
THEORY OF SYNONYMS IN MODERN LINGUISTICS

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Abstract: *this article analyzes the types of synonyms in English, their use in sentences, and the types are considered by scientists.*

Key words: *English language, synonym, style, grammar, feature.*

One of the difficulties in learning English is its abundance in synonyms, which is due to its largely borrowed nature. As is known, about 70% of its vocabulary consists of loan words, and their influx has been continuing. English is both taking and giving language, its growing global influence has been expanding. Synonyms as a subsystem of the vocabulary dominate over others, and their learning is crucial for teaching and learning English. We can observe a great number of scientific articles and research works dedicated to the issues of synonymy in English and other languages, dealing with various aspects of this phenomenon, and yet there is still a strong opinion among linguists that quite a few issues related to functioning of synonyms remain understudied.

Synonyms are words that are the same in meaning but different in form. For example, the English words face, visage, countenance are all of them the face, that is, a part of the body. One of the synonyms and the phenomenon of having different meanings is a process of synonymy. One word in synonymy word, that is, the main-dominant word. Face, visage, countenance are synonyms The key word in it is face, which is the most commonly used, common word - Leave, depart, quit, retire, clear [1.72].

Synonyms can be nouns, adverbs or adjectives, as long as both members of the pair are the same part of speech. More examples of English synonyms:

- baby and infant (noun)
- student and pupil (noun)
- pretty and attractive (adjective)
- sick and ill (adjective)
- interesting and fascinating (adjective)
- quickly and speedily (adverb)

Note that the synonyms are defined with respect to certain senses of words; for instance, pupil as the aperture in the iris of the eye is not synonymous with student. Similarly, expired as having lost validity (as in grocery goods) it doesn't necessarily mean death.

Synonyms are words different in their outer aspects, but identical or similar in their inner aspects. In English there are a lot of synonyms, because there are many borrowings, e.g. hearty / native/ - cordial/ borrowing/. After a word is borrowed it undergoes desynonymization, because absolute synonyms are unnecessary for a language.

The only existing classification system for synonyms was established by Academician V.V.Vinogradov. In his classification there are 3 types of synonyms:

1. ideographic;
2. stylistic;
3. absolute [2.246]

- Ideographic are words conveying the same concept, but different in the shades of meaning.

- Stylistic are words different in stylistic characteristics.

- Absolute once coincide in all their shades of meaning and in all their stylistic characteristics.

Ideographic synonyms are stylistic due to their hierarchical nature differs from synonyms. Although they are very close to each other, they have different meanings in the context means. For example, beautiful - fine - handsome - pretty. The word Beautiful is synonymous is the word that has the most complete meaning for the words. Fine-handsome-pretty is one of them is part of, and differs in that beauty has a strong meaning in the grading process. Stylistic synonyms, on the other hand, have a central meaning and emotional value within the text is distinguished by the fact that These synonyms are in the poems, in another ancient sense, in the present in other words, may be synonymous with each other in the works. For example for, the word maid is synonymous with the word girl, bliss is a stylistic synonym for happiness [3.56].

Among stylistic synonyms we can point out a special group of words which are called euphemisms. These are words used to substitute some unpleasant or offensive words, e.g. «the late» instead of «dead», «to perspire» instead of «to sweat» etc. There are also phraseological synonyms, these words are identical in their meanings and styles but different in their combining with other words in the sentence, e.g. «to be late for a lecture» but «to miss the train», «to visit museums» but «to attend lectures» etc. In each group of synonyms there is a word with the most general meaning, which can substitute any word in the group, e.g. «piece» is the synonymic dominant in the group «slice», «lump», «morsel». The verb «to look at» is the synonymic dominant in the group «to stare», «to glance», «to peep». The adjective «red is the synonymic dominant in the group «purple», «scarlet», «crimson».

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