

Synonyms and Their Semantic Features

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Abstract: This article provides information about synonyms and their types: lexical synonymy, semantic synonyms, stylistic synonyms, speech synonyms, contextual synonymy and analyzes them through examples.

Keywords: Synonymy, lexical synonyms, contextual synonymy, semantic synonyms, speech synonyms, stylistic synonyms, absolute synonyms.

Introduction: The basis of all languages in the world is words. Also, human speech depends on the use of these words. It is no exaggeration to say that the fluency of our speech and the avoidance of repetition of the words we speak depend on our large vocabulary and the use of synonymous words, and the phenomenon of linguistic units having the same meaning is called synonymy. [1:124] It is important to use each of the synonyms in speech, taking into account their specific characteristics and features. The unit of synonymy is called words that have one common meaning, that is, synonyms. Synonyms are not just a luxury, but a real wealth of the language. Synonyms are one of the semantic forms of a word, and are words that have different pronunciations and spellings, but the same unifying meaning, but differ in a number of features, such as the subtlety of additional meaning, and the use of emotional meaning.

"Lexical synonymy is the grouping of lexemes according to their common meaning" [2:166]: yelka, kift, omiz (first group); in, uya, oshyon (second group); nur, shula, yog'du, ziya (third group), etc. Such groups are called synonymous series in linguistics. In each synonymous series: a) the denotative meaning of the lexemes is the same, the semantics of expression (aspects of meaning, stylistic nuances, subjective assessment, scope of application) are different. For example, the lexemes ozod, ekrin, hur, sarbast denote one denotation - "own will, right-right ownership", but they also have different semantics of expression. In particular, the lexeme irbi has a somewhat neutral meaning, while the lexeme ozod expresses an upbeat spirit, the lexeme hur has a

sense of artistic style, and the lexeme sarbast is outdated and bookish.

b) Expression semes are sometimes ranked: all lexemes yuz, bet, aft, bashara, turq (except for "yuz") have negative connotation semes, but the degree of expression of the negative connotation in these semes is different: it increases and intensifies from "bet" to "turq". d) Lexemes with neutral meaning that do not have expression semes are considered dominants of a synonymous row. For example, yuz, bet, aft, bashara, turq (dominant - face); nur, shula, yog'du, ziya (dominant - light); yol'iz, yakka, tanho (dominant - yol'iz). Of these, yuz (in the first row), nur (in the second row) and yol'iz (in the third row) have neutral meanings;

d) lexemes with neutral meaning that do not have expressive semes are considered dominants of a synonymous row. For example, yuz, bet, aft, bashara, turq (dominant - face); nur, shula, yog'du, ziya (dominant - light); yol'giz, yakka, tanho (dominant - lonely). Of these, yuz (in the first row), nur (in the second row) and yol'giz (in the third row) have neutral meanings;

e) the category semes of lexemes are the same, which requires the combination of synonyms into one word category: bahar and ko'klam (noun), kihir and goz(adjective), sozl'moq and ga'rmoq (verb).

Based on the above characteristics, especially the variety of expressive semes, lexical synonyms are divided into the following types:

1."Meaning synonyms (ideographic synonyms). Such

synonyms differ in their semantic aspects" [3:105] For example, the lexemes to be angry, to be angry, to be buried are combined into a synonymous series with the meaning of "to become angry", but the level of expression of this meaning is not the same in them, it increases from "to be angry" to "to be angry", and from "to be angry" to "to be angry". For example, let's analyze the following sentence: Salimjon yo'lda biroz hovuridan tushganday bo'lgan edi, uyga kelib bo'lib o'tgan ishlarni eslab achchiqlandi. Instead of the word to be angry used in this sentence, we can use its semantic synonyms, the lexemes to be angry, to be angry, but the meaning of the sentence is slightly strengthened by these synonyms.

2. "Style synonyms (stylistic synonyms). The lexical meaning of such synonyms is covered with positive or negative coloring (stylistic semes), and these stylistic semes determine the value of synonyms as stylistic means"[4:28] For example, the lexemes jilmaymoq, iljaymoq, irjaymoq, tirjaymoq, ishshaymoq, and irjaymoq all have one lexical meaning - naming the phenomenon of "laughing without making a sound in the brain", but this meaning is covered with a slightly positive coloring in the lexeme, jilmaymoq and a slightly negative coloring in the lexeme jilmaymoq, and this negative coloring increases even more in the lexemes jilmaymoq, ishshaymoq, and irjaymoq. Let's analyze it using the following example of a poem.

