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ДОБРЕДОЉОВТЕ WÈLLKOMM स्वागत छ  
VÄLKOMMEN FÀILTE VÍTEJTE HERZLICH ΚΑΛΩΣ ΗΡΘΑΤΕ  
Laipni lūdzam ك ب ال ه أ WILLKOMMEN  
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*Abstract: This article discusses the stylistic peculiarities of English and Uzbek synonyms. Intercultural communication requires not only to use language units correctly in speech in terms of language norms, but also to use them in accordance with the culture of the speakers in different speech situations. This situation requires the linguocultural competence of foreign language teachers. Stylistic synonyms and their corresponding to the communicative situation use is an integral part of a teacher's cultural competence.*

*Key words: stylistic, interrelation, synonym, synonymous series, semantic, paradigmatic, methodological, typology*

### **Introduction**

In stylistics, the study of words meaning is very important. The level of abstraction of words, semantic features, use of correct and figurative meanings, phraseological combinations, rules of interrelation of words also play an important role in stylistics. In particular, the focus on language units that fall into the synonymous series is of great importance for comparative stylistics. Because such analyzes clearly show the difference of styles in speech. The importance of comparative stylistics is that methodological tools, although common methodological categories, are the same for different languages.

Teaching the synonymy began to pay attention to the XII century. In 1718, Gerard published a book called "Zestesse de la lengua francoise", and he tried to disseminate doubts in the immediate words. France was the first country to study the problem of synonyms and their meanings. By the end of the XIX century, due to the study of languages, speech culture, oral and written forms of communication, interest in the distinctive signs of synonyms has increased with the study of information and writers' language. By defining the nature and function of the synonyms, scientists began to determine its existence. At present, there is no universally accepted theory of synonymy in Russian, English, or Uzbek linguistics.

### **Literature review**

Any language comes in two forms: oral and written. Naturally, the oral form of language is different from the written form. This often focuses on words and phrases specific to the spoken language. For example: it's no use; don't be silly; you'd better mind your business; I do wish, mum, I'd brought my camera: so what's wrong? Sorry, the bridge is out of order etc.;

In oral speech exclamations are often used, especially units of speech specific to the style of speech. For example: *how about the bags! Why do you come here! You'll buy it for a song! I lost my head - I've got it very badly! Step aside boy! No wonder! See? O.K. Bob keep to the point, it couldn't be worse! In uzbek language: Оббо, азамат-э! Ия! Балли! Яшанг, ўргилай! Айланай! Майли! etc.*

### **Research methodology**

Knowing that in stylistically perfect texts there is a series of synonyms in each word, the author chooses from these synonymous lines the one that corresponds to the text, the one that corresponds to the situation, the exact concept that belongs to this situation. To choose a specific word from synonymous series, it is important to know its semantic and

stylistic colors. For example, when we take the verbs мехнат қилмоқ ва ишламоқ (to work) in Uzbek, the first one means a person who acts according to his abilities. In English, these words are given with the words to work -to toil -to drudge - to labor. So we can't say that a person who works poorly is a hardworking. Each word has its own way of use.

*For example: It is lifting of the burden of toil. Энг беҳафсала одамларнинг ҳам елкаларидан оғир меҳнат юки ағдарилгандай бўлди. (T. Dreiser. Sister Carrie)*

*Together they finished the labour of the day. Она сингил кундузги юмушларни биргаликда қилишди. (T. Dreiser. Sister Carrie)*

To work -to toil -to drudge - to labor in this synonymous series the verb toil means to work, that is, to work with all one's might (usually physical labor), while the verb to drudge means hard, unpleasant, boring work (often without physical activity). The verb to drudge is emotionally colorless, while expressive coloring is strong in the verb toil. As for the verb to labor, the stylistic coloring is more than others, and the verb to labor is considered bookish.

We note that the nature of synonymy is complex and diverse. On the one hand, synonymous words express the compatibility of synonymous words with another, on the other hand, it means that there is a difference in stylistic and semantic characters. We also need to consider whether or not several words in a foreign language correspond to one word in the native language.

