

**Analysis of the development of lexical stock in the context of synonymous words in English**

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**Abstract:** *this article is about the development of a dictionary reserve during a comparative analysis of synonym words in English language, synonyms are words whose pronunciation, writing are different, the meaning of which is different from each other by a number of features, such as the subtleties of additional meanings, the application of emotional meaning, the meaning of which is identical. The present tense imposes a number of tasks on linguists and teachers in the theoretical and practical study of synonyms in English. And this requires the consideration of some measures of on signalization of the process of teaching English, establishing colloquial relations. It consists in creating an understanding of the use of synonyms in English by students and students.*

**Keywords:** *English, Uzbek, synonyms, comparative analysis, dictionary replacement, pronunciation.*

**Introduction:** Words are the basis of all languages in the world. People's speech also depends on the use of these words. It is no exaggeration to say that we need to have a lot of vocabulary and use synonyms to make our speech fluent and not to repeat what we say. The phenomenon of linguistic units having the same meaning is called synonymy. [1] A unit of synonymy is a word that has a common meaning, i.e., synonyms. Synonymous words are not just a luxury, but a real treasure of language. Synonyms are one of the most meaningful forms of the word, with a number of features, such as the pronunciation, spelling, additional semantic subtlety, the use of emotional meaning, which have the same unifying meaning. are words that are constantly different. When it comes to synonyms, we divide synonyms in linguistics mainly into ideographic and stylistic types. Ideographic synonyms, for example: to understand-to relish, to expert-to anticipate-to understand, to comprehend, to expect, to anticipate - have the same meaning and belong to the same neutral stylistic type. Stylistic synonyms are sometimes called emotionally expressive. Stylistic synonyms have different meanings depending on their stylistic features. For example: to help - to aid - to assist means to help. According to the above definitions, synonymy is mainly semantic in any case, the definition of synonyms is based on stylistic criteria, other criteria and pure semantic criteria. Synonyms always give unexpected units or logical meanings, so synonymous repetition decorates the work stylistically. The ideographic

synonym is used by the translator in the worst case to avoid the poverty and discoloration of the expression that occurs as a result of the repetition of language units. Regardless of the fact that a series of synonyms consists of several words, one word in it is the main word that determines the nature of this synonymous series. [2] This word is called dominant. The correct definition of the key word in this box plays an important role in determining the boundaries of the synonym series, as well as in revealing the specificity of each word in it. In a synonymous series, a word that has a wider range of meanings than others is the key word. In determining the boundaries of a synonymous series, the keyword is taken into account, other words are not compared to each other, but compared to the main word. For example: accomplish, attain, gain are synonymous with archive. We can classify synonyms with syntactic and morphological and, of course, a lot of attention to meaning. In our syntactic analysis, the word bare - naked means the naked state of a person and comes as a point, its synonymous line naked - naked also comes as a cut and determiner. For example: the child lay bare (Galsworthy "to let"). The boy is lying naked. I small naked boys sat on the tables. (Greene). Little naked children were sitting at the tables. In this sentence, the naked synonym comes as a counter. We study synonyms morphologically into three types. [4]

**Literature review:** Usually, people ask for help from bilingual dictionaries to find the equivalent of a word in English. Well, when you immediately point out in the dictionary not only the translation of the key word, but all the synonymous lines that govern all the equivalents. And if you don't have one, then you need to try not to make a mistake with the choice. Of course, the use of a particular lexeme depends on the context. So think clearly about what to do to the interviewee. If you know the exact translation, then you can easily choose the equivalent that is closest to the value. [6]

**Research Methodology:** The task of translation is not only to be able to convey the meaning of words and phrases, but also to express the most subtle and elegant features of the author's style, including the semantic phenomenon hidden behind the sequence of words and phrases. The most important feature of the work of art was its novelty in the choice of words and word combinations. It consists of the correct representation of the image, knowing the artistic function of each sound, speech and comma. It does not matter if a translator does not understand or does not pay attention to such small and delicate features of language. For example: passed away in the world of death, stretched his legs, went to eternal sleep, died, died, died, died, performed slavery, handed over the deposit. Many of these synonyms and phrases should be used in their proper place, but if used incorrectly, a serious error can occur. [8]

**Analysis and results:** The general considerations mentioned in the sections we have considered above. If it is proved that they are necessary in the consideration of specific problems, then we consider this information as reliable. One such problem is the problem of lexical antonyms. Synonymy is one of the traditional categories and in theory it is almost unexplored. Usually synonyms are generally identified through examples that are considered typical, approximate. OS Ahmanova comments on this issue as follows. A common concept in linguistics is synonyms, that is, words that have different pronunciations, the same meaning, or the same meaning. A. B. Sharipov clarifies this tariff, "Words that have the same meaning, differ in sound structure are not synonyms, such compatibility does not exist in languages." Thus, synonyms are words that differ in the structure of the sound and in one sense or another combine different differences. [10]

**Conclusions and Recommendations:** In short, synonyms are not just a luxury, but a real treasure of language. Synonyms are one of the most meaningful forms of the word, with a number of features, such as the pronunciation, spelling, additional semantic subtlety, the use of emotional meaning, which have the same unifying meaning. are words that are constantly different. When it

comes to synonyms, we divide synonyms in linguistics mainly into ideographic and stylistic types. Ideographic synonyms, for example: to understand-to relish, to expert-to anticipate-to understand, to comprehend, to expect, to anticipate - have the same meaning and belong to the same neutral stylistic type. Stylistic synonyms are sometimes called emotionally expressive. Stylistic synonyms have different meanings depending on their stylistic features. For example: to help - to aid - to assist means to help. According to the above definitions, synonymy is mainly semantic in any case. The definition of synonyms is based on stylistic criteria, other criteria and pure semantic criteria. [11]

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