

---

## Linguistic Basis Of Semantic Analogy In French And Uzbek Languages

<sup>1</sup>Anarboyeva Iroda Oripovna, <sup>2</sup>Rakhimova Gulsanam Ashirbekovna, <sup>3</sup>Khasanova Shakhnoza Abduraupovna, <sup>4</sup>Tursunboeva Mukhtabar Dekhkonovna, <sup>5</sup>Abdurakhmanova Nargiza Nusratullayevna

---

<sup>\*1</sup>Doctor of philosophy in philological sciences (PhD) Andijan State Institut of Foreign languages, (Uzbekistan)  
[iroda\\_an70@mail.ru](mailto:iroda_an70@mail.ru)

<sup>2</sup>Head of Theoretical Sciences of French Department, Doctor of Philology, Docent. The Uzbekistan State of the World Languages University. [miss\\_guli777@mail.ru](mailto:miss_guli777@mail.ru),  
ORCID: 0000-0003-2006-9702

<sup>3</sup>Teacher of french at the Department of Romance and Germanic Languages, University of World Economy and Diplomacy  
[shahnoz0807@gmail.com](mailto:shahnoz0807@gmail.com)

<sup>4</sup>Chirchik State Pedagogical University. Head of the "Preschool Pedagogy" department [mu974400467@gmail.com](mailto:mu974400467@gmail.com)

<sup>5</sup>PhD. Andijan State University Uzbekistan  
[nargizaabdurahmanovaoff76@gmail.com](mailto:nargizaabdurahmanovaoff76@gmail.com)

---

**How to cite this article:** Anarboyeva Iroda Oripovna, Rakhimova Gulsanam Ashirbekovna, Khasanova Shakhnoza Abduraupovna, Tursunboeva Mukhtabar Dekhkonovna, Abdurakhmanova Nargiza Nusratullayevna (2024) Linguistic Basis Of Semantic Analogy In French And Uzbek Languages. *Library Progress International*, 44(3), 3543-3552.

---

### Abstract

This article is focused on comparative analysis of the semantic structure of words in French and Uzbek languages, which have been studied thoroughly by a theoretical and practical way in world linguistics, but which have not been sufficiently studied in the comparative plan of French and Uzbek languages related to different systems. It is known that language learning is one of the most effective methods. Therefore, in this article, the author tried to study the similarities and differences of word semantics comparatively in French and Uzbek languages of different systems.

**Keywords:** semantics, comparative, language specification, communication, analogy, plan of expression, condensation, situation, context, metaphor, metonymy.

---

### Introduction

It is known that all the elements of the language system in communication interact on the basis of different (differential) and similar (neutral, integral) relationships and receive a certain informative value.

The introduction of language elements into communication on the basis of different and similar principles is formed in the language system and is manifested on the basis of certain models. The set of existing models defines an immanent feature that reveals the internal specification of this language. In each language system, there are certain internal language factors and resources that influence the formation and development of existing models. One such resource is semantic analogy.

Semantic analogy is a linguistic process (tendency) that incorporates certain internal language factors and resources that create existing similar models in the language system and influence their emergence.

Semantic analogy is one of the important factors determining the change and development of the language system. That is probably why this process is composed of a number of processes such as formation of figurative meaning, de-semanticization and phraseologism, which determine the dynamics of the language.

**Methodology.** We have studied the works of scientists and methodologists on innovative processes Gak V.G Boranov J.B. Yusupov U.K. Sh.Bally Abdurazzakov M.A. Shetkin O.L.

**Discussion.** In this regard, it is appropriate to refer to some factual materials. The modern Uzbek word "latta" reflects the concept of "material", "cloth" according to its main meaning.

But in some cases, the word "latta" can be used in a different sense, forming a portable metaphorical meaning:

O'sha lattadan kam joyim bormi?                    ==>        "latta" means "rag" but here:

Am I worse than that driver?                    (U. Hoshimov. Bahor qaytmaydi)

The fact that the word "latta" takes on the meaning of "driver" on the basis of a metaphor indicates that it creates a semantic analogy with words such as mumbler, wimp, quitter and creates a new variant series. A certain analogy is noticeable in the existing transformation between them. Semantic analogy is also manifested on the basis of metonymy:

- Come on, hey cap, come out here, the upper one is empty, - called Juman a young Tajik who was sitting with his legs wrapped in a blanket (A. Mukhtar. Tugilish).

