, structural, and functional perspective. The role of these lexical units in linguistics and the problems that may arise in the translation process are also highlighted. The results of the study are of great importance in the process of language learning, translation practice, and linguistic research.

Keywords:

paronyms, Uzbek language, English language, semantic difference, phonetic similarity, morphological structure, lexical-semantic analysis, etymology, pragmatic function, translation problems, linguistic features.

Introduction

In linguistics, paronyms are studied as lexical units that are phonetically and morphologically similar, but semantically different. They are often found in the process of speech and are especially important in the process of translation and linguistic analysis. The study of the formation of paronyms in Uzbek and English, their lexical-semantic properties and speech functions helps to identify the differences between the two language systems.

Despite the fact that Uzbek and English languages belong to different language families, the presence of paronyms in both language systems creates the need to determine their general and specific features. This article analyzes the formation of paronyms in Uzbek and English, their lexical-semantic differences, etymological foundations, and problems that arise in the translation process.



The relevance of the study is that the incorrect use of paronyms or the emergence of confusion in the translation process can negatively affect communicative efficiency. Therefore, this article aims to analyze the similarities and differences of paronyms in Uzbek and English from a linguistic point of view.

Methodology

This study used comparative, structural-analytical and contextual analysis methods.

Using the comparative analysis method, the phonetic, morphological and semantic features of paronyms in Uzbek and English were compared.

Using the structural-analytical method, the structural structure of paronyms and the mechanisms of their formation were studied.

Based on the contextual analysis method, the use of paronyms in real speech environments, their differences in meaning and specific aspects in the translation process were studied.

In addition, the article also studied the etymological roots of paronyms in Uzbek and English based on linguistic sources and academic research. The results obtained serve to identify common and different features between the two language systems, as well as to develop recommendations aimed at eliminating problems that arise in the translation process.

The linguistic nature of paronyms and their classification

Paronyms are phonetically similar but semantically different words, which are important lexical units in linguistics. They are often morphologically similar, which can lead to ambiguity or misunderstanding in speech due to differences in meaning.

In Uzbek and English, paronyms are divided into the following types:

Phonetic paronyms are words that have almost the same pronunciation, but differ in spelling and meaning (for example, in English, affect - to affect and effect - result; in Uzbek, sof - toza and shov - shov).

Morphological paronyms are words that are formed from the same root, but have different meanings due to different affixes (for example, in English, economic - economic and economical - economical; in Uzbek, ilmi - related to science and bilimiy - related to knowledge).

Semantic paronyms are words that are close in meaning, but are used differently in context (for example, in English, historic - historically significant and historical - related to history; in Uzbek, mashhar - well-known and mash'um - sad, unpleasant).



Mechanisms of formation of paronyms in Uzbek and English

Paronyms in Uzbek and English have been formed over the years as a result of phonetic changes, morphological development and semantic expansion. This process took place under the influence of several factors:

Etymological factors: In English, words borrowed from Latin, Greek, French and Germanic languages play a major role in the formation of paronyms. In Uzbek, lexical units from Arabic, Persian-Tajik and Russian languages are important in the formation of the paronymic system. For example, in English, the words prescribe and proscribe are derived from Latin, while in Uzbek, the words ilahiy (God-related) and ilahiy (derived from the Persian language, meaning goodness and wonder) have emerged.

Phonetic changes: In English, some paronyms have emerged due to phonetic contractions or changes in pronunciation. For example, the words complement and compliment are very close in pronunciation, but are spelled differently. In Uzbek, some words also form paronymic pairs due to changes in pronunciation (for example, буюджет – бор and муюджет – буюджет).

Affixal derivation: As a result of morphological changes, new paronyms have emerged in Uzbek and English. For example, in English, the words industrial and industrious are formed from their roots using different affixes. In the Uzbek language, there are such paronymic pairs as useful (giving good results) and beneficial (resulting in work activities).

Lexical-semantic properties of paronyms in Uzbek and English

When analyzing the semantic system of paronyms in the Uzbek and English languages, the following properties are observed:

Meaningual proximity and differentiation: Paronyms are often close in meaning, but their context of use may be different. For example, in English, the words stationary (stationary) and stationery (stationery) differ by only one letter, but their meaning is completely different. In the Uzbek language, there is a semantic difference between the words historical (related to history) and historically significant (important historical event).

Areas of application: In English, paronyms are often found in scientific and technical terminology. For example, the words principal (main, main) and principle (principle) have significant differences in financial and philosophical texts. In Uzbek, paronymic units are more common in general speech and fiction.

Pragmatic functions: Paronyms are sometimes used to increase the power of speech or to express irony. In English, the words economic (economic) and economical (economic) can be used ironically through incorrect use. In Uzbek,



the difference between the words ма'рифатли (knowledgeable) and ма'рифатчи (knowledge-distributing) is pragmatically significant.

Problems with paronyms in the translation process

The main problems with paronyms in the translation process are as follows:

Uncertainty and confusion: When the English words human (human) and humane (humane) are translated into Uzbek, confusion may arise.

Loss of expressive meaning: Some paronyms are used to convey connotative meaning, but this aspect may be lost in translation. For example, the words elation (elevation) and elevation (height) can be translated differently depending on the context.

Synonymous similarities: The Uzbek words sharaf and shon-shuhrat can be expressed by the words honor or glory when translated into English, but the context of their use is different.

Conclusion

The formation of paronyms in Uzbek and English has its own characteristics, their lexical-semantic properties, and problems in the translation process. The phonetic, morphological, and semantic analysis of paronyms helps to determine their place in the linguistic system. The results of the study are of great importance in translation practice, linguistic analysis, and language learning.

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