

STUDY OF SYNONYMS IN LINGUISTICS

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Annotation

The article deals with the study of synonyms and questions of their definition and classification. In terms of synonyms, attention is paid to the work carried out in Russian and Uzbek linguistics.

Keywords: synonym, synonymy, synonymic relations, synonymic means, speech synonyms, stylistic synonyms, functional synonyms.

As the relationship between language and society continues to improve from the point of view of the era, the science of linguistics also tries to expand its scope of study on the basis of the requirements of society, science. Therefore, he also sets himself certain goals and objectives that determine specific directions in solving them. Changes in the composition of the dictionary of the direct language are no exception. In the richness of linguistic vocabulary, we know that synonyms are of particular importance. Synonyms are important in enriching the vocabulary of the language, increasing the meaning of the language, and in demonstrating the vocabulary of a particular people, the way of using words, expressing the ranginism in human perception of being, verbalizing human thought, feeling and psyche. "Synonyms are one of the important factors that ensure the clear, colorful nature of thought, the positive, negative and unbiased attitude of the subject towards the object of speech. These characteristics in synonyms are the result of the appearance of a complex relationship between a person and a person, a person and society, a person and something-a phenomenon. It seems that all the very subtle aspects that can be reflected in synonyms are related to the human factor", it means that since synonyms are related to the human factor, they are the main means of driving the speech night; since the human factor is considered a leading principle in the study of the issue of synonyms, views on its essence and nature have attracted the attention of philosophers, linguists, methodologists and artistic lyricists – literary scholars from antiquity to the present day.

The study of the phenomenon of synonyms in all respects can be divided into several historical periods. The foundations of the first views on the origin of synonyms go back to the era of ancient philosophy. Ancient thinkers who shaped linguistics as a science paid special attention to its aspect of form and content in the study of the word and paid special attention to the existence of several names of something in their feedback on the nature of names. On this basis, those who tried to define the essence of synonymy on the basis of the philosophical category of language "mirroring and differentiation".

In some studies, it has been noted that the study of the phenomenon of synonymy goes back to Chinese linguistics in the first century AD, and to Indian linguistics in the eleventh and twelfth centuries .

The 17th and 19th centuries were a period of early attempts to unravel the character of synonyms, give them a definition-description, collect evidential materials for synonyms, and, as such, to construct a dictionary of synonyms. This period I.I.Davidov, D.P.Kalaydovich, M.V.Lomonosov, I.Scientists like fonvizin are associated with the name .

Extensive and comprehensive scientific research of synonyms in Russian and Uzbek linguistics dates back to the middle of the 20th century. In particular, Russian linguists consider the 20th century to be

the “golden age” in the study of synonyms. During this period, the synonymous base of the language was actively studied and many scientific studies and synonymous dictionaries were created. In the 50s and 70s, interest in the study of synonyms grew even more. A.A.Ufimtseva, M.F.Palevskaya, V.K.Favorin, Yu.D.Apresyan, V.N.Klyueva, P.S.Alexandrov, S.S.Volkov, V.A.Grechko, A.D.Grigoreva, A.P.Evgeneva, I.I.The phenomenon of synonymy was studied extensively and comprehensively by linguists such as Davidov . Scientific literature was published on the basis of scientific-theoretical and practical conclusions of synonyms. Linguists tried to study synonyms within the framework of all levels of the language, to determine the place of synonyms in the language system, on this basis, to evaluate their definition, classification and description. As a result, a separate linguistic direction in linguistics arose – the field of synonymy.

The study of synonyms in Uzbek linguistics also began from the middle of the 20th century. In the early days, special attention was paid to the definition of synonyms as well as the issue of classification. In Particular, F.Kamol, P.Mutalibov, M.Mirzaev, S.Uzmanov, I.Rasulov, U.Tursunov, C.Mukhtorov, A.Danielov, P.Isamuhamedova, I.Kochkortoiev, Sh.Rakhmatullaev, R.Jumaniyozov, Sh.Rahmatullaev, A.Shomaqsudov, A.In the work of linguists such as hojiev, synonyms were given a specific definition and classification . Definitions given to synonyms H.Since shamsiddinov's monographic study is detailed, we did not dwell on all of them, we found it necessary to include comments in some places.

R.In his scientific paper “the question of the definition of synonyms”, jumaniyozov expressed his views on the increasing number of partially or completely incompatible opinions in the definition of a synonym, citing two main reasons: “there is a “duality”-contradiction in the nature of synonyms themselves. They, on the one hand, form a mutual row, depending on the harmony of meaning, and on the other hand, each of them also has its own edges of meaning... Such internal contradictions in the nature of synonyms have opened up a wide field of subjective views” .

S.In his paper “types of synonyms”, isamuhamedova noted that synonyms can be studied in three large groups, with a special emphasis on issues such as the specific semantic-grammatical properties of synonyms and their expression. According to him:

1. Types of synonyms according to their use.
2. Types of synonyms according to their semantic-stylistic meaning.
3. Synonymous types according to their structure.

