



LEXICAL GRADATION IN THE DICTIONARY OF SYNONYMS IN UZBEK, RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Abstract: The aim of the paper is to indicate and analyze the types of semantic distinctions between synonymous adjectives in Uzbek, Russian and English, thus determine features common for the three non-related languages. Based on the broad review of the theoretical data it is stated in the paper that a synonymic row represents a specific type of word relations based on the sameness/ similarity of meaning and distinction.

The distinctions which bear semantic, expressive and stylistic nuances, that serve to preserve gradation inside a synonymic row, are called shades of meaning. The comparative analysis of the examined data let us identify types of semantic distinctions in gradation, motivating circumstances, duration and frequency, nature of outward expression of the quality, range of described objects, semantic associations, evaluative attitude, logical emphasis, emotional colouring.

We believe the paper findings may be useful for researchers who deal with contrastive linguistics, typology of non-related languages, lexicographic practice and may help those who study the English language to solve the difficulty of choosing the appropriate word in the communication discourse.

Key words: Linguistics, Language education, Semantics, Comparative analysis, Synonyms.

I. INTRODUCTION

Synonymy in the field of linguistics is primarily studied at the level of vocabulary, and in grammar and syntax is the least studied. Synonymy is one of the systems of semantic relations in the structure of the semantic field. The essence of these relations boils down to the fact that the totality of lexical units is a fairly clear system, and not a chaotic pile of words. The problem of synonymy is one of the eternal problems of linguistic semantics, in which there are no generally accepted solutions, but the ways of understanding this concept - synonymy, do not stop until now. Despite the abundance of scientific works, synonymy began to be studied after the definition of semasiology, as a separate science at the end of the 19th century, tk. before that, synonyms were considered only expressive means of language. I am of particular interest for the development of problems related to the study of language and fiction, public speaking, with the task of building stylistics. But recently, the field model of the language system has become widespread in linguistic literature, which has a variety of interpretations and applications.

In this article, we will try to analyze essential language material the semantic differences between Uzbek and Russian synonymous adjectives in contrast with their English counterparts. Thus, it could contribute to deeper understanding of the semantic variety of adjectives in the Uzbek, Russian and English languages. Another reason is that it would greatly benefit the language learners or translators and would be a definite improvement over their choice of the correct word in English.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The role of lexical synonyms is very diverse and significant. They help to clarify, supplement our ideas about objects, phenomena of reality, to characterize them brighter and more versatile. Therefore, the richer the synonymous series, the wider their boundaries, the richer the language, the more opportunities it gives for its creative use. It was not without reason that K.I. Chukovsky considered one of the manifestations of the skill of writers and speakers (in particular, translators) their ability to use the synonymous riches of the language. Conversely, the inability to use 24 synonyms impoverishes the language. He gives an example of how a translator, having in the original the words horse, boat, palace, thin, translates them throughout the entire narrative only literally, that is, he repeats each of them many

times, while in Russian these words have several synonyms or semantically close words: horse - horse, stallion, trotter, horse, black; boat - boat, shuttle, boat, scow; palace - castle, chambers, mansions, palace; thin - lean, thin, frail, puny, skinny.

According to M.I. Fomina, the following functions of lexical synonyms can be named in a somewhat schematic form:

● Sense-distinguishing (ideographic), or tint-semantic and clarifying functions. They serve to differentiate values. For example, a synonym consonant with the word amicable clarifies the meaning of the latter, indicating a special coherence and rhythm of actions; the words scream, roar have an intensifying connotation of meaning in comparison with the synonymous word scream. Consequently, in the first and second cases, semantic paradigms of synonyms are formed.

● Style distinctive function, which consists in the fact that synonyms indicate the style, the scope of their use. Such synonyms, in the terminology of R. A. Budagov, are called style. They usually stand out against the background of a dominant that is not clearly assigned to a particular style and form the style paradigms of synonyms.

For example, the inter style word impartial is synonymous with the interstyle objective, and the word impartial is used mainly in book styles; with interstyle get excited, worry synonymous words of the colloquial style get excited, get excited, get excited.

Stylistic function itself, characterized by the fact that emotional-expressive 25 (connotative) is added to the denotative meaning. Such synonyms (as opposed to stylistic ones) are called stylistic.

