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## SALOMAT WAFO'S USE OF SYNONYMS SOME COMMENTS ABOUT HIS SKILLS

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### ABSTRACT

In this article, the synonyms used in the novel by the well-known writer Salomat Vafo "Ovora's korgan-kechirganli" and their stylistic possibilities in the text of the artistic work are highlighted.

### KEYWORDS

"Ovora's experiences", Salomat Wafo, lexical and grammatical synonymy, lexical synonym, phraseological synonym, lexical-phraseological synonym, dominant, expression scheme, phraseological doublet, ideographic, stylistic, speech synonyms.

### INTRODUCTION

The development of social life leads to the enrichment of the vocabulary of the language, as well as the appearance of new synonyms in the language. Collecting and analyzing such synonyms from artistic sources, including them among the corresponding synonyms, thereby enriching the dictionary of existing synonyms, undoubtedly serves the development of our linguistics. In this regard, it has always been in the eyes of experts: to study the language of artistic works

created by our talented writers and artists, to shed light on how well they can use the possibilities of our language.

From this point of view, in this article, we tried to highlight the synonyms used in the novel "Ovora's Seen and Forgiven" by the well-known writer Salomat Vafo and their stylistic features in the text of the artistic work. Here are a few words about the writer and his

work: Salomat Vafo was born in the village of Manoq, Shavat district, Khorezm region. Graduated from the Faculty of Journalism of the National University of Uzbekistan. The books "Angel of Heart", "A Woman Looking for Herself", "The Kingdom of Charm", as well as the book "g/1" were published in English. Some of the stories and short stories of the writer, who created the first female novel in Uzbek literature - "Kingdom of Tilsim", have been translated into Russian, German, and Turkish languages. The novel "Ovora's seen and suffered" is the writer's second work in this genre, and his first novel "Tilsim Sultanat" caused a lot of controversy. Anyone familiar with the works of this writer knows that his works are not read for leisure and enjoyment. Salomat Wafo belongs to the list of creators who disturb the reader's mental balance, disturb their feelings and steal their peace. Reading his works is a labor worthy of one's self, a test to know how to empathize with others. Only a person who is ready for this work and test should start reading "Ovorani...". Otherwise, the person remains distracted: he does not understand the events, he does not feel the characters, therefore, he does not understand the author. After all, in this book, the fate of a woman who is busy in the world in order to find a person who has her own identity, the owner of her heart, and the life of her dreams is described in a special way. But this image in the work, artistic painting, is undoubtedly manifested through language units. It is the task of experts in the field to determine

to what extent the creator was able to use these language units.

It is known that in Uzbek linguistics, synonymy lines are one of the lexical units that have been thoroughly studied. A series of words that are different in form and have the same content - the interconnection of several language units based on certain similarities, certain differences between these units, their nature and appearance, the appearance of such units in the language and their types such issues are expressed in special scientific works, dozens of manuals and textbooks (see the list of references).

Synonymy is one of the widespread phenomena in the language, it exists both in lexical units and in grammatical units. Accordingly, there are two types of synonymy:

- I. Lexical synonymy - lexical units, i.e. words and phrases are mutually synonymous: wanderer, wanderer, wanderer; like putting sawdust in the mouth, biting wax.
- II. Grammatical synonymy is the mutual synonymy of grammatical units: like -li, ba- (tasty - bamaza). [5, 108]

It can be observed that many references to these types of synonyms are made in Salomat Vafo's novel "Ovora's seen and forgiven". Below, we will focus on each type of synonyms separately, the circumstances that cause mutual synonymy of language units, the

similarities and differences in their meaning, and, in turn, the nuances of the meaning of each unit in this line. thinking about their differences with, they were analyzed on the basis of examples from the text of the work.

It is known that dictionary synonymy is further divided into three types:

1. Lexical synonymy - synonyms of words: HID, BOY, IFOR, IS. (The property of things-subjects to affect the sense of smell). He poured a fragrant cup of green tea from a teapot covered with a towel. [13,69] From the kitchen came the smell of roasting and "jiz-biz". [13,26] The air is filled with flowers. [13.47]

2. Phraseological synonymy is the synonymy of phrases: TO BE DISAPPOINTED, TO BE DEPRESSED (in the sense of being upset, worried).

3. Lexical-phraseological synonyms - a word and a phrase are mutually synonymous: TO DIE - TO DIE, TO PASS FROM THE WORLD, TO PASS FROM THE WORLD, TO EXIT, TO CUT A LIFE, TO GIVE LIFE (To stop living ).

