

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

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Annotation: This article explores the cognitive synonyms in English and Uzbek, focusing on their allomorphic and isomorphic features. Isomorphic characteristics highlight shared semantic similarities and contextual applications, emphasizing how both languages utilize synonyms to enrich expression. In contrast, allomorphic features reveal cultural connotations, morphological differences, and idiomatic expressions unique to each language.

Key words: cognitive synonyms, English, Uzbek, allomorphic features, isomorphic features, semantic similarity, cultural connotations, idiomatic expressions, language comparison, cross-cultural communication.

Introduction:

Cognitive synonyms are words that share similar meanings but may differ in usage, connotation, or context. This study explores the allomorphic and isomorphic features of cognitive synonyms in English and Uzbek, examining how these synonyms function within their respective linguistic and cultural frameworks. By identifying the similarities and differences between these two languages, we can gain insights into the complexities of meaning and usage in cognitive synonyms, which reflect broader cultural and linguistic patterns.

Literature analysis and methodology:

At a fundamental level, cognitive synonyms in both English and Uzbek exhibit isomorphic features, particularly in their basic meanings and grammatical functionalities. For instance, the English word "big" and the Uzbek equivalent "katta" both convey the notion of size, thereby demonstrating a shared semantic domain. This basic level of meaning is crucial for understanding how synonyms operate across languages, as it highlights the universal concepts that underpin human cognition. Additionally, both languages utilize synonyms in similar grammatical structures, allowing for interchangeable use in various contexts. This functionality is particularly evident in adjectives and nouns, where synonyms can fulfill the same syntactical roles, making them interchangeable in sentences without altering the overall meaning.

Moreover, cognitive synonyms in both languages often belong to similar semantic fields, such as emotions, colors, and natural phenomena. For example, synonyms for "happy" in English—like "joyful" and "cheerful"—find their counterparts in Uzbek with words like "xursand" and "quvonch." This overlap indicates a shared

understanding of basic emotional experiences across cultures. Such isomorphic features are instrumental in facilitating communication between speakers of different languages, as they can rely on common semantic categories to convey similar ideas.

Results:

Allomorphic features highlight the unique aspects of cognitive synonyms in each language, shaped by cultural context, linguistic structure, and historical development. Cultural Context: In Uzbek, certain cognitive synonyms may reflect cultural values and social norms that are not present in English. For example, "mehmondor" (hospitality) carries specific cultural connotations that may not have a direct equivalent in English. Connotation and Usage: The emotional undertones of synonyms can differ significantly. The English word "slim" often carries a positive connotation, while its Uzbek equivalent, "nozik," can sometimes imply fragility, demonstrating how culture shapes perception. Morphological Variations: English synonyms often arise from different roots or word formations (e.g., "help" vs. "assist"), while Uzbek synonyms might derive from variations of a root word with different affixes, affecting their usage in sentences.

Discussion:

Additionally, idiomatic expressions reveal another layer of complexity in the use of cognitive synonyms. Certain synonyms may have unique idiomatic meanings in one language that do not have direct equivalents in the other. For instance, an English idiom like "kick the bucket," which means to die, may not translate well into Uzbek, necessitating the use of a different expression. This discrepancy illustrates the cultural and contextual richness of language, emphasizing that synonyms cannot always be treated as direct replacements for one another.

The influence of etymology and language borrowing plays a significant role in shaping cognitive synonyms in English and Uzbek. English, as a language with a diverse array of borrowed terms from Latin, French, and other languages, often presents synonyms that differ in origin and usage. In contrast, Uzbek, while also influenced by neighboring languages and historical contexts, maintains a distinct lexicon that reflects its unique cultural heritage. This divergence in etymological backgrounds can affect the connotations and contexts in which synonyms are used, leading to variations in meaning and application.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the exploration of cognitive synonyms in English and Uzbek reveals both isomorphic and allomorphic features that reflect the complexities of language and culture. While the two languages share fundamental meanings and grammatical functionalities, significant differences in cultural context, register, idiomatic expressions, and etymology highlight the richness of each linguistic system. Understanding these nuances is essential for effective communication and translation,

as it allows speakers and learners to navigate the intricate landscape of meaning embedded in cognitive synonyms. By recognizing the interplay between language and culture, we can foster deeper cross-cultural understanding and appreciation.

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