

Application of Synonyms in the Shukur Kholmirezayev's Works

*Islamova Ezoza Yorkin kizi*¹

Annotation: Synonyms are a specific tool that indicates the level of wealth of the language in the vocabulary aspect. Having a lot of meaningful words in the language makes it easier for the language to more fully fulfill its aesthetic function. This article discusses the role of synonyms in language, synonyms, synonyms in word categories and their application. Through the works of Shukur Kholmirezayev, synonyms were analyzed, and the writer's skill in applying synonyms was noticed.

Key words: synonyms, synonymy, synonymous series, aesthetic influence and emotional-expressiveness, lexical synonymy, contextual synonymy.

The current Uzbek literary language vocabulary is a phenomenon formed during the entire historical development of the Uzbek language. The process of the appearance of words in it and the stage of its development are heterogeneous. Language is formed on the basis of two different sources, namely, internal and external sources.

In general, any language has its own vocabulary and grammatical construction. But the economic, political, cultural ties between peoples, which continue throughout the long historical period, do not cease to exert their influence on the languages of these peoples. As a result, phonetic, lexical and other elements characteristic of one language pass into a second language and become assimilated. Such interaction is especially evident in the speech of the younger generation. Thanks to such phenomena, the vocabulary of our language increases, further expanding the line of meaningful words in lexicology.

The correct and appropriate use of the word ensures that any speech is clear and touching. In this, along with the lexical meaning of the word, Attention is also needed when applying its stylistic coloring. The fact that a word is inherent in one style or another, and without knowing the expression of a negative or positive attitude in a word, it cannot be supported in a correct and purposeful state. No matter what style, the speech developer should take this into account. Because only units with mutual meaningfulness, formality and other characteristics in the language are Talai, which give rise to the specific wealth, colorfulness of the language.

Synonyms are words that are different in pronunciation, writing, have the same (general) unifying meaning, differ among themselves in a number of features, such as additional subtle meaning, emotional coloring, application².

Synonyms Greek "synonymos" - words that have one name, that is, one common meaning, differ in additional meaning, stylistic coloring, feature in the application and similar signs. In the work of the writer SHukur Kholmirezayev, who occupies an influential place in Uzbek literature, the skill of using contextual synonyms is clearly noticeable.

Contextual synonymy is the introduction of non-synonymous lexemes as a unit of language into a synonymous relationship within a certain context. For a work of art, in general, for literature, the word is the main weapon. The word is a decoration that animates a work of art, gives it a touch of shine. How to use a word correctly or in what way a work of art has an inexhaustible wealth. In particular, Shukur Kholmirezayev, as a word artist, uses every word efficiently and appropriately, what he wants to say, Of course, expresses his opinion in words. That is why the language of each of the writer's works is characterized by thorough, simple, fluency and intelligibility of reading. The language of the stories of Shukur Kholmirezayev is seen, first of all, that the writer made his opinion extremely short, concise and concise. And brevity further increases the content of the work, attracting the reader to many observations. Secondly, it is able to apply each word used in the language of the work in its place, giving it a different decoration, achieving that the language of the work is melodic, attractive. Generally speaking, in the works of the writer, the ability to apply the word is used as the main tool. As we study the language of artistic stories diligently, it is planned to describe the figurative in the texts of the words, as well as to bring the coloring to the first plan. The question of the use of synonyms is characteristic of the language of the stories of Shukur Kholmirezayev. Chunoschi, synonyms also have common and individual signs, like other words in the vocabulary language, and although they are common in terms of the feature of expression of meaning, like other words, in terms of the colorfulness of words in the synonymous series in the expression of meaning, they have their own special aspects. The same creates the basis for the active use of synonyms in fiction. Shukur Kholmirezayev, as a creative person who has enough opportunities in this matter, tries to instill synonymous words in each of his works and begins to enrich the speech of his heroes and reveal their character. For example, in the course of the analysis of the writer's stories, we can see the following synonyms: "the stranger looked at me, while he glanced from my head to my feet. He was a Kyrgyz, but an energetic person with dark eyebrows, more than forty years old" ("Stranger"). A person who has formed spirituality,