- Come on, hey with a cap.

In most cases semantic analogy is observed to occur based on the process of desemantization. Under the influence of situation and context, the words "person", "child" which possess full lexical meaning and can be partially de-semanticized and create a semantic analogy with the words "woman", "girl":

- U kishini uy-ro'zgor ishi bilan band deb bo'lmaydi, mayda bolalari yo'q...

(A. Qaxxor. Sinchalak).

- You cannot say the person is busy with household work ==>the person- a woman

She doesn't have small children...

- Xu padaringga la'nat tug'mas battol!                    ==>        Shu        qizni

Shu bolani bir chertganingni ko'ray ikkinchi!

Xuddi bo'ynigini uzib tashlay! - deb do'q urdi boy uyga qarab. (Yo. Shukurov. Qasos).

- Cursed be your father, barren woman!                    ==>        This girl

I see that you touch his child the second time!

I will cut off your neck! - shouted the rich man looking at the house. (Yo. Shukurov. Qasos- Revenge).

In the text, the word "oyoq" (foot) combines with the adjective "yalang" (bare) to form the phraseological combination "yalangoyoq" (barefoot) and enters into an analogical relationship with words such as "poor":

- Iye, hali sen oyoq yalang,                    ==> qashshoq

insofsiz deyapsanmi meni!                    (Y.Shukurov. Qasos)

- Huh, you barefoot                    ==> poor

is calling me dishonest!                    (Y. Shukurov. Qasos)

Therefore, semantic analogy does not determine the modeling of the linguistic dichotomy by similarity, but is an important factor determining the change, development and formation of the language system.

Semantic analogy is manifested in communication through its various categories. This set of categories, in turn, determines the character of this language process in speech formation. In this respect, semantic analogy is closely related to system and functional norms.

Existing functional categories of semantic analogy are manifested in speech, that is, in text. It is known that speech, unlike language, is characterized by the fact that it is always aimed at a specific goal and is related to a specific situation. At the same time, the situation is not simply connected with the speech, but it is the main component that gives it an important informative value. To discover the semantic properties of a word, it is not enough to study it only in the language system. Therefore, it is necessary to study the semantic specification of the word in speech along with the language system. The unique aspect of the speech process is reflected in the selection, formation and modification of the existing language capabilities based on the functional norm.

Each word added to the structure of a sentence, phrase, context aligns all its contours with the purpose of the sentence, phrase, context in which it participates, and is a real part of the objective existence, participating in bringing the known situation to the formal plan. does, that is, linguistically participates in the description of this situation.

Undoubtedly, the text or speech situation is the main linguistic arena that ensures the realization of the word in its existing semantic potentials. It is in the text, which is a product of human thinking, that the word finds its natural functional perspective and, in cooperation with other linguistic possibilities, participates in formalizing the idea of real existence, bringing it to the plane of expression.

In the text, all language elements enter speech semantization. Speech semantization ensures that language elements enter into communicatively correct realization.

Speech semantization is the realization of the meanings of language elements in concrete situations, based on the laws of semantic syntagmatics and functional norms, created by the community speaking this language.

Speech semantization is reflected in a number of established forms of the laws of semantic syntagmatics. One of them is the iterative (repeated) participation of general classeme in the syntagm.

According to A. Pote and A. Greimas, the participation of the general seme is a necessary resource in the correct structural combination of words.

The difference of the general classeme from the differential seme is that it has a connecting, binding character and is iteratively manifested in the syntagm, and at the same time, it provides the correct construction of the syntagm in terms of information.

As an example, it is enough to cite the following two phrases: "sick person" and "sick chair". In the first example, "sick" and "person" have the common class "liveness (anthroponym)". Therefore, the syntagma forms a correct combination. Because the category of "liveness" which is a common class is repeatedly reflected due to its presence in both words. And the phrase "sick chair" does not form a proper combination, because there is no common classeme that is repeated between them. Currently, the full composition of the general classemes has not been determined. But despite this, the following categorical signs of the main meaning can be included in the list of classemes: "animate-inanimate", "human-animal", "materiality – immateriality", "old age - young age", "male - female", "considerable - unconsiderable", "motion - state", "transitive – intransitive" and others.

