

FORMATION OF CONNECTIVE MEANING BY SYNONYMOUS WORDS

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ANNOTATION

This article discusses in detail the use of synonymous words in a literary text, which is one of the types of words in terms of form and meaning. Basically, emphasis was placed on revealing the importance of synonymous words in revealing connotative meaning.

Keywords: synonym, stylistic synonymy, contextual synonymy, lexical-semantic feature, connotative meaning, gradation, climax gradation

INTRODUCTION

The ability of a literary work to rise to the level of art, of course, depends on its linguistic structure. The connotative meaning is also more fully expressed in the lexeme than in the adverb or vowel. The linguistic structure of any literary text has its own lexical and semantic features. One of such lexical-semantic features is synonymous words. A grouping of language units based on the same meaning is called synonymy. Synonyms are a unique tool that indicates the level of lexical richness of the language. At the same time, the abundance of meaningful words in the language makes it easier for the language to perform its aesthetic function more fully. [M. Yo`ldoshov. Cho`lpon so`zining sirlari. T. "Ma`naviyat" 2002.9] The great thinker Alisher Navoi in his famous work "Muhokamat ul-lug'atayn" used synonyms as evidence to prove that the Uzbek language is not inferior to the Turkic language, but a language superior to it.

In his poems, Iqbol Mirzo was able to express the connotative meaning in a unique way by using lexical, phraseological, lexical-phraseological, contextual synonyms.

Salomat bo`l, eson bo`l, bor bo`l!

Nabiramga o`rtoq bo`l, yor bo`l!

Sohibfarmon, sohibqaror bo`l!

Ota tilim, o, ona tilim!

(Ota tilim, o, ona tilim!. 115)

(Be healthy, be easy, be!

Be a friend to my grandson!

Owner, be self-sufficient!

My mother tongue, oh, my mother tongue!)

This passage is based on synonyms from beginning to end. In this poem, the meaning is strengthened by synonyms, and the poet's thoughts are expressed emotionally. In addition, as a result of the exact repetition of synonyms of words, the meaning of the verses is given an additional connotative meaning, such as "appointment, encouragement."

Due to the diversity of semantics of expression, lexical synonyms are divided into several types: semantic synonyms, stylistic synonyms, speech synonyms and contextual synonyms. The above types of synonyms are widely used in poetic discourse and can serve as a primary factor in the formation of connotative meaning. Iqbol Mirzo quotes a collection of poems called "Pieces of

Poetry" in the first volume of the latest edition of poetry collections. These verses contain the following verses:

U baxtsiz emas,
Baxtiqaro emas,
Badbaxt edi.[68]
(He is not unhappy,
Unfortunately,
He was unhappy)

The words in it are synonymous with each other and differ in the subtleties of meaning. That is, they all have a personality trait that makes them unhappy. What matters is how big this character is. The unhappy is the one who lacks happiness, the unfortunate is the one who suffers from eternal happiness, he is destined for unhappiness, the unfortunate is the one who causes unhappiness and, along with unhappiness, has a number of other vices. These words formed a climax (ascending) gradation according to the semaphores they expressed. After all, synonyms are an integral part of the climax gradation. The poet's use of these three words in one play, for one lyrical protagonist, serves to directly strengthen the connotative meaning, which ensures the originality of the poem.

Qat- qatingda ko`rinur fe`lim,
Yuragimsan, qalbim va dilim,
Birlashtirding xalq bo`ldi elim,
Ona tilim-o ona tilim.[115]
(The verb appears on the floor,
You are my heart, my soul and my soul,
You united the people, my people,
Mother tongue-oh mother tongue)

We can give an example of stylistic synonymy through the above verse. The words heart, soul, and tongue used in it form a stylistic synonymous line. While the word heart in these words is widely used in both colloquial and artistic style, the words heart and tongue are mainly characteristic of the artistic style. Applying these words in a single line is important in making the meaning of the poem more emotional and powerful.

