

SYNTACTIC SYNONYMY IN THE LANGUAGE OF OIBEK'S WORKS

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Abstract: *This article discusses the synonymy of compound sentences that express the content of similes in the language of Oybek's works on historical topics.*

Key words: *syntactic synonymy, conjunction, followed conjunction, conjunction without conjunction, grammatical, semantic, phenomenon of synonymy.*

Syntactic units that perform the same function grammatically and are semantically close to each other are syntactic synonymies. Where there is synonymy, there is a possibility to choose and sort. Where there is synonymy, it is possible to clearly express an idea, to express it figuratively and colorfully. The phenomenon of synonymy saves the speaker from repetition.

Although the contribution of Oibek's work to the development of the Uzbek literary language has been studied in Uzbek linguistics, the issue of syntactic synonymy in the language of literary works has not lost its relevance. Below, we would like to think about the synonymy of compound sentences that express the content of similes in the language of Oibek's works on historical topics.

The synonymy of the sentences expressing the content of the simile is mainly observed between the components of the sentence without the conjunction and the adverbial clause characteristic of oral speech.

The content understood from one of the parts of a compound sentence without a conjunction can be compared to the content understood from the second, this is an analogy

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through which the content of the sentence expressing the main idea is given more clearly and brightly. In his work, Oybek also effectively used non-connecting conjunctions that express the content of similes: the smell of bread in the bakery, all kinds of food that the cooks are shouting and selling, hits his throat, makes him salivate, and his hungry stomach gnaws at him. he used to make his existence restless ("Navoi"). The syntactic synonymy of this compound sentence is as follows:

The smell of bread in the bakery, all kinds of food that the cooks were shouting and selling, hit his throat, made him salivate, and made him restless as if he were gnawing on his stomach (simplistically).

The smell of bread in the bakery, all kinds of food that the cooks were shouting and selling, hit his throat and made him salivate, as if a hungry stomach was gnawing at him. .

In the works of the mature word artist Oybek, there are also such non-connective sentences that some part of it has the meaning of simile, and this meaning is clarified only when it is connected to the text:

1. Two glasses of beer did nothing for Togonbek, who drinks a lot, like Kazakhs do without asking for taste and taste: the lips of a thirsty camel just touched the water! ("Navoi").

2. It is not the people, but a group of animals who are roaring! ("Navoi").

A reader who is not attached to the text does not understand that the syntactical devices have similes. The reader who notices who the thought is about will learn that Togonbek is compared to a thirsty camel, and the people are compared to a group of animals.

The above-mentioned non-conjunctive clauses with the meaning of analogy form syntactic synonymy with the following syntactic devices:

Two glasses of May did nothing for Togonbek, who drinks a lot like Kazakhs do without asking for taste and taste, as if the lips of a thirsty camel touched the water! (compound sentence with simile).

Toghanbek, who drinks a lot of oil like the Kazakhs do without tasting it, did not do anything like the lip of a thirsty camel touching the water with two cups of oil (simple saying).

- It's not the people, it's as if a group of animals is growling! (compound sentence with simile).

The people are shaking Herat like a group of wild animals (simplistic).

As linguist S. Boymirzayeva noted, the level of activation of one or another unit belonging to the synonymous line in the text of an artistic work in many cases corresponds to the individual style of the author, his dialect.

So, syntactic synonymy is a multifaceted complex phenomenon. The writer Oibek appropriately used similes as a methodological tool.

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