



Karimova Gulshod Mamatkadirovna
(Doctor of Philosophy (PhD),
Teacher of the Academy of MIA)

Sirayeva S. A.
(Cadet of the Academy of MIA)

Abstract

Synonyms are also widely used in the Uzbek language. A group of words that are synonymous with each other is called a line of synonyms. One word in a line of synonyms is the head word (main word). The main word becomes popular and important compared to its fellows.

Keywords: Uzbek language, linguistics, synonym, word groups, synonyms, phrase.

Introduction

Also, it is characterized by belonging to the current literary language, emotional color, neutrality according to methodology and similar features. In particular, this situation is also observed in English. For example, if we compare the words "beautiful" in Uzbek and English, we can take the words "beautiful", "khusroy", "kohli", "zebo", "husnli", "suluv", "sohibjamol" and "beautiful" as synonyms for the word "beautiful". Synonyms of beautiful are pretty, adorable, prepossessing, nice, attractive, lovely, pleasant, handsome, gorgeous, etc. Although there are many words with the same meaning, the words beautiful and beautiful are widely used in both languages. Just because they are keywords doesn't make them less important. Also, these words are used differently in different fields. As an example, we can take women and men. Both in Uzbek and English, in order to distinguish between the two genders, two different words are used for the two genders to indicate the same quality, since each of their aspects is not similar to each other. For example, if the word "beautiful" is characteristic of women, it is permissible to use the word "handsome" directly to describe men. Similarly in English, these are expressed as beautiful-handsome. Incidents like these are evidence of how close and similar some aspects of the two languages are to each other. It should be noted that synonyms differ according to their stylistic use. For example, the words beautiful-prepossessing or beautiful-prepossessing. There are also differences between these examples. Although they mean the same thing, their style is different. Because it may seem a little awkward when using possessive or English prepossessing words in a normal conversation style, or vice versa, and using the words beautiful and beautiful in literary speech may look a little more silly. Therefore, it is



necessary not to make mistakes and be careful when using them. As I mentioned above, synonyms are also found among phraseology (phrases).

For example, Uzbek expressions such as "he threw his hat to the sky" and "his mouth reached his ears" mean the same thing, i.e. "he was happy". If we do not accept these expressions in a figurative sense, we can certainly see word combinations that are not organically related to each other. However, their main basis as phraseology rests on one point. We can also observe this phenomenon among English expressions. Before giving an example of this, I would like to mention that synonyms can usually differ in one or more ways, one of which is the difference in meaning. The current example is typical of the aspect of the edge of meaning. The English colloquial expressions "lower one's credit" and "blot one's copybook" mean "to stain one's name". Although both of these phrases are characterized by the same (colloquial) string, the meaning is slightly stronger in the second phrase. This can be explained by stylistic coloring. At this point, I would like to touch on one more point, the above synonymous situations can also be found in the structure of sentences. As in all languages, in English and Uzbek, the idea is conveyed to the listener in several different ways. When we compare them as follows, I loved the girl; the girl I loved. These examples are clear examples of syntactic synonymy. By using such synonyms in our speech, we can avoid various repetitions, the same and boring sentences, make the speech more attractive, unrepeatable, stylistically diverse and perform the unique function of the literary language.

