

## **WORD OF VARIABILITY IN UZBEK LANGUAGE**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*In this article, a comprehensive analysis of the types of word variants, the linguistic and non-linguistic factors that caused them, the inherent and AFF physical variants of the word, the occurrence of variability in both the framework of compound, double and repeated words was made.*

**Keywords:** word, word variant, stem, double and repeated words, affix

### **ANNOTATSIYA**

*Ushbu makolada so'z variantlarining turlari, ularni yuzaga keltirgan lisoniy va nolisoniy omillar, so'zning o'zak va affiksial variantlari, variantlilikning qo'shma, juft va takroriy so'zlar doirasida ham yuzaga kelishi atroflicha tahlil qilingan.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** so'z, so'z variant, so'zning o'zagi, juft va takroriy so'zlar, affiksial

### **АННОТАЦИЯ**

*В данной статье подробно проанализированы виды вариантов слов, языковые и лексические факторы, их породившие, лексические и аффиксальные варианты слова, возникновение вариантности как в пределах сочетаемых, парных, так и повторяющихся слов.*

**Ключевые слова:** слово, вариант слова, основа, двойные и повторяющиеся слова, аффикс.

### **INTRODUCTION**

The word treasure of the language is an endlessly peculiar and complex system. Words in this system have a constant relationship with each other in terms of meaning, form and other aspects. The fact that a certain concept in a language is expressed by more than one sign, or a sign has a name for more than one concept, is an age-old phenomenon inherent in any natural language. This situation is associated with the absolutely peculiar nature of the language, which is considered to be not only negative, but also positive phenomena of the language.

In the language there are a number of groupings, classifications based on the attitude of words according to their meaning, form, gender-species expression and other Hu-consonants, that is, such as synonym, homonym, antonym, hyponym-hyperonym, etc. There are also more related words, they are studied and interpreted as variants of speech in linguistics.

The study of vocabulary options in the study of the lexical system of the Uzbek language allows to open a lot of legislation related to the development of the Uzbek language.

After the 60-ies, interest in studying the problem of Word Options and many large works devoted to it were created.

In Turkology, too, there have been serious studies devoted to Word Options. In Uzbek linguistics, several articles on this area were published.

Despite the fact that the issue of word variants was firmly connected with literacy, the teaching aids could not be told about it. It can be noted with pleasure that in one of the works on Uzbek Stylistics this issue is given special attention.

## **DISCUSSION AND RESULTS**

It is known that in the language semantically the same, but phonetically and morphologically the words with two or more appearances are three-rayed. Such words are called variants of words in linguistics.

Many of the word options in the current Uzbek language are three-rayed. For example: in the spelling dictionary of the Uzbek language, decency and decency, chariot and car, slowly and softly, fold and fold, pigeons and pigeons, embellish and embellish, mosques and machites, noxos and naxosts, knock and knock, excite and excite, objectively and impartially, chew and chew, Sting and Sting, chashmaday and chashmadek, King and Silk, Shahanshah and Shahanshah, shahsupa and shosupa, sullen and plow, foster and foster, wash and Jugan, infectious and subtlety, native and native, sit and sit, bubble and blister, Kabat and floor, hamona and hamona, cunning and cunning, soul-dry – hundreds of word options can be met, such as hylu dry .

In the artistic literature, it is possible to meet more diverse variants of words. The son-in-law was used in various works in such forms as groom, groom, groom, groom. For example, the next day the sixty-three-year-old groom arrives with the groom in his Tengri (m.Ismaili, Eagle). In the groom, too, sat next to The Breadwinner, and Rosa made fun of him, making people laugh, – said the old man (P.Ahmed). In the evening of Margilan, another forty-fifty-year-old man became a groom, and the groom went to the well with trumpet-speakers to the middle. (M.Muhammadjonov) Ellikbashi's appetite is a trumpet, he felt like a cheerful young man who came to the groom, drank a defective blue tea with obinovvot (Sh.Toshmatov). - Saying that all died as the groom, tightly put his brother watching over his house (I.Rahim).

