



THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE USAGE OF SYNONYMS AND THEIR ROLE IN LINGUISTICS

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Annotation: This article discusses the importance of synonyms in English, their usage of them, and subsequent feedback. In addition, English and Uzbek synonyms are compared and presented in different and unique ways. Usually, synonyms serve to enrich the language, and it is precisely this aspect that is noteworthy. The article also provides more detailed information on this.

Keywords: Synonyms, dominant word, synonymic series, gradability of synonyms, synonymy, negative and positive meaning of synonyms and phraseological synonymy.

The usage of synonyms plays a crucial role in linguistics and has significant implications for communication, language learning, and cognitive processes. Synonyms are words that have similar meanings and can be used interchangeably in certain contexts. They provide variety, nuance, and flexibility in language, enhancing expressiveness and allowing speakers to convey their thoughts and ideas more effectively.

One of the primary significances of the usage of synonyms is their role in enriching language and providing diversity in expression. By having multiple words with similar meanings, speakers and writers can avoid repetition and monotony in their language use. This variety allows for more engaging and dynamic communication, adding depth and precision to the expression of ideas. Moreover, synonyms enable individuals to tailor their language to specific contexts, audiences, or emotional nuances, thus contributing to the richness and flexibility of language.

In language learning, synonyms serve as valuable tools for expanding vocabulary and understanding the subtle nuances of meaning. When language learners encounter synonyms, they gain insight into the shades of meaning and usage differences between words. This exposure helps learners to grasp the contextual appropriateness of certain words and enhances their overall language proficiency. Furthermore, synonyms facilitate language acquisition by providing alternatives that allow learners to express themselves in various ways, thus fostering creativity and fluency in communication.

Cognitively, the usage of synonyms plays a role in shaping how individuals process and categorize information. When confronted with synonyms, individuals are compelled to differentiate between subtle distinctions in meaning, leading to heightened cognitive awareness and linguistic discrimination. This cognitive engagement contributes to the development of critical thinking skills and linguistic sensitivity, as individuals learn to discern the appropriate use of synonyms in different contexts based on their specific connotations and implications.

Synonyms also have practical implications in various fields such as literature, marketing, and rhetoric. In literature, authors harness the power of synonyms to evoke specific moods, create vivid imagery, and convey nuanced emotions. By carefully selecting synonyms, writers can craft compelling narratives and paint rich tapestries of language, offering readers a more immersive and evocative experience. Similarly, in marketing and advertising, the strategic use of synonyms can influence consumer perception, imbue brand messaging with dynamism, and enhance the memorability of promotional content.

Linguistic research and analysis also benefit from the study of synonyms, as they provide insight into the semantic relationships between words and the intricate nuances of meaning within a language. By examining how synonyms are used in different contexts, linguists can deepen their understanding of lexical semantics, word associations, and language variation. This research is valuable for mapping the semantic networks within a language, exploring semantic shifts over time, and uncovering the cultural and social implications embedded in word choices.

Conversely, the study of antonyms, words with opposite meanings, also holds significant importance in linguistics. Antonyms provide a contrastive framework that helps individuals comprehend and articulate the intricacies of language. By understanding and employing antonyms, speakers and writers can convey dichotomous relationships, express contrasts, and juxtapose ideas, thereby enriching the depth and complexity of communication.

Today there are more than a thousand languages in the world. As we all know, the importance of vocabulary in linguistics is immeasurable. Vocabulary is also called word power. The richness of our speech is directly related to synonyms. In other words, if we use more synonyms in speech, the speech becomes richer. Nevertheless, the appropriate use of synonyms remains a difficult task, and there are many problems associated with it.

