THE IMPORTANCE OF STYLISTIC SYNONYMS IN THE ADVANCEMENT OF CORPUS LINGUISTICS

Sharipova Aziza Abdumannapovna

Tashkent University of Information Technologies named after Muhammad al-Khwarizmi, Foreign Languages Department, PhD., ass.prof.

A R T I C L E I N F O.	**Annotation**
Key words: synonym, stylistic synonyms, graduonymy, stylistics, corpus linguistics.	A comparative analysis of stylistic synonyms in Uzbek and English languages is presented in an article that focuses on their significance in the future of corpus linguistics. The article explores the place of stylistic synonyms in different linguistic systems and their implications for further development in the field.

Synonyms are linguistic units that carry out a different nomination of one object under the influence of extra linguistic and linguistic reality, perform communicative and pragmatic functions and are able to systematically replace a word with another one that is close in meaning.

When studying various approaches given in the scientific literature, we focused on the following criteria: completeness or partiality of synonyms, similarities and differences in word formation, possession of the same (semantic doublets) or different structural components, application within one or more methods, appearance due to words borrowed from other languages. Synonymy is a universal linguistic phenomenon, which nevertheless has its own characteristics in each language. The allocation of synonyms by species is justified both structurally and semantically. Despite the differences in the structure and semantics of synonyms in different system languages, in particular in Uzbek and English, they perform almost identical functions. The following main functions of synonyms are described in the scientific literature:

1. Clarification.
2. Replacement.
3. Euphemization.
4. Comparison.

The most important concept used in our study is stylistic synonymy, which includes two terms or concepts.

The development of stylistics as a science is characterized by the need for a deep scientific study of existing phenomena. Stylistics is one of the most difficult sections of linguistics. In particular, stylistic synonymy, which is the object of lexical stylistics, is not enough to study on the example of English and Uzbek languages. In the scientific literature dealing with stylistics, very little information is given about stylistic synonyms.

In recent years, there has been a great interest in stylistic phenomena, since stylistics is distinguished by the fact that it covers all tiers of the language. Phonetics considers the sounds of

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speech, super segmental units of the language (stress, intonation); grammar studies phrases and sentences, lexicology studies the word, its meanings, origin, phraseological units, lexical phenomena, while stylistics examines all units of the language.

When studying the linguistic features of stylistic synonyms, first of all, attention should be paid to the division of synonyms into semantic and stylistic, as well as mixed (semantic-stylistic), their functions in the language.

Semantic synonyms express different shades of word meanings and differ in usage: (get-take, close-shut); level of feature expression (new-modern, big-huge).

Semantic-stylistic synonyms have the properties of both semantic and stylistic synonyms (embrace- hug- cuddle- squeeze- clasp).

Stylistic synonyms have a unique emotionally expressive coloring and express different shades of meanings. In addition, they refer to different functional styles (face-guise-physiognomy-snout-view-visage).

In modern English, most synonyms are divided into stylistic levels that serve to differentiate the meanings of words. Along with the fact that synonyms can refer to different parts of speech, they are divided into words that are close in meaning, which belong to the colloquial, neutral and artistic levels:

Colloquial, Neutral, Literary.

Differentiation of synonyms by levels

Table 1

NOUN		
Colloquial	Neutral	Literary
daddy	Father	parent
mug/deadpan	face	visage
VERB		
get out	go away	retire
hook up/bail out	to help	to assist
ADJECTIVE		
splendid, awesome	wonderful	marvelous

V. Kuznetsova notes that a number of synonyms of native English origin differ from synonyms borrowed from French in some aspects. In particular, synonyms of native English vocabulary are usually distinguished by a high level of emotionality, a tendency to express positive meanings, and active use in speech, while borrowings from French in most cases belong to the official style and are less emotionally charged. The meanings of words that came from the Germanic languages are characterized by clarity in comparison with the meanings of words borrowed from the Romance languages. In addition, synonyms borrowed from Romance languages, relative to synonyms that came from Germanic languages, mainly differ in abstract and figurative meaning [E.V. Kuznetsova 1975: 68].

Linguist Yu.A. Inagamova gives the following classification of stylistic synonyms (according to functional and stylistic parameters). Table 2

We believe that making some changes to the above classification for improvement and further clarification will serve to a deeper study of words with hidden expressive-evaluative properties, various emotional shades in the semantics of synonyms, as well as words that actualize the genre and text of only a certain functional style.