All categories of semantic analogy communicate on the basis of speech semantization and obey the laws of general semantic syntagmatics. Functional categories of semantic analogy include:

1. Semantic leveling.
2. Semantic dislocation (displacement).
3. Semantic condensation.

Each category of semantic analogy participates in speech in a unique way and serves to create a certain analogy with respect to certain linguistic possibilities. In communication, the same denotation can be defined and named in different

ways. Because of this, each denotation has several characteristic aspects, each of which can be directly distinguished in the implementation and seen through language elements.

This process allows this denotation to be designated and named in different ways in speech. Let's assume that two people are watching the movement of a bus: one of them names the bus by its color, the other by its brand. So, one denotation itself can be named and defined in several different ways in terms of aspects during speech.

It can be seen that for one denotative expression several words can be involved in the speech. The analogical situation is observed in all semantic areas of the language. For example, some of the directional verbs in the Uzbek language can be confused with the verbs of place and vision - sense in the speech, and can be generalized in terms of meaning:

He comes here from time to time.

He is here from time to time.

He is seen here from time to time.

This process can be observed in the semantic hierarchy, that is, based on the process of semantic ranking. In this case, words that are not equal in terms of content are included in the nomination of the same subjects, according to their designation. This process embodies the interaction of words with "broad-narrow" meanings. A word with a broad meaning is located at the top of the hierarchical level, and a word with a narrow meaning is located at the bottom of the hierarchical level, forming a mutual analogy.

A word with a broad meaning      A word with a narrow meaning

Based on hierarchical analogy, the ranking of words looks like this:

Fruit (a word with a broad meaning)		
Grape	peach	pomegranate
(broad meaning word)	(narrow meaning word)	(narrow meaning)

In our scheme above, there is a distinction between gradation and degradation of words in a hierarchically similar relationship.

Narrowing based on gradation acceleration includes the relational analogy of "broad-narrow" words:

Grape is a fruit;      Peach is a fruit;      Pomegranate is a fruit.

In the process of gradation, the word is used in relation to a certain type of subject, leaving out the differential symbols.

In the process of degradation, differential symbols are used in relation to objects that have a certain appearance within a certain type, as reflected in communication. Therefore, among the existing processes, the method of "dropping the meaning components" or "adding" the semantic transformation is observed:

A -----Ah  
"poultry" \_\_\_\_\_ "chicken"      (A)      (A a)

Gradation and degradation can be linked based on single-line and multi-line hierarchy.

One line connection:

Sparrow, quail, nightingale, warbler

Multi-line binding:

A tree

Fruit tree	tree without fruit
Apple, peach, pear.	Willow, maple, spruce.

Gradation in a syntagm is manifested on the basis of semantic neutralization, and gradation is manifested on the basis of semantic concretization.

This category of semantic analogy in the text creates hyponymic and hyperonymic synonyms in a hierarchical relationship.

In the semantic structure of the syntagmatic elements entering into a mutual relationship, the presence of a seme that contradicts the informative purpose of the syntagma creates a semantic dislocation. Semantic dislocation can be formally described as: D (a) + R (a).

Under the influence of semantic dislocation, a word with an opposite meaning conforms to the informative purpose of the syntagma and, as a result, moves from one meaning to another.

In turn, the opposite meaning of this word is replaced by an informationally appropriate meaning. In communication, the change of the semantic structure of the word in this order constitutes a semantic dislocation.

In other words, semantic dislocation reflects the semantic rearrangement of the words in the syntagma as a result of conflicting according to the relation of subjectivity. A clear example of semantic dislocation is the use of words such as fox, nightingale, wolf, cow in the meanings of "sly", "sweet voiced", "wild", "stupid":

Fox (animal)..... Fox (human + sly)  
Nightingale (bird)..... nightingale (human + sweet voiced)  
Wolf (animal).....wolf (human + wild)  
Cow (animal)..... Cow (animal + stupid)

Semantic dislocation is a categorical process that reflects the use of words figuratively to form analogies. It can be seen that the basis of semantic dislocation is metaphor and metonymy.

