

**ABOUT THE LEXICAL MEANINGS OF SOME PERSIAN SYNONYMS IN NAVOI'S  
EPIC "SADDI ISKANDARI"**

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**Abstract:** This article talks about the Persian words used by the poet in Alisher Navoi's work "Saddi Iskandarii", their synonyms, and the synonymous line. The scientific opinions of world linguists about synonyms are presented. The lexical meanings of the Persian synonyms in the work, based on the comments in Persian-Tajik dictionaries, comparison with the comments in other sources, and the lexical meanings of the Persian words in the annotated dictionary of Navoi's works are presented. Explanations are given that synonyms should have the same amount of active semantic valence, should have the same grammatical category, and all synonyms in one synonymic line should be synonyms of each other. The lexical and semantic meanings of the Persian words mentioned in the article are explained.

**Key words:** Synonyms, synonymous series, ways of enriching the language, synonymous phraseology, linguistic possibility, dictionary synonyms, grammatical synonyms.

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### **Introduction**

Synonyms are one of the lexical layers that show the rich linguistic possibilities of languages. In Uzbek linguistics, a number of studies have been conducted to study and research the types of words according to their form and meaning. Today, linguists continue to research in this direction. Synonyms based on the exact same meaning of words, that is, more than one word, are called absolute synonyms in linguistics. Some linguists call them doublets. In some works, it is limited to saying that there are synonyms with the same meaning: they are not called absolute synonyms or doublets. Basically, the terms absolute synonym and doublet have the same meaning. The synonyms expressed under these terms mean that the semantic content of more than one word is the same.

Alisher Navoi compared the old Uzbek language with the Persian-Tajik language: "When speaking words and phrases, the Turk has an interest in Persian, and in his words, he gives hints and features to the elements" ("Turkish is superior to Tajik in creating words and phrases came and showed excesses in creating signs and expressions in his own language"), he wrote openly. The poet also gave examples of words that have no equivalent in the Persian-Tajik language, synonyms and homonyms, and words that have been transferred from the Turkish language to the Persian language.

### **Literature analysis and methods**

The names of Ergash Umarov, Azim Hajiyev, Olim Usman, Zakir Ma'rupov, Abduvahob Madvaliyev are among the linguists who made a great contribution to the research of synonyms in Uzbek linguistics and to Uzbek lexicology in general.

The scientific observations of researchers such as I. Kochkortoyev, A. Musurmonov, A. Nurmonov, H. Ne'matov, R. Rasulov, E. Begmatov, T. Mirzaqulov, Sh. Iskandrova, O. Bozorov,

R. Safarova, B. Qilichev, M. Narziyeva, D. Hojiyeva are important in studying the lexicon of the Uzbek language based on field theory.

From world and Russian linguist I.V. Sentenberg, W. Fleisher, Y.N. Karaulov, L.A. Bragina, N.M. Karamzin, A.A. Reformatsky, A.I. Yefimov, Y.Y. Sidelnikova, Y.D. Apresyan, A.D. Grigoryeva conducted a number of scientific researches on the study of synonyms.

Y.N. Karaulov divides different areas of the vocabulary into semantic fields (for example, the field of happiness), lexical-semantic groups (for example, a group of words with the meaning of change), meaningful groups (for example, the name of birds), synonymous lines (for example, botir - a string with an invariant meaning) emphasizes the need for separation [5,314]. I.V. Sentenberg also shows synonyms and synonymous series separately, as well as polysemous words, which are part of the main lexical-semantic groups in the semantic relation of the hierarchy in the lexical-semantic system of the language [8,314].

According to L.A. Bragina, as the basis for synonyms, we understand the spiritual closeness that represents different forms of the same concept. In this case, the distinguishing function of synonyms becomes of primary importance, not only the general meaning of synonymous words, but also important distinguishing features of each synonymous word emerges [4,65].

N.M. Karamzin considers synonyms to be a source of enrichment of the language, that is, if you can find words in the language not only to mention the main rules, but also to explain their differences, then know that the language is rich [6,173].

According to A.A. Reformatsky and A.I. Yefimov, there are no semantically identical words in the language [7,66]. According to A.D. Grigoryeva, only spiritual similarity (not closeness of meaning) allows words to be accepted as synonyms. Such views, in turn, do not negate each other, but complement each other, thereby allowing a deep understanding of the phenomenon of synonymy.

