

The Role of Synonymy in Russian Language Classes

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the issues of synonymy in the lexical system of the Russian language, and also analyzes the meaning and process of studying synonymy by students of Russian philology.

In our country, since gaining independence, Uzbekistan's international relations with the countries of the world community have moved to a qualitatively new level. In the period of economic globalization, integration of political and cultural life, which contributes to the activation and strengthening of international relations in various fields, knowledge of foreign languages, in particular, the Russian language, plays an important role. The relevance of the process of deeper study of the Russian language in the course of training teachers of philology is significantly increasing.

As is known, one of the urgent problems in the process of teaching students their native and Russian languages is the problem of instilling in them the skills and abilities to build correct (corresponding to the norms of the literary language), diverse, accurate, expressive, relevant and effective speech. In the realization of these qualities of speech, a huge role belongs to synonyms, which are characterized by the main functions aimed at this realization: the substitution function, which allows avoiding undesirable repetitions, the refinement function with the desire of the speaker or writer to convey the thought more clearly. The function is expressive and stylistic, associated with the expression of diverse assessments. Thus, the study of synonyms is directly related to the problem of the meaning of a language sign, as well as to the problem of speech and language styles. If we adhere to the most common point of view that synonyms are words expressing the same concept, identical or similar in meaning, but differing from each other in shades of meaning, or stylistic coloring.

There are various kinds of connections between words in the language. These connections do not act in isolation from each other, but in varying degrees of conditionality. The subject of

consideration in this case are synonymous relations and synonymous words. Even the ancient Greeks came to the conclusion that they contain the richness of language: an abundance of thoughts in words and a variety of expressions. Roman scientists realized not only the similarity of synonymous words, but also the difference between them.

Synonyms are words that sound different, but are the same or very close in meaning. For example, everywhere — everywhere, twelve — dozen, brave — brave, boundless — boundless, scold — scold, near—near—by, in a different way — in a different way, in view - in consequence, trashy — nasty, because — because, here — here, hurry — hurry.

A group of synonyms consisting of two or more words is called a synonym series.

A synonymous series can also be formed from single - root

Words: forget — forget, overtake — overtake, motherland — fatherland, tourist - tourist, quiet — silence, etc

Synonyms are words denoting the same phenomenon of reality. However, when naming the same thing, synonyms usually call it the same thing in different ways - either highlighting its various sides in the thing called, or characterizing this thing from different points of view. That is why synonyms, denoting the same thing, as a rule, are not words absolutely identical to each other both in terms of semantics and in terms of their emotional and stylistic properties.

Based on the above features, synonyms should be considered words of one part of speech and equivalent phraseological phrases, with different sounds and naming the same phenomenon of objective reality, differing in shades of the main meaning common to each of them, or belonging to different speech styles, or both at the same time. Synonyms also differ in the ability to enter into combinations with other words, the ability to word production and the formation of forms of subjective evaluation.

Synonymy is always a deeply national phenomenon; it is created in different languages in different ways. Russian Russian synonyms appeared in the Russian literary language either as a result of the formation of new words based on existing building material, or as a result of the replenishment of the dictionary of the Russian literary language due to the vocabulary of territorial and professional dialects, and partly jargons, or as a result of the assimilation of foreign words from the vocabulary of other languages.

Based on the differences in semantics and stylistic coloring, it seems legitimate to distinguish the three most common categories of synonyms:

1. Semantic synonyms: bold - brave - brave - fearless - fearless; homeless - homeless.
2. Stylistic synonyms: eyes - eyes - peepers - zenki - burkaly; city - grad.
3. Synonyms semantic-stylistic: eat - eat - eat - eat - devour; loudly - with a good mat - at the top of your throat - in the whole Ivanovo.

1) Semantic synonyms are stylistically neutral words that differ from each other in shades of the main meaning common to each of them. For example, the words brave and brave are united by a common meaning – "not afraid", but "brave is not only fearless, but also resolute in overcoming obstacles" Examples: You use quite bold and fashionable clothing solutions. You are a brave warrior, you do not know fear.

The main purpose of semantic synonyms in the language is to serve as a means of accurately expressing thoughts in each particular case of speech use. For example, the words boring and boring have a common meaning – to become unpleasant from frequent repetition, but there is an additional shade in the word boring due to its etymological connection with the word boredom: boring, causing boredom. In my opinion, it is better to use the word boring with animate objects, and the word boring with inanimate ones. For example, an intelligent and interesting person will

never get bored and will not become familiar. I'm afraid to bore you with my health complaints. No matter how much you look at the sea, you will never get tired of it.

Semantic (ideographic), these are concepts with different shades of meaning. Example: to wander, to walk, to march, to go; to see, to notice, to emphasize, to highlight; to exaggerate, to exaggerate, to embellish, to exaggerate; cute, beautiful, beautiful.

