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LEXICAL-SEMANTIC PROPERTIES OF SYNONYMOUS PHRASES WITH THE COMPONENT "KO‘NGIL"

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Abstract: This article studies the linguosemantic features of the phenomenon of phraseological synonymy, which occupies an important place in the phraseological system of the Uzbek language. Phraseological synonyms are analyzed as linguistic units that are united on the basis of semantic proximity, but differ in stylistic coloring, expressive-emotional value, level of imagery and scope of application. The study, especially in the example of phraseological units with the “ko‘ngil” component, reveals the manifestation of synonymous relations, their common meaning and differential semantics. The results of the analysis show that phraseological synonymy is an important semantic phenomenon that enriches the figurative and expressive capabilities of the Uzbek language.

Keywords: phraseological synonymy, phraseological units, linguosemantic analysis, semantic relations.

Introduction

Phraseological synonymy. Synonyms are one of the semantic microsystems between language units, and even more so between expressions. In order for two expressions to be synonymous, they must mean the same meaning. Without this, it is impossible to talk about synonymy. It is inappropriate to understand the same meaning as equal meaning. Each synonym, in addition to the common core of meaning for this synonymy cell, has its own specific semantic edge.

When defining phraseological synonyms, the presence of different images underlying them is also taken into account. For example, the synonym expressions *“ko‘ngli qattiq”* , *“tosh yurak”* have different images underlying them: ko‘ngil, yurak.

It is necessary to distinguish synonymous expressions from variants of one expression. For this, it is necessary to pay attention to the word-components of expressions. There is no doubt that expressions that include the same word-component in their lexical composition are. For example, expressions such as *“o‘zicha o‘ylamoq”* which mean *“ko‘gliga kelmoq”, “o‘yga bormoq”* are synonyms and do not have a common word component.

“Synonymy is a much broader concept than variant co-existence. Phraseological synonyms and phraseological variants are one of the most influential stylistic resources of the Uzbek language. Therefore, both phraseological synonyms and phraseological variants should be reflected in the annotation, phraseological and other dictionaries. Subjective assessment forms *(ko‘ngli yumshoq – ko‘ngilginasi yumshoq, ko‘ngli qora – ko‘ngli qop-qora, etc.)* are not synonyms of expressions, but their various variants. Distinguishing variant expressions from synonymous expressions is one of the most important issues of phraseological methodology, which is especially important when talking about the stylistic branching of synonymous expressions.

Methodology

All language units, including phrases, are directly united around the concept of man, that is, they help to express human behavior, imagination, mental and physiological states. It would be a mistake to say that phraseological units are formed only as a result of human

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activity, because among them there are also those that embody the image of animals and develop in terms of their connection with a particular profession. Taking into account these aspects, A. Mamatov preferred to divide phrases into four groups in terms of the scope of formation:

1. Phraseologisms formed in terms of their connection with the activity and psyche of a person.

2. Phraseologisms formed in terms of their connection with a profession.

3. Phraseologisms formed based on the image of animals.

4. Phraseologisms formed within the framework of a religious concept.

The first group is of particular importance in the formation of phrases with the "ko‘ngil" component. As is known from its meaning in the explanatory dictionary, the heart is the most important sign that measures the human psyche. According to the relationship of form and meaning, synonymous phraseological units are used more often than others both in the text and in speech.

Let us cite a number of synonymous phraseological units with the "ko‘ngil" component: *Ko‘ngil ozdiruvchi – ko‘ngil vayron qiluvchi.* These two expressions are not included in the dictionaries created so far.

