

ANALYSIS OF THE SYNONYMIC ROWS OF THE VERB "SEE"

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Annotation: Synonyms play an important role in the Russian language, which not only complement the meanings of words, but also reinforce various expressions. This article discusses the definition of synonyms, their classification and main functions. The object of the study is the synonymic rows of the verb "to see", in order to study their stylistic functions and semantic meanings. The article is addressed, first of all, to teachers teaching Russian to students, which allows using the materials of the work in teaching Russian as a foreign language.

Key words: synonyms, synonymic series, types of synonyms, function of synonyms, Russian rhetoric, technology development, lexical meanings, grammatical, additional meanings, theory of language, additional elements, emotional coloring, semantic, part of speech.

In connection with the globalization of the economy, the development of technology and the expansion of international information exchange, there is a strengthening of cooperation and contacts between countries. First of all, language is a great means of cultural exchange. In the process of learning a particular language, a situation often arises when it is necessary to choose the right expression among several synonymous constructions. Regardless of the language in question, words with the same meaning, or complete synonyms, are rare. Russian synonyms used as examples in teaching are mostly close or similar in meaning. A large number of synonyms in the Russian language makes it difficult to choose the right word, so it is necessary to learn how to use and distinguish between synonymous words and expressions correctly.

I. Synonyms.

1. Definition of synonyms.

First of all, let us clarify the definition of synonyms in the theory of language. Synonyms are words belonging to the same part of speech, which are spelled differently, but have the same or similar semantic meaning. Therefore, the concept of linguistic synonyms must be defined in two aspects: firstly, the lexical meanings are the same or basically the same, that is, the conceptual meanings of the vocabulary out of context are similar, secondly, they belong to the same part of speech.

It is known that the meaning of a word includes lexical, grammatical and additional meanings. Additional elements, such as emotional coloring, are the embodiment of subjective evaluation. In this case, lexical units play the role of linguistic symbols in the flow of words, being influenced by other factors, but not conveying the very essence of the meaning. Therefore, we can try to define a synonym like this:

synonyms relating to various external manifestations of similar meanings convey the same lexical meaning in different ways, which completely or basically coincides. In this case, a whole group of words can have similar meanings, which synonyms refer to the same part of speech, have the same or similar meaning, while they differ in pronunciation, they call the same thing, phenomenon, character trait, etc. Differently basically synonyms have a repetitive meaning and a similar semantic concept. Thus, the three listed qualities are the key to the precise definition of synonyms. The ability of words of different pronunciation to have identical or similar semantics, to carry out the nomination of the same objects or phenomena, to have the same denotation and designate, is called synonymy. It is this feature that levels the semantic differences between synonyms, that is, it allows them in a certain context to be almost completely interchangeable units of the language. Therefore, in special dictionaries, synonyms are presented as a synonymic series with a reference word.

So, synonyms refer to a group of similar words that can be used to express various concepts, naming objects and phenomena, signs and actions in a certain context. Synonyms allow you to diversify speech, clarify and concretize lexical and grammatical meanings.

2. Main types of synonyms

Russian linguists divide synonyms into three categories: lexical synonyms, stylistic synonyms and lexical-stylistic synonyms.

1) Lexical synonyms refer to synonyms of the same or similar meaning. Most of the words in this category are self-contained and can be correctly understood based on usage and context.

For example:

It's a good weather today. - The weather is beautiful today!

In the examples given, the words "good" and "beautiful"

are used to describe favorable weather conditions: both adjectives have a positive meaning, an approving assessment.

2) Stylistic synonyms have the same meaning, but different stylistic coloring and expressive possibilities.

For example:

He died of illness - The head of the company died as a result of a long illness.

Both verbs "to die" and "to die" mean "death". At the same time, "die" is a more frequently used word, neutral in color, and the word "passed away" emphasizes respect for the deceased and has a bookish coloring.

Lexico-stylistic synonyms refer to synonymic pairs that have distinctive features that allow them to be attributed to different styles and expressive possibilities.

For example, a number of synonyms: vegetables - greens - fruits - pickles - garden crops - mean "vegetables". At the same time, the neutral word "vegetables" refers to edible plant products, and greens is a collective noun and means herbs, green crops; the word "fruits" refers to both fruits and vegetables, and "piculi" means that vegetables are small and intended for harvesting; the expression "garden crops" says that vegetables are grown in a cultural way, in the garden.

3. Functions of synonyms.

1. Synonyms are a means of enriching the language, making speech expressions more accurate, vivid and expressive. It is known that the functions of synonyms are the functions of substitution, clarification, interpretation and expressive-expressive functions.

2. Analysis of the verb "see", from the point of view of its synonymous series

There are a lot of synonyms in Russian. With the development of vocabulary and clarification of definitions, semantic meanings, many of them become the subject of attention of many researchers. Differ mainly in additional emotional and stylistic coloring, etc. The presence of synonyms makes speech more perfect, fills it with expressive shades, reflecting the diversity of national connotations. The most difficult words in Russian are verbs. The verb "to see" takes 15th place among all Russian verbs. Let's analyze the synonymic rows of the word "see"

3. The main meanings of the verb "see":

perceive with the eyes;
to have one or another vision;
watch;
browse;
having perceived the information, to be convinced;
to meet (sya);
meet to talk;
to have experience of perception, to be a witness;
experience, experience;
represent, invent;
count;
understand;
know.

