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METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL**<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>**SYNONYMY AND ANTONYMY IN MILITARY PATRIOTIC
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Abstract: This article deals with the issue of synonymy and antonymy in linguistics, it summarizes views on the phenomenon of synonymy and antonymy in the lexicon of military patriotic speech, analyzes existing opinions and explains them with linguistic evidence. The article describes the phenomenon of synonymy and antonymy has a contextual character, and their use enriches the semantic field and expands their possibilities of expression. In the use of semantic symbols of words, the syntactic relationship of the denotation with another lexeme in combination with other lexemes in the synonymous line, their oppositions and paradigmatic relationship are analyzed. Synonymy and antonymy play a crucial role in shaping military patriotic speech, serving as key linguistic tools for expressing solidarity, national pride, and motivational rhetoric. In military patriotic speech, the strategic use of synonymy and antonymy is not only a stylistic choice but a functional one, aiming to persuade, motivate, and unify both soldiers and civilians in times of conflict or national celebration. Understanding these linguistic phenomena in military discourse can provide deeper insights into how language is used to shape national identity.

Introduction. In world linguistics, the main issues are the semantics of the word, the connection between the word and a specific speech, pragmatic attitude, national-cultural aspects of the language. Therefore, through the conceptualization of problems of language and thought, word meaning, semantic relations, there are ample opportunities to form and manifest various structures of knowledge. In the language, lexical units form different paradigms based on different semantic relations. Relations between lexical units such as synonymy, antonymy, paronymy and hyponymy form a linguistic relationship. In particular, synonyms and antonyms are effectively used to improve the communicative qualities of speech.

Synonyms are linguistic units that have different forms, but express the same concept in different shades. The relationship between synonymous lexemes is called synonymy or synonymous relationship. Synonymous lexeme schemas have the same meaning and function schemas, only the expression schemas differ. The role of synonyms in ensuring the effectiveness of practical use of language tools is incomparable. Today, the study of semantic and pragmatic relations between synonymous lexemes is becoming one of the urgent tasks of linguistics.

Synonymy, the use of words with similar meanings, allows military leaders and political figures to emphasize specific ideas, maintain clarity, and reinforce messages of loyalty, courage, and patriotism. Antonymy, or the contrast between opposing terms, is equally significant in highlighting key dichotomies such as friend vs. foe, peace vs. war, or heroism vs. cowardice. These contrasts are particularly effective in rallying emotional responses from the audience, drawing clear moral and ideological lines, and strengthening the collective spirit by identifying common enemies or threats.

The richness, impressiveness, vividness of any speech is characterized by the multiple meanings of the words in it, the possession of synonyms, and the use of the word in its proper place. Synonyms are grouping based on the fact that they are close to each other in terms of content and have a denotative meaning. Synonyms are the lexical wealth of our language. Its appropriate use allows you to express your thoughts fluently, beautifully, succinctly and clearly. There are many works dedicated to the study of the place of synonyms, their use, different and similar aspects of semantics in field languages. Because the language of any field is important because it consists of words of a special lexical field. The use of synonyms is also important in military patriotic speech. In order for the language to constantly develop and become rich, the language policy should be conducted taking into account the modern socio-economic development, integration processes, and the principles of internationality and scientificity should be followed along with nationality.

The role of synonyms in making the speech effective and meaningful is incomparable. While explaining the purpose of each speech, it is always based on meaningful words. In particular, we often find references to synonyms in the speech of military patriotism: "It should be noted that the strength of our national army lies in the unity and solidarity of our military servicemen, who are determined and capable in everything, and our tolerant and noble people." "I swear in front of the spirit of my ancestors to remain a loyal son of my country until my last breath, to overcome all hardships and difficulties of military service, to keep state secrets and military secrets".

Literature review. Synonymous lines differ according to their use in different fields and the method of use. The question arises as to which of the synonyms of this type should remain the main one in the discourse of military patriotism. It would take a long page to consider this issue on the example of all similar military lexical units. Therefore, we limited our approach to this issue to the analysis of some synonymous lines.

Armiya, qo'shin, lashkar, cherik. In the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" a common concept for all words in the synonym series is given - the meaning of "*all armed forces of the state or a part of it*". But the semantic analysis of lexemes allows us to determine the exactness, commonality and difference in their meanings:

1. The lexemes in the synonymous line represent a specific stylistic color, different themes:

The word "army" – (in Uzbek: "armiya" is mainly used in the sense of all the armed forces and represents the mainstay of the country, the defense dam. On the initiative of the President, military-administrative sectors were established in order to conduct a unified state policy in the field of defense, to ensure the unity of the army and the people, based on the principle "Our national army is our pride and pride". "The purity of the sky of our Motherland, the peace of the people, the borders of our country and the peace of our country directly depend on the strength of our army, the courage and alertness of the guardians of the motherland" ("Vatanparvar" newspaper).