Y. Y. Sidelnikova's article entitled "Modern Synonymy" states that synonyms should have the following characteristics:

- In the narrow sense, synonyms should be interpreted in the same way in the dictionary, that is, they should be translated in the same way, express the same concept, object or event;
- Must have the same amount of active semantic valence;
- Must have one grammatical category;
- All synonyms in one synonymic line should be mutually synonymous, but this does not guarantee that they will be used interchangeably [9, 96]. Classification of synonyms is mainly based on their two characteristics - differentiating and differentiating (grading) characteristics. According to these characteristics, synonyms are divided into three types: substantive - symbolic, emotional - stylistic and functional - stylistic synonyms.

Among the languages of the world, there are language units that serve to make the language more fluent and colorful. One of them is phrases, which help to make the language more beautiful.

Y. D. Apresyan was especially deeply concerned with the issue of phraseological synonymy. The scientist includes the meaning of phrases, syntactic function, syntactic form, and contextual characteristics as the parameters defining phraseological synonyms [2,5].

## **Results and discussion**

Synonymy is one of the semantic microsystems between language units, and it is also a large amount between phrases. In order for two expressions to be synonymous, they must mean the same thing. Without it, it is impossible to talk about synonymy. The same meaning cannot be understood as the same meaning. Each synonym has its own edge of meaning in addition to the general meaning base for this synonymy nest. The same opinion is confirmed by the German scientist W. Fleischer [3,182].

A set of synonyms united around one meaning is called a synonymous nest or a synonymous line. For example, xat, noma, maktub; odam, inson, kishi, bashar; sovg'a, hadya, tuhfa, tortiq, armug'on; xalq, xaloyiq, el, ulus, mardum; balo, falokat, ofat.

It is known that each linguistic unit in the synonymous line can have several meanings. A linguistic unit can take place in one or another synonymous line with only one meaning. It can participate in another synonymous line with its other meanings. That's why it's not enough to mention the units that belong to the same synonymous line. They need to be put in context. So that it shows exactly the intended meaning.

It is known that synonyms are used a lot in "Saddi Iskandari" by Alisher Navoi, the sultan of poetry. Navoi Zullisonayn skillfully used Persian synonyms of Turkish words as a poet. We will give examples of some of them.

Sahardin falak zoli **ro** toza yo'q,

Shafaqdin **yuziga** aning g'oza yo'q (Saddi Iskandariy, p. 3).

Meaning: The face of the sky did not turn red from dawn, nor did his face turn red from dawn (Nasri Bayan, p. 3).

In this verse, the Persian word **ro** is used synonymously with the Turkish word **yuz**.

Birovga yetishgonga qiymat pashez,

Yana birga qiymat kelib **ganjxez** (Saddi Iskandariy, p. 30).

Meaning: Someone's word is worth nothing, but someone's word is as valuable as a treasure (Saddi Iskandari, prose account, p. 33).

The lexeme **ganjkhez** in this stanza is synonymous with the lexemes **ganjposh** and **ganjrez** in the following stanza:

Ham ul **ganjrezu** ham ul **ganjposh**,

Bo'lub bazlidin dahr aro ganj fosh (Saddi Iskandariy, p. 31).

Meaning: He did not only create treasures, but spread them to the world with his generous hand (Saddi Iskandari, prose account, p. 34).

**Ganjposh** – گنجپاش “ganj” – “treasure”, “posh”- “poshidan” (to scatter) It is a lexeme belonging to the noun group formed from the present tense of the verb, and it is translated as "treasure scatterer". Ganj, that is, gold, gold treasure is understood by the lexeme of treasure [1,46]. In this sense, in ANATIL, ganjposh is translated as a scatterer of gold and silver (ANATIL, vol. 1, p. 394).

It should be noted here that the lexemes ganjrez and ganjposh are synonyms, and the rez part of the word ganjrez is the present tense base of the verbs "rikhtan"-"rush", "pour", "sprinkle". As a

result, the word "treasure spreader" was formed on the basis of "ganj" - "treasure", "rez" - "scatter", "scatter".

In the following stanzas, the lexemes **kibrit** and **gugurt** are synonymous:

Ne **kibrit**, **gugirdi** ahmar ham ul.

