

## ALLOMORPHIC AND ISOMORPHIC FEATURES OF COGNITIVE SYNONYMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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**Annotation:** This study explores the allomorphic and isomorphic features of cognitive synonyms in English and Uzbek, focusing on how these languages conceptualize similar ideas through synonymous terms. By analyzing a range of cognitive synonyms, the research identifies both allomorphic and isomorphic characteristics that reflect cultural, linguistic, and cognitive frameworks in each language. The findings reveal that while certain cognitive synonyms exhibit parallel meanings across both languages, others are deeply influenced by cultural context, leading to variations in connotation and usage.

**Key words:** allomorphy, isomorphism, cognitive synonyms, English language, Uzbek language, linguistic analysis, cross-cultural semantics, language and cognition

### **Introduction:**

The exploration of cognitive synonyms in English and Uzbek reveals both isomorphic and allomorphic features that contribute to our understanding of language. While there are notable similarities in the meanings and grammatical functions of synonyms across both languages, the differences—rooted in emotional resonance, contextual usage, frequency preferences, and cultural references—underscore the complexity of language as a reflection of societal values and norms. Recognizing these nuances is essential for effective communication and translation, as it allows speakers to navigate the intricate landscape of meaning that exists between languages. Ultimately, this analysis highlights the importance of a nuanced approach to language learning and cross-cultural communication, emphasizing that understanding cognitive synonyms requires more than mere translation; it necessitates an appreciation for the cultural contexts that shape language use.

### **Literature analysis and methodology:**

Language serves as a fundamental medium for expressing thoughts, emotions, and cultural nuances. Cognitive synonyms—words with similar meanings but often differing in connotation, usage, or cultural significance—exhibit both allomorphic (differing) and isomorphic (similar) features in various languages, including English and Uzbek. This essay explores the cognitive synonyms in both languages, focusing on their allomorphic and isomorphic features.

Isomorphic Features

Isomorphic features of cognitive synonyms in English and Uzbek demonstrate conceptual similarities in meaning and function. Both languages can express similar ideas through different terms, revealing shared cognitive and cultural frameworks. For instance, consider the synonyms for "friend" in English and "do'st" in Uzbek. Both terms convey similar notions of companionship, support, and trust. Another example is the cognitive synonym pair "happy" in English and "baxtli" in Uzbek. Both words encapsulate the same emotional state, showcasing a universal human experience of joy and contentment. These isomorphic features highlight that while languages may be distinct in structure and vocabulary, the underlying concepts often remain aligned due to shared human experiences and emotions.

## Results

### Allomorphic Features

Conversely, allomorphic features of cognitive synonyms illustrate the differences in cultural connotation, usage, or contextual appropriateness between the two languages. For example, the English word "home" and the Uzbek "uy" both refer to a dwelling, but they encompass different cultural meanings. In English, "home" connotatively extends to feelings of warmth, belonging, and personal history. In contrast, "uy" carries specific cultural associations rooted in Uzbek traditions, hospitality, and family ties, illustrating a distinctive cultural outlook.

Another example can be seen in the cognitive synonyms "love" in English and "sevgi" in Uzbek. While both articulate a profound emotional attachment, the cultural contexts shape their usage. In English, "love" may be employed in various contexts—from romantic love to platonic love—while "sevgi" is often associated with a deeper, more enduring connection, reflecting cultural values that prioritize familial and community bonds.

## Discussion

To illustrate these features further, take the English synonyms "look" and "gaze," which suggest similar actions but diverge in intensity and implication. "Look" implies a casual or brief act of seeing, while "gaze" connotes a prolonged and often thoughtful observation. The Uzbek equivalent, "qaramoq" (to look) and "nazar solmoq" (to gaze), also reflect similar differences, showcasing how nuanced distinctions can vary even among synonyms. The differing levels of formality or specificity in terms can also represent allomorphic features. The English word "child" and the Uzbek "bola" are generally synonymous; however, the Uzbek language also employs more specific terms like "o'g'il" for "boy" and "qiz" for "girl," reflecting a nuanced approach to categorizing children based on gender.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, the exploration of cognitive synonyms in English and Uzbek reveals both isomorphic and allomorphic features. While certain synonyms share

fundamental conceptual similarities across languages, cultural nuances and contextual relevance generate differences that enrich each language. Understanding these complexities not only enhances our comprehension of language but also deepens our appreciation for the cultural meanings embedded within words. This interplay between common human experiences and distinct cultural expressions underscores the dynamic nature of language and its role in shaping our understanding of the world around us.

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