¹ A Student of Navoi State Pedagogical Institute

human words have a living meaning, which has the ability to think, speak, make weapons and use it. "I squatted on the grass head. I pulled out my boots and put the bottom facing the fire" ("Stranger"). In this, the words Fire and fire are mutually synonymous, which is explained in the Explanatory Dictionary of synonyms of the Uzbek language: "the burning state of the subject, forming a flame. In some of the Uzbek dialects, the word fire is widely used, in some the word Grass. In literary language, both apply equally". "Indeed, this is the party committee in the district, where the mountain slopes are owned," why do we ourselves become mountaineers and do not produce winter!" he had decided to set up a new State Farm with the reasoning that he had sent a representative from organizations to the places to buy the excess Baikal of the population. And the purchase of biya from these sides was entrusted to junior lieutenant Egamberdi Khudoyberdiyev. And he also had another pinhony desire in his language: although a teacher who lives in a village on the water bank on this mountain has a very good, Gallant, beautiful horse. Is it impossible to do that yourself?" ("Owner of a horse") in this passage, the lexemes of a horse, a Baikal, a biya, belonging to one meaningful nest, gave rise to a synonym. When the term Bethal is used in relation to a female horse, biya is used in relation to an adult female horse. And the horse lexeme, which summarizes the meaning of the words Biya and baytal, is a herbivorous, mammalian large work belonging to single ungulates-the animal transport³.

In the process of analysis of the works of Shukur Kholmirezayev, together with ready-made synonyms, he also widely uses contextual synonyms. "The two re-dressed and turned into beautiful, handsome intellectuals who did not look like rich barefoot fishermen" ("children"). The beautiful lexeme husni is more than usual, expressing the opposite meaning of the ugly, forming a synonymous line with words such as beautiful, Acne, Acne, flattery, Blues, splendor, Barnos. And the handsome lexeme is described in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" as follows: 1. Well sewn; the one who reconciles when wearing, the one who is good (about clothes). 2. Tall-basti is handsome, well-groomed is beautiful. 3. The appearance, structure, appearance are beautiful, interpreted in handsome ores.

It is necessary to rejoice. It is necessary to enjoy. Being able to enjoy is also a good thing. Look, a gentle breeze is blowing. Not as soft as that of my greenery, a little rough. In kozniki, in kozniki. In particular, that's what these days are. It is necessary to enjoy it, to get pleasure" ("one seen familiar"). In this, although the lexemes to rejoice, to enjoy, to enjoy belong to different synonymous lines, it has generated contextual synonyms in the work. In particular, to rejoice served to express such meanings as the state of mood that occurs under the influence of something-a subject, an event or any person, to enjoy the result of a person's behavior with the aim of self-encouragement, to bring himself out of depression, and to enjoy, to generate satisfaction with what he has, to give thanks to

"I was then an old man. It was my innocent, lucky ones who dusted the soil with peers in the summer and played snowdrifts in the winter and found a kind of ermaks even on the spring walks" ("Bandi Eagle"). The word innocent has no worries, is free from grief; the word "Happy" has the meaning that one is happy, satisfied with his life, destiny.

The stylistic possibility of meaningful words is very great, which contributes to the fact that the point is attractive, touching and clear.

"An unsuitable Crane must also confess to fate. But even though the stubborn, stubborn lame feels it, he will not be able to throw himself in the bosom of horror – in the bosom of loneliness" ("lame crane"). "Neither irony, nor irony, nor a sign of admiration for the monkey-like appearance of a young man appeared in his face" ("almonds bloomed in winter"). The words irony and irony that formed synonymy have different meanings in their place. Sarcasm is a word spoken figuratively to laugh at someone, to ridicule, and sarcasm means a phrase lying on the floor, like a whisper, a mockery and his words and facial expressions. In addition, these words are also used as antonyms. The stubborn, stubborn words in this sentence are mutually synonymous, and by applying them together, a strengthening of emphasis is achieved. Stubborn "no correct advice, no listening to the sentence, no saying", stubborn "who cuts the ground he holds, stubborn, tikhir, inverted"[Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language. - Tashkent. Akademnashr, volume V.- Page 218.]⁴ has such subtleties of meaning as. Although these adjectives mainly represent a characteristic of the human being, the writer used these adjectives to reveal the character of the crane. In addition, these synonymous words were mainly used to express a negative attitude. In particular, the negative side of the crane, which does not want to admit to its fate, is drawn in this way. The designation of synonyms in this way also provides a wide opportunity for the language of a work of art to be sergilo and Serbian.