In O.Yakubov's work "Ko‘hna dunyo", there are places where phraseological synonyms are used effectively: *This sad song coming from afar was now joined by some bad, demoralizing smell. Strangely enough: as the smell grew stronger, this soul-destroying song also reached its peak, resounding with unbridled melancholy, as if the cries of the dead were coming from the depths of the earth (Ko‘hna dunyo, 52-53).* The expressions used in the given passage are used to express a negative meaning, one towards the smell, the other towards the song. The occurrence of the second expression after the first expression in the same sentence indicates an intensification of negativity. These synonyms, despite the fact that they have common features in other respects, differ in their meaning: in the second, the meaning is expressed more strongly. Also, the expressions *ko‘ngl(i) bo‘sh* and *ko‘ngli yumshoq – yumshoq ko‘ngil* are mutually synonymous and mean "compassionate, kind"; in the first expression, the "ko‘ngilchanlik" aspect of meaning is dominant, and in the second expression, the "rahmdil" aspect of meaning is dominant. In general, the different aspects of meaning in phraseological synonyms are diverse and require a precise approach and interpretation: The problem of synonymy is gaining constant attention of observers due to its multifaceted and cognitive nature. There are many works on synonymy in linguistics, most of which are devoted to lexical synonymy, but linguists are also actively studying the synonymy of phraseological units. "The problem of synonymy of phraseological units has been solved by researchers in different ways. The famous Russian scientist V.V. Vinogradov wrote: "The stylistics of the national, national language considers the relevant linguistic phenomena in the framework of functional differentiation, interdependence and influence. It analyzes the role of similar, interrelated, parallel or synonymous means of expression in expressing close meanings, as well as the correspondence of expressive colors and intonations of various speech phenomena. Lexical and phraseological units make up the vocabulary of our language. If in the dictionary a language unit is considered a word, then in the phraseological system a phraseological unit (PB) or phrase is considered a language unit. Both a word and a phraseologism are considered lexical units.

The enrichment of any language occurs not only at the expense of new words, but also at the expense of stable combinations, that is, phraseologisms. Speech is formed by the speaker or writer not by choosing the right language units, but by choosing units that correspond to the communicative situation, ensuring a clear and correct understanding of

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thoughts. As a result of such a choice, language units expressing the same or similar meaning are connected with each other, forming a synonymous series. As is known, the correct way to determine whether two or more words are synonymous is to take their meanings as a basis. Therefore, it is a key issue to determine what relationship synonymous words have in terms of meaning. If we approach the issue from this perspective, synonymous rows, semantic properties of adjectives, subtleties of meaning, expressiveness – baholovchanlik and phraseological synonyms (FS) differ depending on certain stylistic features.

Ko‘ngliga kelmoq – o‘yga kelmoq – o‘zicha o‘ylamoq in one’s own way [OTFL, 291]. Both of these FBs mean to think, but to come to mind is used in relation to suddenly coming to a certain idea, and to think about is used in relation to thinking in detail. Interestingly: he only realized it when the idea of bringing these two young people together came to his mind: *Sadafbibi, this lovely girl whose behavior, words, and even her breath made Jayhun’s breath smell so sweet to him! (Ko‘hna dunyo, 47).* The above sentence, quoted from Biruni, is about making Sadafbibi and Sabhu forget each other, and this idea came to Biruni unexpectedly. This is also confirmed by the suffix -yin after the phrase. Abu Shilqim ibn Shahwani completely lost hope in life, thinking, *"I am now dead, I am buried alive in this cold grave," and he went and prostrated himself in the direction of the Qibla and wept for a long time (Ko‘hna dunyo, 173).* Abu Shilqim ibn Shahwani, who was lying in prison, was deeply thinking about the things he had done up to that point. These thoughts were pointing to his death.

A hard heart, a hard heart - a heart of stone, a heart of stone

For example, *if a preacher has a hard heart and a bitter tongue, I will use the excuse of "dead and gone" (Mening xo‘roz quvganim); Will he keep using it like a donkey, saying that he is silent! Should he be "clean" and tortured until his soul comes out?! No, you are a hard-hearted person, Kochqor brother! (Temir xotin).* The above-mentioned expression *"yuragi qattiq",* which strongly embodies the color of negativity, shows less expressiveness. *"Yuragi qattiq"* refers to extremely negative situations and can reflect a strong command or exclamation. This is confirmed by the angry words of the Alim to the Ram.

Conclusion

The analysis shows that the lexeme “ko‘ngil” in the Uzbek language is an important lexical unit that plays a central role in expressing a person’s internal psychological state, emotional experiences, and spiritual world. The widespread use of this word in phraseological units indicates its high semantic potential and active participation in the formation of various figurative meanings.

As a result of the analysis of phrases with the “ko‘ngil” component, it was found that these units not only have independent lexical meanings, but also form complex semantic layers depending on the context. They are manifested as a linguocognitive tool that expresses a person’s emotional state, as well as national thinking and cultural values. Therefore, studying the role and functional-semantic properties of the word “ko‘ngil” in the phraseological system is of great scientific importance in Uzbek linguistics and expands the possibilities of in-depth analysis of literary texts.

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