

In the translation, the "and" conjugation, which is used repeatedly in the original three places, is replaced by the particle both in the position of the disjunctive conjunction in two places, and in the emphatic or intensifying particle in one place.

When "around" in English is used before the time prepositional words, it turns out that it logically corresponds to the Uzbek particles “-оқ, -ёқ”: “Well”, she said, “I think I’ll look **around to-morrow** [5; 11]. – “Мен эртагаёқ айланиб иш қидириб кўрмоқчиман, – деди Керри” [6; 18].

In this case, because the word "around" in Uzbek means “атрофида, теварагида” [4; 38] translated with -оқ, -ёқ emphatic or intensifying particles.

Conclusion. Apparently, particles are widely used not only in ordinary speech, but also in written prose and poetry. In this case, it is important that they have a methodologically neutral or stylistic coloring. Of course, this is determined by the context in which they have a neutral or stylistic color. Particles express either positive (such as joy, amazement, desire) or negative (such as resentment, anger, hatred, contentment, regret) emotional-expressive coloring. Only in the languages being compared is the methodological dyeing of the particles understood on the basis of the linguocultural context.

As R. Begmatova said, “Cognitive study of particles helps to reveal their features, such as the meta-organizer of communication, frame marker and modifier of speech actions, which they perform in metalayer. In particular, particles have several cognitive features, such as frame marker, interaction meta-organizer, and universal dynamic mechanism” [3; 22] becomes clear. The reason for the same situation is that their translation process requires deep knowledge and attention.

Thus, in speech, auxiliaries, pronouns, adverbs, conjunctions, modifiers, modal words, individual names, some place names, as well as particles, including numbers, act as a means of presupposing due to the complexity of the semantic structure of the sentence, it also attracts special attention in the translation process as informatives, signalers of linguistic presupposition, or as a means of leading to linguistic presupposition.

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**EMERGENCE AND STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT OF FIRST
SYNONYM DICTIONARIES**

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Abstract:

Introduction. *Synonyms are formed from the combination of the Greek words syn "together" + onoma "name", which is an important means of increasing the effectiveness of speech, a clearer, more vivid, logical and diverse expression of thought. In the existing scientific literature, it is reflected that synonymous words in the working definition belong to the same category, are written, pronounced differently, but have the same or similar meanings. Synonymy is a very multifaceted phenomenon, and most of the definitions given do not fully cover the essence of synonymy. Therefore, from the earliest days of linguistics, there was a strong interest in discovering the essence of these means of artistic representation, recording their meaning, compiling lists.*

Research methods. *Recent research in world linguistics, as well as in Uzbek linguistics, has shown that the first dictionaries in the history of linguistics were created for purely practical needs - for educational purposes. In particular, the creation of any dictionary on the topic of synonyms based on subtle differences in word meaning has an educational purpose - to teach oratory, to develop speech competence. The semantic possibility, place of use, boundary, own or assimilation, and other features of words with the same or similar meanings made it necessary to summarize and interpret them in special dictionaries.*

Results and discussions. *It should be noted that while the first sources created in the history of linguistics were dictionaries, most of the oldest dictionaries available in the history of lexicography were glossaries devoted to the interpretation of synonyms. In general, the study of synonyms and the compilation of related dictionaries has a long history. For example, at the beginning of the twentieth century, the Chinese created the world's first dictionary of synonyms for use by poets.*

Conclusion. *It can be said that the study of synonyms and their lexicography in world lexicography, especially in Russian lexicography, began many years ago, but it can be seen that the lexicography of the Uzbek language is lagging behind. Given the fact that Russian lexicography has created separate synonymous dictionaries for preschool children, for primary school students and for high school students, it is necessary to strengthen research in this area. Although much research has been done in Uzbek linguistics on the study of synonyms, it is necessary to increase the possibilities of the gradual development of synonymous dictionaries, along with other textbooks.*

Keywords: *synonyms, dictionaries, research, Russian lexicography, semantic properties, vocabulary corpus, translation dictionary, synonymous dictionary.*

Introduction. The era we live in, when fierce struggle and competition prevail, conflicts of interest intensify, and globalization processes cause unexpected problems for humanity, requires a person to be very active, vigilant, committed to national identity and spiritual values. Therefore, our country is creating all the necessary conditions for any creative initiative, education and intellectual development. All this, in turn, requires the development of the communicative capabilities of modern man. The most important means of communication is words, while the most important means of expressing an idea in an effective, complete and attractive way are synonyms. The more ancient the language, the more ancient the synonyms in it.