Metaphor and metonymy are universal laws that play an important role in the dynamic development of languages and are observed in functional styles, emotional speech, scientific terminology and fiction.

The universal nature of both language laws indicates that they exist in all languages. It should be said that recognition of the universal properties of metaphor and metonymy does not lead to the conclusion that these linguistic laws are manifested in the same way in all languages. Maybe they are in each language, it acquires its own form and is manifested based on the immanent features of this language system.

The embodiment of these features in metaphor and metonymy, on the one hand, is due to the existence of covariance, invariance, and situational relations between languages, and on the other hand, the leading role of objectivity, logical-semantic, functional, emotional-expressive factors in the change and development of the meaning of words is different. It is characterized by the fact that it is different in languages.

Below we discuss some of the processes by which metonymy with metaphor creates an analogy with respect to anthroponymic field nouns.

Manifestation of metaphor and metonymy as a factor of semantic dislocation is evident in their influence on the expansion of variant lines in creating analogies with respect to nouns of the same semantic field.

The process of expansion of the anthroponymic field under the influence of metaphor and metonymy requires that the words belonging to other groups are transferred to personal nouns based on their figurative meanings. The composition of personal nouns mainly expands due to words that have passed through metaphor and metonymy from all groups of the noun system. The sentence of such nouns includes impersonal, concrete, kindred, abstract nouns.

Examples:

- Bir soat o'tar o'tmas chug'urchuqlarning boshini tarashlab tashladim.  
( X.To'xtaboev. Sariq devning o'limi.)
- After an hour, I shaved the head of the roaches.
- Xech bo'lmasa baxti qaro direktor tilga olgan katta sigirni ko'rib kelaarman.  
( X.To'xtaboev.Sariq devning o'limi.)
- At least I will be able to see the big cow mentioned by unhappy director.
- Qolganini xo'kizinga ber. ( X.To'xtaboev.Sariq devning o'limi.)
- Give the rest to your ox.
- Qolgan yarmini ikkiga bo'lib, bir qismini buzoqchangga eltib tashla.  
( X.To'xtaboev. Sariq devning o'limi.)
- Cut the remaining half in half and put one part on the calf.
- O'z qo'ling bilan jigaringni qabrga qo'ymading. (S.Axmad.Ufq).
- You did not put your liver in the grave with your own hands.

The process of transferring nouns belonging to other groups to personal nouns is based on the method of semantic transformation, which is the exchange of semantic components. When these nouns acquire the meaning of a person on the basis of semantic transformation, they exchange "archisemes" and "seme" in their meaning structure.

It is known that the "semantheme" includes the archiseme as well as various differential semes characterizing this archiseme.

Driver = archiseme "human" + differential seme "driver"

Sniper = archiseme "human" + differential seme "sniper".

Nouns that are part of personal nouns did not acquire a transitive meaning in the process of transition. This phenomenon is seen in the process of semantic transformation in the way that existing words replace the main archisemes in the meaning with new archisemes. Names of this type have only one archiseme in their primary meaning:

Fox (archisema "human"), woodpecker (archiseme "bird")

Poppy (archiseme "plant"), liver (archiseme "body organ").

When these words move to personal nouns, they get the new archiseme "person" and the additional "characterization" semes. The main archetypes of these words move to the last stage in the content plan. Their place is taken by characterization schemes based on these archisemes, and as a result, a new meaning is formed:

Fox (arhyseme "animal").....fox (arhyseme "human" + characterization seme "sly").

Snail (arhyseme "bird")...snail (arhyseme "human" + characterization seme "child")

Poppy (archiseme "plant")...poppy (archiseme "man"+characteristic seme "poppy-eater"

Liver (archiseme "body organ")...liver (archiseme "human + characterization seme "relative").

