

**“WORK ON LEXICAL SYNONYMS OF THE RUSSIAN  
LANGUAGE IN UZBEK AUDIENCE”**

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**Annotation:** For mastering the Russian language by Uzbek students, a significant place belongs to the work on dictionary synonyms. The article talks about the works of the correct use osynonyms by students in the national audience. Examples are given, tasks for mastering the material on this topic are indicated.

**Key words:** synonyms, meaning of words, vocabulary base, synonymic series, Speech.

One of the most important areas in the work of a Russian language teacher in the national audience is to enrich students' vocabulary by clarifying unfamiliar words, interpreting and clarifying meanings of polysemantic words, teaching students the exact use words depending on the situation of communication, type and style of speech.

In achieving these important aspects of mastering the Russian language by Uzbek students, a significant place belongs to the work on dictionary synonyms. They can be used to clarify or clarify meanings of words, stylistic synonyms provide material for working on the use of a particular word, depending on its stylistic properties, while non-literary words are eliminated from students' speech.

When working on synonyms, you should pay great attention to synonymous connections of polysemantic words, which contributes to the enrichment of students' speech, the development of their linguistic instinct. Should show students on the example that replacing a word with a synonym helps to avoid ambiguity. So, the phrase “He has a good heart” can be understood in two ways: 1) He has a kind (responsive) heart. 2) His heart is healthy. Replacing the polysemous adjective “good” with synonymous ones words according to its different meanings helps clarify the meaning statements.

However, in order to correctly replace a word with a synonym it is necessary to expand and deepen the work on the synonymic series. Students must learn to correctly choose the right word from several close in meaning and use, for which they need to take into account semantic differences of synonyms and their stylistic coloring. It is also important know the features of compatibility with other words.

How to teach students to choose the right word from a number of synonyms? For selection of an adequate language unit, we can offer several mental operations in a certain sequence. First of all with the help of a dictionary, differences in the meaning of synonymous words should be established. As you know, synonyms are very rarely

completely identical to one to another. As a rule, they differ in shades of meaning, lexical compatibility or stylistic coloring. Compare: object – do not to agree with something, to give one’s own arguments; contradict – to assert something opposite, often without sufficient justification; argue – speak in defiance, in the same series of synonyms and the verb rebuke.

Inattention to the shades of the meanings of synonyms, ignorance of traditional norms of lexical compatibility can lead to a semantic error. Exactly therefore, it is very important to establish differences in the meaning of synonymous words and selection from them a number of a specific word with the desired shade values.

So, for example, in the sentence “Politeness is something more than simple observance of social etiquette” from the text “Politeness in every day” the highlighted word is politeness. Before the students The question is: is it possible to replace the highlighted word with a synonym?

To complete the assignment, students must bring synonyms: politeness, courtesy, courtesy, courtesy, respectfulness. In the dictionary of synonyms of the Russian language, students find the number of synonyms-adjectives they need: polite, courteous, amiable, delicate, correct, courteous. All these words point to attentive, sensitive behavior or treatment of someone.

Polite is the one who has the generally accepted rules of decency: courteous has the same meaning as polite but is more archaic (i.e. different from politeness with stylistic coloring); amiable emphasizes great degree of attention than polite and courteous; courteous – not only polite but also friendly. The word respect belongs colloquial speech and differs from other words in stylistic use.

It should be noted that the words polite (politeness), amiable, (courtesy), courteous (courtesy) have common to them meaning “observing the generally accepted rules of decency. (Compliance generally accepted rules of decency). However, they also have differences in semantics.

Having thus analyzed the synonymic series with the students, we come to the conclusion that the word politeness cannot be replaced by another synonymous, because none of them matches the style of the text, its content, i.e. does not completely match the data in the neutral value. Politeness is the only word in this context acting as the most common name for the quality of character.

The following types of work with a”synonymous series – the choice of a word in depending on the style of utterance and the use of the word in speech, given its association with other words. We offer students a synonymous series with a core word good: good, not bad, glorious, suitable, important, excellent, beautiful, excellent, excellent and suggestions where instead of dots it is necessary to insert synonyms-adjectives with the meaning good, very good.

1 The morning was ....., fresh. 2. Her brother is also ... a man. 3. What are his ...

eyes. 4. We expect ... result. 5. At today's meeting ... questions are being considered. 6. ... pilaf turned out! And etc. After completing the task, the teacher offers a key for checking the correctness of the choice of adequate words. These exercises will help you improve your vocabulary. Students and the ability to diversify their "meager" speech by replacing very frequently used words with their synonyms.

An Important place in the work on improving (improving) speech students should be occupied with the work of preventing, correcting speech errors. One of the common deviations from the literary norms in the speech of students is a violation of lexical compatibility. Many speech errors of students are due to the fact that they do not take into account features of similar words. So in their speech there are often type combinations: large (instead of large) area, strong (instead of large) turn, old (instead of ancient) art, etc. To eliminate such errors, it is advisable to offer students tasks (exercises) the following type:

1. Make combinations of synonymous adjectives with nouns from the following series: strong, mighty, crushing (man, army, state, blow, will, machine, student); big big (city, speed, benefit, population, room, grains, trouble, victory, society); old, ancient, dilapidated (house, art, clothes, furniture, manuscript, book, structure).

2. Make combinations of polysemantic adjectives with nouns listed in brackets. Fresh (wind, collar, news, colors, fruits); Evening (newspapers, twilight, office, walk); Warm (welcome, room, feeling, blanket)

3. Specify cases of violation of lexical compatibility and distortions of the generally accepted meanings of words: decrepit old woman, weak hope, strong speed, huge plans, ancient clothes, big trouble, a fresh collar, a large line, abundant fog, iron discipline, strong education, good news, mighty blow, etc.

The above proposed didactic material can be used in Russian language classes at all faculties. Tasks of this type develop students' interest, attention to the word, contribute to the enrichment of their speech, most importantly, increases interest in occupation.

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