

WORD-FORMING SYNONYMY AND VARIABILITY

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ABSTRACT

This work describes the theoretical foundations of word-forming synonymy in modern Russian, as well as the issues of the general theory of linguistic variability.

Keywords and expressions: synonymic comparability, language units, stylistic relations, individual assessments, identities, synonymous means.

INTRODUCTION

The word "synonym" in Greek means "eponymous," that is, referring to the same thing. Over the centuries-old history of the study of synonymy, primarily lexical, different interpretations of this phenomenon have arisen. They can be reduced to two main ones: an extremely narrow and extremely wide understanding of the synonymously related means of language.

With a narrow, almost etymological, filling, the term "synonym" means language units that have the same, identical meaning. Synonyms are "identities," or "estates," as they were called in the past.

In terms of the characteristics of means for transmitting a similar, but far from identical content in terms of sense and style, an extended interpretation of synonymy as comparability and variability is justified, especially in style. As noted in the dictionary of synonyms of the Russian language (ed. A.P. Evgeniev. T. 1. L., 1970), one of the most important properties of any language that determines the ability to express the same idea in various ways and at the same time convey a variety of individual shades, is its variability, understood widely, i.e. a) the possibility of choosing a word, or a form, or construction, which is due to the presence in the language of several parallel forms, both in the field of syntax and morphology... b) the ability to use these parallel forms for expression, taking them simultaneously from different areas of the language.

DISSCUSION

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For stylistics, it is extremely important to distinguish between the synonymy of the language (only language synonyms are given in the dictionaries of synonyms) and speech synonymies. Speech not only implements the synonymy of language means, but can also give rise to its own, contextual synonymy. The context is able to reveal the proximity of distant words, making them synonyms for a given case, for a given situation.

The general understanding of synonymy for all levels of language, as well as for all cases of its functioning in speech, is much wider than the idea established on the basis of observations over "identities." In essence, synonymy in this approach refers to all functionally related language phenomena.

The comparability of language means is just of interest to speakers, since it is it that allows you to make a choice.

The comparability of "more or less synonymous means of expression" turns out to be the principle of stylistic organization of not only synonymous series (paradigms) in vocabulary and syntax. Comparability acts as a principle, as a scheme of stylistic organization of the language as a whole. Academician L.V. Scherba, speaking of the structure of the style of the Russian language, presented it in the form of relative circles: "In this style, the Russian literary language should be represented in the form of concentric circles - the main and a number of additional ones, each of which should include designations (since they are available) of the same

concepts as in the main circle, but with one or another additional hue... A developed literary language is a very complex system of more or less synonymous means of expression, somehow correlating with each other "[2, p. 26].

At the same time, it should be warned against too broad an understanding of synonymy, when not only language means are given under it, but almost styles that supposedly express "various stylistic incarnations of approximate general (" the same ") meaning."

The concept of variability is closely related to the concepts of synonymy and comparability, as already indicated. There is a difference and similarity between the variant (doublet) and the synonym. Synonyms - different words or other units of the language (phrases, sentences) with a similar meaning. Variants are varieties of the same language unit that have the same meaning, but differ in form. Variants and synonyms are combined as carriers of the same or similar meaning. Many variants are not differentiated not only semantically, but also stylistically, for example pronunciation variants [с'т'ена и [ст'ена] - with soft and firm pronunciation of sounds. However, there are many such options that are used with choice, for functional and stylistic purposes. Stylistically significant, like synonyms, can be variants: *pronunciative*: *молочный- молошный*; *акцентологические*: *кОмпас- компАс*; *морфологические*: *в цехе- в цеху* (the first variants have a book hue compared to the second); *word-forming*: *больше- побольше, шторм- штормяга* second variants are colloquial); *syntactic*: *Около миллиона человек участвует в проекте- Около миллиона человек участвуют в проекте* (sentences with a single number of tales are more strict, book speech, with a plural - closer to spoken speech).

Russian word formation is distinguished by stylistic flexibility. By affixing, word-forming variants are created that receive a certain functional-style fixation. Certain word-forming models turn out to be more productive in certain styles. First of all, book and commonly used or colloquial word-forming variants are opposed, in which only affixes determine their functioning in speech.