The word "troops"- (in Uzbek: "qo'shin") is often used in the sense of a specific part of an army, mainly to express the meaning of a large military group ready for battle or engaged in battle, equipped with various weapons. In this word, the overtones of war are clearly felt. "Infantry private Kimsan Husanov went missing in the battle on the outskirts of Kaluga" (O'. Hoshimov. "Between Two Doors"- "Ikki eshik orasi"). "The troops of the Southern Front liberated the city of Rostov-on-Don after fierce battles" (S. Ahmad. "Ufq").

Lashkar, cherik – is an obsolete word, mostly found in historical works. These lexemes often mean a very large group of warriors surrounded by infantry, archers, horses, and elephants. *Babur, according to the condition, in Akhsi. Tanbal is expected to arrive with a large army* (Babur. “*Boburnoma*”). “... The throne of Olibmen is easy to my command, Khitodin to Khurasan without smoking” (A. Navoi).

1. All the words in the synonymous line are different because they belong to different languages:

Armiya “army” – in Latin: “armare” – in Uzbek: qurollantirmoq;

qo’shin “troops” – in Uzbek: “askarlar, armiya”- “soldiers, army”;

lashkar – in Persian: “troop, army”;

cherik – in mongolian “sereg - soldier, warrior”.

1. According to the method of application, they differ from each other:

“**Army**” is used as a military term in terminology.

1) a set of state armed forces;

2) part of the armed forces, primarily ground troops; in this sense, the term “Army” is used to distinguish it from the Navy;

3) troops, operational units participating in wartime operations;

4) an operational unit consisting of several associations and some parts of different types of troops. Like general *army, tank army, air army*.

In addition, in the Uzbek language system, army is used as a commonly used, active word: our national army, to go to the army, to serve in the army.

“**Qo’shin**” – Army is a passive word in general usage today and is only used as a military term in the speech of industry representatives. In the “Brief Explanatory Dictionary of Military Terms”, military units are defined as a component of the type of armed forces, which have only their own weapons, combat equipment and methods of their combat use. Such as troop type, troop artillery, troop group.

Lashkar, cherik - The words *lashkar and cherik* are mainly characteristic of the artistic style and are found in historical works. “*Boisunkur Mirza also came out of Samarkand with a large, well-armed army and fought in Kanboy region*” (in Uzbek: “*Samarqanddan Boysunqur mirzo ham katta, yaxshi qurollangan lashkar bilan chiqib, Kanboy mavzesida saf tortib urushdilar*”). (Babur. “*Baburnoma*”). “*Parties go to the battlefields*”- “*Cheriklar o’tadi jangohlar tomon*” (H. Davron).

The phenomenon of synonymy has a contextual character, and its use enriches the semantic field. Expands their possibilities of expression. In the use of synonyms, the syntactic

relationship of the denotation with another lexeme in combination with other lexemes in the synonymous line has its influence on their paradigmatic relationship. For example, it is not possible to use the combination of the army of *New Uzbekistan* (*Yangi O'zbekiston armiyasi*) in the style of *the army of New Uzbekistan* (*Yangi O'zbekiston qo'shini*) or to replace the combination of going to army service (*armiya xizmatiga jo'namoq*) with the combination of going to army service (*qo'shin xizmatiga jo'namoq*). The lexemes *Lashkar* and *Cherik* cannot be used in today's speech. It would not be methodologically correct to express the state of historical works in terms of army and troop. For example: "*Babur several times drew an army (it is not correct to use the word army here) on Samarkand*" ("*Bobur bir necha marotaba Samarqand ustiga lashkar tortdi*") (Babur. "*Boburnoma*").

Bayroq, yalov, alam, tug', baydoq. This synonymous line is united under the general meaning of "cloth of a certain size placed on a handle, symbolizing belonging to the state, organization, association, military unit, etc." But in the process of analyzing the semantics of these words, the differences and differences between them are evident. The dominant word in the synonymy is the flag word, which is a stylistically neutral word. In the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" the word "flag" is defined as follows: "*A piece of cloth of a certain size, attached to a wooden or metal handle, wire or chain, in one or more colors, with an image of a coat of arms, emblem, and other symbolic signs and decorations representing the state, organization, association, military unit, and affiliation*". Thus, the flag is a symbol of every country, and the national and spiritual value of this country is reflected in it. Today, this word is considered active not only as a symbol of the nation, but also as a lexeme expressing its independence, pride and prestige: "*Waving proudly, the flag of Uzbekistan*" - "*...Hilpirab turar mag'rur, O'zbekiston bayrog'i*" (Iqbol Mirzo).