S.Isamuhamedova in distinguishing two types according to the use of synonyms F.The Qur'an is the Qur'an of the Qur'an.Expanding the classification of bolganboevs, it analyzes the types of synonyms according to their use into three groups: 1) stationary synonyms; 2) variable synonyms; 3) conditional or contextual synonyms. The researcher calls the synonyms that have formed a certain synonymic series, keeping their original meanings, stagnant synonyms, and includes among them synonyms such as strength, lean – rejoice, name – horse, smell – is, stem – root, frequent, cunning. However, it is somewhat objectionable that the word ambiguous air is interpreted as a stagnant synonym. It denies the stagnant synonymy of the words self, air – Sky, Air – weather, air-breath, examples of the synonymy of the word air by the author. Although the researcher did not notice that they are colloquial synonyms. Also, Olima studied synonyms according to their semantic-stylistic meanings: 1) meaningful synonyms and 2) stylistic synonyms, and according to their structure: 1) synonyms expressed through indigenous words, 2) synonyms expressed through stem words, 3) synonyms expressed through indigenous and yasama words, 4) synonyms expressed through compound words, 5) synonyms expressed through

indigenous and compound words, 6) synonyms expressed through vocabulary, 7) synonyms expressed through paired words,

One of the scientists who analyzed the phenomenon of synonymy in Uzbek linguistics from a semasiological point of view I.I. Kokortoev. His confession in the style "although the semantic aspect is of great importance for the theory of synonymy, but the scarcity of this principle in revealing the fundamental essence of the phenomenon of synonymy, in interpreting all its types and manifestations, became clearly noticeable in later years" was appropriate. Therefore, he puts it on the agenda, emphasizing that the functional aspect is also an important aspect in the study of synonyms. The scientist recommends studying synonyms in two layers: 1. Central, core layer. 2. Peripheral layer. Includes original synonyms (lexical synonyms, phraseological synonyms, lexical-phraseological synonyms), as well as doublets and variants; quasisynonyms, derivatives, binary nominations, periphrastic expressions in the peripheral layer of synonyms. Of course, such classifications also served as the most advanced interpretations of Science for its time in the study of the essence and nature of synonyms.

I. Kochkortoev's functional definition and interpretation of synonymous words, their topical thoughts in determining the functional criterion of the end of the 20th century H. We will not be mistaken if we say that the doctoral dissertation "functional-semantic synonyms of words", written by Shamsiddinov, became the basis for its occurrence. H. Shamsiddinov tried to define the factors that make functional-semantic synonyms of words in Uzbek, to show that they are the product of social life and social consciousness, and to reveal their shaky, spiritual and methodological nature. It aims to prove that the language of functional-semantic synonyms of words is a separate system in the structure of the system of linguistic synonymous tools. The concept of functional-semantic synonyms of words is also introduced into circulation for the first time on the basis of the author's observations and views, and is separated from the lexical-semantic synonyms of words. The functional-semantic adjectivator is included in the functional styles of the literary language to distinguish it from the conce.

At the beginning of the study, the linguist cites various definitions given to synonyms in Uzbek. In Particular, S. Mutalibov, M. Mirzaev, S. Usmanov, I. Rasulov, U. Tursunov, C. Mukhtorov, S. Rahmatullaev, S. Isamuhamedova, R. Jumaniyozov, I. Kokchortoev, A. Comparing the definitions of hojiefs given to synonyms, the most perfect among them is a. He admits that he belongs to hojiev. It was the following definition: "synonyms denotative meaning is the same, connotative meaning (additional meaning ottenka, stylistic coloring) and other features are different words". A. Hojiev's definition of synonyms is H. Shamsiddinov comments: "... first of all, the multi-component of the meaning of the word, the component connecting several words according to the participation of these components is correctly defined. Secondly, in all these words it is correctly shown that the existing leading component is a denotative meaning, since since this component is not in the sense of words, then there is no synonymous relationship between these words, and thirdly, it is taken into account that connotative SEMAS are SEMAS that distinguish these words among themselves, since synonymy is all Hence, synonyms arise on the basis of the moral homogeneity in words and the diversity imposed on them, subject to the task of expanding the expressive capabilities of the language." At this point, the researcher notes that the phenomenon of synonymy in Uzbek linguistics was studied within words, noting that the study of synonyms was carried out within the same units, placing among current problems that the study of the synonymic relationships that occur between different sath units of the language is

overlooked by researchers . Indeed, in the study of synonyms, there is only work done within the framework of units belonging to one level. We have listed a few of them above. And if it is possible to count again, the following studies can be noted: b.Toychiboev made a special study of the issue of syntactic synonymy using the example of nouns . R.In his prohibition, Yunusov specially studied the phenomena of ambiguity and synonymy in the Uzbek language on the example of the noun phrase category . Yo.Tojiev researched factors, methods and means of occurrence of affixal synonymy in Uzbek . R.Saifullaeva analyzed the synonymy of narrow sentences in Uzbek on the basis of language and speech relations . Z.Pardaev synonymizes the adjective category, F.O.Jumaev researched the synonymous relationship between syntactic verb constructions in Uzbek and analytic verb constructions .

In place of the conclusion, it can be said that at the end of the 20th century, synonyms in Russian and Uzbek linguistics were assessed as studied in all respects, the work devoted to the analysis of synonyms was somewhat exhausted. But new age studies have begun to prove that the phenomenon of synonymy is a new era in the study of the essence of synonyms, which is studied on the basis of an anthropocentric paradigm. This is what we will consider in our future article.

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