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THE STYLISTIC POSSIBILITIES OF SYNONYMS IN THE EXAMPLE NOVELS OF MUROD MUHAMMAD DUST

Abstract: The article deals with synonyms and literary influence of the fiction. It is taken as one of the means influencing to the literary meaning, their meanings and methodical tasks are taken into consideration.

Key words: synonym, novel, linguopoetics, style, metaphor, language.

Language: English

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Introduction

One of the main issues of the study of the literary language is the artistic sensitivity, the discourse of speech, which plays an essential role in the formation of image. Because the language is not the main material of literary work, it develops in a qualitative way in the process of the development of literary language and has impact on its meaning.

As a result of these means, the diversification of literary speech is formed. The improvement and enrichment of diversification of speech depend on the development of literary language.

As the language of art works as an example of the art of speech, it is based on the diversity of speech tools, the different word meanings as well as on the basis of different nouns word meanings.

With the help of the artistic expression of the speech tools, artistic coherence of literary work becomes stronger and aesthetically sensitive.

For example, it is widely used the expression of *beauty* in Uzbek language and literature and the looking and thickness of eyebrows as well as the length of eyelashes. This process is expressed by black eye, deep-set eyes in particular to dark night.

Analysis of Subject Matters

In recent times, the word “*timqora*” is mainly used to express this notion. By this word, it can be highlighted the main concept of this idea, which

intensifies the emotional-sensitivity of speech. In the sentence “*Faqat timqora ko'zlaridan kuchli bir olovning tafti urib turadi*” the words such as “*timqora* and *olov*” illustrates the intense symbol of matter, also by comparing one object to another one to form sensitivity in the text. So, how synonyms differentiate in the literary work, the language of the work will be so attractive. Proper use of synonyms can help the author to illuminate the idea correctly and accurately and avoid of repetition.

Any kind of art work, first of all, is characterized with richness of synonyms. Because it is impossible to create any kind of literary work without using synonyms. However, stylistic literary work is not only related to the use of synonyms but also literary sensitivity which is derived from synonyms. There are texts that their complexity cannot be altered by another synonym. Although this is one of the common features of words, it is even evoked in the use of synonyms.

Thus, the meaning of beauty, expressed by the word “*timqora*” intensified by the use of word “*olov*” which eventually ensured the artistic peculiarity of the idea. It is also demonstrated that the artistic expression of the language of literary work is only possible by the use of literary means such as metaphors, emotions, animations or use of vocabulary in speech rather than portable meaning. It is vital for synonyms to match with speech tools that accomplish this important task

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in literary texts. Synonyms are important linguistic units that represent the individual characteristics of author in the use of the word. The role of synonyms in the process of literary speech is expressed with different levels of the meaning. Since, the expression of words in synonymic line can vary in different ways depending on the emotionality of the concept.

The abundance of synonyms used in the artistic work testifies to the richness of the vocabulary of the language. In addition to this, synonyms have different meanings but these words have one dominant concept.

Research Methodology

In the works of writer, Murod Muhammad Dust, it is possible to notice such kind of differences in using synonymous words.

Especially, in the word "lolazor" there are many cases when dialectic synonyms of literary words are used and when approaching the text point, it is seen that the usage of such kind of dialectical versions of synonyms can display critical sense of words. For example, *Aksincha. Go'yo bo'g'zingizda maxsus filtr borday, go'yo jo'nroq so'zlarni ushlab qoladi. Shaldiroqlari o'tib ketaveradi. Soddarog gapira olmaksiz*". In this sentence "jo'n and sodda" words are synonyms.

The word "jo'n" has colorfulness related to oral speech by the word "jo'nroq". It means the notion of "simple" in the speech of ordinary people, while the word "soddarog" explains general usage of the notion of "sodda".

Actually, the meaning of the these synonyms in the text which means the notion of "sodda" (simple) is not synonymous meaning, its poetic meaning.