Meaningful words differ from each other in their characteristic of a particular style and emotional-expressive coloring. For example, in the words face, page, aft, bashara, turq, face, Jamal, oraz, uzor, ruxsor among the meanings, the word face is not characteristic of any style, and in the words bet, aft, bashara, turq, negative paint is used in a more colloquial style, having found its expression in degrees; in the words face, Jamal, there is a positive dye, which is mainly inherent in the artistic style; and the words oraz, uzor, ruxsor are used As an example, we can cite the following from the works of Shukur Kholmirezayev:

"Mansur's face also turned pale. - He, traitor! - that the guy who made dice. And, coughing, wiped his face with his sleeve, continued" ("freedom"). "The boy got scared. Aft-Bashara Cyrus, telpagi's ear had fallen on his forehead" ("Uzbek character"). "Shuberdi teacher who remained as if aft-Bashara came out of the mill:

³ [Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language.- Tashkent. - Akademnashr, Volume III, page 70.]

⁴ [Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language. - Tashkent. Akademnashr, volume V.- Page 218.]

- Go ahead! Block prevention! "he dived into the jacket with his head, and there was a sound that" exploded"like a twinkling of something." "The young man gathered all his strength and stared at him, and taghin he showed Jamal" ("Stone with bits"). "From the bosom of a rock, a white, burning face looked with extreme interest! She Lowered her headscarf (it must have passed hot), her neck, hair also appeared baralla, this girl is juvon... nari borsa was eighteen or nineteen years old! You know, it is difficult to meet such a face: the eyes are slightly crooked and the eyes are far from each other. Reminds the eyes of the Mongols. But the cheek is not known; on top of that, the chin is lighter" ("The Sun is wandering in a circle"). "If one stayed and one had to leave, there would be less sleep in their house that night... But this night would remain in their minds as the sweetest and most delicious night" ("something is gone"). In these statements, the author, using his words sweet and savory, also revealed life issues using vivid examples, that is, the peculiarities of the character of the heroes, their inner psyche and attitude towards each other are embodied in the eyes of the reader through these units of language. Meanwhile, these words used in the text also differ in their subtleties in meaning. In the word Chununchi, flavor, the character level is strong and is used in a sense to express a character at the level of flavor. And in the word sweet, the main emphasis is on the thing-the existing characteristic in the subject, and this aspect is expressed, that is, when the expression of taste is stronger in the word sweet, it is stronger to express pleasure in the word delicious. "This is how the honourable one comforts one's heart by recalling at times that they had passed sweetly, and that they spoke with Tursunoy as pigeons, and that they laughed pikir-pikir and fantasized sweetly"("the bedazur where the Dew fell"). The sentence of past times used in the sentence is interpreted in a spiritual way next: it reveals the essence of that concept through textual synonyms, such as when they talk groaningly, laugh pikir-pikir, dream sweet-sweet.

In short, synonyms are of great importance in oral and written speech. Synonyms do not allow excessive repeated use of lexemes and increase vocabulary and charm. Meaningful words are based on speech and aesthetic affectivity, ensuring that the work of art is fluent, rich in emotions and colorful. Synonyms are important in the realization of the writer's skills. Each writer must avoid repetition of words and be able to apply synonyms correctly so that he can have a good effect on the reader through his work. And the works of Shukur Kholmirezayev, one of the writers with such skills, provide the basis for each reader to grow his speech, enrich the vocabulary.

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