For example, the stylistically neutral word "cure" is synonymous with the solemnly elated "heal"; neutral to walk are synonymous with stylistically neutral to walk, to walk and to flirt with disdain and irony.

The last two functions are difficult to clearly separate one from the other, since the style of a word is often semantically enhanced by a special emotional-expressive content. So, the interstyle, stylistically neutral word unforgettable is synonymous:

a) neutral indelible,

b) a word with a touch of solemnity, unforgettable,

c) bookish, outdated, often used with a touch of irony, memorable and ever-memorable, that is, "unforgettable" (everlasting - from the outdated inherent - eternal, everlasting).

Thus, expressive-stylistic paradigms of synonyms appear in the language.

The sense-discriminating, that is, the semantic function itself, makes it possible to use the method of replacing one synonym in the text with another to eliminate the repetition of words (L. A. Novikov calls it a "substitution function"): The whole audience applauded. They clapped, raising their hands (A. N. T). In this case, neutralization is observed, synonyms become completely interchangeable.

The technique of the so-called stringing of synonyms is often used, i.e. the use of a chain of words close in meaning. And in this case, words that are different in their stylistic affiliation and stylistic coloring may appear next to each other. This method allows you to name the object itself (or a sign, action, phenomenon); update the semantics of the compared words; express a certain attitude, give an assessment and, consequently, enhance the pictorial and expressive possibilities of the text: They shouted that it was sinful, even mean, that the old man was out of his mind, that the old man had been deceived, cheated, cheated (Ven.)

The use of synonyms in the so-called antonymic situation is observed: The actors do not have hands, but hands, not fingers, apersts, to such an extent their movements are figuratively solemn ... They do not walk, but walk, do not sit, but sit, do not lie, but recline. When opposed, synonyms do not mutually exclude each other, but, clarifying, complement and give an expressive assessment.

Skillful use of synonymous means of the Russian language characterizes the creative activity of translators, journalists, editors. Sometimes it can lead to inaccuracy not only the choice of the synonym itself, but also its location in the text. For example, combining a union and similar words sad - sad in a

sentence: Different thoughts, sometimes sad and sad, come into my head, the author of a newspaper article | a clear error.

The choice of a synonym that is necessary and appropriate for each specific case is helped not only by an in-depth study of the lexical means of the Russian language, but also by constant work with dictionaries.

N.G. Goltsova writes that synonyms not only have similarities, but also have certain differences. The following groups of synonyms are distinguished: Semantic (ideographic) synonyms differ in shades of meaning. For example, exaggeration, exaggeration, exaggeration are expressed in varying degrees of intensity; wandering, walking, walking, marching, naming the same action, emphasize a different way of performing it.

● Stylistic synonyms, denoting the same phenomenon of reality, have a different sphere of use or different stylistic coloring; Wed: forehead (neutr.) and forehead (obsolete, poet.); 27 excerpt (neutr.) And fragment (book). Among the stylistic synonyms, subgroups can be distinguished: 1) according to the sphere of use (neutral - book-colloquial, vernacular; common - dialectal, professional, jargon); 2) by expressiveness stylistic coloring (neutral, common - poetic, folk poetic - vernacular); 3) according to the degree of active use (active - obsolete, new).

● Semantic-stylistic synonyms differ in lexical meanings and stylistic connotations: angry, angry (verb.), Rage (verb.), Angry (simple).

Analysis

The study of the relations of words included in the synonymous series makes it possible to trace and describe the intra-lingual connections and interactions between words, which characterize the lexical-semantic level of the language.

Two or more lexical synonyms, correlated with each other when denoting the same phenomena, objects, signs, actions, form in the language a certain group, a paradigm, otherwise called a synonymous series. For example: to designate an action that leads to a state of nervous tension, lifting in English, they use the synonymous row agitate, disturb, worry, stir up, excite, move, touch, shake, trouble, concern.

As part of the synonymous series, a single word stands out, semantically as capacious as possible and stylistically neutral (having no additional stylistic characteristics). It becomes the main, pivotal, pivotal, often called dominant. In the above series, this will be the word agitate. The rest of the words, in addition to the basic meaning "to bring to a state of nervous tension, lifting", express additional semantic and stylistic shades of the basic meaning expressed by the dominant.