Lexical synonymy is the grouping of lexemes according to the same meaning [6,166]. For example, the words "gift", "gift", "gift", "gift", "gift" have the same meaning in the dictionary. Accordingly, they are mutually synonymous and form one synonymous line. The lexemes that join the synonymous line "are the lexemes with the same meaning and function schemes,

and the expression schemes are the same, and the semantic schemes are different" [8, 105]

In each synonymous line united around one meaning:

a) the denotative meaning of lexemes is the same, but the expression schemes (meaning edges, stylistic colors, subjective evaluation, level of application) are different. For example, the lexemes BEAUTIFUL, KUSHRO'I, GUZAL, SOHIBJAMAL mean one denotation - beautiful, more than usual, the opposite of ugly, but they also have different expressions. In particular, the word beautiful has a neutral meaning, and it is also used in relation to people, other animate and inanimate objects. Khushroy is used only for people and has the meaning of pleasantness. In relation to beautiful people and inanimate objects, sahibjamol is used as a seme expressing extreme beauty only in relation to people.

A tall, beautiful girl in a black chiffon dress, as if flying in the wind, came to us with a smile. [13.45] There was a wagonload of colorful dresses and a bunch of beautiful girls. [13.45] The head of the toy store is very nice. [13,29] The black chiffon dress of the beautiful Sahibjamol flew in the wind, bringing fragrant perfumes; [13.46]

b) expressions are sometimes graded: WHISPER, WHISPER, MUMBLE, MUMBLE (To speak in a very low voice that others cannot hear). Murmuring and muttering have a negative meaning. However, the

level of expression of the negative color in these threads is different: Our familiar beauty whispered as if she wanted to get to the end of the problem. [13,46] It is as if they have been traveling the world for more than a century. Anor Khaliq usually whispers to others... he has forgotten the world. [13,22] - Our chief said... - I muttered, the old woman had returned my hair. [13,27] - I sewed a flag, I took it, - I mumble; [13,38]

d) neutral meaning words without expression schemes are the dominant (head word) of the synonymous line.

As a rule, a unit whose lexical content is common to all synonyms, whose stylistic value is neutral, and which is characteristic of the common language is chosen as dominant. For example, VOICE, SOUND, SAS, UN (something that awakens the sense of hearing, is received by the auditory organs, heard). The ghost of Anor Khaliq, our thousand-year-old table that emits various sounds, did not make a sound for some reason. [13,19] The sounds of soft singing or recitation could be heard from that side. [13,39] "Cho-o-y-y" vowels floated down the sidewalks [13,141] I remember meeting this person somewhere before. [13,44] "Okay," I said, although I didn't want to go back to the house I left many years ago. [13,96] Of these, sound is the lexemes with a neutral meaning; e) leksemalarning turkumlik semalari bir xil bo'ladi, bu hol sinonimlarning bir so'z turkumiga birlashishini taqozo qiladi: bahor va ko'klam (ot), chiroyli va go'zal (sifat), so'zlamoq va gapirmoq (fe'l) kabi. [6, 167]

Based on the above characteristics, especially the variety of expressions, lexical synonyms are divided into the following types:

1. Meaning synonyms (ideographic synonyms). Such synonyms differ from each other with subtle meanings. For example, the words NAM, HOL, SHALABBO mean exactly one denotative meaning - "the degree of wetness", but this meaning changes from "moist" to "wet", from "wet" It gets stronger towards "shalabbo".
2. Methodical synonyms (stylistic synonyms). Such synonyms differ in terms of mutual methodological assessment. Each synonym string is usually:
  - a) methodical assessment scheme includes a neutral lexical unit and b) methodological assessment scheme includes a non-neutral lexical unit.

It is known that the neutral word in the synonymy line is the dominant word. There are two types of methodological assessment in synonyms: 1) positive, 2) negative.

For example, the word "face" in the synonymous line of "yuz", "bet", "aft", "bashara", "turq", "chehra", "jamal", "diydar", "oraz", "uzor", "rukhsor" is neutral to the stylistic evaluation; Chehra, Jamal, Diydar, Oraz, Uzor, Rukhsor are lexemes with a positive meaning, while the words bet, aft, bashara, turk are lexemes with a negative meaning.

In the text of the work that we are analyzing, the words "face" with a neutral meaning and negative coloring are used in large quantities from the above synonymous line: I look at his face without understanding anything. [13,131] Before I set off, the word "Abbas Sulayman" was running through my mind, and his grinning face never left my sight. [13,133]

It should be noted that the word "face" in the text of the work, together with its qualifier, also served to express negative coloring in some places: the arrogant face of Abbas Suleiman was a little pale. [13,42] The old woman held the cloths one by one until she wrinkled her face, which was wrinkled like skin left in the sun: - What kind of holiday? Although Rosa is a quilter! [13,13]

3. Verbal synonyms. Such synonyms differ from each other by being specific to one or another type of speech. For example, the word keldi in the synonymy line keldi, zadam ranjida kaldi is used in all forms of speech (both in literary speech and colloquial speech), while qadam ranjida kilimak is used in artistic speech. Both of them can be found in the text of the novel: The old lion took a puff of his cigarette and threw it away, and came to me shouting "Kingdom". [13,18] According to the tradition, the person who stepped into the magnificent building had to go in and out in front of the chiefs. [13,18] There is also contextual synonymy in the language, which is the formation of a synonymous relationship of non-synonymous lexemes as a linguistic

unit within a certain context (speech). Contextual synonymy takes many forms.