4. Chains of synonyms for the verb "see".

The verb "see" belongs to the category of polysemantic words, so the meaning should be chosen in such a way that it would be possible to analyze its semantics in essence, at the same time confirming the correspondence to the entire synonymic series.

So, synonyms for the word "see":

- 1) mature;
- 2) notice, see, see;
- 3) to consider, to think, to believe, to find, to consider, to look, to perceive.

1) to see: And Arseny sees the stairs through the dusk (Lermontov).

2) to notice: Only a sharp, trained eye could notice that the brown plain was not deserted and calm. (A.N. Tolstoy).

3) to see: I looked at the sky - not to see migratory birds (Aramilev).

4) to contemplate: I don't want to see all of you anymore, I don't want to. (Leonov).

5) to see: If we turn to the analysis of his [Turgenev's] works, we will see in them the social content. (Kalinin)

6) consider, imply: He is an old man, your father, and he was the first to come to the mine to restore it, and in this he meant the meaning of his life. = He is an old man, your father, and he was the first to come to the mine to restore it, and in this he saw the meaning of his life (Galina).

7) think: What do you think about it? = What do you see in this?

8) believe: I believe that he is right = I see that he is right.

9) find: Olga does not take her eyes off me! What did she see in me? (Goncharov) = What did she see in me?

10) Consider: What are you looking at so carefully? = What do you see there?

11) watch: He watches TV in the evening. = He watches TV in the evening.

12) see: I see nothing surprising in this. = I don't see anything surprising.

Thanks to the above synonyms and examples of their use, we can make sure that in the first chain such synonyms as "to see", "to contemplate" and "to see" have close meanings, therefore "to see" is a lexical synonym for the verb "to see".

Synonyms in the second chain are represented by the words "notice" and others similar to the verb "see", therefore "notice" is a lexical synonym for the verb "see". "To see" has a close meaning to the word "to see", but differs in style, therefore, "to see" is a stylistic synonym for the verb "to see". The word "see" is similar in meaning to the word "see", but differs in style and usage, therefore "to see" is a lexical and stylistic synonym for the verb "to see". In turn, "to see" has a meaning similar to the meaning of the verb "to see", but different in style, therefore "to see" is a lexical and stylistic synonym for the verb "to see".

Synonyms in the third chain of words are more common, "count" and "see" have the same meaning, so "count" is a lexical synonym for the verb "see"; "think" has the same meaning as "see", so "think" is a lexical synonym for the verb "see"; "believe" has a meaning close to that of the word "see", so "believe" is a synonym for the verb "see". Likewise, the verbs "find" and "see" are similar in meaning, but in this synonymous pair, the style and accuracy of expression, its expressiveness, draws attention. Therefore, "find" is a stylistic, expressive synonym for the verb "see". The synonymous pair "consider" and "see" means similar, but with an emphasis on observation, with a different connotation. "Consider" is a stylistic synonym for the verb "see". In turn, "look" and "see" have the same meaning, but "look" is an action, and "see" is a result, so "look" is a lexical synonym for the verb "see". "To see" and "to see" have similar meanings but differ in style, so "to see" is a stylistic synonym for the verb "to see".

The semantic synonymic chain of words enriches their interpretation. In different contexts, there may be several synonymous expressions replacing each other. This expands the values of expressions, their range increases. This allows you to make speech more accurate and authentic, and the expression more accentuated and expressive. The variety of semantics and stylistic shades of words make it possible to avoid monotonous and approximate expression in the process of communication.

Conclusions:

In the course of cultural and language exchange, Chinese and foreign scientists continued to study the lexical meanings of words, deepened research in the field of semantics. At the same time, synonymy as a linguistic phenomenon has become one of the key objects of analysis. A close study of synonyms in the Russian language made it possible to achieve good results. Despite some discrepancies in the definition of synonyms, their consistent study allows us to come to clear, consistent conclusions about the meanings of synonyms, shades and stylistic differences in synonymous rows. In-depth studies by comparing meanings and stylistic coloring expand the semantics of synonyms and strengthen their rhetoric. The Russian vocabulary was significantly enriched and replenished as a result of such linguistic activity. Consequently, research in the field of synonymy plays an important role in the teaching of the Russian language, contributing to the compilation of a list of synonyms for Russian as a foreign language.

The Russian language is extremely rich in synonyms, which are a kind of "pearl" of the Russian dictionary. Even in the process of writing this article, repeated repetition of the same words would significantly limit the understanding and comprehension of the text. On the contrary, synonymy not only expands the semantics, but also enriches the meaning of the text, allowing the use of expressive techniques and expressions. Analysis and consideration of linguistic phenomena in various aspects can be carried out much more fully and more voluminously. As a result, the article allows you to express the fullness of thought, diverse points of view, as well as enjoy the style and improve the accuracy and expressiveness of writing the text. Many Russian words have synonymous rows, chains of meanings that can be used in different ways in different contexts. In order to correctly express the meanings of the words given in the article, we must correctly understand the logic of using synonyms. Therefore, in everyday teaching of Russian as a foreign language, it is advisable to constantly practice knowledge.

lexical and stylistic meanings of synonyms, fixing them in memory, but remembering the nuances and shades of the use of synonyms and avoiding mistakes in their use. Frequent reading of a dictionary of synonyms or fiction is a great way to learn language tools. Vocabulary replenishment, adherence to language norms, creative use of synonyms reflect greater freedom in mastering the Russian language.

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