Examples:

- Ivanov ikki xil qiyofadagi dili bir tulkilarga uchragandi,...(A.Xakimov. Ilon izidan.)
- Ivanov met foxes with the same intention but two faces,... (foxes-sly people)
- Yo'q, she'r o'qishni bilamiz, - deyishdi chug'urchuqlar.(X.To'xtaboev. Sariq devning o'limi)

- "No, we know how to read poetry," said the chicks. (chicks-children)
- Ko'knorilar erinchoqlik bilan qo'zg'alishdi. (Y.Shukurov. Qasos.)
- Poppies moved with ease. (poppies - poppy-eaters)
- Voy joningdan jigar!- deb yubordi To'lanboy. (S.Axmad. Ufq.)
- "Oh, my liver!" said Tulanboy. (liver - relative)

It can be seen from this that the nouns transferred to personal nouns have a simple semantic structure in their basic meaning, but after transferring to personal nouns, they form a complex semantic structure. As a result of transformation, these nouns get additional symbols characterizing this person along with the person's archiseme.

From the words meaning food, body part, food words such as chiroq (lamp), o'pka (lung), bodroq(pop-corn), transferred into the words : child, bustler, swollen. Examples:

- Chirog'im tirikchilik qilmasinlarmi ? - Bolam tirikchilik qilmasinlarmi ?

(Oybek. Navoiy)

- My light don't make a living? - Shouldn't my child make a living?
- O'zingni bos, o'pka! - parvosiga ham keltirmay dedi o'g'ri.

(X.To'xtaboev. Sariq devning o'limi.)

- Calm down, lungs! - the thief said without even caring.- Calm down, bustler!
- Yashavor, bodroq! - Yashavor, do'rdoq!(X.To'xtaboev. Sariq devning o'limi.)
- Long live, pop-corn! - Long live, man with swollen lips!

The words "flower" and "poplar", belonging to the world of plants, get the meanings "pretty, beautiful" and "tall" as a result of transformation.

Examples:

Umrning kuzidamiz, chiroq, o'zing gullardan birini tanladingmi?- dakkam-dukkam tishlarini ochib kulib so'radi chol. (go'zallardan) (Oybek.Navoiy).

We are in the autumn of our life, lamp, did you choose one of the flowers yourself? - asked the old man, baring his teeth and smiling. (of the beautiful girls)

- Senga hech et bitmadi-da,... terak! - deb qornini silkillatib kuldi, Maxsum pochcha. (novcha) (X.To'xtaboev. Sariq devning o'limi.)

- You never gain weight... poplar! Makhsum laughed, shaking his belly. (poplar-tall man)

Therefore, all the nouns used on the basis of metaphor and metonymy have internal characteristics and indicate a number of human characteristics. Metaphorization is based on words belonging to different groups of the noun system. These include animals, birds, flora and fauna, body parts, food, and other nouns. They show the characteristic features of people in expression. For example, "tulki" (fox), "bo'ri"(wolf), "it" (dog) from the animal category indicates the mental state of people, while "arslon" (lion), "bo'taloq" (calf), "toyloq" (mare), "qo'zichok" (lamb)" and "chug'urchuq" (chick) from the bird category indicate kinship and age characteristics.

Examples:

Uni bo'ri ko'zidan yashirishni o'yladi. (Oybek. Navoiy).

Uni vahshiy ko'zidan yashirishni o'yladi.

He thought to hide it from the eyes of the wolf.

He thought to hide it from the wild eyes.

Words associated with the process of metonymy are also nouns belonging to different groups and expressing a number of characteristics that are characteristic of people. In this respect, they have internal characteristics like metaphorical nouns and can replace nouns with a complex semantic structure in the expression.

Names that are usually shared by the process of metonymy show individuals according to their specific aspects, characteristic features. It can be seen that these nouns in their basic meaning, their semantic structure consists of one archeseme, and after metonymization, they are replaced by the archeseme "person". The main archisemes of these nouns turn into differential semes that determine internal characterization:

Beard (archiseme "body part")-beard (archiseme "man" + differential seme "bearded").

Among the metonymized words, a number of words such as "shapka" (cap), "salla" (turban), "soqol" (beard)" designate people according to their appearance, while the words "lame" and "liver" indicate them according to their kinship and social status.

Examples:

... oq salla qip-qizil qonga bo'yaldi. (Oybek. Navoiy)-...oq sallali qip-qizil qonga bo'yaldi.

... the white turban was stained with scarlet blood -...the person white a turban was stained with crimson blood.

... Bugun yana keladilarmi? – so'radi echki soqol. (X.To'xtaboev. Sariq devning o'limi.)

