

# Synonyms at the Level of Phraseology

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**Abstract:** *This article is devoted to the phraseological synonyms that are associated with the culture and the way of people's life. There are so many outlooks of linguists about synonymy that is still the subject of many researcher's. There is some points of Uzbek, Russian and English linguists about phraseological synonymy and according of these views was made conclusion. The main function of any language unit includes phraseological synonymy that is pragmatic function. The distinctive feature of these synonyms are their emotional expressiveness and syntactic shape.*

**Keywords:** *synonymy, phraseological, emotiveness, syntactic, pragmatic, linguistics, culture, phraseology.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Intercultural communication requires the interlocutor to use language units not only in the language context, but also in the use of their language in different speech situations. This situation necessitates from foreign language teachers lingo cultural ability.

The cultural ability of speaker requires the deep knowledge of synonymy and their utilization in a communicative language.

While using the synonymy there are number of mistakes in the speech:

- (1) students do not use synonyms fully and efficiently, so their speech don't answer the requirements of communication;
- (2) in a communicative language students cannot use the proper synonym adequate that makes their work inadequate. There are such things happening in our lives, everyday life, science and art that most people think superficially about it. We think we know a lot in our language. We communicate freely with one another, but sometimes it is difficult to understand to each other. What are the synonyms studied by us? It is as if everyone knows about it, because we know what synonymy is, synonymic rings from the school desks. According to the literature, synonyms are primarily troubled by their own name. What are the synonyms really? How to understand them?

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The phraseological composition of the language is always associated with its tradition, stability and quantitative constancy of the composition of these units.

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Phraseological units directly reflect in the language culture of people's speech, that it contains everything: characterizes the way of people's life and of course their national psychology. Phraseological synonyms are the subject of many researchers' attention. Such a synonymy was originally published on the basis of Western (English, German, French) materials. Later on, the study of the Russian and Uzbek phraseological synonym was initiated extensively. It is possible that the term "synonymy" was firstly used by A.V.Kunin in terms of phraseological units. He called the options of phraseological units as synonyms. The work of Yu.D. Apresian (1965) is still the first serious work on phraseological synonymy. First, in this source there is a deeper approach to the question of phraseological synonyms and phraseological variants. As a criterion for determining the phraseological synonymy, the meaning of the terms, the synonymic function, the syntactic form, and the contextualization of the terms are very clear in this source.

Synonyms are used to make speech efficiently, to avoid repetition, and to eliminate sound inconvenience. Phraseological synonyms can be evaluated in different ways. Sh. Rakhmatullaev distinguished the following phraseological synonyms in the Uzbek language;

- A) lexical composition of phraseological synonyms;
- B) the image in the phraseological synonyms;
- C) differentiation of phraseological synonyms in meaning.

In this case, the synonyms are classified in different ways: in terms of meaning, function, syntactic shape and conceptuality. Classifying the synonyms according to the meaning, he divided them into complete synonyms and partially synonyms. In addition, the synonymy had been studied between the meanings of phraseological associations. Yu.A. Apresyan described semantic, stylistic and expressive-emotional features in the classification of the phraseological function. He tried to identify the semantic function limit that is not defined clearly and separated the general and specific concepts. He emphasized the semantic function of phraseological synonyms as the main function. Because other (stylistic, emotional-expressive) functions can only exist in the sense of meaning differences.

Yu.A. Apresyan put the stylistic function in the second order. The emotional-expressive function is close to the semantic function. In spite of this, stylistic illustrations are interpreted in terms of the functional types of original speech.

The grammatical nature of phraseological synonyms can be carefully studied according to their components. However, it should be in mind that there are many features in the grammar of comparative languages. Phraseological synonymy usually is studied as a general phenomenon.



The meaning of the phraseology can be richer than the synonym word, but it cannot be spoken extensively. Otherwise, it is necessary to say the phraseology as a dominant from synonym group not the word.

### III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

One of the reasons for the emergence of phraseological synonymy is to show phraseological polysemy. In fact, it is necessary to present monosemantic expressions as a cause for phraseological synonymy.

While giving the characterization it is necessary to note that the structure, semantic and stylistic aspects of descriptive phonological synonymy should be considered. Phraseological synonyms are constant units that are suitable conditionally with the meanings and can be used in place of the other.

