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METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL****MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC –
METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL**<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>**SYNONYMS USED IN THE EPIC OF KHALDORKHAN****Dilnoza Faizullayeva***Associate Professor of the Department of Uzbek Language and Literature**Jizzakh State Pedagogical University**Jizzakh, Uzbekistan**E-mail: fayzullayeva@mail.ru***ABOUT ARTICLE**

Key words: Khaldorkhan, synonyms, epic literature, Uzbek language, linguistic creativity, oral tradition, lexical diversity, poetic style.

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Abstract: This article explores the use of synonyms in the epic of Khaldorkhan, highlighting their role in enriching the narrative and enhancing its poetic and stylistic qualities. By analyzing the linguistic and semantic features of synonymous expressions within the epic, the study reveals how these lexical choices contribute to the portrayal of characters, events, and cultural values. The research provides insights into the linguistic creativity of the epic's author, emphasizing the significance of synonymy in the oral and literary traditions of the region. The findings also underline the importance of synonyms in preserving the richness and diversity of the Uzbek language.

INTRODUCTION

Every work created by poets and writers, regardless of its genre, certainly follows the rules and norms of the literary language. The lexicon with limited use [dialecticism, historicism, archaism, professional lexicon, etc.] is used more often in the speech of characters according to the requirements of a certain style in the language of the work.

The language of folklore works has its own characteristics. Because the language of oral creativity does not fully follow the norms of the literary language. Maybe it is very close to the rules of oral speech, colloquialism and common language. In this way, the linguistic study of the language of folk works can provide valuable materials for the modern Uzbek literary language, language history, Uzbek dialectology, and contribute to the enrichment of the literary language from the lexical-grammatical point of view. In this chapter, we aim to analyze the characteristics

of c. In this, we tried to highlight the specific usage method of synonyms, homonyms and antonyms used in epic language, and their lexical-semantic manifestations. The phenomena of synonymy, homonymy and antonymy have been studied in Uzbek linguistics, of course. However, these linguistic phenomena specific to the language of folklore works, in particular, folk epics, have not been widely studied.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Words that have different forms, have the same unifying meaning, and differ in some shades of meaning are called synonyms. For example, face, aft, chehra, bet, turq, jamal. The form of these words is different, but they have different shades of meaning. A group of related words with a common meaning is called synonymy or synonymous series. A synonymous line is made up of two or more words. For example: turn around-wander-walk: conscience-honor.

The same meaning of synonyms does not deny that they have different characteristics. On the contrary, the existence of several words to express the same meaning in the language shows that the synonyms are not fully compatible with each other in all respects, each of them has its own characteristics. It was shown that synonyms serve to express the thought clearly and appropriately. The same factor causes the emergence of synonyms. There are different ways of their appearance:

1. As a result of the birth of homogeneity, similarity, closeness in terms of meaning among different words expressing basically the same idea in the national language: good and pleasant; friend, neighbor, loved one and comrade; like-minded and expert;

2. As a result of the addition of similar words from some local dialects to words with a certain meaning in the national language: big and huge, brother and sister, sound and sas; like brother and sister.

3. As a result of borrowing words from the languages of different peoples: Peshon and Manglai; wrist and shoulder; murt and mustache; strength and power; joy and pleasure; big-big, big; relationship and communication, command and command; theme and theme; Sh. Shoabdurahmanov, M. Askarova, A. Hojiyev, N. Rasulov, Kh. Doniyorov's textbook "Current Uzbek Literary Language" contains the following points:

Synonyms can arise as a result of two main phenomena:

1. As a result of the appearance of a new word in the language,
2. As a result of acquiring a new meaning of the words in the language.

New words in the language in two main ways:

1. Through word acquisition;
2. It is formed by making words based on the words in the language.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The following synonyms were formed as a result of acquiring words from another language: Love [Uzbek], Muhabbat [Arabic]; power [Uzbek], power [Arabic]; command [Uzbek], amr [Arabic]; noun [Uzbek], name [Arabic] and others.