To ensure adequacy in translation from a theoretical point of view, a synonymous word must be brought into line: from colloquial to colloquial, from neutral to neutral, from artistic to artistic. Therefore, knowledge of the synonymous rows of functional-stylistic groups of functionally limited and functionally unlimited synonyms formed in the semantic field becomes relevant. In Yu.A. Inagamova's

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classification, the 1st group of functional-stylistic groups, which is classified as "common colloquial vocabulary", we replaced with the concept of "neutral vocabulary". We propose to expand a number of functional-stylistic synonyms to 11, including 7 headings (Standart Colloquial Words, Jargon Words, Colloquial Words, Dialectal Words, Barbarism, Bookish Words, Terms (Medicine)) [A.A. Sharipova 2018: 43]. Table 3

Taking into consideration the functional styles of stylistic synonyms, of course, one should focus on the phenomenon of graduonymy of synonyms. In our opinion, in translation practice, when choosing stylistic synonyms, their graduonymy is also of particular importance, i.e. with the right choice of the word in the process of translation, it ultimately serves to

find the equivalent of the word and provide alternative translation.

The graduonymy of synonyms was studied in the works of the English linguist D.A. Cruz, Russian linguists S.A. Tikhomirov, S.M. Kolesnikova, G.V. Kireeva, Uzbek scientists O. Bozorov, Sh. Orifzhonova, Zh. Dzhumabayeva. But the graduonymy of lexical levels, called stylistic synonyms, was not considered as an object of study. Uzbek linguist Zh. Dzhumabaeva, exploring stylistic graduonyms, puts forward the concept of stylistic graduonymy. In the dissertation work of Zh. Dzhumabaeva, the phenomena of synonymy and graduonymy were considered, in her opinion, synonymic series are part of graduonymic series, which was justified by examples. The results of the study showed that near-synonyms named by English scientists, but in other languages defined as quasi-synonyms, lexemes that are close in meaning can also form a graduonymic series. It is noted that quasi-synonyms, being words close in meaning, differ from simple synonyms in stylistic coloring.

Analyzing and comparing the example in English It wasn't foggy last Friday - just misty. The meaning of the words foggy and misty at a glance seems almost the same, but in explanatory dictionaries they give it this way: Foggy - full of fog or covered with fog (fog - a thick cloud that forms close to the ground or to water and is difficult to see through. Fog is thicker than mist) Misty - it is misty when a mass of small drops of water is in the air close to the ground. Based on the definition, we can conclude that there is a difference between them, i.e. fog is thick fog, mist is light fog.

Zh. Dzhumabaeva emphasizes the differences between graduonymy and synonymy, in particular, the dictionary contains words that are close in meaning, which are more often used, then synonyms that are less common, an increase in the volume of the meaning of lexemes in the dictionary of graduonymic series, increasing intensity, expressiveness, expanding the area of use, and comes to the conclusion about the appropriateness of the description based on these features [Zh.Sh. Dzhumabaeva, 2016: 15-16].

The gradation of words in the text, along with the definition of adequate synonyms that are stylistically significant in the translation of a given text, also ensures the objectivity of the choice of a word in translation.

The scientific study of stylistic graduonymy and stylistic synonyms to a certain extent serves the development of corpus linguistics. By corpus linguistics we mean a branch of the science of language that deals with the creation and use of text corpora.

In addition, the scientific study of stylistic graduonymy and stylistic synonyms will contribute to the adequate compilation of explanatory dictionaries, an objective analysis of translation

There is a basis for confidently calling stylistic synonyms a universal phenomenon of the language. Stylistic synonyms are common to all languages of the world. Despite the universal nature of stylistic synonyms, certain problems arise in the process of their translation. Although according to the rules of linguistic typology they are considered universals, they still have their own characteristics.

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Table 2

Semantic Field						
Functionally Unlimited Synonyms	Functionally Restricted Synonyms					
Common colloquial vocabulary	colloquial vocabulary			Book vocabulary		
SS-1 Synonymous Series of Functional Style Synonyms	SS-2	SS-3	SS-4	SS-5	SS-6	SS-7
Standard colloquial Words	Jargon words	Colloquial words	Dialectal words	Barbarisms	Bookish words	Terms (medicine)

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Semantic Field

Functionally Unlimited Synonyms	Функционально ограниченные синонимы									
Neutral vocabulary	Colloquial vocabulary					Artistic vocabulary				
SS-1 Synonymous Series of Functional Style Synonyms	SS-2	SS-3	SS-4	SS-5	SS-6	SS-7	SS-8	SS-9	SS-10	SS-11
Стандартные слова	Jargon words	Colloquial words	Dialectal words	Barbarisms	Bookish words	Terms (medicine)	Book words	Terms	Words created by the author	Archaisms and historicisms
money	bucks	dollar	bread	dough	currency	lolly	capital	bank notes	greenbacks	shekels