2) Stylistic synonyms are words that are identical in meaning and different in stylistic coloring or have a different scope of use. For example, a piece (of a film) (jargon), an excerpt (neuter), a fragment (book); cancel (neuter), cancel, cancel (book);

We define this or that word as a stylistic synonym when compared with the corresponding stylistically neutral word, therefore, in each pair of stylistic synonyms or in a row there will certainly be a stylistically neutral word.

Stylistic synonymy is widespread among words of all parts of speech, for example, wolf - biryuk, lips - mouth, forehead - brow, rooster - rooster, crimson - crimson, naked - naked, amorous - amorous, real - real, sleep - rest, eat - eat, cold - jelly, this - this, than - than, how - exactly, so -so, etc. Unlike semantic synonyms, among stylistic synonyms there is a large number of nouns with a specific meaning, since the same specific object in different epochs in different places of its distribution could receive different names.

Stylistic synonyms are extremely heterogeneous. Among the stylistic subgroups are distinguished: a) according to the sphere of use (neutral, bookish, colloquial, and colloquial), commonly used are divided into dialect, professional, slang. b) According to the expressive and stylistic coloring, neutral, commonly used (poetic, vernacular, folk-poetic, dialectisms) are distinguished. c) According to the activity of use (obsolete (archaisms), active, new).

Semantic and stylistic synonyms. Semantic and stylistic synonyms are words and their equivalents that denote the same phenomenon of objective reality and differ not only in stylistic coloring, but also in shades of common meaning for each of them. Semantic and stylistic synonyms will be, for example, the words: horse - nag. For example, "Well-fed horses, shaking their cut-off tails, threw them, splattered with snow scraps" (Sholokhov); "The horse, an old broken nag, all in soap, stood rooted to the spot" (M. Gorky). The word nag means "weak" skinny, sick horse"; as emotionally colored, the word nag is stylistically opposed to the neutral word horse.

Synonyms are the words to go - to plod. They mean the same action, only the word to go is stylistically neutral, the word to plod is colloquial and, in addition to the general meaning, contains additional shades: to plod is to walk with difficulty, slowly, barely moving your legs.

To work and to pore are synonyms, only the word to pore as a colloquial is opposed to the stylistically neutral word to work and differs from it in shades of meaning: to pore is to work painstakingly and diligently, overcoming difficulties, mainly performing small, time-consuming work. For example, "And my father got busy, pored, traveled, wrote and didn't want to know anything" (Turgenev).

The general meaning of the words enemy, foe is someone who is in a state of enmity with someone. In the word enemy, the meaning of hostility, irreconcilability is expressed more strongly than in the word enemy. The word enemy has a stylistic coloring, it is bookish, somewhat outdated; the word enemy is interstitial. The general meaning of the words to be afraid, to be afraid - to feel a sense of fear, fear. In the word coward, in addition to indicating the feeling of fear, timidity, there is also a shade of contempt for the one who is experiencing this feeling. To be afraid is a stylistically neutral word, to be afraid is colloquial. Sr.: "Don't you think that I'm afraid of you?" (Pushkin); "The people around him kept quiet: they were either cowardly or laughing" (Turgenev); "He seemed not himself. With his usual sharpness, he, of

course, guessed that Pugachev was dissatisfied with him. He cowered in front of him, and looked at me with distrust" (Pushkin).

The general meaning of the words to walk, to hobble is to move in space by moving your legs, but to hobble is to walk with difficulty, waddling or falling on your leg, limping. Hobbling is a colloquial word, walking is stylistically neutral. The words thick and full are opposite in meaning to the word thin, but full - well-fed in moderation, fat - well-fed above measure, i.e. they differ in degree of feature.

Synonyms are not the same in their sound, structure and origin. However, there may also be synonyms in the language system that do not differ completely in their meaning and relation to the context at the present time. They are called absolute synonyms or lexical doublets. Their existence in the language is justified only by its development and is usually a temporary phenomenon. Most often, such synonyms exist or as parallel scientific terms (For example, linguistic terms: spelling — spelling, nominative — naming, fricative — slit, etc. etc.), or as single—root formations with synonymous affixes (slyness — slyness, squalor — squalor, guard - guard, etc.).

Thus, over time, absolute synonyms, if they do not disappear, but remain to exist in the language, differentiate, diverge either in semantics, or in stylistic qualities, or by use, etc., turning either into synonyms in the full sense of the word (For example, head — head, believe — believe), or into words that are not in synonymous relationships (For example, lover — boyfriend — in love).

It should be borne in mind that in a number of cases there are very minor, subtle differences in synonyms. Example: Alphabet - primer; pier - harbor; airplane – airplane; subsequently, such words may take on a different semantic or stylistic coloring, and pass into other groups of synonyms.

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