Synonymous English resources can be viewed from different perspectives. So, according to their lexical and grammatical correlation, only words of one part of speech can be combined into synonymous series, for example, nouns: applause; cheers; hands; plaudits; handclap; claps. In the synonymous row, together with individual words, combinations of words of different types are sometimes combined: significant 30 words and combinations of function words with significant ones (much / many-up to the chin, up to the eyes;).

But in this case, each of the members of the synonymous series performs similar grammatical functions.

In his research on the analysis of semantic and functional relationships and words and their synonymy in modern English, V.G. Vilyuman, analyzing in detail all the signs of synonymy, comes to the conclusion that the semantic and functional features common to these words are necessary and sufficient for the recognition of words as synonyms, and the problem of synonymy comes down to identifying, based on the compatibility of words, similarities and differences of convergence and divergence in their meanings and functions. The validity of this approach to the phenomenon of synonymy was confirmed in a number of works by famous scientists.

Understanding the essence of synonymous relations is closely related to understanding the essence and structure of the linguistic meaning of a word. In the theory of lexicology, various ways of interpreting the semantic structure of a word are known. V.G. Viluman defines the semantic structure of a word as a set of semantic features that are revealed when establishing the semantic contiguity of words - synonyms. As one of the possible ways to determine the semantic contiguity of words, an analysis of the description of

the meanings of these words in explanatory dictionaries is proposed. Two words are considered semantically contiguous to each other 32 if their dictionary interpretation of one through the other is given. The connection between words can be direct and mediated.

We can say that the synonymous row is a kind of bridge between the world of cognizable concepts and the world of words reflecting a similar process. The synonymous row allows you to find a verbal expression for each concept in all the variety of its possible shades. The more the synonymous series is strengthened and developed, the more the possibility of an adequate expression of any concept increases.

Types of synonymous nouns in English

It is possible to distinguish between the types of synonyms based on the tasks of the created classification. The same concept or object can be named differently in different styles or registers of speech within the same dialect or language variant (gentleman / man / chap; thrifty / economical / stingy), and also differ in dialects and variants of the same language (cowshed / cowhouse; haystack / hayrick; tap / faucet; windshield / windscreen). The belonging of synonyms to different styles and registers of speech, that is, the stylistic coloring of a word, is very important, but it does not affect the conceptual side of meaning. For example, the words please and pray convey the neutral and archaic connotations of the request, respectively; stop talking and shut up differ in the degree of emotionality and, according to it, in the spheres of use. In this case, there is no conceptual difference between denotations, but there are only restrictions of a stylistic nature, to which emotive differences can be added. For example, in the series small / little / tiny / wee (girl), the synonyms small and little differ from each other in emotiveness (small - not large in degree, size, etc. ; little - small, usually emotive, often preceded by another adjective, expressing feeling: a pretty little girl), tiny enhances the meaning of small (tiny - extremely small), and wee carries semes not only of size and emotional appreciation, 33 but also a stylistic sign of belonging to a dialect (wee - very small, Scottish).

Synonyms representing the same concept in different stylistic registers are called stylistic accordingly and, as a rule, can be interchangeable (especially towards a neutral case). The differences between the two are in scope; the shades of the meaning itself are purely stylistic.

Stylistically homogeneous synonyms are usually called ideographic, or conceptual, since, belonging to one (more often neutral) stylistic sphere, they are correlated with the same concept, offering different aspects of the look at it (power - force - energy are correlated with a general concept that is maximally expressed the word power (power - ability to do or act; force - power of body or mind; energy - force, capacity to do things and get things done; beautiful - handsome - pretty good-looking describe the same sign, expressed to varying degrees. The meaning common to all members of the series is called invariant, that is, unchanged, to which shades are added in each of the synonyms. The clarifying function of synonymy begins to operate. The carrier of the purest invariant meaning, stylistically neutral, is the dominant of the series. The above examples are dominated by the words power and good-looking, respectively.

