

SYNONYM AND ITS STYLISTIC FEATURES

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Abstract: *Use of synonyms in works of art, speech increases attractiveness. How are they lexically morphological features together with knowing the meaning. It is very important for every student to know.*

Key words: *synonyms, features, important, teaching, lexical part.*

In lexicology, only lexical and phraseological synonymy is studied. Linguistic scholars takes into account the meaning of the word and defines the synonym in different ways. Synonym in order to correctly understand the essence, it is necessary to distinguish two phenomena from each other: - concept and word, its interaction; - words and their meanings, the meaning of each word. Concept is a person's imagination about an object, sign, event, event, action, and a word is his language manifestation. The concept does not fully correspond to the word, and the word does not fully correspond to the concept.

For example, the words **yuz, aft, bashara, chehra** mean one concept, but the meaning is different. One of the words with the same meaning lives on, the other goes out of use. Word does not cover all aspects of the concept, but its essence and important aspect reflects The other side and characteristic of the concept is expressed by another word.

Lexical synonyms are divided into the following types based on the variety of meaning:

1. Meaning synonyms (ideographic synonyms): Such synonyms differ in terms of meaning. For example; The synonyms to be angry, to be angry, to be angry are combined into one synonymous line with the meaning of "achchiqlanmoq", but the degree of expression of this meaning is not the same in them, it is from "g'azablanmoq" to "qahrilanmoq".

2. Stylistic synonyms: The lexical meaning of such synonyms is covered with positive or negative colors (stylistic symbols), and these symbols determine the value of synonyms as a stylistic tool. defines. For example; The lexemes of ilmaymoq, iljaymoq, irjaymoq, tirjaymoq, ishshaymoq and irshaymoq all have one lexical meaning - to name the phenomenon of "laughing without making a sound", but this meaning is slightly positive in the lexeme "smile" and slightly negative in the lexeme "iljaymoq". covered with yak, this negative color increases even more in lexemes "grin, grin, work and laugh".

3. Speech synonyms - synonyms that differ from each other by being specific to one or another type of speech. For example; While the lexemes of ozgina, picha, sal, xiyol, jinday, qittay, jichchacan be used in all forms of speech (both in literary speech and colloquial speech), the lexemes ozgina, picha, sal, xiyol, jinday, qittay, jichcha only colloquial. characteristic of speech"

Synonymous words have their own characteristics and perform the function of attractive, emotional coloring in relation to other words in the sentence. A language with synonyms is definitely a rich language. Because if the speaker not only uses one word in his speech, but also uses their synonyms, his speech is distinguished from the speech of others by its beauty and emotional coloring. From another point of view, the use of one word in speech can have a negative effect on the vocabulary of the Uzbek language. If you don't use only one word while speaking, but use its synonyms, the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, its emotional coloring, and the attractiveness of your speech will increase. For example; The word beautiful has many synonyms. This word can be used in the sentence itself. But in the following sentences, it is appropriate to use not only the word beautiful, but its synonyms instead.

Synonyms are divided into two groups according to the fact that they do not mean additional meaning.

a) **spiritual synonym**

b) **full synonym**

If the basic meaning and the secondary meaning coincide, a complete synonym is, for example: huquqshunos-yurist words in the same language cannot be completely synonymous there is a slight difference in method. If the basic meaning is the same and the suffix has different meanings, we call them semantic synonyms if they cannot be used interchangeably.

It is a general theory that was highlighted in the sections that we considered above considerations. If they prove necessary to address specific issues, then we accept this information as reliable. Such problems one is the problem of lexical antonymy. Synonymy from the traditional categories is one, theoretically it is almost not studied. Typical synonyms are typical generally determined through calculated, estimated examples. O.S. Ahmanova expresses her opinion on this problem as follows. General in linguistics accepted concept, these are synonyms, that is, the pronunciation is different, the meaning is the same or The meaning of the words are compatible with each other. A. B. Sharipov adds clarifications to this tariff, "Words that have the same meaning and differ in sound content not synonyms, such compatibility does not exist in languages". So, synonyms are - one or the other, which differs in sound content and has similar meanings are words that embody differences.

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