So, the book character of echo names of nouns with suffixes *-ани-*, *-ени-* and some others are identified by comparing them with single-root words devoid of book color due to a different suffix design: *закаливание – закалка, откупоривание – откупорка, пиление – пилка, транспортирование – транспортировка*.

The first words are perceived as book, the second are not stylistically fixed. In case of loss of book hue in nouns formed according to this model, their variants go into the category of colloquial: *базирование – базировка, нумерация – нумеровка, обмундирование – обмундировка, отжимание – отжимка, перепахивание – перепашка, протирание - протирка*. In such pairs, second nouns are given with a litter of time.

It should be emphasized that in Russian, the colloquial color of a word more often arises as a result of its suffixation. Prefixes are used less frequently in these cases; let's compare: *жилет – жилетка, табурет – табуретка, набок – набекрень, наискось – наискосок, нежить – нежничать, нежиться – разнежиться, просто – запросто*. Sometimes affixation so reduces the stylistic color of the word that it becomes colloquial: *пропасть – запропаститься, тормозить – тормознуть, раскидать – пораскидать, модерн – модерновый*.

Changing the expressive color of the word (the appearance of a familial, vulgar tint) imposes restrictions on its functioning in speech; words complicated by such affixes are often outside the literary norm.

As noted above, all evaluation vocabulary having characteristic affixes is colloquial. The functional-style fixation of words with suffixes of subjective evaluation is more stable than their emotional-expressive color: after all, they remain colloquial, even losing expressive meanings.

For the Russian language, a narrower specialization of individual word-forming models is also indicative. For example, in the scientific style, nouns with suffixes are used as medical terms - *ом-* (*ангиома, аденома, гранулема, миома, папиллома, фиброма*), *-ит* (*бронхит, менингит, нефрит, радикулит, спондилит*), *-ин* (*анальгин, антиспазмин*), *-ол* (*астматол, валидол, ментол*).

Some word-education models are productive in scientific and journalistic styles; see nouns: *Pushkiniana, Chopeniana, Sibriada, Chapliniana, нишечанство, толстовство, утопизм, космизация* (let's compare *натурализация, коммерциализация, десоветизация, ваучеризация*); adjectives: *биогенный, вулканогенный, телегеничный, фотогеничный, диссертабельный, коммуникальный*.

For verb word formation in the scientific style and professional speech, a model is regularly used by which terms are created based on nouns and adjectives that also have terminological meaning: *аммонизировать, азотировать, багажировать, вакуумировать, баризировать, десантировать, докировать, йодировать, капелировать, фторировать, хлорировать* (new: *купонизировать, педализировать*).

To supplement terminology, models are used that include Greek and Latin word-forming elements that have become international forms: *антропоним, патроним, этноним, бароскоп, виброскоп, гирокоп, вольтметр, дозиметр, пульсометр, тахометр*.

At present, many book means of word formation have become very productive. Words that include book suffixes are often widely used and become commonly used, so dictionaries are often given without litter: *акклиматизация, колониализм, новаторство, опережение*. However, the book color of these word-forming models is manifested in the formation of new terms - scientific and technical (*цементация, складирование*), legal (*задержание, пресечение, наследование*). The stylistic meaning of such book suffixes is also manifested in the fact that attaching them to foundations that have colloquial coloring eliminates it let's compare: *ветреный – ветреность, вертлявый – вертлявость*), and joining them to neutral basics creates book words (*очевидный – очевидность, картический – картичность*).

CONCLUSION

In modern Russian, some prefixes are functionally fixed, primarily of foreign origin, having a stable book color and participating in the formation of terms used in scientific and journalistic styles: *алогизм, антитоксический, асинхронный, архиреакционный, гиперзвуковой, демаскировать, дешифровать, дезинформация, демилитаризация, интервокальный, квазимпульс, квазинаучный, псевдонаучный, постэмбриональный, транслунный, экстра- зональный*.

Book native Russian and Old Slavonic prefixes are also distinguished, forming the terms: *внедомственный, внутриатомный, междуведомственный, межконтинентальный, предынфарктный, соавтор, совладелец*. Some Old Slavonic prefixes give the words a high sound: *всевластный, преисполнить, воспылать, предзвестить*.

This contributes to the consolidation of such words in artistic speech and journalistic style.

Thus, the synonymy, comparability and variability inherent in vocabulary, morphology, syntax and other levels of the language are the basis for using the language for functional and stylistic purposes.

LITERATURE

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