If the meanings of the conceptual synonyms are completely coincide (and in a polysemantic word, LSV enter into a synonymy relationship), they are called absolute (or complete) synonyms. There are few such words in the language, and there are pairs (or rows) of absolute synonyms: not for long (spirants / fricatives). In the future, there is a redistribution of semes within the members of the series and synonyms either begin to differ in the sphere of use (term, stylistic coloring, etc.), or acquire a new semantic connotation, depending on their compatibility with other words. In the first case, they become stylistic, in the second 34 - relative (or partial) conceptual synonyms. Examples of the formation of stylistic synonyms are the separation of the spheres of functioning of the nouns valley and dale; the verbs came and cause, the first of which refers to the general literary layer of vocabulary, and the second is used in the terminological sphere as a philosophical term. The verb cause is also included in the synonymous row cause - trigger - start, whose members are partial conceptual synonyms, differing not stylistically, but in shades of meaning (cause: make smth happen; trigger - be the cause of smth serious or violent; start - make a beginning of smth).

The same subject relatedness is also manifested in the fact that synonymous relations can appear in speech between those words that are not synonyms in the language. So, the words poet and swan are not connected by any common meaning, but in speech both of these words are used synonymously in the meaning of poet, when it comes to W. Shakespeare (the Swan of Avon). The generality of the context in this case allows us to call such synonyms contextual. A number of contextual synonyms are fixed over time

in the language, appearing in the same context, and then we can talk about the contextual synonymy of individual LSV of a polysemantic word. For example, the verbs smash, condemn, stop, fight are not synonyms in the main meaning, but in the context of racism they are united by the dominant fight.

It is important to consider synonyms not so much as words that can replace each other, but as words that clarify the thought and attitude to what is being expressed. Working on synonyms reveals not only the correspondences, but also the differences between them. These differences may relate to additional meanings, stylistic characteristics and usability. and in combination with certain words.

III. DISCUSSION

Lexical gradation of synonyms in English

Lexical synonymy rightfully deserves the closest attention in the study of any stylist. Knowledge of the synonymous riches of the native language is a necessary condition for a person's speech culture.

The most important stylistic function of synonyms is to be a means of the most accurate expression of thought. The surrounding phenomena and objects, their properties, qualities, actions, states are cognized by us with all their features, the concept is called the word most suitable for expressing the desired meaning.

More close attention in this article is paid to the synonymy of English words, since modern science has made great strides in the study and description of lexical synonymy, and dictionaries of synonyms are of particular value, giving an extensive synonymous range of English words, thanks to which the author can describe one or another more vividly and expressively. event. Lexical synonymy is especially interesting for its wide coverage of lexical material, where synonyms belonging to various styles of the literary language are considered, including obsolete words, folk poetry, and also vernacular, reduced vocabulary is presented, there is also a synonymous number of phraseological units synonymous with the named words.

Linguists seeking to give an exhaustive definition of the concept of "synonym" offer various criteria for identifying synonyms. One of the mandatory criteria for the synonymy of words is their designation of the same concept, well, for example: see - look, sight, watch, gaze, stare, glance. If you take the Russian word wonderful - wonderful, then in English you can pick up a whole series of synonyms that characterize this statement: wonderful, brilliant, fantastic, pretty, great, magic, marvelous, fine, nice, terrific and soon.

Another criterion for synonymy is their synonymous interchangeability: simple — plain — ordinary — common and soon.

The third point of view boils down to the fact that the decisive condition of synonymy is the closeness of the lexical meanings of words: closeness or identity of lexical meanings; only the identity of lexical meanings or closeness, but not the identity of lexical meanings — steady, firm, hard, solid, strong and soon.

One of the most important conditions for the synonymy of words is their semantic proximity, and in special conditions, just their identity. Depending on the degree of semantic similarity, the synonymy of words can manifest itself to a greater or lesser extent. For example, the synonymy of the words haste - hurry; hurry - hasten, hurry - get a move on, hurry (about the clock) - be fast, using the example of the words laugh - laugh; laugh out loud - giggle; burst out - burst out laughing These words have significant semantic and stylistic differences.