Words created on the basis of existing words in the language can form a synonymous relationship with other words, creating a new synonymous series. For example: task - task; memory - monument - memorial; difference - difference; Salary - salary - like monthly. In addition to the above opinions, we believe that acquisition of new meaning and development of meaning of words is one of the main factors that lead to the emergence of synonyms. For example: if the word place forms a synonymous line with two words: place - place; place - position; The synonym of wrap is included in three synonymous lines: wrap - to twist; wrap - cover; to surround - to surround - to press; to catch - to touch - to cover; to fight - to fight.

The presence of the words "place" and "wrap" in more than one synonymous line is the result of the development of their meaning. A single-meaning word can participate in only one synonymous line.

In the epics we have analyzed, we find various examples of synonymous words. Although the characteristics of synonyms correspond to those of the literary language, there are also some specific characteristics of synonyms in the epic. The synonyms used in the epic differ in their simplicity, expressiveness, and imagery, and they served to fulfill certain methodological tasks. For example: - What if he hears that we took everyone away? Worst of all, Raikhan, a fierce enemy, is also a scourge ["Kholdor Khan", p. 101]. In this example, the words "enemy" and "scourge" are synonymous, and if we analyze it from the point of view of emotional-expressive color, "enemy" is a neutral word, and "scourge" is a word with an emotional color. Words in a synonymous line have a stylistically different relationship to style. In this example, the word "scourge" is characteristic of both poetic style and colloquial style. If we quote the synonyms of these words: dushman, yav, ghanim. The word enemy in this synonymy line is a neutral, common word, and the rest have some characteristic of their own.

Go'ro'g'libek endures,

He is patient with everyone ["Kholdor Khon", 112-bet]

In this example, the words endure and patience are synonyms, they have different forms, but the same unifying meaning. For example: endure, patience, tolerance, contentment, endurance, form, these are synonyms of these words. They mean the same thing, i.e. "patience, endurance". But when they are used separately, they express a special meaning. In the example above, synonyms have the same property. The word patience is the dominant word in this

synonymous line. He is very brave, he is brave in war. Mirza Askar was a wrestler, he was a lion with one heart. ", p. 169) Gorogli wrestler went to the chief Taka-Yovmit. All of them went to Gaza. As can be seen from the examples given above, the words "polvon" and "bahodir", which mean "hero" and "valiant" in the epic, and which form a synonym of these words, are skillfully used in many places of the epic. Their meaning is generalized. Among these examples, the word lion is also used as a synonym for the synonymous words botir, mard, polvon, bahodir.

The synonyms found in the epic language are also different in terms of structure:

1. Synonyms that are used separately, that is, expressed by means of single words. Such words belong to the group of simple synonyms. For example: brave, heroic; like enthusiastic, active, diligent.

2. Compound synonyms formed by combining words: with morning, like a booty like the sun. For example: There is no fault of the citizen, there is no number of people who have died from us. You keep beating on him, giving him a fight ["Kholdorkhan", p. 141].

In this example, the synonyms of "urusha berasiz", "koyiy berasiz" are compound, very close in terms of meaning and combined synonyms. These synonyms are usually used without separating from each other, i.e. in a double form. They belong to the group of double synonyms. For example: nation, nation, health, child, honor, etc. Such pairs of synonyms are numerous and cleverly used in the epic:

He has a sword in his hand.

He walks around splashing blood ["Kholdorkhan", p. 121].

I told Taka-YOvmit's country,

Kholdorkhan has a big wedding ["Kholdorkhan", page 243]

Most of the synonyms used in the "Khaldor Khan" epic are based on words with a certain meaning in the national language, by citing words from some local dialects that are close or the same in terms of meaning to these words, or words in the literary language. words, i.e., from the artistic method, it is formed by bringing the words characteristic of the simple method of expressing the meaning of these words. Pay attention to the following synonyms found in the language of Dostan: Kayatayin, kolarmman, netayin, neilaj. Don't do it, my God does not need anyone ["Kholdor Khan", p. 211].

The initial dialectal, colloquial and poetic words "netayin" in this example are not characteristic of the literary language. They create mutual synonymy and mean "what to do" in the literary language. The word "netayin" in the synonymous line is characteristic of the poetic language and can be found in classical ghazals and currently created genres and ghazals. For example,

Let your hill be a handle and a thief.

