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LEXICAL ANALYSIS OF WORDS IN SHUKUR XOLMIRZAEV'S SHORT STORY "NAVRUZ, NAVRUZ…"

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Abstract
This article examines the content of Shukur Kholmirzaev's short story "Navruz, Navruz…" and provides a lexical analysis of certain terms used within it. In the story, Kholmirzayev portrays nature not merely as a backdrop, but as a living character in its own right. Through the imagery of Navruz – the vernal equinox, the end of winter, and the awakening of the natural world – the author reveals the human sentiments of hope, renewal, and purification. The core thematic essence of the story lies in how the arrival of spring, following the bitter days of winter, leads people to set aside past grievances and allows feelings of compassion and kindness to flourish.

Keywords: style, semantic structure of a word, homonym, synonym, antonym, scope of word usage, linguocultural characteristics of lexemes.



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Introduction

The simple yet profoundly lifelike and evocative language characteristic of Shukur Kholmirzaev is clearly evident in his short story “Navruz, Navruz…”. The author makes effective use of vivid details that bring the inner lives of his characters, the scents of nature, and national customs to life before the reader’s eyes. The story depicts the protagonist, Sulton, as he seeks to atone for his past transgressions on the eve of the Navruz holiday – acknowledging his faults and attempting to ask forgiveness from those he has wronged. Although the story is brief in length, it is rich and expansive in its substance. It is a sincere and profound work that encourages the reader to cherish life, love nature, and preserve essential human virtues.

Analysis and results

Shukur Kholmirzaev was born on March 24, 1940, in the Boysun District of the Surkhandarya Region. He was named a People’s Writer of Uzbekistan (1991). He graduated from the Faculty of Journalism at Tashkent University (1963). His early short stories and sketches began to be published in 1958. His novellas – such as “Oq otli” (1962), “To‘lqinlar” (1963), and “O‘n sakkizga kirmagan kim bor?” (1965) – as well as short stories written during this period, were included in collections such as “Olis yulduzlar ostida” (1971), “Hayot abadiy” (1974), “Og‘ir tosh ko‘chsa...” (1980), “Yo‘llar, yo‘ldoshlar” (1984), “Bodom qishda

gulladi" (1986), and "Tog'larga qor tushdi" (1987). He is the author of novels including "So'nggi bekat" (1976), "Qil ko'prik" (1984), "Yo'lovchi" (1987), "Olabo'ji" (1992), and "Dinozavr" (Book 1, 1996). He also wrote the plays "Qora kamar" (1987) and "Ziyofat" (staged in 1990). The writer passed away in Tashkent on September 29, 2005. He was awarded the Hamza State Prize (1989) and the "Mehnat Shuhrati" (Glory of Labor) Order (1999). "I have long since declared that literature is my destiny. I know this, and God knows it. If it were not my destiny, I would not be living here – at the writers' retreat – but rather at home with my wife and children. I am certainly capable of editing a decent newspaper or journal... But having embarked upon this path... well, there is no turning back. I cannot live any other kind of life. Yet, there is one thing I regret: a person who follows this path – someone nurtured in this spirit – often struggles to provide for their household. I feel that I have not been the husband I ought to have been. I have not been the kind, attentive father I could have been. I have devoted the better part of my life to literature. And yet, I have no regrets about this", says Shukur Kholmirzaev. ("Tafakkur" magazine, Issue 1, 2022.)