Contextual synonyms, which are a form of lexical synonyms, are the most powerful and important means of fully revealing the connotative meaning of poetic speech. It is well known that contextual synonymy is the introduction of non-synonymous lexemes into a synonymous relationship within a particular context (i.e., within speech) as a linguistic unit. Iqbol Mirzo was able to use this type of synonymy extensively:

U judayam kichkina, ushoq,
Ayniqsa, beshikka, eshikka, uyga nisbatan.
U judayam ojiz, bechora,
Ayniqsa, tolga, tog`ga, osmonga nisbatan. (21. Go`dak)
(It's too small, too small,
Especially when it comes to the crib, the door, the house.
He is very weak, poor,
Especially for the willow, the mountain, the sky.)

In the first verse of the poem "Baby", along with the contextual synonym, a lexical synonym is used. This allows both the reader and the researcher to compare and contrast them. The words "small" and "small" in the first verse are out of context and do not make any sense when taken separately. If the first is a sign, the second lexeme is the name of the object. The only thing that unites them is the presence of a small, small semaphore in the thin object. The poet loads the image with the meaning of "extreme smallness" and reveals a connotative meaning by comparing the infant's weakness to the image. As a result, he was able to fully reveal the purpose of the artistic image. In the third verse, stylistic synonymy is expressed by the words "helpless", "poor". The former is distinguished by its peculiarity to the artistic style, and the latter to all the modes of speech. In this work, the poet skillfully chose words for both contextual synonymy and stylistic synonymy, and was able to create a unique individuality, artistic effect, using them in combination.

Taqdirga tadbir yo`q,

Hoy, yig`la, elan. [167]

(There is no measure of destiny,

Hey, cry, announcement.)

In the above verse, the words "cry" and "declare" form a synonymous line and form a contextual synonym. In this case, the action of shedding tears, which is present in the semantics of the word "cry", is compared to the shedding of flour in the process of sifting flour in a sieve. Why exactly was the flour spill compared? This question leads us to the connotative meaning of poetry. The kannative meaning hidden under the word "announcement" in the poem means that the lyrical protagonist is not just crying, but shedding countless tears. Of course, this expression cannot emerge without contextual synonymy. At this point, we once again acknowledge the poet's skill in word choice and the unique role of connotative meaning in poetic speech.

Yoki yana bir she`rda:

Hozir bilmaysiz dunyoning yolg`onini,

Nazdingizda men yolg`onchi, men betamiz. [160]

(Or in another poem:

Now you do not know the lies of the world,

I am a liar to you, I am a liar)

"The words "liar" and "betamiz" do not make any sense when taken separately. Betamiz is a man who cannot do anything with his mind; who does not understand the essence of the event; no sense foolish [O`TIL.1.238] means. The word liar is a liar, a deceiver, a liar [O`TIL.2.35] carries the sema. And in the context of the work we are studying, they are creating a line of synonyms. The purpose of such a task is to create an expressive-emotional tone in speech. This goal is achieved through contextual synonymy.

In the works of Iqbol Mirzo, we need to pay attention to another important aspect of the formation of connotative meaning through synonyms. In other words, the poet creates in his poems artificial words that do not exist in the Uzbek dictionary:

Hozir bir so`zingga kelajak bog`liq,

Toshbag`ir sevgilim, toshdil sevgilim![171]

Now the future depends on one word,

My stony darling, my stony darling!

The word Toshbagir is a compound word and is actively used in our speech. However, with the exception of toshdil. Commonly used synonyms, such as liver, tongue, heart, and soul, are used interchangeably in the production of artificial words, thereby intensifying the meaning they want to express. As the reader reads the work, he immediately realizes that the meaning of the word toshdil is stronger than the stone. Thus, the lyrical protagonist describes his wound through these words and expresses his hatred for it with the help of climax gradation. For him, the sema, which means stone, is rare, and by loading the sema, which is even more disgusting to the word toshdil, he is able to shed and lighten his heart. Because of this, synonyms are an important means of conveying a connotative meaning.

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