*For example, the Uzbek adjectives "норлоқ, ёрқин" are represented by the English words bright - brilliant - radiant - luminous - lustrous - beaming and they have different signs and tones. In these cases, it causes difficulties and mistakes in foreign language learners. In this synonymous line, diamond - means bright glow, while radiant and beaming - means light, while luminous - light in the word does not mean brightness like the words above, the word is more bookish. It should also be noted that the adjectives bright and diamond may be synonymous in their sense, i.e. a bright star, a brilliant star and in a figurative sense a bright scholar, a brilliant scholar, but the second word in the figurative sense signifies a higher degree of character.*

*For example: The bright sunlight of an april morning woke her up. There was breakfast with her parents - their half-amused and puzzled faces across the table, wondering what could be this secret that made her eyes so bright.*

The word Bright is used twice in this sentence. In the first case in its own sense, and in the second in a figurative sense. But even if the word bright is used here in a figurative sense, it can be replaced by the words diamond, radiant, and beaming in a synonymous series. If the word bright is used in the sense of "capable" it cannot be synonymous with the above words. That is, a word can be a keyword in more than one synonymous line. The word Bright forms a series of different synonyms in different senses.

Bright - brilliant - radiant - luminous - lustrous - beaming- are glittering against the light.

From his coat sleeves protruded a pair of linen cuffs of the same pattern, fastened with large, gold bright buttons, set with the common yellow agates known as cat's - "eye's". (Sister Carrie)

Bright - gifted - capable - intelligent - these words are synonyms according to capability.

The bright children were mixed together in class with the average ones to stimulate them. (Laurence Urdang. Synonyms)

Bright - vivid - lively - intense - fresh these words are synonyms according to the color. That bright-green dress becomes you very well (Laurence Urdang. Synonyms)

Compare:



Sense - meaning - significance - acceptance - import;

Sense - intelligence - reason - common sense - judgement;

Sense - feeling.

The word Sense in synonymous series cannot be synonym with the other words. For example, the word meaning is not synonymous with the word feeling because their meanings are different.

In general, synonyms represent a close relationship between the meanings of words. However, in addition to naming of an object or event, they also represent a symptom of that object or event. In other words, it is a feature of synonyms to call something in existence by a different concept. If a subject is one, the concept represents two or more, it is called a synonym for denotation. Sometimes, on the contrary, the concepts expressed in the word coincide, and the object they call may be different. Such synonyms constitute synonymy in signification. For example, the words чеҳра, нусха, башара, афт, турқ, опаз, in English, the words face- visage- mug- kisser are synonymous in signification.

For example:

1. A lean-faced, rather commonplace woman recognized Carrie on the platform and hurried forward. Перонда юзларини ажин босган кўримсиз бир хотин Керрини таниб қолиб, унга пешвоз чиқишга шошилди.

2. The sun burnt my visage, but I heeded it not. Қуёш юзимни куйдирарди, лекин мен бунга эътибор бермасдим.

### **Analysis and results**

In Uzbek the synonymous series Меҳнат, иш, юмуш in English they are - labour, work, toil, job, matter these words are synonymous with signification (mental and physical cocktail, scientific work, engaging in various work). Synonyms can replace each other in a particular context. The signification and denotation of their meanings also have additional shades. Sometimes such kind of shades is due to the expressive stylistic use of words. In the lexical system of a language, words with the same nominative, i.e., noun function, form a synonymous series. The meaning of a word, on the other hand, is manifested more broadly by its ability to combine with other words. In classifying synonyms, it is necessary to take into account the features of the use of words in language and speech. In this regard, synonyms can be divided into three groups:

1. Words used in language and speech brave - courageous - fearless - bold;

2. Synonymous words that are used only in the language big- huge - large;

3. Poet and Swan are synonymous only in speech and texts i.e only when conversation is about Shakespeare (the Swan of Avon). Speech synonyms refer to the speech of a particular individual and are used in the appropriate context.

It was long, boring, hot day. The synonyms Long, boring, hot are contextual synonyms. For the convenience of linguistics, the above three groups of synonyms can be called by other names: paradigmatic synonyms, paradigmatic-syntagmatic synonyms, syntagmatic synonyms. This classification is quite general in nature, implying that the division of synonyms into other types implies an internal meaning-content relationship between them and that they can be viewed in semantic opposition through certain features. In such a classification, the subject, logical, and emotional content of words can also be conditionally distinguished.

