SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES IN THE USE OF PARONYMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA PARONIM SO'ZLAR QO'LLANISHINING O'XSHASH VA FARQLI TOMONLARI.

СХОДСТВА И РАЗЛИЧИЯ В УПОТРЕБЛЕНИИ ПАРОНИММОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

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Abstract

All languages have words belonging to different groups. For example, paronyms, antonyms, synonyms and homonyms. We know that the vocabulary of these languages is growing. This article answers many questions about what paronyms are, what types they are, what their status is, and in which word groups paronyms are more common than others. Questions about how many paronyms there are in English and which phrases have the most paronyms were also answered. The article also discusses the similarities and differences between paronyms in Uzbek and English.

Keywords: paronyms, synonyms, similarities, keywords, differences, types, phrases, ideas.

Annotatsiya

Barcha tillarda turli guruhlarga tegishli so'zlar mavjud. Masalan, paronimlar, antonimlar, sinonimlar va omonimlar. Biz bilamizki, bu tillarning lug'at boyligi ortib bormoqda. Ushbu maqolada paronimlar nima, ular qanday turlarga bo'linadi, ularning maqomi qanday, qaysi so'z turkumlarida paronimlar boshqalarga qaraganda tez-tez uchraydi degan ko'plab savollarga javob beradi. Shuningdek, ingliz tilida nechta paronim borligi va qaysi so'z turkumida paronimlar ko'proq ekanligi haqidagi savollarga javoblar berildi. Maqolada o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi paronimlarning o'xshash va farqli tomonlari ham muhokama qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: paronimlar, sinonimlar, o'xshashlik, tayanch so'zlar, farqlar, turlar, so'z turkumlari, fikr.

Аннотация

Во всех языках есть слова, принадлежащие к разным группам. Например, паронимы, антонимы, синонимы и омонимы. Мы знаем, что словарный запас этих языков растет. Данная статья отвечает на многие вопросы о том, что такое паронимы, на какие виды они делятся, каков их

статус в выражениях, в каких выражениях паронимы встречаются чаще других. Также были даны ответы на вопросы о том, сколько паронимов в английском языке и в какой группе слов больше всего паронимов. В статье также рассматриваются сходства и различия паронимов в узбекском и английском языках.

Ключевые слова: паронимы, синонимы, сходство, ключевые слова, различия, типы, группы слов, идеи.

Introduction

Paronym is a very common linguistic phenomenon in which the pronunciation of two or more words is similar and belongs to a part of speech. Often such words have a common root, but their meanings do not match. When people speak or write, they confuse the meaning of paronymic words by replacing one word called paronym with another. These types of errors are related to vocabulary, primarily due to ignorance of the meaning of certain words, the rules of their use in speech. In literature, paronym is sometimes used to describe paronym and phrases.

The term "paronym" is derived from two Greek words: para - "near" and ónyma - "noun". Paronyms are words that are similar in sound but not identical to each other, often belonging to the same grammatical category, that is, words belonging to the same part of speech, but also having different lexical meanings. Paronyms cannot change each other in speech, as this only leads to distortion of the statement.

The main groups of paronyms are adjectives and verbs, less nouns and phrases. This pair is formed by Russian words, for example, "marsh" and "swamp", or "rent" and "list". There are several classifications of such words. It is distinguished by its origin, root, affix, etymological paronymic words. We meet their examples every day. Root paronyms differ from each other, but in appearance are similar to roots. For example, "excavator" and "escalator" they do not have a common semantic connection. Affix paronyms have a common root and are connected by a common semantic connection, but have different meanings due to the use of prefixes and suffixes. For example, "subscriber" - "subscription", "economic" - "economic".

Etymological words are formed when the same word is pronounced differently. Thus, the word "project" is derived from Latin, "project" - from French.

Material and methods

There are also different types of paronyms for word formation:
1. Separation of prefixes:
spelling errors - fingerprints.
2. Various additions:
not necessarily - irresponsible.
3. Distinguish between basic and Latin:
growth - age;

In terms of semantics, paronyms have the same meaning, but the semantic nuances are different. For example, "long" - "long", "vital" - "worldly". There are paronyms with completely different semantics: "turn" - "stained glass", "minced" - "Persian".

there are sentences that are synonymous with "picture" and "signature". Mural - a written list of something, murals, writing. The signature is the last name at the end of the document.

Address and address. The addressee is the person to whom the parcel or letter is sent, and the recipient is the person who sent it. Archaic - a characteristic feature of antiquity, archaic - obsolete. A word or two about democracy and democracy. Democracy means democracy. What is specific to democracy is called democracy. Another interesting word is "friendly" and "friendly". Friendly - related to friends, friendly - based on friendship. Logical - clear, loyal, consistent. Logic is about logic. Attention should be paid to the use of paronymic words and mistakes related to their use should be avoided.