...Will they come again today? - asked the goatee - asked the goat-bearded.

... Jigar jigarni qo'msaydi. (S. Axmad. Ufq.)

... The liver misses the liver - A relative misses his/her relative.

Words like "qobiliyat" (ability), "iste'dod" (talent), "fitna" (conspiracy), "niyat" (intention) define people according to their abilities and mental characteristics, while words like "sevgi" (love) "ishq" (love) express them according to their general relationship.

Examples:

- O'g'lim, bu yurtida ne-ne iste'dodlar, quyosh tegmagan novda kabi, kamol topmasdan so'lib sarg'aygan. Iste'dodlilar (Oybek.Navoiy).

- My son, some talents in this country, like a branch not touched by the sun, have withered and turned yellow without reaching maturity. Talented people.

- U tezda qarorgohiga borib, fitnalarning sirlarini o'rganishga qaror berdi. Fitnachilarning. (Oybek. Navoiy).

- He decided to quickly go to his residence and learn the secrets of conspiracies. Conspirators.

- - Ko'chadan ishq axtarasiz, bilaman...sevgilingizni (Oybek. Navoiy).

- You are looking for love on the street, I know... your lover

As a result of the transformation, the words "majlis" (meeting) "shaxar" (city) "militsiya" (policy) from the words expressing the gathering, place and organization are transformed into personal nouns.

Examples:

- Majlis muhrdor bilan xushlashdi. Majlisdagilar. (Oybek. Navoiy)

- The meeting greeted the seal owner. People in the meeting

- Mana endi men o'sha bizni bezovta qilgan militsiya bilan gaplashib qo'yaman. Militsioner. (X.To'xtaboev. Sariq devning o'limi).



- Now I'm going to talk to the police that bothered us. Militiaman

The analysis of the above examples shows that all the nouns that have been transferred to personal nouns on the basis of metaphor and metonymy have a simple semantic structure in their main meaning, but after being transferred to personal nouns, they have a complex structure. and receive internal characterization along with the meaning of personality. In general, nouns belonging to this type expand the composition of nouns with a complex semantic structure. In addition, it is fundamentally different from nouns that have a mobile meaning in Uzbek. If the above nouns with a transitive meaning have replaced nouns with a complex semantic structure in the expression, then the nouns of this type replace nouns with a simple semantic structure and complete their content. Such nouns include "bosh, kalla, ko'z, quloq, og'iz, jag', chehra, yuz, yurak, qalb, oyoq, qo'l" (head, skull, eyes, ear, mouth, jaw, face, heart, soul, foot, hand).

Head---person, man; ear-person, man.

Examples:

- Shu yillar davomida taxminan 250 ming boshning sochini olib 250 ming marotaba rahmat eshitildi. (X.To'xtaboev. Sariq devning o'limi) kishining

- During these years, about 250,000 heads of hair have been shaved and thanked 250,000 times. people

- Bir ishlovchiga uch jag' edik, boyga ortiqchalik qilib qoldik. (X.No'mon.Ota). uch kishi.

- We were three jaws for one worker, we became a surplus for the rich. (X. Noman. Father). three people.

- O'sha cho'loq oyog'ini yaxshi ko'rib qoldimda. (X.To'xtaboev. Sariq devning o'limi) cho'loq qizini.

- When I fell in love with that lame leg. lame daughter.

Words related to the manifestation of body parts can also be included in this sentence. It is known that each body part has a certain manifestation:

Head - mind, intention; throat - sound, voice; hand- stroke, gesture, force;

Eye- look; ear – sound and others.

Such words, along with a number of other features, are characterized by the feature of being able to replace words such as person, person, human being in metonymic expressions: Examples:

- Xo'ja Abdulla, Xo'ja Qutbiddin, Nizomiddin Baxtiyorlar chiqsin qoshimizga!- qichqirdi yuzlarcha ovoz.- yuzlarcha odam (Oybek.Navoiy)

- Khoja Abdullah, Khoja Qutbiddin, Nizamiddin Bakhtiyar come to us!- shouted hundreds of voices. –hundreds of men

- Nim qorong'ulikda daraxtlar, xiyobonlar orasida Xusayin Boyqaro yigitlari tovush chiqarmasdan dushman kuchlarini oqtarishardi. (Oybek. Navoiy)

