



DISTRIBUTIONAL ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK SYNONYMS (ON  
EXAMPLES OF TERMS)

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**Annotation:** *In this article, a number of changes faced by students of modern English and Uzbek languages and the role of synonyms in the development of their speech activity. This requires some measures to facilitate the teaching process in English and Uzbek conversational communication. Developing students' understanding use of English and Uzbek synonyms.*

**Key words:** *synonyms, human communication, existence, human society, human life, experiences.*

It is recognized all over the world that English is an international language that plays an important role in today's international communication. English is now used as a lingua franca - a language widely used by people of different nationalities as an international language. Nowadays, English is widely spoken as if it were one's mother tongue. Many are learning English as a second or third language. It can be seen that vocabulary is the most important not only in English but also in any language. Vocabulary learning is important because language learning will not be effective if one only focuses on learning grammar. Speaking improves if one learns more words or phrases. However, it is not easy to use advanced words because the English dictionary contains a lot of synonyms - two or more words or phrases in the same language that have the same or almost the same meaning in all the senses of the sentences. have Students who want to be accepted should have a high level of English and know how to use synonyms correctly. However, not all words in a set of synonyms are completely interchangeable in every context. One word is appropriate in a certain context, while others are not. Synonyms are widely used in Uzbek as well as in English. A group of such words is called a series of mutual synonyms. A synonym is a keyword that is also called a dominant synonym in a synonymy line. The key word is widely used and more familiar among others, it is usually used more often because it is a dominant synonym, and it already has a denotative meaning without connotation, which makes it a linguistic word. clear and understandable for readers. For example, big, large, sizeable, great, considerable, giant, huge, hefty and so on in English, katta, ulkan, bahaybat, gigant and so on in Uzbek. Although, there are many words that have the same meaning, the words katta, big and large are widely used in both languages. However, these words are used differently in different fields. Also, synonyms can be distinguished by the style or formality of the contexts in which they are placed. One word pair of synonyms may be suitable for use in a formal context, while the other is not; or one word may be a slang term or a word used in colloquial English, while the other is considered generic. For example, the words improve and improve are synonyms, but saying "I tried to improve my handwriting and practiced a lot" may sound strange because the word "improve" is used in a



conversation between friends or informally. is used in a formal context rather than in a manner.

The following list shows additional pairs of synonyms distinguished by degree of formality:

Formal informal  
Rich rich  
Refuse to give up  
Come up with it  
Rival's opponent  
Start Start

Synonyms are divided into lexical, phraseological and syntactic synonyms. Synonyms are also found among phraseologisms. We can observe this phenomenon among them as well. English phrases. Before giving an example, I would like to point out that synonyms can usually differ in one or more ways, one of which is the difference in meaning. The present example is unique in meaning. The English colloquial expressions —lower one's credit and —blot one's copybook mean to slander one's name. Both of these phrases are in the same colloquial language, but the meaning of the second phrase is slightly stronger. It can be explained by the stylistic color of the image. Here, I would like to make one more point from the above. Synonymous cases can be found in sentences. In English, as in all languages, ideas are conveyed to the listener in several ways. When we compared them at home, I liked the movie; my favorite movie. These examples are good examples of syntactic synonymy. Avoiding repetition, monotony and boring sentences and speech by using similar synonyms in our speech allows us to become more attractive, original.

Usually, people turn to bilingual dictionaries to find the equivalent of a word in English. Well, when you immediately show in the dictionary not only the translation of the main word, but the entire synonymy line that controls all the equivalents. And if you don't have one, then you will have to try not to make a mistake with the choice. Of course, the use of a particular lexeme depends on the context. Therefore, think clearly about what to do to the interviewer. If you know the exact translation, then you can easily choose an equivalent close to the value. The task of translation is not only to give the meaning of words and sentences, but also to reveal the most subtle and elegant features of the author's style, such as the artistic tone, the semantic phenomenon hidden at the core of the movement, movement, and the sequence of words. novelty is the most important feature of an artistic work. Imagery consists in correctly reflecting the artistic function of each sound, speech and comma. It is not important for a translator who does not understand or does not pay attention to such small and delicate language features to translate correctly. For example: he left the world in the sense of taking, stretched his legs, went to eternal sleep, lost his life, died, died, died, finished his service, handed over his deposit. It is better to use a lot of such synonyms and combinations, each of them in a small place.

Synonyms are divided into ideographic and stylistic types. Ideographic synonyms have the same meaning and belong to the same neutral stylistic types. For example: power, force-kuch, energyquvvat words. She began to look at pictures with great energy. They held him



firmly but used no force. He power of the waves battered down the wall. In the examples given, we can use synonyms instead of each other. Stylistic synonyms are sometimes called emotionally expressive. We compare the words in the synonymous series belonging to different stylistic types as follows. For example: bad, ill, evil, wicked-means bad, sick. He bad news had an evil consequence. Ill news goes fast (proverb). A bad character is the consequence of immoral conduct, but a wicked character is one who has been guilty of some known and flagrant vice. In the course of this analysis, you may come across the stylistic synonym ill - evil -evil or evil - evil. You can see the stylistically correct use of the expressive coloring of the words in these sentences. Excellent - ideographic synonyms are always stylistically the same, stylistic synonyms are different when compared to stunning-topping stylistic synonyms from another point of view. According to this view, the ideographic pair is excellent-splendid-stunning-topping, which are stylistically similar. The first is stylistically neutral excellent splendid, the second is stylistically tuned, if we place these words in one of the synonyms, excellent-splendid-stunning-find then these synonyms become stylistic synonyms. Total synonymy -this group of synonyms can replace each other in any context without change or emotional meaning. We can deduce the knowledge related to these synonyms from specific technical terms. For example: linguistic terms noun-noun and substantive-noun, functional affix -adverb, flexion-adverb, etc. have the same meaning. In short, the full expression of the originality of the events, the concrete expression of the attitude to it, and the choice of words with a similar requirement, adapts to a particular type of style.

In conclusion, synonyms are not just a luxury, but a real asset of the language. Synonyms are one of the semantic forms of the word, and are words that differ in a number of features, such as the pronunciation and spelling are different, the additional meaning is the same, the subtleness of the meaning, the emotional meaning is left. Speaking of synonyms, we divide synonyms into ideographic and stylistic types in linguistics. Ideographic synonyms, for example: to understand-to realize, to expect-to anticipate-to understand, to understand, to expect, to anticipate - have the same meaning and belong to the same neutral stylistic type. Stylistic synonyms sometimes call them emotionally expressive. Stylistic synonyms mean different things depending on the stylistic feature. For example: to help - to aid - to assist means to help. According to the above rates, synonymy is mainly semantic, in any case, definition of synonyms is carried out on the basis of stylistic criteria, other criteria and combined purely semantic criteria.

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