

THE ESSENCE OF THE DEGREEONYY OF SYNONYMS FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE FUNCTIONAL-SEMANTIC APPROACH

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Annotation: This article represents the development of a functional-semantic model of the language, aimed at the analysis of degreeonymy of synonyms and the functioning of units that enter into synonymous relations. Functional synonymy is subordinate clauses and synonymous constructions with degreeonymy forms and some other types of syntactic synonymy.

Key words: Synonym, functional-stylistic features, semantic, degree

Synonymy reflects the properties of the objective world in the language. The linguistic nature of synonymy is determined by varying degrees of semantic proximity of linguistic units and is explained by the asymmetry of sign and meaning, their unstable balance (see Asymmetry in language).

There are several approaches to the study of synonymy: with one, the focus is on the identity or similarity of meanings, with the other, based largely on logical equivalence, their complete or partial interchangeability in the text, with the third, their evaluative characterizing, stylistic properties. There is a narrow and broad understanding of synonymy, respectively, as the properties of language units to completely (narrow) or partially (broad) coincide in their meaning. The first is of great value in adequate paraphrasing of statements, the second - in clarifying the content of the designated object and revealing its various aspects.[1]

The most representative and functionally diverse in the language is lexical synonymy. The semantic essence of synonymy is the equivalence of the entire range of meanings of lexical units ("linguistics" – "linguistics"), their individual meanings ("road" – "path") or matching seme values. This serves as the basis for distinguishing between complete (absolute) and partial (relative) synonymy.

There are two main types of synonymic degrees; semantic (ideographic) and stylistic synonymy, expressed by words with the same subject relatedness, having a different stylistic characteristic.

In functional terms, synonymy acts as the ability of language units, due to the identity or similarity of their meanings, to replace each other in all or certain contexts without changing the content of the statement. The equivalent contents of synonyms are in relation to mutual replacement (two-way implication). The degreeonymy of synonyms of words is the higher, the more common positions they have, in which mismatching semes of their meanings can be stably neutralized. The most important semantic functions of synonyms are substitution and clarification. Substitution is observed most often in successive parts of the text and consists in the mutual replacement of semantically adequate units, which avoids the monotonous repetition of the same words.[2]

Clarification consists in revealing the properties and various characteristic features of the designated objects and phenomena of reality. This function is usually implemented within one sentence with a close, contact arrangement of partially equivalent words that clarify each other. The need for clarification is due to the fact that the signified, due to its versatility, is not "covered" by one word. Therefore, there is a need for the simultaneous use of several synonyms, the mismatching semes of which reveal new aspects in the designated object. The degree of manifestation of a sign, quality, property, action, etc. can be specified, the method of carrying out the action (e.g. "repay" – "blow out" synonyms are not significant from the point of view of the content of the statement, and differentiating, where their differences are in the center of attention.

The function of evaluation and stylistic organization of the text acts as the main one in stylistic synonymy. The emotional expression of the assessment is based on the different stylistic fixation of marked synonymous words (above neutral: high, poetic, bookish, etc., below neutral: colloquial, etc.), which is the basis for a positive or negative qualification of the designated object. [3] Consistent stylistically and semantically with the general character of the text, i.e. with other words of the same stylistic characteristics and the general content of the utterance, such synonyms perform the function of its stylistic organization.

Along with lexical synonymy, its other types are distinguished:



Phraseological

“a drop in the ocean” - “nothing at all” - “the cat cried” - “one or two and miscalculated”, “and does not lead with an eyebrow - with an eye - with an ear



derivational

(semantic equivalence of morphemes: non- - bez- /bes- (“illiterate” – “illiterate”), -un - -er - - ets - -ist (“runner”, “boxer”, “rower”, “football player”)



Grammatical synonymy

which refers to the semantic equivalence of functionally identical grammatical forms.

A special group consists of the so-called absolute synonyms (doublets). These are words that have neither semantic nor stylistic differences: during, in continuation; linguistics. As a rule, in the process of historical development, such words or begin to differ in meaning, i.e. become ideographic synonyms, or their stylistic coloring and scope of use change, or they begin to differ in their usage: alphabet.

It is necessary to distinguish contextual synonyms from general language synonyms (sometimes they are called individual author's). Contextual synonyms are words whose convergence in meaning occurs only in a certain context (out of context they are not synonyms). In most cases, contextual synonyms are expressively colored, since their main task is not to name the phenomenon, but to characterize it. [4]

In the modern English and Uzbek language there are several degrees and categories of synonyms, distinguished depending on the different nature of the differences between words with their general semantic similarity: semantic, or ideographic, stylistic and semantic-stylistic. Contextual synonyms, or individual author's ones, must be distinguished from linguistic synonyms proper, which are characteristic of the lexical system of the English language itself and described above. Stylistic layer of the language, and which have at least partially coinciding compatibility, since only in this case they are able to replace each other. in real contexts”. [5] Here, on the one hand, meaning, which brings together synonyms included in the same row, and on the other hand, about the difference in its shades. Perhaps one meaning means the same signified, which combines different words. Apparently, the inclusion in the concept of synonymy of the concept of the signified - the denotation, can greatly help to reduce the number of dissenting positions in the development of a common approach to the phenomenon under consideration.

Scholars disagree about recognizing and taking into account the various shades of meaning, as well as the ways in which they are distinguished. The inevitability of the presence in the synonymic series of distinguishing words-synonyms of shades of meaning is indicated by M.F. Palevskaya: “Each word has its own history of occurrence, functioning within the active or passive vocabulary, acquires a circle of meanings, enters into various connections, and therefore the meanings of one word never completely coincide with the meanings of another word”. [6] Distinctive features of synonyms, their differentiating role A.A. Bragina are generally brought to the fore: “Synonyms are connected by the proximity of meanings, but in their functioning the leading role belongs to the distinguishing and differentiating shades of meanings”. According to the researcher, it is thanks to the shades of meaning that the interaction of synonyms with the expressed concept is most deeply revealed. They allow “to convey degree economy in the expression of thoughts, feelings and characterization of things and phenomena”. Different combinations and different syntagmatics of synonyms are associated with shades of meaning. Based on the foregoing, we can say that in synonyms there is a dialectical unity of opposites - identical meanings and differentiating features. [7]

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