WORD CHOICE AND SYNONYMY IN CONTEXT

[1]Saydaliyeva Gavharxon Avazovna, [2]Xakimova Laziza Yusupovna, [2]Umarxojaeva Hilola Sirojiddinovna, [2]Xodjimuratova Malika Valievna, [2]Kasimova Mehrixon Mutalxoja qizi

[1]Senior Lecturer, Department of Foreign Languages, Tashkent University of Information Technologies named after Muhammad al-Khwarizmi, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.
[2]Lecturer, Department of Foreign Languages, Tashkent University of Information Technologies named after Muhammad al-Khwarizmi, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

Abstract: This article discusses the importance of word choice and synonymy in different context. It is hard work of linguiststo focus the core of the word and to see extraordinary harmony of the word. Misunderstanding the true meaning of synonyms can cause not only undermine the accuracy of speech but also creates inaccuracies in punishing in law sources. In order to achieve the accuracy of the speech, it is necessary to use the appropriate terms and words that are combined expressive words from the lexical layer of our language, which is rich in different forms to understand the meaning of the words.

Key words: absolute synonyms, synonymy, polysemy, syntagmatic, paradigmatic,syntactic synonyms, law sources, information technology, machine translation.

INTRODUCTION

With the help of synonyms, native speakers of any language can convey the subtlest shades in the meanings of words, choosing more and more lexical units at the same time, which enable us to detail with precision the ideas about the observed facts and objects. Among the synonyms there are words that are separate names completely coincide in their semantic scope. Such kind of identical lexical units of language are called absolute synonyms, or doublets. Lexical doublets of this kind have minimal and optimal conditions for their coincidence. The minimal conditions for the identity of such words is their complete semantic coincidence: puma-cougar, spelling-orthography , nominative-name, etc., when other differences in similar words do not play a role, and words are perceived by the linguistic consciousness as absolutely coinciding value. The maximal conditions of doubletness are the complete semantic identity of words and the absence of stylistic differences (which to some extent takes place in doublets of the first type).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Teaching the synonymy began to pay attention to the XII century. In 1718, Gerard published a book called "Zestesse de la lengua francoise", and he tried to disseminate doubts in the immediate words. France was the first country to study the problem of synonyms and their meanings. By the end of the XIX century, due to the study of languages, speech culture, oral and written forms of communication, interest in the distinctive signs of synonyms has increased with the study of information and writers' language. By defining the nature and function of the synonyms, scientists began to determine its existence.

At present, there is no universally accepted theory of synonymy in Russian, English, or Uzbek linguistics. The confusion in solving the basic issues of synonymy has led some scientists to deny the possibility synonymy research. So, Yu.D. Apresyan noted that "A.I.Smirnitsky, St. Ulman ... came to the conclusion that the research aimed at determining the essence of synonymy was inexpedient". Synonymy was considered in a wide and narrow sense by Yu.D. Apresyan: on the one hand, these are words calling one thing from its various aspects; on the other hand, these are words, but differing in some semanticshade. Other scholars deny the existence of synonymy in the form in which it is usually understood. Even L. Bloomfield wrote that "... there are no true synonyms in reality".

The main disagreement concerns the problem of the synonymy concept. Researchers use a variety of criteria to define a synonymy:

- the subject-logical basis in the word; in this case, synonyms are words expressing the same or similar concepts;

- the lexical meaning of words; in this case, synonyms are words having close or identical meanings;

- interchangeability of words as a criterion for their synonymy. In Uzbek linguistics, the problems of synonymy were partially investigated by A.G. Gulyamov, Sh. Rakhmatullaev, M.Mirtozhiev, A.E. Mamatov, H.Nigmatov, R.Rasulov, R.R. Sayfullaeva, E. Tadzhiev, M.I, Siddikova, I.A. However, the problem of establishing criteria for synonymy and its codification status is still not fully understood.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The role of synonymic rows in the linguistic representation of the concept at the lexical level is very significant, and in some cases predominant. A study the concept of the structure and the features of its verbalization showed that synonymic rows play an extremely important role in the structure of the concept. Moreover, the inclusion of synonyms in the concept structure made it possible to identify such dominant features of synonyms as evaluative, emotional, cognitive-conceptual and cultural significance, as well as national-cultural specificity.