Before considering synonyms in depth, it is necessary to pay attention to its dictionary meaning. The term "synonym" is derived from the ancient Greek word meaning of "the same name". That is, synonyms are words, phrases and other language units that have the same or similar meaning, but different forms. Synonyms are also widely used in English. For example, there are synonyms such as "Beautiful" - "Gorgeous", "Begin" - "Start", "Big" - "Enormous", "Brave" - "Courageous". In this regard, the linguist scientist M.T. Iriskulov says that because synonyms express different signs of the same thing or event, one cannot always be used instead of the other, and even if they are used, their meanings are exactly the same[8;109]. This opinion about synonyms cannot be called wrong either. After all, if the synonyms were completely compatible with each other, there would be no such concepts as gradation of synonyms, negative or positive coloring in linguistics. It is these aspects that cause methodological errors in the use of synonyms. There is a similar situation with synonyms in English, and N. A. Bonk, G. A. Kotiy, and N. A. Lukyanova explain this with the help of examples. They said that the synonym of the modal verb "Can" is "To be able to", but like any synonym, "To be able to" is slightly different from "Can". They explained this by the fact that "Can" means a general opportunity and ability, and "To be able to" gives a one-time opportunity and ability in a specific situation, at a specific time.[6;679] This shows that both English and Uzbek synonyms do not fully correspond to each other in terms of their meaning.

If we look deeper into the topic of synonyms, we will come across a number of terms such as dominant word, synonomic series and so on. The linguist M.T. Iriskulov believes that the set of synonymous words forms a synonymous series, that each group of synonymous

words has a dominant word, and that dominant is the place of all the words in the synonymous series[8;110]. Therefore, a synonomic series is a series of synonyms consisting of at least two synonyms, and the dominant word does not cause a stylistic error when used in place of each of the words in the synonomic series, we can come to the conclusion that it is the main word. The English language also has the dominance of synonyms, which can be explained by several examples. For example, the word "to shine" is the dominant word of the following synonymous sequence:

to glitter – to glisten – to blaze – to shine – to sparkle – to flash – to gleam.

Another interesting fact is that in English, dominant words are usually words of low complexity (below C1 level). After all, the dominant word should be understandable to everyone, in addition to being interchangeable with all other synonyms. And also we can say that synonyms in English also have the feature of gradation. For example, "This doll has big eyes." we cannot replace the word "Big" with "Huge" or "Enormous" in the sentence. Here again we see that the synonyms do not fully correspond to each other. Similar aspects in this regard are visible in the Uzbek language. Grading of synonyms "Awful", "Terrible", "Horrible"; It is evident in synonyms such as "Good", "Fine", "Excellent", "Great".

It is also necessary to talk about the negative and positive coloring of synonyms. As the name suggests, some words in the synonomic series have a positive meaning, while others have a negative meaning. For example, in the synonomic line "Yuz", "Aft", "Chehra", the words "Yuz" and "Chehra" have a positive meaning, and "Aft" has a somewhat negative meaning in Uzbek. This situation can also be observed in English. For example, the words "Face" and "Mug" are synonymous, but cannot be used interchangeably. In this regard, the linguist scientist H. Jamolkhanov emphasizes that the denotative meaning of lexemes is the same, but the expressions (edges of meaning, stylistic colors, subjective evaluation, scope of application) are different [5;166].] Many linguists classify lexical synonymy into several groups according to the word unit it consists of. S. Shermatova and D. Nurmukhammedova also divided lexical synonymy into several groups. For example, semantic synonyms, phraseological synonyms and grammatical synonyms. On the other hand, linguist N.A. Bonk, G.A. Kotiy and N.A. Lukyanova said that "Great Britain" is often not only the name of the island, but also the official name of the country: "The United Kingdom of Great Britain" and "Northern Ireland". He gives an example of the fact that "Kingdom" is also used as a synonym. [6;328] That is, there is a phenomenon of synonymy between different language combinations as above, and by using them in speech, it is possible to prevent the repetition of the same word. The mentioned information will help to eliminate problems in the use of synonyms.

In summary, the significance of the usage of synonyms in linguistics is multifaceted and far-reaching. Synonyms contribute to the richness, flexibility, and precision of language, aid in language learning and cognitive development, and have practical applications across various domains. The use of synonyms in any language serves to enrich the speech, make it more attractive and avoid various repetitions. Therefore, we should try to use more synonyms in our language and avoid stylistic errors related to them. In this regard, it is undoubtedly useful to get acquainted with such scientific researches and studies.

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