Let your descriptions be one sentence.

Let the Turkmens be eliminated. ["Khaldorkhan", page 216]

What a disaster, so many people were a handle, because the army was defeated. What is left now ["Khaldorkhan", page 178]

In the examples given above, the words "sop", "bartaraf" and "ado" are synonymous with each other. If we add the literary variants of these synonyms and form a synonym series, they consist of the following: sop bold, be eliminated, end, end. From Suu's point of view, the language of the epic "Khaldor Khan" also has rich possibilities, and the synonymous lines in it are much richer than the synonymous lines expressing the same meaning in the literary language. For example: it's over, it's over, it's over [in the literary language], it's over, it's over [in the epic] all the synonyms are in the epic. In the literary language, we do not meet all of them.

- We all ran away from a lonely, alone person ["Kholdor Khan", p. 194].

In this example, the word lonely, alone is synonymous, and the word alone has a neutral, lonely emotional color from the point of view of expressive color. The word tanho in this synonym is more characteristic of artistic style than style.

If you can't come to my territory you cowards

That's why I beat you all

I alone have enough strength for you.

You will see days full of trouble. ["Khaldor Khan", page 104].

In this example, the words all of you (hammangiz va baringiz) and you all are synonyms. The words all of you, you all are formed from pronouns by adding the same agent [-ngiz] to the words all of you, you all.

The collective pronouns "all of you" and "you all" are changing to noun form:

His path is a desert,

There is plenty of food,

The army is large,

Together they are strong ["Kholdor Khan", p. 353].

The ambassador went to the king saying that he was very happy and happy that he was saved alive. ["Kholdor Khan", page 198]. In this example, the words dimog'i chog', xushvaqt, and xurram are synonyms. From the point of view of emotional-expressive color, it is a word with expressive color, which is characteristic of colloquial speech.

The words in the main part of the synonymous lines found in the epic language are words related to simple speech style, some dialects and dialects, and artistic style. Such a situation is characteristic of many folk works, including the epic "Khaldor Khan". For example:

Berdiyar's boys have become weak,

Before it was strong, now it is frail ["Kholdor Khan", p. 83]

In this example, the words weak and frail are synonyms.

I sent an application to the Turkmen nation,

Listen to the language of Khaldorkhan. ["Khaldorkhan", page 7]

Now my words have come true,

Greetings to Gorogli after my request ["Kholdorkhan", page 8]

Then Goroglibek Avazkhan looked at his son and said one word: I am sending you to the land of the enemy, come safely and soundly. The words language, word, and word are synonyms, and their general meaning is sentence, word.

CONCLUSION

Language and vocabulary words in this synonymy series are words specific to the literary language. From the word tiliga in the verse "Listen to the language of Khaldorkhan" in the epic, it is not the language that is the means of communication between people, but the speech that is spoken. The word Kalam is characteristic of the poetic style, and this word also has a sign of obsolescence. One of the unique aspects of the use of synonyms in the language of the "Khaldor Khan" epic is that synonyms are used in a sentence in a row. This thing assigns a special stylistic task to this idea, serves to strengthen the meaning. For example:

"I am sending you to the enemy's country. May you go safely and come back safely," said one word ["Kholdor Khan", p. 10].

In the example given above, there is another synonym of safe, healthy, and health. These synonyms are placed consecutively in the epic, that is, within one sentence. We met this situation in many places in the epic. For example:

And now, every one of the poor innocent women, whether they had a relationship, the wives of forty young men, went to their places of destination and hid, concealed without telling anyone. In this case, the words "hid" and "concealed" are synonyms, repeating the same meaning consecutively in the last part of the sentence. Hidden is a common word, meaning it is used a lot in both literary and colloquial language. And the word Berkindi is typical of a simple way of speaking. Although many people understand this word, it may be incomprehensible to some. Because it is rarely used in literary language and works of art. The consecutive use of such synonyms in the epic, i.e., the repetition of words with the same meaning, served to

increase the content of the work, to increase the content of the sentence, the lines of the poem, and to strengthen the meaning.

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