THE USE OF SYNONYMS IN SAID AHMAD'S WORK "SILENCE"

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Abstract:

This article analyzes the lexical, semantic and methodological features of synonyms and highlights the possibilities of their expression in the literary text. The study was based on Said Ahmad's work "Silence" and analyzed semantically the synonymous lines of time, condition, personality and attitude. It is based on the fact that the contextual use of synonyms increases the objectivity and emotional impact of the text, and provides methodological richness.

Keywords: Synonymy, lexical synonyms, stylistic tool, literary text, semantic analysis, methodology, work "Silence".

Introduction

In linguistics, synonyms are words that have different forms, but are close in content or similar to each other. The phenomenon of synonymy is one of the lexical-semantic phenomena, which demonstrates the richness of language and provides methodological diversity of speech. Synonyms are mainly divided into lexical synonyms, phraseological synonyms, and grammatical synonyms. They differ according to their mutual meaning, field of application, emotional-expressive paint and stylistic features. Synonyms are important as a stylistic tool in literary language. They give the text richness, objectivity, emotional impact. Especially in fiction, synonyms are effectively used to expand the possibilities of expression of the author's language. For example, by expressing an emotional state or image in a variety of ways, the text creates a deeper impression on the

reader. We read below in Said Ahmad's work "Silence" synonyms in the practical application of the Qur'an.

Before, anciently, nose, antiquity

First *– The* word First basically means "first", "before", "initially". It is often used in contexts that denote an event or sequence of actions. The word is stylologically neutral and is widely used in official, artistic and colloquial speech.

*When they come home at night, the children do not recognize their voices, **first** looking at the wall and then opening the door* (149-b).

The word *Prior* also denotes the passage of time, but it is used more in relation to personal experience or historical situations. For example: Semantically *it is* close to the word first, but *earlier* means a more continuous or general time interval.

(***p*** . 109).

Nose –   Nose is one of the ancient words that means "in the past", "anciently", "in ancient times", is more used in artistic and oral speech and is distinguished by the fact that it has a dialectical tinge. In this word, the emotional-expressive paint is felt more strongly.

*He died five days **ago*** (b. 140).

And the word Ancient *– Unlike* the other three words, it means a historical period, a distant past. It is widely used in texts of scientific, historical, and artistic styles. *The word ancient* has a semantic supremacy not only in the sense of time, but also historicity, indicating the degree of antiquity.

You *wrote the Cleopatras of ancient legends (*p. 100).

Although the words nose, nose, ancient form a synonymous series, they differ from each other in their semantic content and stylistic application features. These differences provide vocabulary and serve to represent the content of time in the text in a subtle and colorful way. When these synonyms are chosen correctly depending on the context, speech expressiveness and clarity increase.

Hagar, mabodo, border-yu

The word if – *if* is one of the conditional conjunctions and connects the first clause to the second in conditional compound sentences. It means "if something happens." It is methodologically neutral and is widely used in scientific, official, fiction, and oral speech. *The agar* condition has a low degree of rigidity, which means the usual form of probability.

If this work yields a good result, we will weave a handkerchief (b. 72).

The word Make Sure also refers to a condition, but it also increases the level of probability, which means that it indicates that the probability of the condition occurring is much lower. This unit is more used in formal written discourse and stylologically has a bookish color. It also imparts a certain warning, caution, or formal tone to the speech.

(196b) A man from the outside might have said that the two men were gambling by heaping money between them.

If-yu – *The word "if"* is used as a means of expressing a complex condition. It *lowers the* level of probability even further than the word if, and states that the fulfillment of an action depends in large part on uncertainty, doubt, or emergency. This tool is more commonly found in artistic and spoken speech, and also represents the opportunity to choose a compromise, alternative path in communication.

But what if I had told you?(p. 195).

Woman, wife, wife

Woman – *Woman* is one of the normative, official and decent speech units of the Uzbek language, denoting biological gender (female) and social status (adult woman). The word is stylologically neutral and is widely used in official, scholarly, journalistic and literary texts.

Mirwali was waiting for a car when he came out of the office and caught sight of a woman sitting under a plane tree, dreaming (72-b).

Wife – *The* word wife also refers to a woman, but more to family status — that is, a woman with a husband. This word is more used in colloquial form than in official form. Sometimes a social inferiority or a rebuke tone can be attributed to the word. On the other hand, the word *wife* has been used neutrally or even respectfully in a historical context or in folk oralism: *consulted with the wife*.

Either **his wife** dies or he takes a wife (p. 80).

Women's halage is a phraseological connotation, which is often used in a generalizing or critical tone. This unit is used to describe women as a massive, noisy, or sometimes disorderly group.

The courtyard of the saints **was overflowing with women's dwellings** *(140-b).

Aziz, qadrdon, qadrli

The word Aziz – Aziz is of Arabic origin and means "precious", "honorable", "beloved", "dear". The word is used especially in formal or solemn contexts. He is also a member of the Qur'an .

(p . 180).

Appreciation– *The word appreciated* consists of two components: *value* (value, respect) and *grain* (word-making suffix). It symbolizes the warm bond between people that is built on years of intimacy, friendship, loyalty, and time spent together. Such a word embodies not only respect but sincerity, friendly warmth.

This side watch always carries with him **because his father is dear** *to him* (p. 185).

The word " *dear"* is formed by the adjective suffix (*-li*) on the basis of "value" (respect, respect) and means "worthy of respect", "beloved", "honorable". The word is used to express affection and respect, especially for close people or important things.

He felt that a leader dear to all of us had entered the garden, and he continued to puff out this fat of his speech in a way that pleased him (p. 222).

In linguistics, the phenomenon of synonymy expands the possibilities of expression of language as one of the most important semantic phenomena that demonstrate vocabulary richness. In this article, on the basis of examples taken from Said Ahmad's work "Silence", some synonymous lines — first, earlier, nose, ancient; If, indeed, if; Woman, wife, wife-hallow; The semantic and methodological features of dear, appreciated, dear were analyzed.

According to the results of the analysis, although the units located within each synonymic series have a common meaning, their scope of application, emotional-expressive colors, and stylistic aspects differ. For example, before and before are neutral in nature and denote a chronological sequence, while the nose and the ancients are used in more artistic and historical contexts and have the power of emotional impact. Also, if it denotes a simple condition, it has a stronger semantic load in terms of probability and stylistic tone.The words woman and

wife denote gender and social status, while the feminine halaj is used in a folk, generalizing way.

On the other hand, the dear, the precious, and the dear express the warm relationship and respect between people at various emotional and methodological levels.

Thus, synonyms play an important role not only as a semantic proximity, but also as a means of enriching the style of speech, adding objectivity and expressiveness to the text. Their contextual application determines the writer's skill, clarity and expressiveness of speech. Especially in a literary text, the subtle semantic differences of synonyms serve as an important stylistic tool in creating an object, expressing an emotional state in depth, and capturing the reader's attention.

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