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Tahlil qilinadigan so‘zlar	I. So‘zning lug‘aviy ma’nosini aniqlash	II. Soz ma’nosining tarkibini o‘rganish	III. So‘zning shakl va ma’no munosabati	IV. So‘zning kelib chiqishi	V. So‘zning qo‘llanish doirasini aniqlash	VI. Uslubiy qo‘llanish doirasini aniqlash	VII. Faolyoki nofaol so‘z
1. Avtobus	Ko‘p sonli yo‘lovchilarni tashishga mo‘ljallangan ko‘p o‘rinli transport vositasi.[33-bet]	Bir ma’noli so‘z. Odamlarni tashish uchun mo‘ljallangan vosita.	Sinonimi, antonimi mavjud emas.	Rus tili orqali olingan (lotincha auto – o‘zi va omnibus – barcha uchun so‘zlaridan).	Cheklanmagan	Barcha uslubga xos	Faol.
2. Aroq	Suv bilan vino (etil) spirti aralashmasidan iborat ichimlik. [94-bet]	Bir ma’noli so‘z	Sinonimi: spirtli, ichimlik,	Arab tilidan olingan bo‘lib asl ma’nosi “ter, bug‘lanish”	Cheklanmagan	Barcha uslubga xos	Faol
3. Bog‘	Mevali daraxtlar yoki gullar ekilgan keng maydon, daraxtzor. [349]	Ko‘p ma’noli so‘z. 1.Meva bog‘i; 2.Istirohat bog‘i.	Sinonimi: daraxtzor, chaman, gulzor.	Fors-tojik	Cheklanmagan	Barcha uslubga xos	Faol
4. Bekat	Jamoat transportlari to‘xtaydigan, yo‘lovchilar tushib-chiqadigan maxsus belgilangan joy [214]	Ko‘p ma’noli so‘z. 1.Ko‘chma ma’noda hayotning bir bosqichi. 2.To‘xtash joyi	Sinonimi: ostonovka	Turkiy o‘zakli. “Bek” (mustahkam turish, to‘xtash) o‘zagidan yasalgan degan qarashlar bor	Cheklanmagan	Barcha uslubga xos	Faol
5. Darvoza	Binolarning katta kirish eshigi. [559]	Ko‘p ma’noli so‘z. 1. Katta eshik. 2. Futboldagi darvoza	Sinonimi: eshik, qopqoq	Fors-tojikcha (“katta eshik”)	Cheklanmagan	Badiiy uslub xos	Faol
6. Domla	O‘qituvchi, mudarris, ustoz; diniy ilmga ega bo‘lgan hurmatli shaxs. [641]	Ko‘p ma’noli so‘z. 1.Maktablarda dars beradigan ustoz; 2.Diniy mavzuda dars beradigan domla	Sinonimi: o‘qituvchi, ustoz, mudarris.	Arab va fors tillari qorishmasidan yuzaga kelgan.	Cheklanmagan.	So‘zlashuv va publisistik uslubda qo‘llaniladi	Faol
7. Gulzor	Gullar ko‘p ekiladigan joy. [521]	Ko‘p ma’noli so‘z. 1. O‘z ma’nosida. 2. Obod, go‘zal joylarga nisbatan qo‘llaniladi.	Sinonimi: gulbog‘, chaman, chamanzor. Antonimi: cho‘l.	Tojik tilidan olingan bo‘lib, “gul” otiga “-zor” qo‘shimchasi qo‘shilgan.	Cheklanmagan	Barcha uslubda qo‘llaniladi	Faol
8. Hazilkash	hazil-huzulni, xushchaqchaqlikni yaxshi ko‘radigan shaxs. [479]	Bir ma’noli	Sinonim: xushchaqchaq, qiziqchi, latifago‘y; Antonim: tund, jiddiy, vajohatli.	Arabcha hazil so‘ziga forscha -kash qo‘shimchasi qo‘shib yasalgan.	Chegaralanmagan.	So‘zlashuv va badiiy uslubga xos .	Faol