3. "Speech synonyms are synonyms that differ from each other by their specificity to one or another type of speech" 2:167] For example, while the lexeme in the series qararara, picha, sal, xiyol, jinday, qittay, jichcha can be used in all forms of speech (both in literary speech and in colloquial speech), the lexemes picha, xiyol, jinday, qittay, jichcha are characteristic only for colloquial speech. For example, let's analyze the synonymous word used in the following sentence. Contextual synonymy is the inclusion of mutually non-synonymous lexemes as language units into a synonymous relationship within a certain context (that is, within speech). For example, the lexical meanings of the words porcelain and bowl are not the same: porcelain refers to "white clay used to make dishes, plates, and insulating materials," and bowl refers to "a container larger than a bowl."

So, one means "material", and the other means "vessel" made of this material, accordingly, they are not considered synonyms, but in some dialects the lexeme zhindi is also used in the meaning of "bowl", therefore, in the context specific to this dialect, it becomes a synonym for the lexeme zhindi. For example, Xoljonbeka... xitoyi chinnida may olib keldi (J .Sh.) The phenomenon of synonymization within the context is especially common in the use of the author

lexeme in speech. It is known that the sememe of the author lexeme includes a number of semes such as "writer", "poet", "storyteller", "scientist", "inventor". Therefore, its meaning is quite wide. In the context, one of these semes of the author sememe is actualized, while the others are not realized. For example, when it comes to prose works such as novels and stories, the author lexeme is used only in the meaning of "writer", which means that it becomes a contextual synonym of the writer lexeme, while outside the context these two words cannot be synonymous, because their semantic scope is not equal to each other. "There are also lexemes in the language that have equal lexical meanings and do not have distinguishing semantics: such as interrogative and question, message, sign and subject, name and noun.

In linguistics, lexemes of this type are called absolute synonyms or lexical doublets in two ways"[5:113]

In the following cases, lexemes cannot be synonymous with each other:

- 1 "Lexemes of different categories: noun with adjective, verb with adjective, etc.
2. In lexemes of the same category, names of broad concepts and names of narrow concepts. This situation is more typical of terminology. For example, in botany, the terms species and variety are not equal in scope: the term species represents the concept of a taxon that includes several related species and varieties, while species are combined into categories, and categories into families. Accordingly, there cannot be synonymous rows such as species and variety, species and category"[6:3]
3. Names of phenomena and realities that have unequal social essence: judge and judge, policeman and policeman, etc. Of these, the lexemes qozi and mirshab name the reality in the feudal system, and the lexemes judge and policeman name the reality characteristic of the current democratic system. The semantics of the lexemes in the semantic row are diverse. Some of them are as follows:

- 1) a positive or negative assessment or attitude sema;
- 2) a sema indicating the period of use of the lexeme: "outdated", "new", "very new", "archaic", "historical";
- 3) a sema indicating the scope of use of the lexeme: "dialectal", "colloquial", "bookish", "elevation", etc.

One of the lexemes in the semantic row is the dominant (head) lexeme, and the others unite around this lexeme, forming a semantic circle. All of the above-mentioned expressive semes of the dominant lexeme are neutral. For example, the synonymous series name is formed on the basis of the expressive semes of "bookishness", "elevation". In the lexeme balogat in

the series, this seme is not marked (neutral), it is expressed and clarified in the lexemes kamol kamolot, etutuklik. The dominant lexeme in the semantic row has a number of specific features:

1. the content of the dominant lexeme is “poorer” compared to that of other lexemes. Compare: khishri, gozal and suluv. The lexeme khishri in the series does not have the elevating color of the lexemes gozal and suluv;
2. the scope and quantity of the dominant lexeme are wider and more numerous than those of other synonyms;
3. since the dominant lexeme has an undefined semantic meaning, it can replace its synonyms at any time;
4. only the dominant lexeme is included in the large system of synonyms. For example, the dominant lexeme of the face enters the lexical semantic group "human body parts" and forms a paradigm with the lexemes of the ear, nose, lip, eyebrow, forehead.

Since a lexeme with a different expression seme cannot be “neutral”, it cannot enter the higher paradigm, and only its neutral representative can have this right. The paradigm of semantic compatibility is always open. Society, based on the demands of the time, is getting rid of unnecessary consumption and is enriched with a series of new ones. In speech, the series of semantic compatibility is filled and expanded with the units of speech, phrases, types of independent lexeme sememes, artificial words, word combinations, and speech metaphors. These are considered a means of providing the beauty and richness of speech as contextual synonyms.

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