

## USAGE OF SYNONYMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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**Annotation:** *This article talks about what synonyms are, the concept of them, their types, the use of synonyms in English and Uzbek, as well as their role and importance. Similarities, differences, examples and explanations of synonyms in Uzbek and English languages are also shown.*

**Key words:** *Synonym, synonymous words, synonymous series, main word, examples in word groups, stylistic features, grading procedures, characteristics of styles.*

Synonyms in Uzbek. First of all, synonyms, antonyms, homonyms and paronyms are studied in the lexicology department of linguistics. Words that have a meaningful form, are written and pronounced differently, but have one common meaning are called synonymous words. Since the meaning of synonymous words is the same and close to each other, they can also be called synonymous words. Synonymous words express one common meaning and consist of two or more words. Synonymous words occur within the same group of words.

Similar words differ from each other according to their specific style and emotional expressive color. For example, the word face is not specific to any style in the semantic range of face, physiognomy, countenance, and the words face, physiognomy, have a negative connotation. graded expressed, used more colloquially; the words "face" and "countenance" have a positive meaning, and they are mainly characteristic of the artistic style; and the words oraz, uzar, and rukhsor are used in an outdated and more bookish style.

To laugh, to smile, to smirk, to smile, to grin, to rictus. Expressing laughter with eye and lip movements without making a sound. The words smile and smirk are stylistically neutral. The words grin, rictus, smirk have a negative connotation. This negative color is stronger in the word "smirk" compared to the word "rictus", in the word "smirk" compared to the word "grin", and in the word "grin" compared to the word "smirk".

Suffering, damage, oppression, torment, pain, trouble, grief, agony, misery, reproach. Mental or physical torture. Torture has a broad concept. It is used both in the sense of "mental and physical torture" and in the sense of "torture from someone else, that is, from something." Misery is mainly used in written speech and in the speech of educated, older people. In the word oppression, the sign level is stronger than in the word suffering, and this word is mainly used in the sense of "suffering caused by a person." Torment is rarely used as an independent word. It is often used as a double word with the word oppression (oppression - torment) or together with the verb to do.

The level of sign in the word "hurt" is weaker compared to the words "pain" and "oppression ." This word is rarely used independently. Damage means pain related to work. Grief is rarely used in this sense. Agony is mainly used in the sense of "spiritual suffering " and the degree of sign is stronger in it than in the word suffering. It is hardly used in ordinary speech. The words misery is rarely used alone. The word misery is often used as a double word with the word pain and the word with the word oppression.<sup>1</sup>

Cunning, sly, illywhacker, crafty, devious, dog'uli, mo'ltoni, qilvir(i), devil, fox, tullak, qirriq, xirpa, maston. He is a master of tricks that deceives, distracts, and solves any case in his favor. Cunning, sly words can be applied to people and some other animals. The rest are used in this sense only for people. The meaning of the words crafty and trickster can be understood from its core. The level of sign in the word sly is a little weaker than that of the word cunning. The sign level is stronger in the word "Quv". The level of sign is also strong in the word devious. But these word is rarely used. The words devil, fox, , are used in the sense of "trickster". The word sly is found in folklore works and some dialects.<sup>2</sup>

Translating synonyms between languages is a little more complicated, because you need to know the original meaning of the word and its translation. Also, in English, as in Uzbek, synonyms occur within one word group, and there is a synonym in each group.

There are opinions of several scientists about synonyms, and R.A. Budagov says: "Synonyms are words that are close in meaning but have different pronunciations and express the same meaning. All synonyms are different words, and even if they mean the same thing, they always mean the same thing. Synonyms testify that people convey the same meaning through different words. The rule of synonyms in English is as follows:

-a word or phrasa that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language.

For example, bad-awful, terrible, horrible;

good-fine, great, excellent; big large, huge, giant; small-tiny, little, mini; beautiful-attractive; afraid – scared angry – mad child – kid cold – chilly difficult – hard garbage – trash gift – present happy – glad house – home large – big leap – jump loud – noisy pull – tug push – shove quick – fast rug – carpet sick – ill silent – quiet simple – easy smart – clever sniff – smell spooky – scary sprint – run stone – rock street – road talk – speak tiny – small business-trade; rich-wealthy; naughty-mischievous; help-assist; fast-quick; end-finish; buy-purchase danger-harm; job-occupation; mistake-error; gift-present; aim-goal; odd-strange; extra-additional.

<sup>1</sup> N.M.Maxmudov va boshq.,-Toshkent:"O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi"Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti,2017.-55

<sup>2</sup> N.M.Maxmudov va boshq.,-Toshkent:"O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi"Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti,2017.-59 <sup>8</sup> R.A.Budagov"Введение в надку о языке",М.1958.250-bet

English, like the Uzbek language, has a synonymous line, that is, it is graded. For example, laugh, smile, chuckle, giggle, grin, guffam, siniaker-laugh; Dominanta-laugh in these words. Their ranking:

smile-tabassum qilmoq,  
 laugh-kulmoq, giggle-hiringlamoq,  
 roar-xixilamoq, grin-irjaymoq,  
 siniaker-tirjaymoq, chuckle-ishshaymoq,  
 guffam-qahqah otmoq.

Examples with a sentences:

1. Magnify – expand: He magnified their happiness like their pain.
2. Baffle – confuse, deceive: The bad news he received consecutively confused him.
3. Beautiful – attractive, pretty, lovely, stunning: You are the most beautiful woman I have ever seen in my life.
4. Bossy – controlling, tyrannical: You have a structure that likes to bossy.
5. Fair – just, objective, impartial, unbiased: We believe you are impartial.
6. Funny – humorous, comical, hilarious, hysterical: My uncle is the most funny person in the family, and when we all get together, they always make us laugh.
7. Hardworking- diligent, determined, industrious, enterprising: Maybe she was the quietest girl in our class, but more hardworking than all of us.
8. Honest – honorable, fair, sincere, trustworthy: Being honest should be one of our most important character traits.
9. Hypocrisy – duplicity, falseness: Everyone knows that they can never tolerate hypocrisy.
10. Important – required, vital, essential, primary, significant, critical: We need to talk to you about this important issue immediately.
11. Intelligence – smart, bright, brilliant, sharp: We all know that you have unique intelligence.
12. Introverted – shy, bashful, quiet, withdrawn: You already have an extroverted personality, we believe you will overcome all this.
13. Kind – thoughtful, considerate, amiable, gracious: We have always known you as a kind person, I could not make sense of all this.
14. Lazy – idle, lackadaisical, lethargic, indolent: When I met her teacher today, she told me that she was too lazy this year.
15. Lucky – auspicious, fortunate: How lucky you are! You won this game.
16. Mean – unfriendly, unpleasant, bad-tempered, difficult: I can't figure out what this means most, please speak a little more.
- 17) Old – antiquated, ancient, obsolete, extinct: Today we will visit old aunts.
- 18) Outgoing – friendly, sociable, warm, extroverted: I think it has an extroverted structure.

19) Pacify – appease, placate: I came here to appease you.

20) Positive – optimistic, cheerful, starry-eyed, sanguine: I always recommend you to be positive.

### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be said that synonyms are interpreted almost the same in all languages. Above, it was mentioned about synonyms in English and mother tongue. They were compared in two languages. In order for synonyms to express the idea more deeply and attractively, it is necessary to use its levels correctly and use the optimal option.

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