The Use of Synonyms in the Works of Alisher Navoi

I. T. Rustamov
Docent, Jizzakh state pedagogical university Uzbekistan, Jizzakh

Yakhshilikova Nargiza
Student, Jizzakh state pedagogical university Uzbekistan, Jizzakh

Annotation: This article reflects the peculiarities of synonyms used in the works of Alisher Navoi. Some synonyms in the poet's works have been analyzed and commented on.

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After independence, along with all branches of science, the basis for radical changes in Uzbek linguistics was created. The history of our language, which is an integral part of our national spirituality, in particular, the great spiritual legacy of the great thinker Alisher Navoi, has been studied in more depth from a linguistic point of view. In recent years, research on the history of the Uzbek language has reached a new level, Alisher Navoi's works have been republished with some corrections, critical texts of the author's manuscripts have been compiled and presented to scholars, and various dictionaries on the poet's work have been created. Synonyms have a special significance, especially in the works of the poet. One of Alisher Navoi's unique means of poetic actualization in the literary text - the ability to use synonyms is reflected in scientific research, monographs aimed at studying the works of great artists. [1; 345] Synonyms are a well-known linguistic category. . [2; 34] It is in this respect that synonyms are divided into two types. What matters is how the meanings of the words in the line interact. The first type includes absolute, that is, absolute synonyms, in which the semantic relation of the word forming the line is based on exactly the same.

Such synonyms, called duplicates in some works, are also used in many places in Alisher Navoi's historical works, which we have studied as an object of research. The presence of absolute synonyms in the works, the meanings of which are completely consistent with each other, testifies to the diversity of the vocabulary of the old Uzbek literary language of the XIV-XV centuries, along with the artist's desire to avoid repetition, poverty and discoloration [3; 45].

In the lexicon of Navoi's works, the meaning of "a layer of fibers growing on a person's scalp and each of them" is expressed through the absolute synonyms of Turkish sač and Persian-Tajik gisu: The meaning of "bitter, sour, the opposite of sweet" is expressed by the Turkish lexemes and the Persian-Tajik talx lexemes: If it is white, it is white; If he is pure, these are pure [4; 21]

According to the religious creed, the meaning of "a place of rest for innocent, pious people in the afterlife" is expressed in the vocabulary of TAH with the help of Turkish čmoh, Arabic paradise, Persian-Tajik paradise:]; I said, senun sen nāšāyist ish qĭlíb, nečuk teŋri taālādĭn rahmat va jannat tama 'qlursen [6; 723]; And then I wear bihišt-i jāvidānga with my prayer [8; 726. In the text of the work the Persian-Tajik lexeme of paradise is characterized by high frequency of use.

Alisher Navoi knew the vocabulary of the old Uzbek, old Persian-Tajik literary and

vernacular perfectly and used it effectively. In particular, the synonymy of words denoting action is a clear example of this.

For example, we see that the meaning of "seizing government" is understood in a number of combinations: to sit on the throne - to sit on the throne - to sit on the throne - to sit on the throne = pādšāh bol = to occupy the throne [8; 898]. The meaning of "to build, to lay down" is expressed by the compound verbs tub yasa = binā qil = imārat ḳl = bunyād qil [9; 729]. The conjunctive verbs masrur bol = to be happy = شādman bol = közi yoru [9; 899], which express the meaning of "to be happy, to be pleased" in the state of mind, create meaning. The meaning of "to make happy" is expressed by means such as nišāt ayla = šād et = xušnud et = [10; 750]. The explanatory dictionary of synonyms of the Uzbek language emphasizes that the synonymous line masrur - šād - khushnud - khursand - satisfaction, which served as the basis for the formation of the above compound verbs, means "in a state of joy, pleasure", and sād is rarely used in live speech; it has been shown that the words of pleasure are biblical.

In the above examples from the text of the works, we observed the semantics between groups of nouns, i.e., words belonging to the noun category. There are many such synonymous lines in the works. Admittedly, absolute synonyms are noteworthy in that they are also used among lexemes denoting action. In the language of the works, the synonymy of words expressing action and situation has a special place. The meanings of the verbs are divided into a number of semantic groups, which take into account the aspects of action-specific creation, disruption, change, speech, psychological, economic, thinking. Thus, our observations have shown that in the old Uzbek literary language, absolute synonyms occur not only in nouns, but also in words related to adjectives, numbers, and verbs.

"The semantic relation of words is generally synonymous based on homogeneity," [11; 34] i.e. semantic synonyms are also characterized by their skillful use where appropriate. Among the semantic synonyms based on the condition that the known lexical meaning is the same, it is appropriate to cite some material examples mentioned in the works.

In research, the synonymous relationship of words with their meanings is referred to as the lexical-semantic synonym, and the synonymous relationship with their functional meanings is referred to as the functional-semantic synonym.

Synonymic relations are defined within a certain stage of language development. [12; 46] Some lexemes that form a paradigm based on lexical-semantic synonymy become archaic. Over time, the synonymous paradigm is enriched with new lexemes. The lexical-semantic synonymous paradigm can be traced through diachronic analysis. Lexical-semantic synonyms are a paradigm of lexemes that express a particular concept. The lexemes that form such a paradigm are synonymous with each other independently of the text.

The old Uzbek literary language is characterized by a wealth of synonyms. The writers used synonymous words to express a concept in order to avoid repetition and to enhance the art of the text.

This means that there are synonymous words in every language, which produce rows of meanings with similarity of meaning and, in some places, equivalence of meanings. This phenomenon was also observed in the historical works of Alisher Navoi. Our research on the cited sources once again confirms how high the writer's skill in using synonyms is. Thus, these works of Alisher Navoi are significant for the large number of lexemes, morphological structure, genealogical diversity, which characterize the two types of synonyms.

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