- kuchlar - yigitlar

- In the dark, among the trees and avenues, Husain Boyqaro's young men were chasing the enemy's forces without making a sound. - forces - guys

So, body parts and their manifestations, along with a number of other characteristics, replace words such as person, person, person in the context, filling the composition of personal nouns to a certain extent. Although this is not noticeable on the surface, a closer examination shows that this phenomenon is specific to the Uzbek language. In addition, the semantic dislocation is reflected in the "irradiation of synonyms". Irradiation of synonyms is based on the process of redistribution of semantic structure of words on the basis of group. Irradiation of synonyms was first identified by M. Scherba and B. Milori in French slang and was called "universal law of redistribution of meanings on the basis of group" by S. Ulman.

The Uzbek verb "o'tmoq" (to pass) belongs to the semantic group of verbs meaning action: The car passed. But after the verb "to pass" moved to the semantic field of verbs meaning time, other verbs meaning action followed it and moved

to the semantic field of verbs meaning time. As a result, a semantic shift of verbs took place based on the group: time has passed; spring has come; the clock is ticking; The holiday has arrived and more.

## **Conclusion**

Therefore, the comparative study of languages is considered one of the most effective methods. Therefore, in this article, we tried to compare the similar and different aspects of word semantics in French and Uzbek languages of different systems. In the comparison process It was found that there are general and specific symptoms.

In general, semantic dislocation is actualized in speech based on the irradiation of metaphors, metonymy and synonyms and is involved in the formation of certain semantic analogies in relation to certain groups of words.

## **REFERENCES**

1. Gak V.G. Comparative typology of French and Russian languages. M., 1975.
2. Yusupov U.K. Problemy sopostavitel'noy lingvistiki. T., 1980.
3. Buranov Dj.B. Sravnitel'naya typology of English and Turkish languages. M., 1983.
4. Umarkhodjaev M.I. Principy sostavleniya mnogoyazychnogo phraseologicheskogo slovary. Moscow, 1972.
5. Hashimov G.M. Tipologiya slojnogo predlozhenie v raznosistemnyx yazykax. T., 2002.
6. G. V. Kolshansky. Sootnesenie subjective factors in language. Moscow 1975.
7. S.I. Kononich. Grammaticheskaya sredstva monosemantizatsii slova v espanskom yazyke. M. 1972
8. Shetkin O.L. Praktikum po ravnitel'noy typology of the French language and the Uzbek language. M. 1990.
9. Kh. Ibragimov. A. Mamadaliev. French-Uzbek dictionary. Tashkent-2008.
10. I.O.Anarboyeva Peculiar aspects of word semantics in different system languages. Andijan 2022
11. Comparative typology of French and native languages. I.O. Anarboeva. Lecture texts. Andijan 2020.
12. <https://sirpublishers.org/index.php/jolal/article/view/123>
13. Анарбоева, И. О. (2024). ФРАНЦУЗ ВА ЎЗБЕК ТИЛЛАРИДА КОРРЕФЕРЕНТ ГАПЛАРНИНГ СТРУКТУРАЛ-СЕМАНТИК ВА ФУНКЦИОНАЛ ЖИХАТЛАРИ. *International Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities*, 12(4), 692-697.
14. Анарбоева, И. О. (2023). ТАКРОРИЙ НОМИНАЦИЯ ТИЛ ИФОДА БИРЛИКЛАРИ ВАРИАТИВЛИГИНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРУВЧИ ВОСИТА СИФАТИДА. THEORY AND ANALYTICAL ASPECTS OF RECENT RESEARCH, 2(13), 249-251.
15. V.M.Mirzayeva. Linguistic interpretation of the epithet in French. *Academicia An International Multidisciplinary Research journal*. ISSN: 2249-7137. Vol.11, Issue 9, Impact Factor: SJIF 2021q7.492. <https://saarj.com> DOI.10.5958/2249-71.37.2021.01862.
16. V.M.Mirzayeva. The problem of the position of the adjective-epithet in French. *American journal of Research*. March-April.3-4.2023. [www.journalofresearch.us](http://www.journalofresearch.us)

usinfo@journalofresearch.us