In the spelling dictionary of the Uzbek language (1976) only correctly reflected in one form balkhitut Su Balkhi Tut, balkhtut, Balkhi Tut, even in the forms of fish Tut three-rayed: old, creamy, sershokh, Balkhi Tut trees on both sides of the Arik,

pulled from one side of the street turned night darkness into a terrifying appearance (P.Same). The phenomenon under the balkhut in the spring never ceases to remember him (a.(Laughter). The dried Azim balkhs stopped washing in our etgan-NIM before the catch (E.Rahimov).

In scientific and technical terminology, for example, in such fields as mechanical engineering, agronomy, Zoology, mediocre, cosmos, there are also three variants of one word. Checked the terminology of Zoology d. The X. Bazarova argues that the name of a bird is difficult to give in some works in several variants of bezgaldak, bazgaldek, in the style of bizgaldok, sometimes in one dictionary itself, like two different Italians, Italians. This scientist shows that in the Uzbek language 52 bird names meet in different variants.

In Uzbek linguistics, such issues as independent word and word variants, structure of word variants and differentiation of their functions in the language can not be said to have been sufficiently studied. In the Uzbek language seriously dealt with the issue of Word Options and options a.Boboeva explained to the term variability as follows: "... in terms of meaning and essence, it is the expression of two or more forms of colloquial means in exactly the same and close to each other in meaning." In our opinion, this definition confuses the idea of options with the idea of synonyms. When it is said that variability is short and concise, "the expression of a unit of language, for example, one word in two or more forms-is sufficient." Some scientists know that synonyms such as fine-tax, Alam-Sitam, witch-witch, which are used exactly in one sense, but other-consisting of other limbs, are also an orthographic option (or a stunt). In our opinion, it is necessary to strictly limit the word options from doublets, especially synonyms. In the "Explanatory Dictionary of synonyms of the Uzbek language", words such as polite (literate), fold (fold) are included. But the author included brackets to indicate that such words are not synonyms, but variants of words.

Observations show that more than one form of a word or a word that is the same in terms of origin, occurs in the same language, there will be a variant of the word: decency, fold-fold, Knock – Knock – Knock-under, blister – bubble, like – in – kind. They do not differ from each other in meaning or differ very little in meaning subtleties (meaning ottenka): like chars-churs. With these characteristics, the word options differ both from synonyms, and from doublets, which consist of different words of the same or close meaning.

From the examples presented, it can be seen that the word options remain several variants because of the phonetic change that occurs in the core (decency) or in

the suffixes (declension, knock). And some words are divided into several different options, both in form (in terms of sound) and in meaning (like chars-churs). In our opinion, such words as tak-tak, chars-churs, chars-chars can also be variants of one word.

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The A.S.Akhmanova studies the word options into groups as follows: 1) lexical-semantic variants of the word; 2) lexical-phraseological variants of the word; 3) phonetic and morphological variants of the word.

We will try to study in detail only to this day in the work the so-called phonetic and morphological variants of the word.

The phonetic construction of Turkic languages and its distinctive features indicate that when we say phonetic variants of a word, the sound that occurs in its core changes in terms, when we say a morphological variant, it is necessary to consider not only the diversity in the word-building consonants, but also the difference (changes) in the sound composition of any consonants in general, including The O.Usmonova in her article saw a case, proceeding from the same characteristics. But, in the sense of "variants of words", support the term "duplicates", it happens to them phonetic and morphological doublets: when you say a phonetic Doublet, it implies that the core and the predicate can be said and written in several variants for different phonetic reasons: cowl-cowl – cowl, any-any, dumbbells-dumbbells. As for the morphological doublets, it is implied that the consonants are pronounced in several variants as a result of different reasons: cognition-cognition, bed-bed, bad-behavior, Berg-berdek.

## **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, one of the variants of words is called the main option, which belongs to the literary language, is widely used, is included in books, dictionaries, is recognized by many. The main option, usually without stylistic coloring, that is, not belonging to a style or accent, will be characteristic of neutral lexical. If it belongs to a biblical or scientific style or colloquial language, especially a dialect, it is called an auxiliary option. For example, the first of the words pigeon – pigeon is the main

option, and the second is the auxiliary option. Because it is inherent in the biblical style.

It is necessary to distinguish the word options from both syllables and synonyms. In linguistics, many studies have been conducted on similar and different aspects of these phenomena.

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