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THE STUDY OF THE TOPIC SYNONYMY AND RHYTHM IN THE WORKS OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN LINGUISTS

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the study of the topic synonymy and rhythm in the works of domestic and foreign linguists. Synonymy demonstrates the richness and diversity of the language. The presence of a large number of synonyms creates ample opportunities for the transmission of thoughts and feelings, makes speech flexible and expressive. The richer the lexical synonymy, the more possibilities of semantic expression, the higher the expressive potential of the language. N. M. Karamzin considers synonyms a source of language enrichment:"

KEYWORDS

Synonymy, semantic-symbolic, emotional-stylistic and functional-stylistic synonyms, monosyllabic, polysyllabic.

INTRODUCTION

Philologists of the first half of the nineteenth century believed that there could be no "unambiguous", that is, identical in meaning, words in the language, and defined synonyms as "similar", "similar in meaning" words, took into account the expressive features of the word, its belonging to a certain style ("syllable"). In

the first half of the twentieth century, G. O. Vinokur argued that in living speech "it is impossible to find a single position in which it would be all the same how to say: horse or horse, child or child, road or path. Thus, synonyms were understood as words of close, but not identical meaning, while it was the presence of



differences between synonyms that was recognized as the key to their life in the language.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

A significant study of synonyms was also conducted by Uzbek, Russian and European linguists. It is especially important to note the contribution of Russian linguists. A. A. Bragin writes: "We take as the basis of synonymy the proximity of meanings expressing shades of one concept. Thus, the differentiating role of synonyms is brought to the fore, not only the common meaning of synonymous words is highlighted, but also even more important distinguishing features of each of the synonyms."

Synonymy demonstrates the richness and diversity of the language. The presence of a large number of synonyms creates ample opportunities for the transmission of thoughts and feelings, makes speech flexible and expressive. The richer the lexical synonymy, the more possibilities of semantic expression, the higher the expressive potential of the language. N. M. Karamzin considers synonyms a source of language enrichment: "A rich language is one in which you will find words not only to denote the main ideas, but also to explain their differences..."

We can also find a number of comments directly on Chinese synonyms in textbooks, textbooks and studies of Russian linguists. For example, in the "Handbook of Chinese Lexicology" by V.I. Gorelov, synonyms are expressed by the term "tongyici", synonyms are defined as words expressing the same concept. The classification of synonyms is mainly based on their two properties - distinguishing and differentiating (grading) properties. According to these signs, Chinese synonyms are divided into three types: semantic-symbolic, emotional-stylistic and functional-stylistic synonyms.

Semantic-symbolic synonyms can distinguish many features, including explicit or implicit concepts, and sometimes features of human and animal concepts. For example: 隐藏 [yǐncán] - hide (in relation to people and objects) and 隐瞒 [yǐnmán] - hide (in relation to abstract concepts). The function of emotional and methodological synonyms is to convey the main meaning of the subject.

In addition, it is a subjective assessment of the word and an increase in the emotional coloring of the word. Thus, they perform an emotionally differentiating function. For example: 团结 [tuánjié] - combine (includes neutral vocabulary); 勾结 [gōujié] - find, stumble (this is a negative coloring); 勾串 [gōuchuan] - conspire, agree (there is a negative coloring). Functional and methodological synonyms define additional meanings. The main function of these synonyms is to give stylistic coloring to an expression that performs the function of stylistic differentiation. For the Chinese, Putonghua is characterized by synonymous pairs originating from Wenyang. In the following examples, the words used in putunhua are connected with venianisms 消灭 [xiāomiè] (歼灭 [jiānmiè]) - to destroy; 埋葬 [máizàng] (安 [ānzàng]) - to bury, to bury.

Another Russian linguist A.L.Semenas in his manual on Chinese vocabulary analyzed synonyms from the point of view of their division into mainly formal types. In Chinese, synonyms are divided into several types according to their form structure. When classifying them, it is important to first consider how many syllables there are in a word, and then whether there are any common or different elements.



The first group includes synonyms expressed in monosyllabic words. The number of monosyllabic synonyms in Chinese is not so large compared to other groups. Many of them belong to the main dictionary. For example: 看 [kàn] - to look, 见 [jiàn] - to see, 望 [wàng] - to look twice.

The second group includes synonyms represented by monosyllabic and polysyllabic words. Such synonyms themselves are also divided into two subgroups. 1. Synonyms that do not have a common component. For example: 吹 [chuī] - to brag, 夸口 [kuāku] - to boast. 2. Synonyms of a partially compatible component. For example: 飞 [fēi] - to fly, 飞翔 [fēixiáng] - to circle (in the air). Synonyms of the second group often belong to the category of nouns, and in this case they mean the same kind of objects, which means that there are relatively few synonyms in the verb group.

The third group includes polysyllabic words consisting of two or more syllables. They are also divided into three groups. 1. Synonyms that do not have a common component, that is, different components. A small number of synonyms in this group are words with the same meaning, that is, absolute synonyms. For example: 明白 [míngbái] - to understand, to comprehend; 清楚 [qīngchū] - to comprehend.

In the article by E.Y. Sidelnikova "Modern Chinese synonymy" (using the example of the adverb 还 hái), it is emphasized that synonyms should have the following characteristics:

- Synonyms in the narrow sense of the word should have the same interpretation in the dictionary, i.e. be translated into the same expression of the semantic language, reflect the same concept, object or phenomenon.

- Must have the same number of active semantic valences.
- Must belong to the same (deep) part of speech.
- All participants of the same SR should be synonymous with each other, but this does not oblige them to be interchangeable in speech turns.

Considerable work on the analysis of synonyms has been carried out and continues in Uzbek linguistics. The first synonymic dictionary in Uzbek linguistics, created on the basis of a separate written monumental language, is a dictionary of synonyms used in Boburnom. The dictionary was compiled by Mirza Ahmad Alimov and contains interesting ideas about language affiliation, grammatical forms, stylistic features of individual words that form a number of synonyms in the dictionary. Among the linguists who have made a significant contribution to the lexicography of the Uzbek language in general, Doctor of Philosophy. Ergash Umarov, academician Azim Khodjaev, Doctor of Philosophy. Olim Usmon, Doctor of Philosophy. Zokir Marupov, you can refer to such scientists as Doctor of Philosophy Abduvakhob Madaliev.

CONCLUSION

As a result, we came to the conclusion that synonyms are an important part of the vocabulary of the language, these are words that have different forms and pronunciation, but their meanings are very close, they are synonyms. The phenomenon of synonymy means that words close to each other differ in form.

In Chinese, synonyms are expressed by the concepts 同义词 [tóngyìcí], 等义词 [děngyìcí], 近义词 [jīnyìcí], and they have different meanings. A review of the works of Chinese linguists showed that the term 等义词 [děngyìcí] is used more in the sense of an absolute

synonym, and 同义词 [tóngyìcí] and 近义词 [jìnyìcí] - in the sense of lexical synonyms.

Analysis of scientific works of Uzbek, Russian, European and Chinese linguists has shown that most of them give the same definition of the concept of synonymy.

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