In the history of world lexicography, we can distinguish three stages in the development of modern educational dictionaries on synonyms from ancient times to the present day:

1. Lists of the first synonyms, dictionary-type textbooks and manuals that served as a textbook for ancient oratory schools and religious schools (from the VI-V centuries BC to the Middle Ages);

2. Textbooks of synonyms (from the XI-XII centuries to the XX century), created in order to understand the text of the Bible, to distinguish the subtleties of the word;

3. Synonymous dictionaries of the new generation (from the beginning of the XX century to the present), created for the development of literary language, development of the native language, demonstration of the rich potential of the language.

Materials and methods. In the XXI century, when science and various technologies are rapidly developing, educational lexicography is becoming a separate field from other areas of general linguistics, such as pedagogy, general lexicography, lexicology. One of the main problems today is the need to create and widely use dictionaries. So why is this need growing day by day? What has been done to expand the vocabulary and what is the scope of the work to be done?

It is known that dictionaries, which are one of the main factors in the development of thinking, oral and written speech of students, in particular, the development of educational lexicography, have become a vital necessity. According to Doctor of Philology, Professor B.R. Mengliyev, "... Dictionaries create a very valuable and rich vocabulary, which leads to the creative thinking of students, the level of independent thinking, the expression of the product of creative thought in oral and written forms". Today, in developed countries, hundreds of special types of dictionaries have been created for each level of education (from kindergarten to university), and even there are about 30 textbooks for Russian schools. There is only one "Spelling Dictionary" for Uzbek schools. In 2006-2009, various textbooks were created for Uzbek schoolchildren. For example, 20 textbooks have been published, which can be understood as the expanding network of educational lexicography of Uzbek lexicography such as O. Shukurov, B. Bahriddinova's "Dictionary of semantic words of the Uzbek language", Sh. Bobojonov, I. Islamov's "Word leveling of the Uzbek language", B.R. Mengliyev, B. Bahriddinova, U. Kholiyorovs "Word-formation dictionary of the Uzbek language", H. Suvonova, G. Turdiyeva "'Form words of the Uzbek language" educational dictionary", N. Yuldasheva,

N. Musulmonova "Dictionary of word combinations of Uzbek language", U. Turayeva, D. Shodmonova "Dictionary of Contradictory Words".

If we look at the history of world lexicography, in particular, Russian educational lexicography, the development of this area in the second half of the twentieth century was mentioned as an urgent task. The scientific researches and articles of such scientists as P.N. Denisov, L.A. Novikov, Y.M. Vereshagin, A.Ye. Suprun give a lot of information about it. The next major wave of development of this direction in Russian linguistics intensified in the late twentieth century. The scientific activity of V.V. Morkovkin, M.A. Marusenko, V.V. Dubichinsky, Yu.D. Apresyan provides theoretical and practical enrichment of educational vocabulary.

The creation of educational dictionaries of synonymous words, which is a direct branch of educational lexicography, is a requirement of the time. In general, the compilation of synonyms and various related dictionaries goes back a long way. At the beginning of the twentieth century, Chinese poets compiled synonymous dictionaries, and later the work of Arab and Indian scholars on the compilation of synonyms of words can be seen.

Later, between the 17th and 19th centuries, dictionaries of synonyms were published. In 1782, as a result of the scientific work of D.I. Fonvizin, a dictionary was published (the scientist classified 32 types of synonymous groups), in 1810-1840 D.P. Kalaydovich in his book "Experience of the Russian Dictionary of Synonyms" used synonymous words in Russian. made a serious analysis. The problem of synonyms in modern linguistics has been studied by a number of scholars, such as G.O. Vinokur, Y.D. Apresyan, L.A. Bulakhovsky, I.N. Kochan, T.G. Sokolovskaya, V.P. Danilenko, S.A. Belyayeva. It should be noted that Russian scholars have two views on synonyms: the first group (P.S. Aleksandrov, L.N. Sarkisova, A.A. Bragina, etc.) uses synonyms that are close to each other, but differ in meaning. The second group (V.V. Vinogradov, L.A. Bulakhovsky, N.M. Shansky, A.P. Yevgenyeva, etc.) explains that synonyms are words that are similar or have similar meanings. In general, it is possible to understand the structural, semantic and pragmatic approach to the study of synonyms. According to A.A. Shumilova, "the twentieth century has become "the golden age" of synonymy". The development of linguistics in the 50s and 70s of the XX century led to the development of synonymy.

