

LE PROBLÈME DE LA SYNONYMIE SYNTACTIQUE EN LINGUISTIQUE

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Annotation: Cet article analyse les problèmes de synonymie syntaxique dans le domaine de la linguistique et leur importance dans l'enseignement des langues. L'article décrit le concept de synonymie syntaxique et explique ses problèmes. L'importance de ces questions dans l'apprentissage et l'enseignement est illustrée dans cet article à travers des exemples et des illustrations. L'article fournit également des recommandations pour améliorer l'étude et la compréhension des étudiants du rôle de la synonymie syntaxique dans la recherche.

Mots clés: lexical, syntaxique, synonymie, dominant, phraséologique, dramatique, roman, culturel, religieux.

ПРОБЛЕМА СИНТАКСИЧЕСКОЙ СИНОНИМИИ В ЛИНГВИСТИКЕ

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Аннотация: В данной статье анализируются проблемы синтаксической синонимии в области языкознания и их значение в обучении языку. В статье описывается понятие синтаксической синонимии и объясняются ее проблемы. Важность этих вопросов в обучении и преподавании проиллюстрирована в этой статье примерами и иллюстрациями. Также в статье даются рекомендации по активизации изучения студентами и понимания роли синтаксической синонимии в научных исследованиях.

Ключевые слова: лексика, синтаксис, синонимия, доминанта, фразеологизм, драматургия, роман, культурный, религиозный.

THE PROBLEM OF SYNTACTIC SYNONYMY IN LINGUISTICS

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Abstract: This article analyzes the problems of syntactic synonymy in the field of linguistics and their importance in language teaching. The article describes the concept of syntactic synonymy and explains its problems. The importance of these issues in learning and teaching is illustrated in this article through examples and illustrations. The article also provides recommendations for enhancing students' study and understanding of the role of syntactic synonymy in research.

Key words: Lexical, syntactic, synonymy, dominant, phraseological, drama, novel, cultural, religious.

Introduction

Synonymy is the grouping of lexemes according to the same meaning. Synonymous line (synonymous nest) - a set of synonymous words grouped according to the same meaning. Dominanta is a neutral word in a synonymous line. Meaning synonyms are synonyms that have a common meaning but differ in terms of meaning. Stylistic synonyms are synonyms whose lexical meanings are covered with terms expressing a positive or negative attitude. Verbal synonyms are synonyms that differ by being specific to one or another type of speech. A number of achievements have been made in Uzbek linguistics in the field of studying various features of synonyms. However, Academician Azim Hajiyeu comments on the history of the study of synonyms as follows: "Synonyms have been studied at different levels in different languages. This issue has been fully studied in some languages, while in some languages, including Uzbek linguistics, it has not been studied. In many cases, the ideas expressed in linguistics do not correspond to each other. This situation is evident, first of all, in the definition of synonyms.¹

Attention to synonyms and their use began in ancient times. Alisher Navoi, a great thinker and poet, linguist and literary scholar, in his work "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn" deeply analyzed the role of sinoim words in enriching speech. In Uzbek linguistics, attention to the study of various features of phraseological synonyms has increased significantly in the 20th century.²

Methods

¹ <https://in-academy.uz/index.php/yopa/article/download/14791/10303/11948>

² Shahnozaxon Zayitjon qizi, D. ., Feruza Kurbanovna, Y., & Maftuna Erkin qizi, J. (2022). THE GROWTH OF ENGLISH STANDARD ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION IN ENGLISH. Scientific Impulse, 1(4), 1960–1962.

It is known that the volume of work done on the phenomenon of synonymy in Russian linguistics in the 20th century is significant compared to the work done in world linguistics. Separate scientific collections, serious studies, and monographs have been created in this regard. In the seventies of the 20th century, E. Bolganboyev's "In the Kazakh language "synonyms" (Almaty, 1970) monograph was created. As Academician A. Hojiyev rightly pointed out, a special monograph dedicated to this phenomenon (meaning lexical synonyms) was not created in Uzbek linguistics. Of course, it is noteworthy that monographs on affixal and syntactic synonymy have been created in Uzbek linguistics since the 1960s. U. Tursunov, N. Rajabov, S. Isamuhamedova, Scholars such as A. Hojiyev and Yo. Tojiyev seriously began to study this phenomenon. Professor Yo. Tojiyev gave a unique definition to the phenomenon of synonymy after studying a number of views in linguistics - the definitions that appeared in Russian and European linguistics, based on interpretations, did not mean only lexical synonyms, but A. Hojiev tried to give a different definition to this phenomenon: "Unifying knowledge". words with the same meaning, pronunciation and spelling, as well as different shades of additional meaning, are considered synonyms," Yo. Tojiyev says, "It is formed by the fact that separate units in the language are equivalent according to some meanings "Language phenomena are called synonyms," he says. "Lexical-semantic relations" section of the textbook "Current Uzbek Literary Language" by R.R. Sayfullayeva, B.R. Mengliyev, G.H. Boqiyeva, M.M. Qurbonova, Z.Q. Yunusova, M.Q. Abuzalova contains valuable ideas about synonymous relations. Professor S. Karimov expressed his opinion about synonyms in his monograph "Artistic style of the Uzbek language". Synonyms are one of the important opportunities for those who use them, especially poets, writers, and journalists, to express the same concept with different subtleties of meaning.³