Yalov – tug', bayroq. This noun is formed by adding the suffix -v from the old Turkic verb yala- meaning "thick, thick". This word originally meant something tied to the end of a stick as a sign of something, and the meaning of flag and flag grew from this meaning. This word is a biblical word and was used as a sign of victory in battles. In the process of studying its use in the works, it became clear that the lexeme yalov was used only as a symbolic sign of a certain army, lashkars. As a sign of success, the winning side in the battle raised this flag to the enemy side.

Alam – "OTIL" in Arabic - 1) flag - bayroq, tug'; 2) an explanation of the cloth tied to the trees of this grave by the worshipers of the tomb where the saints were buried. This word is a lexeme characteristic of book speech, and as an obsolete word, it is not used at all in today's speech. "Er went to Hubbi, worshiped earnestly, dressed the sheikhs in robes, grieved the old

sycamore trees, but it didn't happen" - "*Er Hubbiga borib, astoydil sig'inib, shayxlarga to'n kiygizdi, kekxa chinorlarga alam bog'ladi, bo'lmadi*" (S. Ahmad. "Hukm").

Tug' – in "O'TIL" 1) a flag-like symbol of Muslims consisting of the tail of an ox, ox or horse and the image of a crescent moon mounted on a wooden handle; 2) it is explained as flag, pain. On the other side of the street, he saw a knot placed on the head of a saint. However, the form and content of the flag are expressed in a narrow circle. In our opinion, a nag is mainly a religious symbol, a small piece of fabric placed on a wooden top in a triangular shape, above the graves of saints or in a place where there is no cemetery, which means that there is a grave. The symbol of the country is almost invisible, as it is represented on the flag. *For example: "After these favors, Muhammad Ali gave me a special black velvet headgear, a bow tie, and a gift for the fight" - "Bu inoyatlardan keyin Muhammad Ali jangga maxsus qora baxmal bosh kiyim, qalmoqi sovut berib, tug' ham sovg'a qildim"* (Bobur. "Boburnoma").

Baydoq – the word Baydok is found mainly in the language of folklore and folk works. This word is hardly found in the literary language. "The horse has arrived - under the banner, Yusufman Ahmed's horse Ashirbek..." - "*Qistab yetdi tug' – baydoqning ostiga, Yusufman Ahmadning otin Ashirbek...*" ("*Yusuf va Ahmad*").

Discussion. If we pay attention, one of the words in this synonymous line cannot be used in place of the other. Because each word has meanings that contradict each other. Some syntactic patterns may accept this, but that doesn't mean it's always synonymous. For example, the combination of the flag of independence can be adopted in an artistic style in the form of a flag of independence. However, the pain of independence, the pain of independence creates a stylistic madness for this paradigmatic line.

The expressions of lexemes in the synonymous line are different:

1) The denotative meaning of lexemes is the same, but the expressions (meaning edges, stylistic colors, subjective evaluation, scope of application) are different. For example: lexemes *ozod, erkin, hur, sarbast* refer to one denotation - the ownership of one's will, rights, but they also have the same expressive language: to breathe freely - *Erkin nafas olmoq*. In particular, the lexeme "*free*" – "*erkin*" has a somewhat neutral meaning, the lexeme "*ozod*" expresses an upbeat spirit, the lexeme "*hur*" is characterized by an artistic style, and the lexeme "*sarbast*" is outdated and bookish.

2) In synonymous lines, expression schemes are sometimes graded:

Chegara, sarhad, chek, poyon. The word "border" – "*chegara*" is a dividing line between neighboring states, regions, districts, regions. The word "border" – "*Sarhad*" is mainly used for the interstate border. The words "*Chek, poyon*" are characteristic of literary speech, when they

appear in this sense, they often mean the completion of a certain distance. For example: *“To maintain the inviolability and territorial integrity of our country’s borders, to reliably protect the peaceful life of our people, to create a compact and mobile Armed Forces equipped with modern weapons and equipment, well prepared and fully meeting today’s requirements bringing is one of our most important tasks in building the great future of Uzbekistan”*. *“The bravery of our heroic boys, who fought valiantly against terrorist gangs in our border areas last year and sacrificed their lives on the way, is a clear proof of this”*. It can be seen that in the above synonymous line, the meanings may gradually become stronger or weaker.