Lexical gradation of synonyms in Uzbek

All references, including "Uzbek Lexicon" by Fahri Kamal, D. Pinkhasov's "The Modern Uzbek Language Lexicon", which were published under the heading of "Hozirgi zamon o'zbek tili kursidan materiallar" ("Materials from the Present Day Uzbek Language Course») Played a significant role in the formation of Uzbek lexicon. On the eve of the 70th years of the XXth century, the linguist Ya.P. Pinkhasov paid a serious attention to the semantic nature of synonyms in the Uzbek language and divided them into two parts in terms of meaning: 1. Idiographical synonyms are synonyms that are used interchangeably in every time, in every text: buyuk / uluf, dunyo / zhaqon / olam, kyk / osmon, s'zlamox / gapirmox etc. 2. Stylistic synonyms are synonyms that are not equally used in any text and are distinguished by their

sensitivity: buyuk / uluf, ulkan / katta / zʻyr / giant (buyuk binolar, uluf binolar, ulkan binolar, katta binolar, zʻyr binolar, giant binolar).

In addition, the scientist divided synonyms into three categories according to their structure: 1. Individual synonyms: kerak / lozim; tez / (chaqqon / ildam; aziz / mexribon etc. 2. Pair synonyms: so-salomat, el-yurt, bakhtsaodat, qaxr-azab etc. 3. Compound synonyms (synonymous phrases): yuzi ora / beti ora, ori yʻyq / nomusi yʻyq; erta bilan / qush uyfonmay; kech kirguncha / qosh korayguncha etc.

Ya.P. Pinkhasov points out that synonyms are related to the word families and synonyms formed with the help of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, adverbs, functional words, conjunctions and modal words. Besides, the scientist also says that the synonyms / lexical synonyms in the language originate in three ways. These are: 1. Some words pass from local dialects equivalent to one word (a common word for all dialect) existing in common peoples` language; 2. A word passes from one language to another; 3. Synonyms that arise as a result of the closeness and similarities of words . Similarly, the well-known linguist R. Kungurov explained the phenomena of synonyms in his monograph Expressive means of the Uzbek language, published in 1977.

The scientist notes different semantic types of the verb “karamoq” (to look) in the Uzbek language: alang-zhang, zhovdir-dovdir karamoq, ola-kula, dovdirdzhovdir, mʻyʻlt-mʻyʻlt, fʻilt-fʻilt; zhovdirab, alanglab, baqrayib, angrayib, xʻmrayib, isshayib, tikrayib, adrayib qaramoq. Therefore, an expert in Uzbek stylistics would write that: The modern Uzbek language have such several synonymous expressive words as „uv tortib yʻflamoq, uvos tortib yʻflamoq, uv-v ..., piqpiq ..., xʻyng-xʻyng .., xʻyngir -xʻyngir .., yʻcrab, ingainga .., baʻ-baʻ, pih-pih, chir-chiryʻflamoq ”, he repeatedly proves scientifically the unlimited opportunities of the Uzbek language.

Lexical gradation of synonyms in Russian

Since there are few completely identical words in the Russian language, they say that synonymy can manifest itself to a greater or lesser extent. There are several types of synonyms:

1. Absolute or complete;
2. Semantic;
3. Stylish or expressive stylistic;
4. Semantic and stylistic.

Absolute or complete synonyms are usually called words that can be fully interchangeable, their meanings completely coincide: battle - battle, throw - throw, huge - huge. Absolute synonyms are often found among scientific terms: spelling - spelling, linguistics - linguistics, linguist - linguist.

Semantic synonyms are also called conceptual, ideographic. These are words with different shades in their meanings. Semantic synonyms are able to convey the finest nuances in the designation of facts. They make our speech richer, deeper, more precisely, allow us to describe in detail the phenomena of reality. For example, wet - wet, damp (denotes the degree of moisture saturation).

Stylish or expressive-stylistic are synonyms that differ in expressive-emotional coloring and are used in different styles of speech. For example, infection (special) - infection (colloquial), wife (general use) - spouse (officer), parents (general use) - rodaki (zarg.).

Synonyms with expressive-emotional coloring help to use in speech exactly those words that are appropriate in a given speech situation. This creates great opportunities for creativity, which is very much appreciated by the artists of the word.

Semantic-stylistic - synonyms that differ in shades in meaning and stylistically. Most of them are in Russian. For example, wander (book) - move without a certain direction; circle (spoken) - change direction, but come to one place all the time; wander (colloquial) - look for the right direction; to fornicate (vernacular) - to go in search of the right path.

