

## THE SIGNIFICANCE OF USING SYNONYMS IN UZBEKI AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

*Boqiyeva Marjona Shuhratovna,  
English teacher of Bukhara Institute of Engineering  
and Technology Academic Lyceum*

### ANNOTATION:

This article describes the use of synonyms in Uzbek and English and their importance. Differences and similarities between the two languages are also compared.

**Key words:** synonym, headword, style, emotional color, phraseologies, syntactic synonymy.

Words are the basis of all languages in the world. It is no exaggeration to say that it depends on having a large vocabulary and using synonyms in order for our speech to be fluent and not to repeat our words.

The phenomenon of language units having the same meaning is called synonymy. The unit of synonymy is words that have one common meaning, that is, synonyms. Synonym is derived from the Greek word meaning "of the same name". Synonyms are divided into lexical, phraseological and syntactic synonyms, depending on what language units they are.

Synonyms are also widely used in the Uzbek language. A group of mutually synonymous words is called a line of synonyms. One word in the line of synonyms is the main word (main word). The main word becomes popular and important compared to its fellows. For example, if we compare the words "beautiful" in Uzbek and English, we can take the words "beautiful", "xushro'y", "ko'hli", "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. They do not lose their importance just because they are the main word. In addition, these words are used differently in different fields. As an example, we can take women and men. Both in Uzbek and in English, in order to distinguish between the two genders, two different words are used for the two genders to indicate the same quality because each of their aspects are 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. Such events 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 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 conversational 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.

Synonymous words are also found among phraseologisms (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 observe this phenomenon among English expressions as well. Before giving an example, I would like to remind you that synonyms could usually differ in one or more ways, one of which is the difference in meaning. The current example is specific to 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) defeat, the second phrase has a slightly stronger meaning. This can be explained by stylistic coloring.

As in all languages, English and in Uzbek languages, the idea is conveyed to the audience 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, and stylistically diverse and perform the unique function of the literary language.

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.

### References:

1. Alekhina A.I. Semantic groups in the phraseology of modern English. - M., 1977.
2. Smirintsky A.I. The syntax of the English language. - M., 1957
3. Tursunov U., Muxtorov J. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. – T., 1975