

# The Issue of Lexicographic Interpretation of Lexical Synonyms in World Linguistics

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**Abstract:** This article discusses the study of synonymous lexemes in world linguistics and research on the lexicographical significance of synonyms. The article gradually substantiates research related to the presentation of synonyms in dictionaries. Also, in modern linguistics, the views of scientists on the lexicographical interpretation of synonyms are revealed.

**Keywords:** Linguistics, lexicon, synonymy, dictionary, lexicography, semasiology, speech, dictionary.

**Introduction:** The development of language reflects the formation of human civilization and the level of thinking. Lexical-semantic relations between words have always been considered one of the most pressing issues of linguistics. In particular, the phenomenon of synonymy is significant due to its diversity and the fact that it includes other phenomena. The problem of the role of lexical synonyms in world linguistics and its lexicographical interpretation has no single solution.

Synonym comes from the Greek language, σύν "together" + νόμα "name" means to name together. Different words belonging to the same category, whose meanings are close to each other, are considered synonyms. The phenomenon of synonymy occurs in almost all areas of linguistics and is considered one of the main objects, since synonyms occupy a large part of the lexicon of the language.

The study of lexical synonyms in world linguistics begins with the ancient philosophy of Ancient Greece. In ancient times, among Greek sciences, oratory was considered one of the most important sciences, and Greek philosophers noted that every orator should deeply study stylistics and synonymy. Regarding this, Plato, in his work "Cratylus," seeks answers to the problems of rhetoric with Socrates and emphasizes that stylistics and synonymy are important areas for rhetoric. Works on synonymy. It appeared in the 6th-5th centuries. In particular, Prodicus, who developed

the theory of synonyms in the 5th century BC, noted that a good knowledge of homonyms and synonyms is important for orators and poets. Another philosopher, Democritus, believes that there is no connection between a thing and its name, and as proof, he cites homonyms and synonyms in language.

The issues of compiling synonyms and related dictionaries can be found in Chinese linguistics at the beginning of the Common Era. They compiled the first dictionary of synonyms that poets could use. In addition, there are lexicographical works on synonyms in Arabic linguistics. The great thinker Abu Rayhan Beruni also touched upon the phenomenon of synonymy in his works on the example of Indian linguistics and substantiated his thoughts with specific examples.

Scientific views and practical research on synonymy and its lexicographical source date back to the 17th-19th centuries. During this period, many dictionaries of synonyms were created. During this period, I.I. Davydov, D.P. Kalaydovich, M.V. Lomonosov, I. Fonvizin and others expressed their attitude to the study of synonymy through lexicography and the study of synonyms (I. Fonvizin (1783); Kalaydovich (1818).

In modern linguistics, the issue of synonymy has been studied by Yu.D. Apresyan, K.S. Gorbachevich, V.A. Grechko, A.P. Evgeneva, G.O. Vinokur, A.T. Bevzenko, L.A. Bulakhovsky, V.S. Vashenko,

T.A.Ivasishina, A.V.Lagutina, L.A.Lisichenko,  
O.I.Nechitaylo, I.N.Kochan, S.I.Tereshenko,  
V.P.Danilenko, S.V.Grinev, T.G.Sokolovskaya,  
E.N.Tolikina, L.L.Kutina, L.Blumfield, V.P.Danilenko,  
T.I.Panko, G.P.Matsyuk, S.A.Belyayeva, L.A.Kapanadze.  
Scholars note synonymy as a system-forming category in language. In particular, G.O. Vinokur categorically denies synonyms and compares their existence in language to an abstract state; "Synonyms are only mentioned as synonyms in the dictionary, and there are no similar situations in the living context," he says.

Scholars have two views on synonyms: a group of scholars (A.B.Shapiro, A.N.Gvozdev, L.N.Sarkisova, P.S.Aleksandrov, A.A.Bragina) note synonyms as words that are close to each other, but differ in meaning, and call the literal similarity of words lexical doublets or variants.

Another group of scholars (V.V.Vinogradov, E.M.Galkina-Fedoruk, L.A.Bulakhovsky, N.M.Shansky, D.E.Rozental, V.N.Klyueva, Yu.D.Apresyan, M.F.Palevskaya, A.P.Evgeneva, and others) refer to words with similar or close meanings as synonyms. In fact, both groups of linguists emphasize the same opinion, only a difference in interpretation is noticeable.

S.G. Berezhan notes that until the 21st century, synonyms were studied simply as a means of enriching speech. Finally, in the second half of the 19th century and the middle of the 20th century, the study of synonyms became relevant. The recognition of semasiology as a science prompted scientists to take a more serious approach to this research object. It should be noted that the "twentieth century" became the golden age of synonymy.

Until the 21st century, the study of synonyms based on semantic, structural, and pragmatic approaches was strong. In the 21st century, synonymy began to be examined in cognitive and psychological aspects. In modern Russian linguistics, based on the research of Yu.O.Knyazeva, S.V.Lebedeva, O.V.Pokrovskaya, Yu.V.Chepel, V.D.Chernyak, and others, modern synonymy is rapidly advancing.