Analysis

It is possible to distinguish between the types of synonyms based on the tasks of the created classification. The same concept or object can be named differently in different styles or registers of

speech within the same dialect or language variant (gentleman / man / chap; thrifty / economical / stingy), and also differ in dialects and variants of the same language (cowshed / cowhouse; haystack / hayrick; tap / faucet; windshield / windscreen). The belonging of synonyms to different styles and registers of speech, that is, the stylistic coloring of a word, is very important, but it does not affect the conceptual side of meaning. For example, the words please and pray convey the neutral and archaic connotations of the request, respectively; stop talking and shut up differ in the degree of emotionality and, according to it, in the spheres of use. In this case, there is no conceptual difference between denotations, but there are only restrictions of a stylistic nature, to which emotive differences can be added. 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Stylistically homogeneous synonyms are usually called ideographic, or conceptual, since, belonging to one (more often neutral) stylistic sphere, they are correlated with the same concept, offering different aspects of the look at it (power - force - energy are correlated with a general concept that is maximally expressed the word power (power - ability to do or act; force - power of body or mind; energy - force, capacity to do things and get things done; beautiful - handsome - prettygood-looking describe the same sign, expressed to varying degrees. The meaning common to all members of the series is called invariant, that is, unchanged, to which shades are added in each of the synonyms. The clarifying function of synonymy begins to operate. The carrier of the purest invariant meaning, stylistically neutral, is the dominant of the series. The above examples are dominated by the words power and good-looking, respectively. If the meanings of the conceptual synonyms are completely coincide (and in a polysemantic word, LSV enter into a synonymy relationship), they are called absolute (or complete) synonyms. There are few such words in the language, and there are pairs (or rows) of absolute synonyms: not for long (spirants / fricatives). In the future, there is a redistribution of senses within the members of the series and synonyms either begin to differ in the sphere of use (term, stylistic coloring, etc.), or acquire a new semantic connotation, depending on their compatibility with other words. In the first case, they become stylistic, in the second 34 - relative (or partial) conceptual synonyms. Examples of the formation of stylistic synonyms are the separation of the spheres of functioning of the nouns valley and dale; the verbs came and cause, the first of which refers to the general literary layer of vocabulary, and the second is used in the terminological sphere as a philosophical term. 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For example, the verbs smash, condemn, stop, fight are not synonyms in the main meaning, but in the context of racism they are united by the dominant fight. It is important to consider synonyms not so much as words that can replace each other, but as words that clarify the thought and attitude to what is being expressed. Working on synonyms reveals not only the correspondences, but also the differences between them. These differences may relate to additional meanings, stylistic characteristics and usability. and in combination with certain words.

IV. CONCLUSION

We attempt to highlight some aspects related to the theory of synonymy and the functioning of synonyms of nouns in English, Russian and Uzbek languages.

While doing this work, we got acquainted with the works of authors who worked and continue to work on the problem of synonymy. Of course, the concept of "synonymy" is multifaceted and it is practically impossible to give it an unambiguous definition. Different researchers highlight their, in their opinion, the most important component that should be included in the definition of synonymy.

The nature of synonyms is twofold: on the one hand, these are words that mean the same thing, and on the other hand, these are words that are somewhat different. This duality of the nature of synonyms underlies their use in speech. In some cases, first of all, their semantic identity (or very close similarity) is used, in others, the main attention is paid to the difference. And, finally, in a number of cases, both sides are taken: both semantic closeness and difference.

When differentiating synonyms, a stylistic moment first appears, then more significant discrepancies are found. As you can see, synonyms, calling the same thing, always differ in some way. However, these differences necessarily imply their nominative commonality, which determines the main property of synonyms, the possibility of replacing one word with another in certain contexts. The stylistic functions of synonyms are varied. The common meaning of synonyms allows you to use one word instead of another, which diversifies speech, makes it possible to avoid the annoying use of the same words. Thus, the words included in the synonymous series, which is the narrowest thematic isolation of words, as already mentioned, are always limited to belonging to one lexico grammatical category of words, to one part of speech, but there is no complete identity between synonyms, they differ in stylistic coloration and shades of meaning.

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