9. Horg‘in	Charchagan, madori qurigan, charchoq sezayotgan holat. [552]	Bir ma’noli so‘z.	Sinonimi: charchagan, toliqqan, lanj Antonimi: tetik, bardam	Tub turkiy so‘z. Fe’lga “-g‘in” qo‘shimchasi qo‘shilgan.	Chegaralanmagan	Badiiy va publitsistik uslubda keng qo‘llaniladi	Faol
10. Issiq	Yuqori haroratga ega bo‘lgan jarayon. [233]	Ko‘p ma’noli so‘z.1.O‘z ma’nosida; 2.Ko‘chma ma’noda samimiy ,yaqin.	Sinonim: Qaynoq, iliq, samimiy, qizg‘in; Antonimi: sovuq.	Turkiy so‘z.	Chegaralanmagan.	Barcha uslubga xos	Faol
11. Jiblajibon	Chumchuqsimonlar oilasiga mansub, juda kichik, chaqqon va sayroqi qushcha. [80]	Ko‘p ma’noli so‘z. 1. Qush; 2. Chaqqon mitti bola.	Sinonimi: qorayaloq (ba'zi turlari), ko‘chma: mitti, chaqqon.	Turkiy so‘z (tovushga taqlid asosida yasalgan).	Cheklanmagan	Barcha uslubga xos	Nofaol
12. Jo‘xori	Boshi so‘tasimon, donli g‘alladoshlar oilasiga mansub dehqonchilik o‘simligi. [119]	Ko‘p ma’noli so‘z. (oq jo'xori, makka jo‘xori kabi turlari bor).	Sinonimi va antonimi yo‘q.	Fors-tojikcha (g‘alla turi).	Cheklanmagan	Barcha uslubga xos	Faol
13. Kulimsirab	Mayin va ohista, bildirmasdan kulish harakati. [427]	Bir ma’noli so‘z.	Sinonim: tabassum qilib, jilmayib. Antonim: xo‘mrayib.	Tub turkiy so‘z	Chegaralanmagan	Barcha uslubga xos	Faol
14. Ko‘ksi	Inson yoki hayvon tanasining oldingi yuqori qismi, ko‘krak. [453]	Bir ma’noli so‘z.	Sinonimi: ko‘krak, dush, ko‘ngil.	Tub turkiy so‘z (ko‘g‘uz-ko‘ks).	Chegaralanmagan	So‘zlashuv va badiiy uslubga xos	Faol
15. Ko‘cha	Ikki tomonida uylar binolar bo‘lgan odamlar va transport yurishi uchun mo‘ljallangan yo‘l. [455]	Ko‘p ma’noli so‘z. 1.Yo‘l; 2.Tashqaridagi muhit.	Sinonimi: yo‘l, xiyobon, rasta.	Fors-tojikcha (kichik yo‘l, tor ko‘cha).	Cheklanmagan	Barcha uslubda qo‘llaniladi	Faol
16. Mashina	Energiya, material yoki ma’lumotni o‘zgartirish uchun mexanik qurilma. [560]	Ko‘p ma’noli so‘z. 1. Avtomobil. 2. Tikuv mashinasi. 3. Zavod uskunalari.	Sinonimi: avtomobil, ulov.	Lotincha “machine”, ruscha “mashina” orqali o‘tgan.	Cheklanmagan	Barcha uslubga xos	Faol
17. Maosh	Bajarilgan ish yoki xizmatga to‘lanadigan pul, ish haqi. [541]	Bir ma’noli so‘z.	Sinonim: oylik, ish haqi.	Arab tilidan kirib kelgan (tirikchilik vositasi ma’nosida).	Chegaralanmagan	Rasmiy-idoraviy va publitsistik uslubda ko‘p ishlatiladi.	Faol
18. Machit	Musulmonlarning jamoat bo‘lib namoz o‘qiydigan muqaddas binolari. [550]	Bir ma’noli. Masjid adabiy va rasmiy shakli, machit esa jonli so‘zlashuv shaklidir.	Sinonimi yo‘q.	Arab tilidan olingan (masjid – sajda qilinadigan joy).	Chegaralangan	“Masjid” varianti rasmiy va ilmiy uslubda, “machit” esa so‘zlashuvga xos.	Nofaol

19. Navro‘z	[Yangi kun] Shamsiya yil hisobida yangi yilning birinchi kuni. [8-bet]	Ko‘p ma’noli so‘z. 1. Bahor bayramining boshlanishi. 2. Erkaklar ismi ma’nosida.	Sinonimi: yangi kun. Antonimi mavjud emas.	Forscha “nav” (yangi) va “ro‘z” (kun) so‘zlarining birikishidan hosil bo‘lgan.	Cheklanmagan	Barcha uslubga xos	Qo‘llanishi faol
20. Obid	Dinga sodiq, ibodat qiluvchi inson. [72-bet]	Ko‘p ma’noli so‘z. 1. Atoqli ot. 2. Ibodat qiluvchi, taqvodor.	Sinonimi: taqvodor. Antonimi mavjud emas.	Arabcha “sig‘inuvchi”.	Cheklangan	So‘zlashuv va badiiy uslubda keng qo‘laniladi	Faol
21. Odam	Yer yuzidagi eng oliy, ongli mavjudot. [83]	Ko‘p ma’noli. 1. Mavjudot. 2. Erkak kishi.	Sinonimi: inson, bashar, kishi.	Arabcha Odam alayhissalom ismidan kelib chiqqan.	Cheklanmagan.	Barcha uslubga xos.	Faol.
22. Quloq	Inson yoki hayvonning eshitish a’zosi; biror narsaning quloqqa o‘xshash qismi. [371-bet]	Ko‘p ma’noli so‘z. 1.Tana a’zosi asosiy ma’no; 2. Buyumlarning qismlari esa ko‘chma ma’no.	Sinonim mavjud emas.	Turkiy so‘z.	Chegaralanmagan	Barcha uslubga xos	Faol
23. Qoravul	Biror joyni, mulkni qo‘riqlovchi, soqchi shaxs.	Bir ma’noli so‘z.	Sinonimi: soqchi, posbon, posbon-qorovul.	Mo‘g‘ul tilidan turkiy tillarga, keyinchalik o‘zbek tiliga o‘tgan.	Chegaralanmagan	Barcha uslubga xos.	Faol
24.Qiyin	Oson bo‘lmagan mashaqqatli ish.	Ko‘p ma’noli so‘z. 1.Qiyin ish; 2. Qiyin yo‘l.	Sinonim: mashaqqatli, og‘ir, mushkul. Antonim: oson, yengil.	Turkiy so‘z. “Qiy” (kesish, qiynash) o‘zagidan kelib chiqqan.	Cheklanmagan	So‘zlashuv va badiiy uslubda qo‘llaniladi	Faol
25. Sigaret	Maxsus qog‘ozga o‘ralgan, chekish uchun mo‘ljallangan tamaki mahsuloti.	Bir ma’noli.	Sinonimi: tamaki, chekilgilik, norasmiy: sigara, papiros.	Fransuzcha “cigarette” (ruscha orqali o‘zbekchaga kirgan).	Cheklanmagan.	Barcha uslubga xos	Faol
26. So‘l	Chap tomon, o‘ngning teskarisi; ko‘chma ma’noda siyosiy oqim (chap qanot). [613]	Ko‘p ma’noli so‘z. 1. Chap tomon; 2. Siyosiy chap qanot.	Sinonimi: chap Antonimi: o‘ng. So'lmoq fe'li bilan omonim.	Tub turkiy so‘z.	Chegaralanmagan.	Barcha uslubga xos	Faol
27. Sim.	Metallni cho‘zib tayyorlangan ingichka ip, sim. [505]	Ko‘p ma’noli so‘z. 1.O‘z ma’nosida; 2. Elektr o‘tkazgich.	Sinonim mavjud emas.	Fors-tojik tilidan kirib kelgan.	Chegaralanmagan	Barcha uslubga xos	Faol