The current XXI century is recognized as a period of rebirth of synonyms. During this period, synonymy began to be examined in various aspects. At the same time, the study of synonymy is developing rapidly due to the research of such scientists as V.D. Chernyak, S.V. Lebedova, Yu.O. Knyazeva, O.V. Pokrovskaya.

In ancient Greece, where rhetoric rose to the level of art, stylistics, semantics, in particular, synonymy, attracted the attention of philosophers as early as the VI-V centuries BC. The theory of synonyms - the distinction of individual words was close to content - was first developed in the 5th century BC by the ancient Greek philosopher Prodik (465-395 BC), known for his ideas on word semantics, subtleties of meaning, and word usage in general, is pushed. He notes that a good knowledge of the homonyms and synonyms associated with the nuances of the meaning of the word

is important for orators and poets. He expresses his views on the example of the analysis of the semantic properties of synonyms such as "jalb qilmaydigan" (koinós) and "qiziqtirmaydigan" (îsos), "bahslashmoq" (ἀμφισβητεῖν) and "tortishmoq" (ἐρίζειν), "baholamoq" (εὐδοκιμεῖν) and "maqtamoq" (ἐπαινεῖσθαι), "xursand bo'lmoq" (εὐφραίνεσθαι) and "zavqlanmoq" (ἡδεσθαι), "jalb qilmaydigan" (κοινός) and "qiziqtirmaydigan" (ἴσος) that are different but have similar meanings.

In the V-IV centuries BC in Greece the sophists, known for their eloquence, wisdom and creativity, also used not only logical bases, but also linguistic nuances - synonyms, homonyms, amphiboles, as well as syntactic inversions. (4) Plato's famous work, Cratil, based on his dialogues with Socrates, Hermogenes, and Cratylus, also reflected a serious discussion of synonyms with Socrates. (5) The contemporary of Socrates urges Prodik to pay attention to the subtlety of meaning between the verbs "istamoq" (ἐπιθυμεῖν) and "xohlamoq" (βούλεσθαι) and to make the famous sophist understand this difference. (6) Democritus, on the other hand, comes to the conclusion that there is no connection between an object and its name, and cites homonymous and synonymous words in the language as proof of this. (6, 18)

Amarakosha (Sanskrit: अमरकोश – Amarakośa, Amara Dictionary) of the 5th-4th centuries BC, written by the sage Amara Singh, is recognized by experts as the first and most popular dictionary of synonyms in Sanskrit. Amara is the author's name, which means "immortal", "kosha" - "dictionary", "treasure", "collection". The dictionary is called an ideographic dictionary because it is based on a thematic principle.

Scholar B. Bahridinova, who studied the theoretical and practical issues of Uzbek lexicography for the first time in a monograph, approaches Amara Singh's dictionary "Amarakosha" as an example of the first educational dictionaries devoted to the interpretation of important divine concepts of her time, the meaning of words in everyday life. The dictionary device shows that it not only covers the lexical units of the language, but also reflects the "linguistic landscape of the world". The text of the dictionary is divided into three books (kaṇḍa), each of which in turn is divided into chapters (varga) representing a lexical-semantic group that combines a word on a particular topic.

Results. In the dictionary, concepts are placed in a strict sequence according to their level of importance. For example, first a list of synonyms denoting heaven and gods is given, then lexical and semantic groups denoting secondary concepts are given in a certain order. Next are the names of celestial bodies, planetary and stellar constellations, natural phenomena (rain, thunder, clouds, snow, etc.), aspects of the world, units representing time, distance, names of the moon, seasons, and so on. The second book of the dictionary is devoted to man, and in a certain order gives the concept of man - a house, a castle and property, various handicrafts, household items, the names of wild and domestic animals”.

At the request of Thesaurus, the vocabulary corpus consisted of topics arranged according to importance. At the beginning of the dictionary are synonymous words that exist in the Indian language denoting the names of heaven and gods, followed by

the names and attributes of the chief deities, followed by the lower divine names and their attributes in order.

