

## THE PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION OF THE ENGLISH LEXICAL SYNONYMS INTO UZBEK

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**Abstract:** *Synonymy as a language phenomenon is a universal feature for all the languages. Although it seems to have been studied from various aspects and angles, still its scientific and practical relevance for language teaching and learning has never been diminished. On the contrary, with a renewed focus on the lexical approach to the language learning, the study of semantic classes of the vocabulary is prioritized.*

**Key words:** *translation, lexical synonyms, language, scientist, linguistic.*

At present, there is no universally accepted theory of synonymy in Russian, English, or Uzbek linguistics. The confusion in solving the basic issues of synonymy has led some scientists to deny the possibility synonymy research. So, Yu.D. Apresyan noted that "A.I.Smirnitsky, St. Ulman ... came to the conclusion that the research aimed at determining the essence of synonymy was inexpedient". Synonymy was considered in a wide and narrow sense by Yu.D. Apresyan: on the one hand, these are words calling one thing from its various aspects; on the other hand, these are words, but differing in some semantic shade. Other scholars deny the existence of synonymy in the form in which it is usually understood<sup>28</sup>

Even L. Bloomfield wrote that "... there are no true synonyms in reality". The main disagreement concerns the problem of the synonymy concept. Researchers use a variety of criteria to define a synonymy:

- the subject-logical basis in the word; in this case, synonyms are words expressing the same or similar concepts;

- the lexical meaning of words; in this case, synonyms are words having close or identical meanings;

- interchangeability of words as a criterion for their synonymy<sup>29</sup>

In Uzbek linguistics, the problems of synonymy were partially investigated by A.G. Gulyamov, Sh. Rakhmatullaev, M.Mirtozhiev, A.E. Mamatov, H.Nigmatov, R.Rasulov, R.R. Sayfullaeva, E. Tadzhiyev, M.I. Siddikova, I.A. However, the problem of establishing criteria for synonymy and its codification status is still not fully understood.

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<sup>28</sup>Lipka L. Grammatical categories, Lexical Items and Word-Formation, Foundations of Language, No 7, 1971

<sup>29</sup> Lipka L. An Outline of English lexicology. Lexical structure, word semantics, and word-formation. Max Niemeyer Verlag, Tübingen, 1990 – 212 p.

The role of synonymic rows in the linguistic representation of the concept at the lexical level is very significant, and in some cases predominant. A study the concept of the structure and the features of its verbalization showed that synonymic rows play an extremely important role in the structure of the concept. Moreover, the inclusion of synonyms in the concept structure made it possible to identify such dominant features of synonyms as evaluative, emotional, cognitive-conceptual and cultural significance, as well as national-cultural specificity.

When considering the structure of a dictionary article in synonymic rows, it is important to give the clearest description of synonymic relations, since the construction of a dictionary article largely determines the practical and scientific value of the dictionary. Learning additional literature about the problem of lexicographic presentation of synonyms allowed expanding the structure of the dictionary entry by including additional points, such as: the phraseological equivalent corresponding to synonymy; idiomatic expressions or examples of proverbs and sayings using words from a synonymic row.

Currently, the following issues are the most important for the lexicography of synonymy in the light of new scientific theories and directions of modern linguistics:

- a) the availability of equivalents (whole synonymic rows and individual synonyms) in the languages;
- b) the nature of difficulties in translating synonyms from one language to another;
- c) differentiation of different layers of vocabulary in both languages ( methods of organizing material in various synonymous dictionaries).

When selecting synonyms, the following should be taken into account:

- a) quantitative factors, the frequency or prevalence of not only individual words, but also entire synonymic rows;
- b) qualitative factors, including the place of the synonymic rows in the lexical system of English, Russian, Uzbek languages and reflection in synonymic rows of specific features of life, history, culture of the speakers. The solution of these issues opens broad prospects for further study of the cognitive significance of synonymy in the representation of the individual author's picture of the world, as well as the role of synonymic row in the verbalization of cultural concepts. Synonyms are used to make speech efficiently, to avoid repetition, and to eliminate sound inconvenience.

Compare: gloomy - somber - sullen - morose. All of the above words characterize the person, his character, appearance, mood and convey the general meaning "different in severity, lack of sociability." At the same time, "sullen" means different in severity, seclusion, lack of self-interest "; "Gloomy" - "immersed in heavy, cheerless thoughts and therefore self-contained, not inclined to communicate," "morose" indicates a somewhat less rigor, moroseness, depression. "Somber" means, "engulfed in painful thoughts, in a depressed state"

Compare their textual implementations: She just sat there looking morose. Anna had never seen her husband in such a gloomy, depressed state. Often he returned from work irritated and somber mood and walked grimly in his office. Sergey Sergeevich continued to walk around the room, and his face was sullen, restless, as if he is dissatisfied with himself or something else.

In addition, all the synonyms mentioned, with the exception of the word "cloudy", are used in a portable way, when they give a description of the terrain, landscape, structure, etc. For example: An old park, sullen and severe, stretched almost a whole mile from home to the river. In one December morning we came to a gloomy and unfriendly Petersburg Wanderer, Stages. One kind of house, a gloomy, stone whopper, cast a gloom on him.

In each of these examples, there is exactly the shade that is necessary for a particular syntagmatic segment of speech. Syntactic synonyms that serve to convey the idea clearly, explicitly and effectively to the listener are considered as methodological options in oral and written speech. Because syntactic synonyms like lexical synonyms, can give sophisticated rise to different meanings in speech, however it can also serve as a basis for understanding the point of view as a methodological expression. If synonymic language is studied the more, the more resourceful syntactic source can be constructed. Syntactic synonyms are considered as a syntactic structures that are closely related to the lexical character of the components, which express the general idea of the content. Synonyms not only have their own methodological nature, but also emotional, which together form a holistic view of methodological meanings. Because of their emotional and methodological differentiation, each one has their own role in speech. Therefore, sometimes it is wrong to use one of them when the other synonym is used.

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