There are four main causes of speech errors associated with the use of paronyms:

1. Not knowing the meaning of a given word or even a few words.

2. Failure of the speaker in the intended area of activity.

3. Banal illiteracy and lack of vocabulary.

4. Speech resources [1].

Paronom is a means of strengthening a stylistic figure through the deliberate use of consonant words. The words paronym are used to create paronymy. Paronomy is a game designed to be appreciated by students with good linguistic instinct and a sense of humor. It is based not only on sound but also on semantic harmony.

Results

we talk about cognitive words, but there are different prefixes and suffixes (this phenomenon is called paronym). And depending on that, the meaning changes drastically (or slightly).

Wise and wise. In the first case, it implies the gathering of the mind, intellectual development, while in the second it implies very supernatural ideas. Here even the shadows are different, positive "wise" and negative "wise".

General and general. In the first case, we are talking about a specific military rank, such as a general's order or general uniform, and in the second case, we are talking about "basic, thorough" words, such as general plan or general staff.

Subscribers and subscribers. In the first case, we are talking about the right to use something or a document that implies this right. For example, a concert or a library. But the second word is the subscriber. For example, telephone network subscriber, subscriber's registration card.

Paronymy: the relationship between two or more words that are partially identical in form and / or meaning can lead to confusion in perception or production. In the narrow sense, the term paronymy refers to words that are "sound" (close homophones such as affect / effect or feminine / feminist), but in the broader sense it refers to any "similar" or "average" confusing words.

Two words are "**Paronyms**" when their "phonemic" representations are similar but not identical. When things are called after something in accordance with its name, but differing in ending, they are

said to be **paronyms**. Thus, for example, the grammarian ('the grammatical one') gets his name from grammar, the brave one gets his from bravery.

Paronyms are linguistic derivations, not in any <u>etymological</u> sense, but, for example, as when we say that the man is 'white' because he possesses "whiteness". It is obvious that one will get into a logical mire unless one relies primarily upon univocal entities (synonyms) [2].

Paronyms are words that are pronounced or written in a similar way but which have different lexical meanings. Paronyms contrast with homonyms, which are words with different meaning having the same pronunciation or spelling. Examples of English paronyms include:

- alternately and alternatively
- collision and collusion
- conjuncture and <u>conjecture</u>
- <u>eclipse</u> and <u>ellipse</u>
- <u>excise</u> and <u>exercise</u>
- <u>prolepsis</u> and <u>proslepsis</u>
- <u>continuous</u> and <u>contiguous</u>
- <u>affect</u> and <u>effect</u>
- <u>upmost</u> and <u>utmost</u>
- <u>deprecate</u> and <u>depreciate</u>

The term paronym can also refer to words that are derived from the same <u>root</u>, i.e. <u>cognate</u> words.

Discussion

A word which is similar in form of derivation but different in meaning is known as a Paronym. In other words, paronyms may refer to words that are linked by a similarity of a form.

Do you know the difference between Confused words and Paronyms?

Confused words differ from each other in spelling and pronunciation. But Paronyms differ not only from spelling but also come from same root word.

1. Affect – Effect are confused words but not from same root word.

2. Recollect – Remember are paronyms and come from same root word memory.

Adjacent = laying near.

Eg: They were allowed to write examination.

Adjoining = next

Eg: The post office adjoins the main road.

Ancient = old in time.

Eg: I am very interested in ancient Telugu Literature.

Antiquated = old in fashion.

Eg: The Aryans are antiquated people.

Artist = an expert in fine arts.

Eg: Ravi Varma is a great artist.

Artiste = an actor by profession.

Eg: Nagarjuna is a popular film artiste.

Corporal = bodily, physically.

Eg: Many countries have abolished corporal punishment.

Corporeal = material, tangible.

 Eg: It is very foolish to run after corporeal pleasures.

Imaginary = unreal.

 Eg: Modern man is living in imaginary world.

Imaginative =Creative.

 Eg: John Keats was a great imaginative poet [6].

Paronyms means a word that is derived from another word and also words that are similar in sound and meaning. It also refers to word that is formed as result of adaptation of foreign word. Examples are: human and humane, learn and learned, upmost and utmost, graceful and gracious.

Conclusion

In short, paronyms are the same in almost all languages. We have discussed above the similarities and differences between these words in English and Uzbek, and we can say that these words are very common in both languages. That is, the origins, meanings, and categories of many paronyms are similar. By using paronyms correctly, we correct mistakes in our speech, so we need to know more paronyms in both languages.

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