The sixth chapter of the first book of the dictionary "Sabda-varga" (sabda - language, speech) deals with how man communicates with the gods and people, the appearance of human speech, the role of speech in human perfection and destiny. For example, 13 synonymous lines of speech are given, and examples of their use in sentences are given:

1. brāhmi - speech, story, practice, narration, ancient type of writing, epithet of Durga (wife of Brahma);
2. bhāraṭi - speech, voice, word, oratory, epithet of Saraswati (wife of Brahma);
3. bhāsā - language, speaking ability, dialect, writing, accusation, complaint;
4. gir - speech, ovoh, song, applause, enchantment, supplication;
5. vāg (vāc) - speech (human speech and divine speech), sound, sound (of something, such as a drum), word, conversation, speech, language (in relation to animals);
6. vāni - speech, voice, tone, tone, language, praise, sermon, diction, pronunciation,
7. sarasvati (Sarasvati - goddess of eloquence, knowledge and wisdom) - speech, education, divine voice, beautiful woman, cow;
8. vyāhāra - speech, utterance, language, speech, discussion, conversation, singing (birds), humor, joke;
9. ukṭi - speech, word, expression, singing;
10. lapita - to say, say, cry;
11. bhāsita - speech, utterance, dialogue, conversation;
12. vacana - word, utterance, utterance, speech, voice, accent, sound, sign, advice, command;
13. vacas - to speak, to converse, to speak, to sing, to speak. (8)

The formation of Arabic linguistics also goes directly to dictionaries. Although sources say that the tradition of compiling a dictionary was passed on to the Arabs from the Greeks, Arabic lexicography is a separate field with its own history and style.

As can be seen in the history of world lexicography, Arabic linguistics in the VI-VII centuries was full of socio-political and cultural conditions that necessitated the emergence of dictionaries. In particular, there was a strong demand for various thematic dictionaries, special terminological dictionaries on jurisprudence based on the Qur'an and hadiths, and translation dictionaries designed to teach the Arabic language, which serve to understand the text of the Qur'an, the holy book of Islam. Arabic lexicography originated at a time when this type of activity was still unknown in Europe. The Muslim world is considered to be the most favorable environment for the emergence and development of lexicography. Recognition of Arabic as the language of literature and prayer in the medieval Muslim East. The rapid development of Arabic literature, the use of Arabic as a mediator in the scientific activities of non-Arabic-speaking peoples, the emergence of two variants of Arabic - many distinctive features in written and spoken speech - all caused it to appear relatively earlier than the lexicography of other languages.

According to the sources, as early as the VI-VII centuries in Arabic lexicography, according to the content of the dictionary, the following types could be found:

- 1) full explanatory dictionary;
- 2) dictionary of item names;
- 3) dictionary of synonyms;
- 4) dictionary of unique words;
- 5) dictionary of acquired words;
- 6) translation dictionary.

Discussions. Synonymy as a lexical-semantic product of literary language, which has existed in linguistics other than ancient times, has attracted the attention of experts in Arabic linguistics. According to sources, the first lexicographical work on synonyms was created by Arab linguists.

Ibn Jinni (Abul Fath 'Uthman al-Muwsili) of the 10th-century Baghdad grammar school, while thinking about etymology, also draws attention to the synonymy: Abu Hurayra, who was sitting next to him, was asked to bring a knife. Abu Hurayra, who did not understand the words of our Prophet Muhammad (saas), looked around. Our Prophet Muhammad (s.a.v.) points to the knife. Abu Hurayra said, "You call it Sikkin (سِكِّين), we call it Mudyah (مُدْيَاخ), and I have heard some people call it Shafrah (شَفْرَاخ)", They said, "By God, I have never heard the word 'sikkin' (سِكِّين)".

Ibn Jinni interpreted synonymy as "the existence of several forms for a concept and its semantic coherence with the meaning of another word when studying the basis of each term." Ibn al-'Asir said, "Synonymy is different words that mean the same thing." " In Arabic linguistics, the first perfect description of synonyms is given by Fakhriddin as "separate words belonging to a category that express something. In his view, these types of words do not include item names, they are not synonyms.

Lexicologists and lexicographers who have carefully studied Arabic lexicon compile long lists of words with the same meaning and proudly note the extent to which synonymy has developed in Arabic. In particular, in many works in Arabic, it is noted that the word "lion" (أَسَدٌ) had about 350-500, "water" (مَاءٌ) had about 170, "camel" (جَمَلٌ) had about 100, "honey" (عَسَلٌ) had about 80, "snake" (حَيَّاحٌ) had about 200, "wine" (خَمْرٌ) had about 200, and the word "cloud" (سَحَابٌ) had about 50 meanings.