For example, cry wolf - crying loudly with insincere. The synonym for this phrase is to raise a false alarm or exaggerate so often the one is no longer believed. Another phraseological unit - dog days is synonymous with "hot day" - days in English phraseology. A blind pig - a blind tiger -- to act without paying attention of anything, or selling alcoholic beverages without considering the consequences. In this phraseology, "a pig" and "tiger" are the lexical variants.

Expressions are usually made up of more than one word, which is often described in a descriptive way. If synonyms are studied on each of these phenomena (descriptive, image, stylistic device), most of these expressions have no stylistic color, and they can be approached neutrally in terms of stylistic device. If such a phrase is compared to a synonymic word, at least the stylistic color of the phrase becomes stronger. Usually, synonymy appears based on the mutual meaning of more than one, two, three, four and more language units. It is not possible to limit the size of the units involved. Secondly, these units of language form a system within themselves. According to this, the language units forming in the synonymy formation are summed up together. Thus, in synonymy formation at least two linguistic units are involved. One of them is synonymous with the other, all together form a synonymic ring.

### IV. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Phraseological units enrich the language vocabulary and considered one of the elements of language's stylistic system. In the study of a particular language genre of fiction literature, the language of a writer is usually noted in the stylistic functions of phraseological units in relation to words. Therefore, the question of phraseological units has a great importance in the study of linguistic synonymy.

Synonyms of lexemes and synonyms of phraseological units can belong to both the main and peripheral as to the active and passive, lexical and phraseological units. This means that each lexicological and phraseological synonyms has its own specific characterization in the speech system. Phraseological synonyms can be both ideographic and stylistic in Russian, Uzbek and English languages.

**Compare:** rus: лицо, рожа; сердиться, злиться гневаться-сойти в мошку, дать дуба, выходить из себя, рвать на себе волосы;

**eng.:** to be angry (with), to become angry, to lose one's temper, fly into a temper; uzb: аччиқланмоқ-задасиқайнамоқ, ғазабикелмоқ.

Lexical synonyms are direct representatives of certain parts of speech in a given language, whereas phraseological synonymy is only their substitutes or equivalents.

**Compare:** далеко (adverb) - у чертанакуличках (idiom, usually performing the same detailed function as the adverb)

Far off - along way of Анчаузоқда, олисдахаманчабор.

The different range of ways characterize syntactic functions of lexeme synonyms and phraseological synonyms: in lexemes they are undoubtedly wider, in phraseology they are more limited (in some cases phraseological synonyms act as syntactically fixed, conditional)

**Compare:** rus. Собаку съест, стрелянный воробей-опытный; у него опытный глаз.

**Eng:** be experienced, shrewd, know a thing or two, know one's way about round.

**Uzb:** пишиган, унинг кўзи пишиган, кўпни кўрган одам-тажрибали.

There is a distinction between synonymous lexeme and synonymous phrases and questions about dominant: lexemes have dominant, as a rule, belong to the neutral style, whereas for phraseological units it usually goes beyond the neutral style, which again is connected with the semantic and stylistic features of phraseological units. Although phraseological units like lexemes may also belong to different spheres of non-literary speech, in the common popular phraseological fund of regional phraseological units, as a rule, less than in the lexical fund of regional words. Among the lexical synonyms and phraseological synonyms are doublets, such synonyms that are completely identical in meaning and do not differ stylistically. However, there are more doublets among phraseological units than lexemes. The main difference is that phraseological doublets usually used as an active literary that is almost observed among doublets of lexemes.

### V. CONCLUSION

The usage of synonymy in speech is to choose the right word, which is typical of communication atmosphere between adequate synonymy. The lexical skill of the expression and the emotional connection that express the synonym invariant. In methodological studies, synonyms are considered close and meaningful words. It is very important for everyone to understand and differentiate the meaning of synonymic words that express one concept as well as their expressive-emotional, stylistic aspects for understanding them. From the above mentioned, we conclude that proper use of synonyms in speech can be a sign of perfection of language and makes speech very meaningful. In speech, the components of the synonymy are very complex and characterized by the following operations:



- understanding the subject matter and emotional content of communication;
- choosing from inside the nearest unit;
- using exact expression from lexical unit according to shape, function and purpose.

At the same time, it should always be in mind that the words in the phraseological unit break with their sphere of semantic and syntactic interactions and acquire a new quality. They conform to a new phraseological connections and interactions that established within the phraseological units, and these units as a whole go their own way of synonymy. On this basis, it should be concluded that close, but mismatched lexical and phraseological synonyms should be the objects of linguistic analysis.

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