3) Lexemes with neutral meaning without expression schemes are the dominant of the synonymous series. For example, in the synonymous line of alert, watchful, alert (in Uzbek: *ogoh, sergak, hushyor*) the dominant is alert; peaceful, quiet, peaceful (*ogoh; tinch, osoyishta, osuda*), in the synonymous line dominant - peaceful; in the synonymous line of dushman, yav, ghanim (*tinch; dushman, yov, g’anim, dushman*), dominant is like an enemy. Such dominants are stylistically neutral and are considered lexemes free of various colors.

4) Lexemes have the same category symbols, which requires that synonyms be combined into one-word category. Our observations showed that there are only a few synonymous lines related to nouns, adjectives, adverbs and verbs in military speeches:

O’lka, ona diyor, ona zamin, vatan, mamlakat, yurt (*within the noun group*);

“In our country, since ancient times, every man, young and old, considered himself a defender of the country, he spared no effort, even his life, for the glory and defense of the Motherland - O’lkamizda qadim zamonlardan buyon yoshu qari – har bir erkak o’zini yurt himoyachisi deb bilgan, Vatan shon-shavkati va mudofaasi yo’lida kuch-g’ayrati, hatto, jonini ham ayamagan.

“In our motherland, this tradition continues consistently and is enriched with a new spirit and content” - “Ona diyorimizda bu an’ana hozir ham izchil davom etmoqda, yangicha ruh va mazmun bilan boyib bormoqda”.

“Dear Motherland, good luck in defending our Motherland - independent Uzbekistan” - “Jonajon Vatanimiz – mustaqil O’zbekistonni himoya qilishda omad sizga yor bo’lsin”.

“The history of the skill and experience of the military of our country is long” - “Mamlakatimiz harbiylarining mahorati va tajribasining tarixi uzun”.

“Thanks to your determination, courage, and military skills, our home and country are peaceful, our sky is clear, and our hearts are calm” - “Sizlarning qat’iyat va shijoatingiz, harbiy mahoratingiz tufayli xonadonimiz, yurtimiz tinch, osmonimiz musaffo, ko’ngillar xotirjam.”

“My compatriots who devoted their lives to the sacred task of protecting our motherland!” - “O’z hayotini ona zaminimizni himoya qilishdek muqaddas ishga bag’ishlagan yurtdoshlarim!”

Musaffo, beg'ubor, tiniq (*within the adjective phrase*). We have soldiers whose hearts are filled with the good luck and peace of our country, our hearts are peaceful, and our skies are clear". "As we celebrate this holiday, we proudly remember the courage of our fathers and brothers who freed the earth from the scourge of fascism, and with their selflessness saved our present life and our immaculate sky, and congratulate them". "May our sky always be clear and pure". - ("Yurtimiz iqboli va tinchligi dillariga jo etgan harbiylarimiz borki, bizning ko'ngillarimiz *tinch*, osmonimiz *musaffo*." "Bu bayramni nishonlar ekanmiz, yer yuzini fashizm balosidan ozod qilgan, o'zlarining fidoyiligi bilan bugungi hayotimizni, *beg'ubor* osmonimizni saqlagan otalarimiz, akalarimizning jasoratini faxr bilan eslaymiz, ularga tasannolar aytamiz." "Osmonimiz hamisha *tiniq va musaffo* bo'lsin")

Qutlamoq, muborakbod etmoq, tabriklamoq (*within the verb phrase*): "Allow me to congratulate all of you - young and old, all the people of Uzbekistan on this great day from the bottom of my heart, holding each of you in my arms!" "Today, with great pleasure and pride, I sincerely congratulate the multinational personnel of the Armed Forces of Uzbekistan, our brave and selfless soldiers and officers, all the people of Uzbekistan on Defender of the Fatherland Day." "I congratulate you - soldiers, sergeants, ensigns, officers and generals of the Armed Forces, war veterans on Defender of the Fatherland Day!" - ("Hammangizni - keksayu yoshni, butun O'zbekiston ahlini shu buyuk sana bilan chin qalbdan, har biringizni alohida bag'ringa bosib *qutlamoqqa* ijozat bergaysiz!". "Bugun men zo'r mamnuniyat va faxr bilan O'zbekiston Qurolli Kuchlarining ko'p millatli shaxsiy tarkibini, zabardast va fidoyi askar hamda ofitserlarimizni, butun O'zbekiston xalqini Vatan himoyachilari kuni bilan samimiy *muborakbod etaman*." "Sizlarni - Qurolli Kuchlarning askarlari, serjantlari, praporshchiklari, ofitser va generallarini, urush faxriylarini Vatan himoyachilari kuni bilan *tabriklayman!*").