The well-known Arabic lexicographer Abul Hasan Ali ibn Ismail al-Mursi (1007-1066), known as Ibn Sida, in his 17-volume thematic dictionary Al-Muhassas, deals with synonymy as well as polysemy and homonymy. Ibn Sida groups synonyms into thematic groups according to the proximity and origin of their lexical-semantic meanings. Linguist P. M. Magomedova described the dictionary as "the most perfect multi-volume dictionary of synonyms written in Arabic".

Al-Hamadani's dictionary "الذخيرة في اللغة" and al-Salabi's reprinted dictionary "الذخيرة في اللغة" also contain many synonyms. Special synonymous dictionaries are also widely used in Arabic lexicography. From the old dictionaries, Ibrahim al-Yaziji's unfinished dictionary (أدوف إلى إسمان له فيها سلوف الم الروض), published in Cairo in 1913-1914, and from the latest dictionaries, Rafaam Nahl's

"Synonyms of the Synonyms" (Dictionary of Synonyms, published in Beirut in 1957).

The history of the emergence of dictionaries of synonyms in European countries, in particular, in English, French, Spanish, Russian, where educational lexicography is developed, does not go so far.

The first perfect example of a synonymous dictionary in English is A Dictionary of Selected Synonyms in the Principal Indo-European Languages. The dictionary was published in 1949 by the famous American lexicographer, philologist Carl Darling Buck (1866-1955). Buck studied Sanskrit and Indo-European languages comparatively, and in 1892 became a professor of comparative philology at the University of Chicago. The dictionary is the oldest printed publication to date, which has become an important source in the diachronic analysis of Indo-European languages. The Selected Dictionary of Synonyms of Major Indo-European Languages is based on the same thematic order as the Dictionary of Ancient Synonyms. It contains more than 1,000 groups of synonyms in major Indo-European languages. Buck first enters words describing a particular concept in a table, then gives an etymological and semantic explanation of them. At the same time, the author also analyzes changes in the meaning of primitive synonyms. Each synonym description also contains information about its historical development, whether it is specific to the spoken or literary language, whether it is a word of its own or an assimilation layer.

Although the formation of synonymous dictionaries in Russian linguistics dates back to ancient times, the first dictionaries of this category appeared only in the late XVIII century. The emergence of these dictionaries coincides with the development of science in Russia, the discovery of the rich potential of the state language of the empire - Russian, the development of literary language. There are four stages in the development of synonymous dictionaries in Russian:

1. The first dictionaries based on the formation of a group of synonyms. The following dictionaries can be included in this stage:

1) D.I. Fonvizin's dictionary *"Опыт российского сословника"* published in 1783 in the I, IV and X issues of the magazine *"Собеседник любителей Российского слова"*. The dictionary was more reminiscent of a journalistic guide than a lexicographic edition. The dictionary corpus consists of a series of 32 synonyms arranged in alphabetical order, published in 1866 as a separate book;

2) The first part of the book *"Опыт словаря русских синонимов"* by P.F. Kalaydovich, consisting of 77 synonymous series, published in 1818;

3) The first part of the "Dictionary or groups of Russian synonyms", published in 1840 under the editorship of psychologist and philosopher A.I. Galich. The dictionary consists of 226 dictionary articles, which are divided into synonymous lines and explain the etymology, synonyms, methodological features of synonyms.

4) In 1890, N. Abramov's "Dictionary of Russian synonyms and phrases close in meaning" was published. The dictionary was just a simple list of synonyms divided into groups, but due to the lack of a more complete manual in its time, N. Abramov's dictionary of synonyms was reprinted several times and for many years served as the main guide in educational institutions (from 1915 to 1994).

2. Synonymous dictionaries of pure educational nature created for schoolchildren. From the beginning of the XX century there was a significant shift in the development of Russian synonymous dictionaries. Three dictionaries were published as textbooks:

1) "Synonymous dictionary of the Russian literary language" by V.D. Pavlov-Shishkin and P. A. Stefanovsky;

2) "Short dictionary of synonyms of the Russian language" by V.N. Klyueva;

3) "Dictionary of synonyms of the Russian language", which contains about 2800 synonymous series.

3. Large-scale academic training synonymous dictionaries. Such dictionaries are usually designed for university students, representatives of the field - writers, journalists, translators, and differ from other dictionaries of this type by their greatness. The most famous of them is Z.E. Alexandrova's "Dictionary of synonyms of the Russian language", which has been published several times so far. The dictionary is intended for journalists, TV presenters and creators, and synonyms that are close in meaning are arranged in rows without comment. The first three editions have about 9,000 synonymous series, and subsequent editions have about 11,000 synonymous series.