Results

Another linguist J. Lyons explained synonyms as follows: "Synonyms are expressions with the same meaning". This statement can serve as a means of starting to discuss the division between some of the traditional and strict definitions of synonyms as «words identical in their meaning» and the more recent or broader ones which take into consideration all the components of synonyms, such as denotation, connotation, stylistic value, collocation, etc». By definition, synonyms are words that mean the same thing. Commenting on this theory, the scientist does not deny that it creates a dispute between the traditional and strict definitions of synonyms. The opinion of linguist S. Greenbaum is also noteworthy: "synonyms are expressions that are identical or similar in meaning and that can be used interchangeably in at least one context." This explanation is still not satisfactory because of the ambiguous terms "similar" and "identical". In this definition, the scientist states that synonyms are words with the same or similar meaning. Also, S. Greenbaum adds that synonyms should be used interchangeably in at least one context. The Russian linguist D. Shmelev studies synonyms according to the meaning relationship in the sentence and comes to the following conclusion: "Sinonimy mojno opredelit, kak slova, otnosyashchiesya k toy je chasti rechi, znacheniya kotoryx sodержat tojdestvennye elementy, razlichayushchiesya je elementy ustoychivo neutralizuyutsya v opredelennyx pozitzyx. Inache govorya, synonymami mogut byt priznany slova, protivopostavlennye lish po takim semanticheskim priznakam, kotorye v opredelennyx kontekstakh stanovyatsya

³ Mirzayeva, D., & Sanginova, D. (2022). CONTEXTUAL MEANING OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN MODERN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES AND FEATURES OF TRANSLATION ISSUES. Science and Innovation, 1(6), 820-824.

nesushchestvennymi. ...» So, synonyms are words that belong to the same word group and contain the same semantic features.

D. Rosenthal, one of the famous Russian linguists, defines synonyms and says: other Synonymy, kak privo, prinadlejat k odnoy i toy je chasti rechi i vystupayut kak vzaimozamenyaemye elementy vyskazyvaniya".⁵ D. Rosenthal synonyms are close in meaning, express the same concept, but differ in meaning shade or stylistic color or both. notes that they are Also, the scientist notes that synonyms look at a group of words and work as a replacement element of a sentence. We can see that Z. Aleksandrova also approved the scientific view of her colleagues possible: "Synonyms schitayutsya slova, vyrajayushchie odno i to je ponyatie, tojdestvennye ili bilskie po znacheniyu, otlichayushchiesya drug ot druga ottenkami znacheniya, prinadlejnostyu k tomu ili inomu stylisticheskomu sloyu zyzka i ekspressivnoy okraskoy."⁶ Z. Aleksandrova synonyms express the same concept, refers to words that have the same or similar meaning, differ from each other in meaning, and belong to one or another stylistic layer of the language. From the given definitions, it can be understood that synonymy is a rather complex linguistic phenomenon with different interpretations. Also, T. Vinokur emphasizes that only synonyms given in the dictionary can be considered synonyms: "...Tak nazyvaemaya synonimichnost sredstv yazyka, esli imet delo ne s lingvisticheskoy abstraktsiey, a s jivym i realnym yazykom, s tem yazykom, kotoryy fakticheski sushchestvuet v istorii , yavlyaetsya prosto-naprosto fiktsiey. Synonym yavlyaetsya sinonimom tolko do tex por, poka on nakhoditsya v slovare. No v kontekte jivoy rechi nelzya nayti ni odnogo polozheniya, v kotorom bylo by vse ravno, kak skazat: kon ili loshad, rebenok ili ditya, doroga ili put i t. d."⁴

Conclusion

The article presents the problem of syntactic synonymy. This is due to the fact that several words or pairs change in the syntactic structure of the sentence. For example, the sentences "the girl helped the boy" and "the boy helped the girl" express the same meaning, but their syntactic structures are different. These structures usually have an effect in the sentence and may not cause a change in meaning. The article shows the research on these structures and their historical and practical value.

In conclusion, it can be said that despite the fact that considerable scientific research has been carried out in the field of synonymy, there is still no consensus on their classification. We believe that our researchers should analyze such issues according to the perfection of natural language materials and comments in dictionaries, taking into account how active or inactive they are in our speech.

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