When selecting synonyms for synonymic rows, it should be paid to their stylistic features. From the vernacular, regional, as well as special vocabulary, it is necessary to include in the dictionary only those words which are widely used in live speech, in fiction, etc. One of the tasks of lexicography of synonymy is to show stylistic differences of synonyms in the described language, therefore, synonyms with the most striking semantic and stylistic features are included in the dictionary. Particular attention in applied linguistics should be given to the compilation of a dictionary of synonyms. It is intended to show synonymy as a specific system of relationships between the meanings of individual words and phrases. Moreover, all the meanings of the word that enter into synonymous relations with other words, including polysemantic ones, should be included in the selected synonymic rows. When showing synonyms in the dictionary it is advisable to follow the principle of developing polysemic words adopted in synonymic dictionaries for individual meanings, since a word in different meanings is included in various synonymic rows.

When considering the structure of a dictionary article in synonymic rows, it is important to give the clearest description of synonymic relations, since the construction of a dictionary article largely determines the practical and scientific value of the dictionary. Learning additional literature about the problem of lexicographic presentation of synonyms allowed expanding the structure of the dictionary entry by including additional points, such as: the phraseological equivalent corresponding to synonymy;idiomatic expressions or examples of proverbs and sayings using words from a synonymic row.

Currently, the following issues are the most important for the lexicography of synonymy in the light of new scientific theories and directions of modern linguistics:

a) the availability of equivalents (whole synonymic rows and individual synonyms) in the languages;

b) the nature of difficulties in translating synonyms from one language to another;

c) differentiation of different layers of vocabulary in both languages (methods of organizing material in various synonymous dictionaries).

When selecting synonyms, the following should be taken into account:

a) quantitative factors, the frequency or prevalence of not only individual words, but also entire synonymic rows;

b) qualitative factors, including the place of the synonymic rows in the lexical system of English, Russian, Uzbek languages and reflection in synonymic rows of specific features of life, history, culture of the speakers. The solution of these issues opens broad prospects for further study of the cognitive significance of synonymy in the representation of the individual author's picture of the world, as well as the role of synonymic row in the verbalization of cultural concepts.

Synonyms are used to make speech efficiently, toavoid repetition, and to eliminate sound inconvenience.

Compare: gloomy - somber - sullen - morose. All of the above words characterize the person, his character, appearance, mood and convey the general meaning "different in severity, lack of sociability." At the same time, "sullen" means different in severity, seclusion, lack of self-interest ";

"Gloomy" - "immersed in heavy, cheerless thoughts and therefore self-contained, not inclined to communicate," "morose" indicates a somewhat less rigor, moroseness, depression. "Somber"means, "engulfed in painful thoughts, in a depressed state"

Compare their textual implementations:She just sat there looking morose.Anna had never seen her husband in such a gloomy, depressed state.Often he returned from work irritated and somber moodand walked grimly in his office. Sergey Sergeevich continued to walk around the room, and his face was sullen, restless, as if he is dissatisfied with himself or something else.

In addition, all the synonyms mentioned, with the exception of the word "cloudy", are used in a portable way, when they give a description of the terrain, landscape, structure, etc. For example: An old park, sullen and severe, stretched almost a whole mile from home to the river. In one December morning we came to a gloomy and unfriendly Petersburg Wanderer, Stages. One kind of house, a gloomy, stone whopper, cast a gloom on him.

In each of these examples, there is exactly the shade that is necessary for a particular syntagmatic segment of speech.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The main purpose of the speech is to reach the soulof the listener, not just listening to him. The hard work of a linguist includes focusing on the core of the word and the ability to see extraordinary harmony of the words in the speech. Naturally, a linguist who does not have a profound knowledge of the subject does not have the sensation in speech.Words and phrases are found to formulate an idea in many forms in any language; however the ability to find the most appropriate expression for the situation depends on the knowledge, skills and proficiency of the linguist. The linguistic units that can not be understood deeply in the essence of the communication, no matter how beautiful it is, can not describe the purpose of the speaker.