The synonym of the word *simple* which is used in oral speech is used to describe the idea expressed in the text. "*Biz tug'ilgan zamonlar o'zgacha, odamlar ham o'zgacha, Iskandar zamonidagi soddaligu go'llik yo'q*". In the given texts, three words are used to explain the meaning of "sodda" (simple) and though it is not different from the point of view, it has current stylistic opportunities.

Writer, in his works, not only used existing synonyms in the language efficiently, but also has created textual synonyms of the word.

By using such individual synonyms writer did it by using transitory meaning which didn't change the overall meaning.

The word "semiz"(plump)means the amount of object over the normal quantity. For example, "*Ochiq iddao qilolmaydi, qo'rqadi, harna, semizgina hamyoning bor*" [2: 509]". By using the word "semiz" artistically, the author applied the meaning of much money by "semizgina" (*hamyon*) and preserved the features on his individual style.

In this case, synonyms have a unique meaning in the process of expression, and that creativity can provide a diversity of language through effective use of it. One of the important features of the synonyms is

the appropriate image appropriate and precise words are among these linguistic units.

Using synonym words that are appropriate for the purpose the brightness of the image, the spirit of the heroes, a person's attitude toward others, the volume of speech, and so on bright reflections of his enthusiasm.

For example, in the novel "Lolazor," a sentence "Бунда изҳори дил ёки тазарру услуби қўл келмоғи қийинроқ" is from Saidqul speech. That is why this phrase has a good mood and kindness. The end is as follows: . "Рости шуки ланж сўзларни шу жойда тугатиб, бу ёғига бир-иккита чоғроқ манзаралар чизсак-да, асосий мақсад ва воқеаларга ёвуқроқ борсак..."[2: 514]. While the words "ланж сўзлар, чоғроқ манзаралар, чизмоқ" is the basis for a clear idea of what is meant to be expressed, , the use of the word "аниқроқ" instead of "ёвуқроқ" increased the enthusiasm of speech . Synonyms are a richness of speech, characterized by expressing one notion in different levels Because the concept of expression, which is expressed by synonyms, is in contrast to the basis of the artistic meaning. For example, this sentence "Яхшибоевнинг гапини рад этолмадим. Қолаверса, ёмон бир қусурим бор, боғимни кўрсатиб мақтангим келади", the word "қусур"(defect) has a common meaning with the words "айб, камчилик(sin, flaw)". The meaning of the action against the rule of law is expressed by the word айб (sin). The word камчилик (flaw) indicates a low level of compliance with the established principles.

It is clearly seen that both words have negative meaning. So the writer uses a word "qusur"(defect) that expresses much more positive attitude toward the words above to the habit of not being guilty (praise his garden). Because each synonym, while expressing the word, also contains the stylistic diversification. The presence of sensitive meanings in synonyms is one of the most important factors in forming the artistic meaning. The artistic meaning expressed through the synonym of the "qusur"(defect) indicates that the speaker is innocent and shows that he has a particular habit.

Synonyms, as well as the meaning of the text, serve as a methodical tool in the text. For example, in the sentence "E, parvo qilmang, degan qabilda so'z qotdi, men o'zim ham asalu bol emasman, yumshoq supurgi bo'lishdan xudo asrasin." [2:516] the word "gapirdi"(spoke) has different meaning with the word "so'z qotdi"(said) in terms of its literal diversification, and gave artistic spirit to the text, while the synonyms "asal, bol"(honey) in the same place, strengthened the intellectual conception.

Synonyms are linguistic tools that are used frequently in speech, and are used in many different ways. Especially, in literary texts, it can be observed that non-literary synonyms of one or another word

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have been met and carried out different methodical meanings.

Men tahdid qiladi, deb cho'chib tursam bular menga do'stlik ilkini cho'zmoqda ekan. Xursand bo'ldim. O'zimdanda nosir chiqarishga gumonim mo'l edi...[2:513]. In this sentence, the synonyms *do'q-tahdid(threat)*, *qo'l-ilki(hand)*, *yo'zuvchi-nosir(writer)* are used by author. The use of these words, combined with the specifics of the speaker, also contributed to the harmony of the literary text.