In 1970-71, the Institute of Russian Language of the Institute of Russian Language of the Russian Academy of Sciences, headed by A.P. Evgeneva, for the first time fully covered the synonyms of modern Russian literary language and described their peculiarities, their use in Russian literary speech. Unlike previous dictionaries, this dictionary describes a series of synonyms in groups, and each word is illustrated with examples from works of art. The descriptions reflect the semantic features of the word, its emotional-expressive color, its stylistic peculiarities. In 1975, under the editorship of A. P. Evgeneva, "Dictionary of synonyms" manual was published. Based on this two-volume dictionary above, it will be published in the form of a single book, condensed by extracting images from works of art.

4. Modern educational synonymous dictionaries. In 1997, at the Institute of Russian Language named after V.V. Vinogradov of the Russian Academy of Sciences, under the direction of Yu. D. Apresyan, a glossary of new synonyms of the Russian language was published. The dictionary is based on the principles of integral description of language (consistent description of grammar and vocabulary) and aims to reflect "the simplest linguistic landscape of the world." The dictionary covers as much as possible the information on the mutual semantic, pragmatic, communicative and other similarities and differences of synonymous words, as well as the full or partial moderation of these differences.

Explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language have different descriptions of the interpretation of synonyms and the terms associated with them. These comments are presented in different ways, which can be understood as a unique approach of the authors of the dictionary to the objects of this research.

As for the description of synonyms in the explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language, we have a two-volume "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" published in 1981 and a five-volume "Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language" published in 2006 can be interpreted by comparison. First of all, if we talk about the

interpretation of synonymous words, in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" published in 1981, synonymous words are described as "sound structure, different in pronunciation, but not The definition of synonyms in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" published in 2006 is different. "Each language unit in a series of language units whose names are the same or slightly different". Concepts such as synonymy, synonymy, synonymy in these two dictionaries were briefly explained in the previous dictionary, while in the 2006 edition these concepts were interpreted in relation to the concept of "synonym", but in contrast to the 1981 dictionary, the definition of "synonym" in the dictionary does not mention its connection with synonymy.

To define the concept of synonyms, we refer to other dictionaries: "Dictionary of literary terms" by H. Homidiy, Sh. Abdullayeva, S. Ibrahimova, published in 1970, and "Dictionary of literary terms" published in 1979 by N. Hotamov, B. Sarimsakov. The Russian-Uzbek Dictionary of Literary Terms defines synonyms as "synonymous words, words that are the same or close in essence, but different in form". A. Hodjiev's "Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" (1985) explains the concepts of synonyms, synonyms, synonymous series, synonymous constructions. In it, the author distinguishes such types of synonyms as affixal synonymy, lexical synonymy, phraseological synonymy, syntactic synonymy. In general, in addition to dictionaries, various scientific literature and textbooks also provide explanations and comments on the nature of the concept of synonymy, which is a topic that deserves special attention.

When comparing the two-volume "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" published in 1981 and the five-volume "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" published in 2006, the explanations of synonyms in both editions are different, can be seen that A.A. Eshmuminov in his dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in philology "Dictionary of synonymous words of the Uzbek National Corpus" states that the comments on synonyms in both editions are conditionally divided into the following groups:

- synonyms with exact explanations and examples;
- the explanation is completely new, the examples are exact;
- the explanation is partially new, the examples are exact;
- the comment is partially new, the examples are partially changed;
- the comments are exact, the examples are new;
- both comments and examples are new;

Both glossaries have different approaches to the interpretation and description of synonyms. These relative groupings were able to show differences and similarities in the interpretation and examples of synonyms given in dictionaries.

The differences in the isolated dictionaries of the Uzbek language are due to the fact that they were published in different years. It is obvious that the publication does not fully cover the lexicon of the period of its creation. While the enrichment of the vocabulary of preschool and secondary school children is carried out in exchange for synonyms, one of the most important tasks today is to revise the "Dictionary of synonyms of the Uzbek language" published in 1974 in accordance with modern

requirements. is considered one. There is no doubt that we have two large annotated dictionaries.

Conclusion. In short, the dictionaries of synonyms of the first stage are mainly composed of lists, the vocabulary is organized on the basis of thematic principles, used to teach rhetoric, to understand the subtle semantic differences of words and to use them in speech. it is observed that not only lists, but also their explanations are given, the comments also contain information about the historical development of synonyms, whether they are specific to oral or literary language, whether they are their own or assimilated layer word.

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