

DISSIMILARITIES BETWEEN QUASI-SYNONYM AND CONTEXTUAL SYNONYM

Malika Abdulkhaeva

Department of English linguistics

National University of Uzbekistan Tashkent, Uzbekistan

E-mail: stalker.malika@gmail.com

Abstract

This article discusses the differences between quasi-synonyms and contextual synonyms. In addition, the factors causing the phenomenon of quasi-synonym and contextual synonym are analyzed.

Keywords: quasi-synonym, plesionym, near-synonym, contextual synonym, individual synonym.

Traditionally, quasi-synonyms are words that are close in meaning, but not interchangeable in all contexts. In approximately the same sense, Yu.D. Apresyan uses the term analogs: analogs are words of the same part of speech as a source word, the senses of which substantially intersect with the general sense of a given set of synonyms, although they do not reach the degree of synonymic closeness. In the English language literature, the terms near-synonyms, plesionyms and almost synonyms are also used. [1] We can see that while Russian linguists mostly use the term quasi-synonym,[2] English linguists use the terms near-synonym,[3] plesionym[4] and almost synonym[5] to express the same type of synonym.

We do not distinguish among all of these terms, assuming that they mean the same phenomenon. Quasi-synonyms come in one synonymic group in the dictionary as absolute and ideographic synonyms. Therefore, quasi-synonyms are analyzed both at the lexical level and syntactical level. Quasi-synonyms are synonyms that are similar in meaning and express the same concept, however, they differ from each other in features such as stylistic color, emphasis, expressed attitude, emotive and etc, and serve to clarify the event in the sentence. G. Hirst points out that the difference between quasi-synonyms is often quite complex and tries to explain them in the following table:

Examples of near-synonymic variation.

Type of variation	Example
Abstract dimension	seep: drip
Emphasis	enemy: foe
Denotational, indirect	error: mistake
Denotational, fuzzy	woods: forest

Stylistic, formality	pissed: drunk: inebriated
Stylistic, force	ruin: annihilate

Expressed attitude	skinny: thin: slim, slender
Emotive	daddy: dad: father

Collocational	task: job
Selectional	pass away: die
Subcategorization	give: donate

Considering that A. Cruse is one of the linguists who has conducted the most research on absolute and quasi-synonyms, the scientist does not change his view that absolute synonyms do not exist in the language, and even if they do exist, they are very rare. He sheds light on the differences in the usage of the synonyms begin and commence, and hate and loathe through his analysis and proves that they are quasi-synonyms. If we look at the dictionary the verb commence is more formal than begin, loathe is much stronger than hate. It implies deep-seated, simmering hatred.

Contextual synonyms are the product of individual creative determination. In them, the closeness of meanings is comprehended only in a certain context. The similarity of contextual synonyms is manifested only in the context, and the similarity of linguistic synonyms is noted both in a separate form and in dictionaries. Also, contextual synonyms are characteristic of literary texts and are used individually in the author's speech. In the doctoral dissertation of B.Umurkulov entitled "Linguo-stylistic formation bases of Uzbek artistic prose", new synonyms that often arise in fiction literature in connection with the skill of using words of the creator are called *individual synonyms*, because they are the words of the creator which show its individuality in application. "In the literary text, individual synonyms have an important place. Because they are important as a semantic-methodical unit that enhances intellectual imagery in artistic speech. Most of the individual synonyms used in works of art have a meaning that is specific to the text. For example, *there is a star that always shines in the house of Architect Najmuddin Bukhari*. (Mirmukhsin. "Architect"), the word *star* is used as a synonym for the word *girl*. The meaning of this word, which expresses the concept of *a girl*, is realized only in this text. In general, synonyms are a resource that polishes artistic prose both lexically and expressively. The more and more diverse the synonyms are in the text, the more colorful, impressive and expressive the artistic speech will be. [6] Words with the same meaning, which the scientist calls individual synonyms, are called contextual synonyms in linguistics.

As a result of our research, it became clear that contextual synonyms are less studied than other types of synonyms and are not given in the taxonomy of most scientists. Unlike quasi-synonyms, contextual synonyms are not given in the thesaurus. Contextual synonyms do not

have a synonymous relationship at the lexical level because their meaning is not identical. They have a synonymous relationship in the context due to the individual approach of the writer.

REFERENCES

1. Solovyeva V., Loukachevitch N., Bochkareva V. Distribution of Quasi-Synonyms in Thesaurus for Natural Language Processing. Proceedings of the Linguistic Forum 2020: Language and Artificial Intelligence, November 12-14, 2020, Moscow, Russia.
2. Apresyan Yu. Selected Works, Volume II. Lexical Semantics. School “Languages of Russian Culture”. M.: Oriental Literature, 1995. (in Russian)
3. Divjak D. Structuring the lexicon: A clustered model for near-synonymy, De Gruyter Mouton, Berlin, 2010.
4. Cruse A. Lexical semantics. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1986.
5. Edmonds Ph., Hirst G., Near synonymy and lexical choice, Computational Linguistics, 2002 28, pp. 105–144.
6. Umurzoqov B. O‘zbek badiiy nasrining lingvo-uslubiy shakllanish asoslari. Filol.fan.dok....avtoref. – Toshkent., 2020. – 24 b.
7. Абдулхаева М. Ўзбек тилшунослигида синоним турларини ўрганилиши. ЎзМУ ХАБАРЛАРИ, 2022., (1/12/1). 191-193 б.