One of the most important features of synonyms is the specificity of one of the words in the synonymic row. The observation of the texts of the composer Mohammad Dust shows that these works have often been used in synonyms 'oral speech' and have been used to provide individuality and personality speeches.

-Maynang but, -deb maqtadi. Yaxshiboev.-hali sen zo'r olim-polim bo'p ketasanov (2: 518). This is a typical expression of the simple speaking speech. It's just the story of an uneducated young man from the village. therefore, the writer used the synonym "*but*" (*whole*) instead of the word "*butun*", and for describing uneducated village teenager he used the synonym "*maynang*" instead of the word "*aql*" (*knowledge*) as well as provide the simplicity of the text.

Analysis and results

In his works the author, the word is applied on the basis of the specific features of the text. The main purpose of the literary text is to be sensitive, since there are many ways in which the linguistic identity of the artistic style is arranged. Within the synonyms, they vary according to their literary diversifications and grades. therefore, in his works, the writer used *bayon etmoq (to make statements)*, *izhor etmoq (to give explanations)*, *aytmoq (tell)*, *yorqin, (aniq-clear)*, *muassal (to'la-whole)* *ado etmoq (bajarmoq-do)*, *baxsh etmoq (ba'gishlamoq - dedicate)*, *barkamol (yetuk-perfect)*, *munavvar, charog'on, porloq (yorug'-bright)* and these synonyms enhance literary diversification. This situation appears clear while using the words in a synonymic row in a particular text.

Yaxshiboyev zo'r ishtaha bilan yedi. Oshno odatdagidek chimxo'rlik qildi. Quvonchga to'yib

qolgan ekanmi, ikki-uch chimdigan bo'ldi-yu so'ng chetlanib, do'stining tamaddi qilishiga zavq bilan qarab o'tirdi. Yaxshiboyev ovqatni paqqos tushirib, tagidagi yog'ini ham barmoqlari bilan sidirib, non surtib tozalab bo'ldi-da sekin do'stiga gap qotdi. In this statement the synonyms like *yedi (ate)*, *chimdigan bo'ldi (to pinch)*, *tamaddi qilib (to have a snack)*, *paqqos tushirmoq (to eat completely)* and *tozalab bo'lmoq (to cleanse)* are used to describe the concept of "*yemoq(to eat)*". As a result of using these synonym words, first of all, the same word repetition that boring to duplicate, was prevented in the text. Also, every word took on peculiar meaning and stylistic diversification.

For example, the word *chimdimoq(to pinch)* is used to describe the concept of "*yemoq(to eat)*" as being lower than the norm and expresses a positive attitude by the word *tamaddi qilish (to have a snack)* while *paqqos tushirmoq (to eat completely)* means *ovqatni qoldirmay yemoq (to eat until the end)*.

The word *tozalab bo'lmoq (to cleanse)* is also used as a synonym for this word. In this case, there is a concept of *ovqatni batamom yemoq (to eat completely)* which is specific only to this text. In other texts, the word *tozalab bo'lmoq (to cleanse)* may not be synonymous with such words.

Therefore, this word is synonymous with a synonymic textual meaning. It should be noted that there are a lot of tools to organize the figurative and artistic of literary texts. As you know, the possibilities of the language of the artistic literature are infinite. It can be used widely in the use of words that are common to all speech styles in the process of creating artistic images, as the words used for all appearance of commonly spoken lexical layers have been used effectively.

In artistic literature, as it is widely used in word and portable meanings, it can be observed common language of literary works that the synonyms are used in the use of word variants, the use of different word forms and phrases.

There is no form of language that is widely used in folklore and sayings, as widely used in artistic literary language, and the free use of language tools is one of the most important features of artistic literary language.

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