*Symbols: + - "one content"; x - "new content"; - "various content"; A - "has", B - "does not have". \*

Meaning of the subject	Logical meaning		Emotional meaning	Substitution	Types of synonyms	The group of synonyms		Examples
+	+(X)	+(X)	A		Absolute	Paradigmatic syntagmatic	Real type	Uzbek-тилшунослик-лингвистика; English-airman-flyer
X	X	+(X)	A		Semantic			Uzb:ботир-жасур-кўрқмас; Eng: Brave-courageous
X	X	-	A/Б		Semantic-stylistic		Transitional type	Uzb:йиғлам-оқ-чинқирмоқ, Eng: To work-to drudge
+	+(X)	-	Б		Stylistic	Syntagmatic paradigmatic	Not real	Uzb: юз-бет-афт-башара-чехра, Eng:Face-mug-kisser
+	-	+(X)	Б		Contextual			<u>Uzb:</u> Х.Олимжон-автор-шоир Eng: Poet-swan (Shekspeare)

In comparing the relationships between the meanings of words, their general and specific features are considered in opposition. Such a semantic opposition we can see in antonyms, where words such as good - bad, big - little are semantically contradictory and form an opposition. Synonyms, on the other hand, are in opposition with some features, even if they are close in meaning. Each language has its own lexical-semantic structure. In this sense, the words in them form their own group of synonyms. A synonymous series in one language does not correspond to a synonymous series in another language. For example, the Uzbek word бўлак does not correspond to the Russian word кусок and in English piece - bit - morsel - slice - lump - chunk - sheet. However, these synonyms differ greatly in their use. When translating them into Uzbek and Russian, it is necessary to use words with different meanings. The use of synonyms depends on the speech situation, the speaker's ability to express his or her thoughts clearly and expressively.

There are other types of synonyms. V.I Kodukhov distinguished between poetics, colloquialisms, dialectisms, archaisms, and acknowledges the existence of emotionally valuable, functional stylistic synonyms in the language. A group of poetic words can be included in a category of terms and archaic words. They are less ambiguous in terms of meaning, and closer to archaic words in terms of usage. For example: brow (forehead), steed (horse), woe (sorrow), behold (see), deem (think), whilome (sometimes).

Thus with the year  
 Seasons return, but not to me returns  
 Day, or the sweet approach of even or morn,  
 Or sight of vernal bloom, or summer's rose,  
 Or flocks, or human face divine.  
 It is a beauteous evening, calm and free,  
 The holy time is quiet as a Nun  
 Breathless with adoration;...

(G. Byron.)

In this passage, the poet fully reflects the originality and expressiveness of the poetic words "even or morn" = "evening or morning", "beauteous" = "beautiful, handsome". Poetic words perform a variety of artistic functions in language. In the text, they discover poetic uplift, charm, spiritual beauty. Sometimes, however, it also serves to express satirical, humorous situations, as required by art. Words that are no longer used, out of consumption, or slowly coming out are archaic words. For example: hee, thy (you), hath (has), makest (make), thine(your), methinks (it seems to me), nhay (no) these words are common in historical literature describing the life of past. Such words can be found in the works of Walter Scot, G. Byron, and other poets.

### Conclusion

From the above, we would like to conclude that the ability to use synonyms correctly in speech indicates that any language is perfectly mastered and makes speech very meaningful. The components of the using synonymous skills in speech are very complex and it is characterized by the presence of the following operations:

- understanding the subject and emotional content of communication purpose;
- selecting the exact one from the closest units in terms of meaning;
- to use it correctly according to the form, function and purpose of expression of a clear, lexical unit.

In the lexical semantic system of each language there are words that name one and exactly real object and situation, but differ from each other by evaluation, content,



emotional, functional and other differences. The student uses these words in his or her speech to express his or her thoughts, feelings, and emotions, to describe and evaluate situations of authenticity, and to communicate freely.

The difficulty of expressing different ideas through lexical means in the studied foreign language is that, firstly, each language has its own system of concepts, and secondly, the synonymous lines of the studied language create different difficulties that make up each word in these lines. This situation requires the use of an effective method when working with synonyms.

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