In order to achieve the accuracy of the speech, it is necessary to use the appropriate terms and words that are combined expressive words from the lexical layer of the language, which is rich in different forms to understand the meaning of the words. If you do not have the means to do so, you will lose the accuracy of your speech. As a result, the speaker's goal is not fully realized.

Nowadays information technology is an integral part of any area of professional activity, including linguistics. Machine translation issues constitute one of the central areas of the use of information technology in linguistics. This is due not only to the fact that machine translation focuses on all the problems of computer linguistics - from methods of content analysis to the synthesis of the word form, sentence and the whole text, but also the ever-increasing practical need of modern society to translate a significant number of texts different functional directionality.

All professions must follow the correct use of synonyms in their work. For example, misinterpretation of one word in the law sources does not merely change the content of a sentence, but can also change the type of penalties. For instance, the meaning of terms that describe legal concepts such as plunder and robbery, fraud and trickster are very close in meaning. Changing their role in the legal language causes methodological errors.

Each of the foregoing synonyms is equally meaningful in the Criminal Code, each of which denotes a separate crime.

Plunder, pillage is an offense that is threatened by life or health, or threatened by force in order exploitation of another's property.
Robbery, spoliation is an open-air expropriation of others.

Fraud, cheating - fraudulently disclosure of information which is to be kept secret for the victim, or a copy of something that is meant to look like the real thing in order to trick people

Fraud – the crime of using dishonest methods to take something valuable from another person.

As can be seen from these examples, misunderstanding the true meaning of synonyms can cause not only undermine the accuracy of speech but also creates inaccuracies in punishing.

If there is more than one word in the synonymic row to represent a single concept, then the most appropriate alternative is chosen to the context. For example, it is a linguistic principle to take the word person as a legal term from the synonymic row: human, man, person. Because in this synonymic row the word person is more official than others. If we use this word in the context of collective terms, such as person affected, person aided and abetted, person already imprisoned, official person, juridical person, you can see the nature of formalism. It is completely wrong to replace this word with other options.

CONCLUSION

Summarizing the experience of existing definitions of synonyms, taking into account new research in this area, we have identified the following main features:

1) words that coincide in the main meaning, close or identical in meaning;

2) words expressing the same concept;

3) words that differ in semantic shades by emotionally expressive and stylistic coloring;

4) words belonging to one and the same part of speech and at the same time having stable meanings (phraseological units) that are close in meaning, which can replace them;

5) words that can be used interchangeably in a specific context. Despite the fact that separate works are devoted to the problem of word choice and the corresponding phraseological units, this feature as independent linguists does not stand out. Thus, none of the above definitions of synonyms can be considered sufficient adequate due to the extreme complexity of this phenomenon. In this regard, it seems necessary to develop the basic criteria for synonyms.

Synonymic relationships in vocabulary, as in any other areas of the language depend on those basic principles and patterns that characterize the system of a given language. Therefore, the lexical synonymy of any language, especially a developed language, with a long literary tradition, in each individual case (in a particular language) has its own characteristics, that distinguish it from the lexical synonymy of another language, and has been linked before all with semantics. The problem of linguistic semantics in research is solved in two directions:

a) analysis of the specifics of the content side of the word - the main unit of the lexical level of the language;

b) analysis of the semantics of the word - part of the lexical-semantic system of the language.

Syntactic synonyms that serve to convey the idea clearly, explicitly and effectively to the listener are considered as methodological options in oral and written speech. Because syntactic synonyms like lexical synonyms, can give sophisticated rise to different meanings in speech, however it can also serve as a basis for understanding the point of view as a methodological expression. If synonymic language is studied the more, the more resourceful syntactic source can be constructed. Syntactic synonyms are considered as a syntactic structures that are closely related to the lexical character of the components, which express the general idea of the content.

Synonyms not only have their own methodological nature, but also emotional, which together form a holistic view of methodological meanings. Because of their emotional and methodological differentiation, each one has their own role in speech. Therefore, sometimes it is wrong to use one of them when the other synonym is used.

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