28. Suv	Hayot uchun zarur bo‘lgan, hidsiz va rangsiz shaffof suyuqlik. [576]	Ko‘p ma’noli so‘z. 1.O‘z ma’nosida; 2.Hayot; 3.Poklik manosida.	Sinonim:obihayot so‘zi bilan badiiy uslubda bo‘ladi; Antonim: quruqlik.	Turkiy so‘z.	Chegaralanmagan	Barcha uslubga xos	Faol
29. Tok	Uzum yetishtiriladigan zang, daraxtsimon o‘simlik. [162]	Ko‘p ma’noli so‘z. 1.O‘z ma’nosida; 2. Elektr energiyasi harakati.	Omonim so‘z.	Turkiy so‘z rus tili orqali kirgan	Chegaralanmagan	Barcha uslubga xos	Faol
30. To‘nka	Daraxt kesilgandan keyin yerda qolgan ildizli qismi. [239]	Ko‘p ma’noli so‘z. 1. Daraxt qobig‘i; 2. Nodon odam.	Sinonimi: kunda. ko‘chma ma’noda: nodon.	Turkiy so‘z.	Cheklanmagan	Barcha uslubga xos	Faol

Below, we will look at examples of how these words are used:

1. Baxilning bog‘i ko‘karmas (maqol) [1; 349].
2. Qiz hamon qo‘ng‘iroqdek kular, sokin bog‘ uning qahqahasi bilan to‘lgan edi. (O‘. Hoshimov “Qalbingga quloq sol”) [1; 349].
3. Xatib domla jo‘natilgandan buyon katta masjid nomozsiz qolayotganga o‘xshardi. (A. Qodiriy “G‘irvonlik Mallavoy”) [1; 641].
4. G‘amgin va horg‘in Abdulvohid bog‘dan astagina chiqdi... (Oybek. “Nur qidirib”) [1; 552].
5. Sharofatxon supaning chetiga kelib o‘tirdi, oq shoxi ro‘moli bilan yelpinib, issiqdan shikoyat qildi. (Oybek. Tanlangan asarlar) [1; 233].
6. Mahalla masjidida xufton azoni aytildi, shundan bir oz keyin Ra’nolar darvozasi ham g‘iqillab ochildi. (A.Qodiriy “Mehrobdan chayon”) [1; 550].
7. Rahmat, Obidjon! –Yigitning ko‘ngli ilib, mutaassir bo‘lib ketdi: qarang, azza-bazza institut direktori – naq akademik uyingga qo‘ng‘iroq qilib, Navro‘z bayrami bilan qutlasa! (Sh.Xolmirzayev “Navro‘z, navro‘z...” h.) [1; 8].

Conclusion

It is no secret to any of us that Navruz is a celebration of renewal, rejuvenation, kindness, and goodness. During this holiday, our people set aside past grievances; if anyone has caused offense, they seek forgiveness from one another. In this spirit, the story encourages us to preserve our national traditions, find joy in the beauty of nature, and strive for positive changes in life. The core theme of the work centers on the fact that Navruz is an ancient holiday that brings joy and hope to the human heart. Shukur Kholmirzaev's story, "Navruz, Navruz...", captures the unique beauty of the Navruz holiday, the awakening of nature, the noble sentiments within people's hearts, and our national values. Through this work, the author inspires us to love nature, cherish our national customs, and cultivate kindness and compassion toward one another.

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