

## SYNONYMY AND ITS FEATURES

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### ABSTARCT

The grouping of language units based on the same meaning is called synonymy. Firstly, synonymy is born on the basis of the semantic relationship of two or more language units. The number of units involved in such an approach cannot be limited. Secondly, these language units form a regular system within themselves. Given these properties, the units of language that form a synonymous relationship are called synonymous with one another. Synonyms are collectively referred to as a series of synonyms.

Synonymy exists in both lexical units and grammatical units. Accordingly, there are two types of synonyms:

1. Lexical synonymy is the mutual synonymy of lexical units: for example, Heaven, future state, eternal blessedness, eternity, Paradise, Eden, promised land, Golden Age, Utopia, and Millennium.
2. Grammatical synonymy is the synonym of grammatical units

Lexical synonymy is manifested in three ways:

1. Lexical synonymy is the mutual synonymy of lexical units: cunning, crafty, deceitful, underhand, roguish, and mischievous
2. Phraseological synonymy - the mutual synonym of phraseological units: Between a rock and a hard place. Between the devil and the deep Blue Sea, in a bind.
3. Lexical phraseological synonymy - the interaction of a phraseological unit with a lecture unit

The grouping of lexemes based on the same meaning is called lexical synonymy. For example, ridiculous, ridiculous, proposterous lexemes have the same meaning.

It is not to be understood that lexical units have the same meaning as equivalents in meaning. Each synonym, in addition to the general meaning core for this series of synonyms, depends on the specific semantic edge, the methodological value, the textual characterization (differs in one or more respects). If lexical units are equal in all respects, they can be considered a lexical doublet if they do not differ from each other.

Lexical doublets are very rare. Since this is an exact copy of the other, one of such lexical doublets is redundant, and as a result one of them does not live in the core of the language. Hence, lexical doublets can be viewed as a transient phenomenon. Lexical synonymy is approached mainly from three points of view: in terms of semantic clarity, in terms of methodological evaluation, and in terms of the sign of textual adaptation. Such an approach does not exclude one from the other, but the same phenomenon is evaluated from different angles. This is because the units that make up a series of synonyms can at the same time differ in all three or two respects, or even in one respect.

Synonyms are called semantic synonyms (idiographic synonyms) when they differ in terms of their mutual meanings. For example, the lexemes wrong, bad, sinful, grievous, wicked, vicious, reprehensible, hurtful are synonymous, have the same meaning, the meaning is broad, but these lexemes differ in terms of mutual lexical meaning. For example, in each of the links wrong idea, bad idea, sinful idea, hurtful idea, it means that the idea is not true, but it increases the guilt when we say sinful idea against wrong idea.

In general, such a distinction in synonyms must be within the scope of a single meaning. Otherwise, if the meaning itself changes, the synonymy is lost. Thus, for synonymy, the general closeness between lexical meanings is not enough, the lexicon differs in its semantic range, and the

synonym is formed only if the semantic core, the semantic core is equal. For example, the lexemes value, worth, price, cost, estimation, usefulness differ in meaning. In each lexeme the meaning is the same.

Synonymy and polysemy are inextricably linked. Because synonymy is based on lexical meaning in lexemes, phraseological meaning in phrases. To speak of a synonym for a lexeme directly with a lexeme, a phraseme with a lexeme, a lexeme with a lexeme, the lexical units that form a synonymous relationship must be unambiguous.

In polysemantic lexemes, each sememe enters into a synonymous relationship with another lexeme (if it is monosemantic) or with a sememe (if it is polysemantic). For example, the main lexeme is chief in one sememe, the principle in the second sememe, the sheer lexeme in the third sememe, and so on.

All in all, in defining the synonymous relationship, a certain stage of language development is considered and considered based on the interrelationship of lexical units in the same period. Synonymy is one of the phenomena that shows the richness of the language, the level of development. Because of the synonymy, subtle meanings are expressed, while colorful stylistic assessments are expressed. By selectively using one of the synonyms, one side of the reality is highlighted.

In fact, for synonymy to occur, lexical units must have certain mutual equality, not only homogeneity, but also some distinctive features. When choosing a lexeme or phrase, it is always necessary to take into account some of these features. It is necessary to be able to choose a single appropriate lexeme or phrase from a series of synonyms in expressing one's opinion, in expressing one's attitude. Synonyms are also used effectively in compact, fluent text, as well as in pronunciation.

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