

DIFFERENCES IN FREQUENCY OF USE OF CONGRUENT WORDS

Zokirova Sohiba Mukhtoraliyevna

Fergana State University, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philology

Contrasting situations in languages are studied in linguistics from form to content, while semantic equivalence is the other way around, languages are compared to each other in order to determine the functional differences of the word through lexical units and grammatical forms in different languages.

Comparison of lexical units of languages directly implies comparison of their semantic structure. In this case, the unit of analysis within the word is sememe, and the unit of analysis conducted within the semantics of interlinguistic correspondences is seme. Congruent is classified according to the type of semantic relations between words (exclusion/separation, intersection, addition).

The vocabulary of languages is always in motion and changing. The movement of the dictionary content is seen in:

- 1) a number of words used in the past are out of use;
 - 2) in the transition of a number of previously active words to the inactive layer;
 - 3) in the current activation of some previously inactive lexemes;
 - 4) when a number of old words are replaced by new words;
 - 5) in the formation of new words in the language;
 - 6) learning words from other languages;
 - 7) activation of formation of compound words and stable compounds;
 - 8) when new word formation models appear in the language;
 - 9) when the meaning of some words is expanded;
 - 10) on the contrary, when the meaning of some words is narrowed;
 - 11) when a number of words lose their old meaning and begin to be used in a new sense;
 - 12) in the terminology of common, simple style words that have a bookish, scientific meaning.
- Even among congruent words, in the case of semantic inconsistencies based on contradictions, under the influence of various stylistic and functional distinctions, neutral - stylistically colorful, bookish and colloquial, archaic and modern, universal and limited in scope (professional, dialect, etc.) words can have a relatively complex relationship. Also, it is necessary to separately study the differences of lexical-semantic options in different sequences in the semantic structure of ambiguous words.

We consider differences in frequency of use as a special type of congruent words.

All words and groups of words in the vocabulary of languages are different in terms of usage. The potential possibilities, *uzus* and its concrete speech application (realization) in the vocabulary differ from each other in terms of quantity and quality. The language dictionary

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contains various lexemes that differ from the point of view of literary language, dialects and dialects, stylistic norms, and they meet and adapt to different levels of communication-intervention, normative requirements, and needs.

Differences in the range of congruent words across languages may be due to the frequency with which words are used in different languages. In this group, too, two types of words can be distinguished: differences in the frequency of use can be superimposed on other semantic differences in meaning, or there can be a single unit that distinguishes them.

a) congruents that differ only in frequency of use:

in Bulgarian *мина*³ (is rarely used) – 'face, voice, turk' and in Russian *мина*¹ – 'a special explosive ordnance, mine, usually placed underwater or underground', 'mortar projectile', 'torpedo, self-propelled submarine projectile', *мина*² – 'face, facial expression' as a facial movement expressing an emotion (СРЯ-285);

in Russian *окорок* – 'a part of the carcass is the thigh' (СРЯ-362) and in Ukrainian *окорок* – 'thigh' (is rarely used);

in Slovak *jahoda* – 1) 'mulberry, strawberry'; 2) 'reza mean' (is rarely used) and in Macedonian *jagoda* – 'mulberry, strawberry'; in Polish *jagoda* – 'any berry meand'.

б) frequency of use and semantically different congruents:

in Tajik *даздага* the word 'fear, panic', literary 'desire, desire, envy', 'arrogance, arrogance, arrogance' (ФТЗТ-2.I.400) meaning, in Persian *даздага*¹ The word means "anxiety", "fear", *даздага*² obsolete word 'tickle' (ПРС-2.I.643) meaning in Uzbek *даздага* the word "panic or noise made dok, popisa", "argument raised to scare, dispute", "noise, noise"; pomp', rarely 'anxiety, trouble, effort' (ЎТИЛ – 5.I.581) meaning in Arabic *دغدغه* *даздага* the word 'to tickle, to tickle', 'to be excited, to be excited', 'to crush, to crush, to break into small pieces; break with the teeth, split, grind, tear off' (Ан-На'им, 212) means;

in Tajik *маърака* the word is bookish 'battle field, war field; war, battle, conflict', 'a gathering of people for a contest or contest; a period of any special social or political process' 'a ceremony associated with joy or mourning' (ФТЗТ-2.I.787) meaning, in Persian the word *maraka* is 'crowded place', 'field', 'spectacle place' (ПРС-2.II.532) meaning, in Arabic the word *معركة* *maraka* means 'battle, war', 'company' (An-Na'im, 447), in Uzbek the word *maraka* is 'the sum of mourning ceremonies and each of them', in connection with 'wedding, spectacle and the like' gathering, ceremony', 'battlefield; battle', less often figuratively, 'a gross action carried out to accomplish a task of political or economic importance; campaign' (O'TIL – 5.II.566) means.

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In Bulgarian *лоб* (is rarely used) – 1) 'top of the head'; 2) 'forehead' and in Russian *лоб* – "front, manglay", "opposite, opposite, opponent", and in the figurative sense "dangal, open, honest, to the people" (СРЯ-264).

In Polish *żywność* – 'food' and in Russian *живность* (is rarely used) – 'various small creatures', as well as 'small animals and birds'; in Czech (book. is rarely used) *ustat* – 'to stop' and in Russian *устаць* – 1) 'to rise, rise'; 2) mobile 'to stand up, to appear'; in Ukrainian *устати* – 1) 'to rise, rise'; 2) 'to leave one's place, to fall, to fall'; in Russian *устать* – 1) 'get tired', 2) 'get tired of something'.