Synonyms in Uzbek. First of all, synonyms, antonyms, homonyms and paronyms are studied in the lexicology department of linguistics. Words that have a meaningful form and are spelled and pronounced differently, but have the same common meaning, are called synonyms. Since the meaning of synonymous words is the same and close to each other, they can also be called synonyms. Synonymous words are composed of two or more words expressing a common meaning. Synonymous words occur within the same word group. A group of words with a common meaning is called a synonymous line. A synonymous line consists of two or more words with the same meaning. Each synonym line contains one word, the main word. This word is used in all styles and can be called neutral word, neutral word and dominant word. For example, in words such as beautiful, beautiful, unique, the main word is the word beautiful, or to look, to look, and to look is the dominant word. As mentioned above, synonyms are found in each word group. For example, the noun group is wealth, treasure, treasure; adjective phrase-sweet, delicious, sweet; verb phrase-to smile, to laugh, to grin; number of words - one talai, several, one talai; Pronoun word group - this, this; ravish word group - purposely, purposely, four. Stylistic features of synonyms. The phenomenon of synonymy occupies an important place in lexical stylistics. Words with stylistic color are especially expressed in the synonymous line. It is known that the length of a synonymous line is different: on the one hand, a synonymous line consists of only two words, on the other hand, it can be made of several words, for example: a two-part synonymous line: run-run, be happy-happy 'lmoq, homeless, tail-tail. Synonymous series with many parts: face, aft, bet, face, figure; laugh, smile, smile. Each word in this synonymous line is used selectively in different speech situations. Words with the same



meaning differ from each other according to their specific style and emotional-expressive color. For example, the word face is not specific to any style in the semantic range of yuz, bet, aft, bashara, turq, chehra, jamal, oraz, uxor, rukhsor, and the words bet, aft, bashara, turq have a negative connotation. graded expressed, used more colloquially; the words "chehra" and "jamal" have a positive meaning, and they are mainly characteristic of the artistic style; and the words oraz, uxor, and rukhsor are used within the outdated and more bookish style.

To smile, to smile, to smile, to smile, to grin, to work, to smile. To express laughter with eye and lip movements without making a sound, to laugh inside. The words smile and smile are stylistically neutral. The words grin, grin, work, grin have a negative connotation. This negative color is stronger in the word sneer than in the word sneer, in the word sneer than in the word sneer, in the word sneer than in the word sneer.

For example: let's pay attention to the use of the synonyms of wind, gust, wind, breeze, flood, hurricane, storm in different places.

1. The ships are sparkling under the wind of the river wave. (Hamid Olimjon)
2. A bush of apricot blossomed in front of my window. Buds adorning the branches. In the morning, the horse of life spoke, and on the Sabbath, the dry first morning took away the flower's tot. (Zulfia)
3. A flower that vibrates flowers in Gulshan. (Harmonious)

To spare, to spare, to take care of, to take care of, to honor, to honor, to honor, to papalamak (popalamak). Be careful, be careful. Availamak is mainly used in the sense of "to be careful from external influence, from becoming something as a result of external influence". The degree of caution in this word is stronger than in the words to spare, to be careful. Ayamak is also used in the sense of "being careful of something as a result of external influence, as well as loss, consumption, etc." The meaning of the words "to be careful" and "to be careful" is understood from their root (caution). These are used in the sense of "to keep something from happening due to an external influence or cause".

Conclusion:

When communicating in Uzbek, English, and similar languages, increasing the weight of synonyms used in them directly contributes to the stability of our speech and a high level of colorfulness. In conclusion, we are sure that every research conducted in linguistics will affect not only the enrichment of the Uzbek literary language, but also the spirituality of the people who communicate in this language. Studying such topics and ideas in harmony with English and other foreign languages is important for every researcher and student to improve and refine the studied object.

Reference:

- 1.Алехина А.И. Семантические группы в фразеологии современного английского языка. - Moskva 1977.[1]
2. Mirzaakbarov, S. (2021). INGLIZ VA O ZBEK TILIDA SINONIMALARNI O'QITISHNING MUHIMLIGI .[2]



3. Смиринцкий А.И. Синтаксис английского языка. - Moskva 1957[3]
4. Tursunov U., Muxtorov J. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. - Toshkent 1975[4]
5. BEKIYEVA, M. (2020). INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDAGI FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLARNING DUNYONING KOGNITIV TASVIRIDAGI O'RNI.[5]
6. BEKIYEVA, M. (2020). FRAZEOLOGIZMLARNI O'RGANISH-INTERAKTIV USULLARNING BIRI SIFATIDA.[6]
7. BEKIYEVA, M. (2020). ПЕДАГОГИК МАХОРАТНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШНИНГ МУХИМ ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ.[7]