



SYNONYMY OF MODERN GERMAN

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ABSTRACT

The article is about synonymy of modern German, synonyms which are words of one part of speech that denote the same, but differ from each other in shades of lexical meaning and use in speech. Synonyms in a language form a grouping of words and word combinations that are systemic in nature.

Key words: synonyms, shades of lexical meaning and use in speech, shades of lexical meaning and use in speech, equal meanings, comparative method.

INTRODUCTION

Synonyms are words of one part of speech that denote the same, but differ from each other in shades of lexical meaning and use in speech. Synonyms in a language form a shades of lexical meaning and use in speech that are systemic in nature.

Synonyms are words with equal meanings (M. Maruso), with similar meanings (L. R. Zinder, T. V. Stroeva), words that denote the same concept or concepts are very close to each other (A. P. Evgenyeva), words with the same or very close subject matter and logical content (K. K. Sindere). (K. V. Arkhangelskaya), words that are the same in terms of nominal attribution but usually differ in style (A. A. Reformatsky), words capable of replacing each other in the same context or in contexts close in meaning (L. A. Bulakhovsky).

MAIN PART

The comparative method also finds application in applied linguistic disciplines - in the theory and practice of bilingual dictionaries and translation, in the teaching of the second language. The comparative method also examines the extent and nature of the influence of one language on another as a result of historical and territorial contacts. Comparison makes it possible to discover the specifics of the phenomena studied in each language, but also their general or individual linguistic characteristics. New problems and research objectives introduce changes in the methods and techniques of analysis, which can be comparative and comparative-typological. A comparative method is a system of analysis techniques and methods used to identify common and specific features in comparable languages. In a comparative method, language comparison is the basis for learning. The main methods of comparative language learning are: establishing the basis for comparison, comparative interpretation and typological characteristics. The method of parallel learning is that the facts and phenomena of the languages being compared are studied in each language using the methods and techniques of the descriptive method, and the results are compared. Comparative method in synchronicity - the essence of this method is to study the facts of a language at a certain historical interval. Comparative language learning in synchrony makes it possible to identify the structural features of different languages.

Synonyms in the language form a grouping of words and word combinations that are systemic in nature. Convincing arguments in favour of systematic synonyms are given in particular in the works of Yu. D. Apresyan. He sees the manifestation of systemicity in the diachronic processes of synonymic competition and

differentiation of synonyms and in the close synchronous relationship between polysemy and synonymy. In addition to these arguments, the following considerations may also be cited.

Firstly, synonyms are opposed by the antonyms *stark ,kr ä ftig -schwach ; klug , gescheit - dumm*, etc., although of course the semantic opposites of this kind are quantitatively small .

Secondly, quite a few groups of synonyms are combined within a synonymous series on the basis of some naturally occurring feature, such as increasing or decreasing property, quality, intensity of action, etc. (*f ä hig - begabt - talentvoll - genial, Scheu - Angst - Schrecken - Entsetzen, werfen - schleudern*), the counterposition of a permanent property (*sch ü chtern, schamig*), a temporary property (*verlegen, versch ä mt*) etc.

Synonyms in the German literary language appear either through borrowings, e.g. *stören - inkommodieren* (from French commode 'convenient'), or through the penetration of dialectal words into the literary language, e.g. *Fleischer - Metzger* (South and West German), or finally through changes in the meanings of words.

There is no single generally accepted definition of synonymy in the linguistic literature, nor is there a single approach to establishing synonymy. As has been written before, synonyms are words with equal meaning, words with similar meaning, words that denote the same concept or concepts that are very close to each other, words with the same or very close subject and logical content, words that have the same nominal but generally different stylistic references, words capable of replacing each other in the same context or in contexts that are close in meaning. O. S. Akhmanova's "Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" (M., 1966) defines synonyms as "those members of a thematic group who: a) belong to the same part of speech and b) are so close in meaning that their correct use in speech requires precise knowledge of the semantic shades and stylistic properties that distinguish them".

Finally, in the encyclopedia "Russian Language" (M., 1979), T. G. Vinokur says that synonyms are "words of one part of speech that have completely or partially overlapping lexical meanings".

Attention has already been drawn to the inaccuracy of these definitions, which is that they refer to words, whereas individual meanings of words should be referred to, since words are mostly multi-dimensional and in all their meanings are almost never synonymous with each other. It is easy to see the justice of what has been said by the example of almost any multivalued word. Let us take the verb *gehen* as an illustration. In a short explanatory dictionary from the Duden series there are 9 meanings of this word. However, only in the meaning of 'go' is the verb *schreiten* synonymous to it, while in the meaning of 'visit', 'function', etc. other words are already synonymous with *gehen*.

It seems wrong to us to assume that words are synonymous rather than meanings, because there is no multi-digit word whose all nominal meanings are common with all the meanings of another word. Moreover, it may have common meanings with many words, the number of these words is different and in some cases may be equal to the number of its nominal meanings. In our case, *gehen* has common denominations with *schreiten, kommen, fahren, laufen, weggehen*, etc. depending on what value of *gehen* we will compare other words or, more precisely, the values of other words to establish synonymous relations.

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