Such a synonymous relationship always occurs in the speech itself, and disappears outside of this specific speech.

Such synonymy appears, for example, between a pronoun and a word of another category, between a pronoun and a compound, a sentence, with the name of a person, object, abstract concept, as well as between a figurative alternative and so on. For example, the units to fly away and drive away have formed a mutually synonymous relationship in the text of the work: The car flew away from the flat and smooth road. [13,103] Our car is moving again, the surrounding yellow desert seems to blend into the blue color. [13,104]

It can be seen from the examples given above that in the text of the work, which is the source of our study, you can find all types of synonyms. The following synonyms are observed in the work:

ELDERLY, OLD (He has lived for many years, the period of weakening of his body's activity has passed, the opposite of age). I entrusted all my faith to these old women. [13,75] At this moment, I hate my old, white-haired aunt, who needs such difficult questions? [13,83]

GRASS, FIRE (The state of the object burning forming a flame). I set fire to the roof of your barn. [13,66] Once,

when they sent me to make a fire in the oven, I forgot about the oven while reading a book. [13.66]

QUIET (Motionless or soundless state). If you read a couple of pages every day before going to bed, you will sleep peacefully. [13.54]

SUFFERING, PUNISHMENT (Mental or physical torture). I thought that it is impossible to live with these pains and sufferings. [13.53]

THE END, AFTER (Ending border (point)). "Saltanatxon, did you also write the songs that Kamal sang in Oyza?" he finally said impatiently, picking up the books and newspapers on the floor. [13.50] The sister opened her beautiful eyes He looked at me and then at Tipratikan [13,30]

UNDERSTAND, UNDERSTAND (get to the meaning, essence of an idea or something else). I was trying to understand the events that happened until I was leaning on the pillar. [13,65] I realized the profound inner and outer loneliness when I came here. [13.65]

COMFORTABLE, COMFORTABLE, COMFORTABLE (Comfortable, soothing feeling). All the comfort and solace I need now, in my hour of need. [13,68] My heart, which is trembling with fear, is filled with joy. [13.79]

SUFFERING, SUFFERING, PUNISHMENT (Mental or physical torture). I thought that it is impossible to live with these pains and sufferings. [13,53] Karomat's

heart, where distant dreams and sufferings are located, obeyed neither himself nor the doctors. [13.58]

Also, the people, the crowd; man, person, slave; shout, scream; dirty, irkit; time, place; difficult, needy; lie, stranger; food, meal; sweet, sweet; smile, grin; a series of lexical synonyms such as single, single, isolated; crazy, crazy - crazy, crazy, dizzy; to look, to cast a glance; happy - the breath of the mouth runs away, when he is in a good mood, his spirit is high; to fall asleep, lose sight; to look, stare; to speak, to make a speech; a number of lexical-phraseological synonyms such as botinolmo, dilali betlamali, tilli goraldi; to be amazed, to be surprised, to be speechless; he cheered up, his mood improved; a series of phraseological synonyms such as to lose heart, to be disappointed can be given as an example.

It can be given as statistical information that the most used synonyms in this work are beautiful, beautiful; sound, voice; hid, is, height are expressions. Here we would like to highlight some of our comments. In our opinion, synonyms are used inappropriately in the text of the work: The huge stage was filled with the sweet heat of the snow. [13,137] He shook and laughed like a huge bear lost in the forest. [13,286] If the lexemes are used in these places, cute instead of cute, giant instead of huge, big (a dream can be huge or a mountain can be huge, but a bear is not huge) would be appropriate.

Whisper, whisper, murmur, mumble while observing the synonyms used in the text of the work; According to the explanation given in OTSIL, we have come across a series of words that come together under the same denotative meaning, such as shouting, screaming. However, these are not reflected in OTSIL. This shows that it is necessary to further enrich the existing dictionary of synonyms based on the materials collected in the future.

In general, the well-known Uzbek writer Salomat Vafo made many references to synonyms, which are the basis of methodology, in the novel "Ovoraning korgan-kechirganli" and was able to use them in their place. This is a proof that the author of the work knows the vocabulary of our language well.

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