Ne gugird, iksiri akbar ham ul (Saddi Iskandariy, p.12)

The following stanza is an example of the lexemes **zulf** and **gesu** expressing the meaning of hair:

Demay **zulf**, iki **gesuyi** anbarin,

Qarorib alar atridin mushki Chin (Saddi Iskandariy, p.14).

It is known that synonyms are divided into lexical synonymy and grammatical synonymy. Lexical synonymy, in turn, is divided into three: lexical synonymy, phraseological synonymy, lexical-phraseological synonymy [10, 381].

Grammatical synonymy is important because grammatical units enter into a mutually synonymous relationship. That is, word combinations, additions, etc.

Grammatical synonymy is also divided into types.

**Morphological synonymy.** In this case, morphological units enter into a mutually synonymous relationship: sersoqol, soqoldor; kelyapman, kelayotirman, kelmoqdaman.

**Syntactic synonymy.** Syntactic synonyms enter the relationship. For example, onamga oldim - onam uchun oldim, telefonda gaplashdim – telefon orqali gaplashdim.

Let us give an example of phraseological synonymy of lexical synonymy from "Saddi Iskandariy":

Kel, ey **tole'i sa'du baxti baland**

Ki, sizdin bo'lur odami arjumand (Saddi Iskandariy, p.23).

In the quoted verse **tole'i sa'd** and **baxti baland** are high synonyms, and **tole'** means happiness and **sa'd** means to rise to a height. The words **tole'** and **sa'd** are Arabic and are used as synonyms for the combination of high happiness. It can be seen from the verse that in the combination of **tole'i sa'd** (Arabic) and **baxti baland** (Persian), the words are connected by means of a superposition, and both superpositions are examples of phraseological synonymy.

An example of morphological synonymy, which is considered a type of grammatical synonymy, is the following stanza from "Saddi Iskandariy":

O'tub dog'i bir yerga tortib alam

Ki, bo'lmay anga **hamrahi hamqadam** (Saddi Iskandariy, 19-bet).

The words **hamrah** and **hamqadam** in the verse are synonyms and are among the active tools that create new lexical units in the word formation process of the modern Uzbek literary language. The words **rah** (roh-way) and **qadam** in the verse are synonymous and express the meaning of companion.

Words in the synonymous line may be obsolete or dialectal in nature. The following stanza with the participation of a synonym with such a feature can be a proof of our opinion:

Havo andoq aylabdur oni **lavand**,

Tarab **tanbalu**, komu g‘aflat tanand (Saddi Iskandariy, p.24).

The words lavand and tanbal in the quoted stanza express the meanings of lazy. The word lavand in the verse is found in the dialect of Samarkand and Bukhara, and tanbal is a word characteristic of artistic speech [3].

The words in the synonymous line are distinguished by the following features:

1. With emotional coloring; positive dye jilmaydi, bo‘ychan; salbiy bo‘yoq- tirjaydi, irshaydi, novcha, daroz.
2. With the peculiarity of a speech style; osmon – universal, samo – artistic discourse, falak – characteristic of colloquial speech.
3. By using or not using literary language; from the synonyms of man, man, human; From the synonyms of sun and shams, shams is not used in literary language [12, 124].

A set of synonyms united around one meaning is a synonym nest or a synonym series:

Ki, chun «**Xamsa**» azmin durust ayladim,

Kamargohig‘a **panja** rust ayladim.

Yetishmay ko‘p ul ishta **panjamg‘a** ranj,

Nasib o‘ldi **besh** ganjidin to‘rt ganj (Saddi Iskandariy, p.25).

The words khamsa, panja, besh form a synonymous line. That is, if "Khamsa" (Arabic) means a work covering five epics, panja (Persian) means the presence of five fingers on the palm of the hand, and besh (Turkish) means five numbers and quantities.

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, it should be noted that synonyms are words that are close to each other in meaning and have different forms. Synonyms are distinguished by their ability to demonstrate the social and artistic-aesthetic aspects of the language. Synonymy can be called a unique area that can create unlimited possibilities of speech creativity. In the work "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn" Alisher Navoi gave a deep analysis of the role of sinoim words in enriching the speech. The synonyms in the "Saddi Iskandari" epic, like other unique works of the poet, play an important role in enriching the vocabulary of the Uzbek language. Likewise, synonymy is a very important and mysterious field in linguistics. Unique synonyms in the works of Alisher Navoi are not found in the works of other poets.

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