In addition, phraseological synonyms, along with lexical synonyms, are widely used in military patriotic speeches to increase effectiveness, show combativeness, and convince the audience: "Those who did not return from the battlefields, those who were martyred, those who lost their lives, those who died, those who lost their lives: - "Jang maydonlaridan qaytmaganlar, shahid bo'lganlar, umri xazon bo'lganlar, qurbon bo'lganlar, halok bo'lganlar, hayotdan ko'z yumganlar".

"We remember with deep sorrow those who did not return from the battlefields, those who were martyred, and those who lost their lives". "To always keep in our memory the pure souls of the heroes who died on the battlefields, to honor our honorable veterans who lived in our ranks in every way - it should be our human duty, our eternal debt". "We remember those who died on the battlefields, those who lost their lives - my God, may their ghosts be happy - as long as life lasts, we

bow before their honorable memory” - “Jang maydonlaridan qaytmaganlarni, shahid bo’lganlarni, umri xazon bo’lganlarni chuqur iztirob bilan eslaymiz.” “Jang maydonlarida halok bo’lgan qahramonlarning ruhi poklarini doimo xotiramizda saqlash, safimizda hayot yurgan mo’tabar faxriylarimizni har tomonlama e’zozlash – barchamizning insoniy burchimiz, qiyomat qarzimiz bo’lmog’i kerak.” “Urush maydonlarida qurbon bo’lganlarni, hayotdan ko’z yumganlarni – ilohim, ularning arvohlari shod bo’lsin – hayot turguncha eslaymiz, ularning mo’tabar xotirasi oldida bosh egamiz.”

The whole world has a system of mutually contradictory relations. That is, there is an opposition between events. Contradiction is one of the main criteria in existence, and the role of this category in understanding the world is incomparable. In the study of any phenomenon from a philosophical point of view, its opposite side is also important. The basis for the emergence of semantic opposition between lexical units is not their semes, but their specific semes, and such seme opposition - antisemy exists not only in relation to words of the same category, but also of different categories. In the lexicon of military patriotic speech, conflicting words are widely used. Because the logicity of the speech increases with the help of contrast: *“After all, we have always rejoiced at each other’s achievements and laughed at our shortcomings!”*. *“The process of establishing the new Uzbek statehood took place in both external and internal complex conditions”. “Abolition of the old administrative - command system, authorities and management bodies corresponding to it”. “Creating the political - legal, constitutional foundations of the new statehood”. “This power, as a guarantee of stability in society and the successful progress of Uzbekistan through reforms, has become the main support of the building of the new Uzbek statehood”. “He caused instability in the society by his actions under the banner of democracy” - “Axir biz hamma vaqt bir-birimizning yutug’imizdan quvonib, kamchiligimizdan kuyunib kelganmiz-ku!” “Yangi o’zbek davlatchiligining qaror topish jarayoni ham tashqi, ham ichki murakkab sharoitlarda ro’y berdi.” “Eski ma’muriy-buyruqbozlik tizimini, unga muvofiq bo’lgan hokimiyat va boshqaruv organlarini tugatish.” “Yangi davlatchilikning siyosiy-huquqiy, konstitutsiyaviy asoslarini yaratish.” “Bu hokimiyat jamiyatdagi barqarorlikning va O’zbekiston islohotlar yo’lidan muvaffaqiyatli olg’a borishining kafolati bo’lgani holda, yangi o’zbek davlatchiligi binosining asosiy tayanchiga aylanib qoldi.” “Demokratiya bayrog’i ostida xatti-harakatlari bilan jamiyatda beqarorlikni keltirib chiqardi”.*

Conclusion. Antonyms are mostly found in adjectives, adverbs and verbs. Although there are antonyms in nouns, they do not have the same meaning as a noun. Their meaning is always based on a sign or an action [5]. Concrete nouns do not have antonymy because they name an object. In concrete nouns, the antonym relationship can be seen in the names of the sides (*east-*

west, north-south - sharq -g'arb, shimol - janub), in the names of the seasons, in the names representing the opposite sides of the day (*night and day, day and night - kecha va kunduz, kun va tun*). In abstract nouns, the relationship of antinomy is more clearly observed: *love-hate, joy-sadness, good-evil, peace-war, joy-anxiety, envy, friendship-enmity (mehr-nafrat, shodlik-qayg'u, yaxshilik-yomonlik, tinchlik-urush, quvonch-tashvish, havas-hasad, do'stlik-dushmanlik)*.

To sum up, the lexicon of military patriotic speech is also a unique semantic field, which consists of certain lexical-semantic groups. Synonyms and antonyms are tools that serve to improve the communicative qualities of this speech.

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