There are still debates about the definition of synonyms and types of synonyms in all languages. One can find words close to each other, words of different forms with the same meaning, synonyms, and various other definitions. In European linguistics, the problem of synonyms did not bypass Turkish scholars.

The roots of lexicography go back to ancient times. In the centuries BC, the ancient Sumerians, trying to explain phenomena and situations that were difficult for people to understand, compiled a list of words used to express them. They called such a list glossary or

vocabulary. The modern form of dictionaries began to appear in the 16th century. By the 20th century, a great deal of experience had been accumulated in lexicography, which can be seen in the publication of various types of dictionaries. By the middle of the 20th century, the need to create a lexicographical theory arose and was created. According to V.V. Morkovkin, the theory of lexicography includes:

- revision of the volume, content, and structure of the concept of lexicography;
- the study of types and genres of vocabulary;
- the doctrine of elements and parameters;
- the doctrine of the basics of lexicographical construction and the possibilities of computerization;
- the study of typical vocabulary materials;
- the doctrine of planning and organizing vocabulary work;
- development and formation of rules for compiling a dictionary.

As a result of the research, dictionaries of all lexico-semantic layers of the language have been created and are being processed and presented to users in accordance with the period. Dictionaries of synonyms are of great importance in the in-depth study of language theory, in increasing the vocabulary of foreign language learners, and in helping translators choose polished variants of words specific to the content of the text. In Russian linguistics, there are many dictionaries of synonyms in English, including the dictionary of English synonyms "Webster's New Dictionary of Synonyms," the dictionary of bilingual synonyms: Yu.D.Apresyan, V.V.Botyakova, T.E.Latisheva and others. In recent years, in world linguistics, in addition to dictionaries in book form, effective work has been carried out on the placement of online dictionaries and synonyms in WordNet. Scientists such as L. Murphy, P. Edmonds, G. Hirst, S. Felbaum are conducting significant research on corpus dictionaries and have provided information and evidence about synonyms and their grading characteristics in their works.

In world linguistics, there are different views on lexical doublets, which are considered a type of synonymy phenomenon. Many scholars have analyzed lexical doublets based on their etymological origin. Scholars such as A.I.Smirinsky, B.A.Ilish, W.Skeat evaluate lexical doublets as words in different languages that historically have the same root.

The Uzbek scholar O. Yusupov, who studied lexical doublets in comparison with English and Uzbek, points out three aspects of the creation of lexical doublets:

- expansion of the meaning of the word towards

polysemy, the emergence of new meanings;

- the relation of the primary form of the word to the new meaning;

- The tradition of striving for the partial preservation of the old form in the new sense.

Lexical doublets, which later entered into circulation, are part of international borrowings, and it is evident that their meanings are terminological in nature. They arose as a result of the intensification of relations between peoples as a result of the development of science, technology, culture, and art. Such lexical doublets serve as a key factor in the enrichment of international terminology.

In the process of analyzing the lexicographic model of lexical synonyms, attention is paid not only to the semantic and functional features of differentiation, but also to the structure of the definition given to the word in the dictionary.

A number of scientific studies are being conducted in world linguistics on the study of synonymous lexemes in dictionaries. The issue of improving dictionaries has been one of the urgent tasks of the field of linguistics. The vocabulary, which constitutes the largest part of the language, is distinguished from other language levels by its rapid variability. For this reason, lexicographic research is also constantly being updated from the point of view of the period.

In world linguistics, scientific research devoted to synonymy can be included among the works that occupy high positions in terms of quantity and quality. In Uzbek linguistics, work on synonyms has been carried out for many years. Synonymy has been deeply studied at the lexical, morphological, syntactic, and stylistic levels.

In his scientific research, D. Lea analyzes the development of a dictionary of synonyms for foreign language learners and a thesaurus dictionary for Oxford students: dictionaries of synonyms (OxSyn). He speaks about the fact that the OxSyn dictionary was created in two ways, the main analysis was carried out on the printed edition and the electronic edition. This dictionary includes about 2000 synonyms: on the basis of which groups the existing synonymous series are presented, the scientist expresses his opinion about the structure of the synonymous dictionary.

The European School of Linguistics is also conducting significant research in the field of text linguistics. In particular, views have emerged that synonyms exist not only between lexemes, but also between some devices in the text, for which a dictionary of synonyms comes to the rescue. Scholars such as H.Bergenholtz, D.Bosman, F.Hausman, J.Lyons conducted scientific

research related to synonyms, their meanings, dictionaries, and expressed valuable opinions.

Lexicography has always been a relevant and interesting field of linguistics. Existing lexical units in the language are combined in dictionaries, therefore dictionaries are modern. The dictionary is frequently updated or improved in terms of time and period.

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