

## THE ROLE OF SYNONYMY AND VARIANCE IN ENGLISH

Saminjonov Muhammadali

FarSU Linguistics: English, 1st Year Master's Degree

### ABSTRACT

Phraseological expressions in any language have their own system. One of the factors that shape this system is that the units have a paradigmatic relationship with each other, that is, they have synonymous, antonymic, variative, and derivational and polysemantic properties. These paradigmatic features of the lexical system are also characteristic of the phraseological system.

**Keywords:** polysemantic properties, synonymy, variance, phraseological system, lexical synonyms, phrases, phraseologic unit (PU).

### INTRODUCTION

Phraseologisms that have similar meanings in language are called phraseological synonyms. They, like lexical synonyms, are grouped in terms of stylistic nuance and scope. The structural-semantic, functional features of phraseological synonyms of a number of languages, including German, have become the object of scientific research of linguists. Phraseological expressions of any language are known primarily as a stylistic tool. This is probably why there are so many phrases in the language that have a stylistic flair and are synonymous with each other. To prove this point, we cite phraseological synonyms that have the following structure. In our view, the idea that there are no absolute synonyms in phraseological expressions is closer to the truth. In general, language never recognizes homogeneity. Whatever new unity emerges in the process of language development, it is not in vain that names something. This also applies to lexicon. The example given by L.V. Shevelyova is a lexical variant of a phraseology.

In fact, "there are very few phraseological synonyms that have the same meaning." For example, writes U. Tursunov and other linguists, the general meaning of the phrases "nose raised" and "swollen nose" is "arrogance", but the general meaning is different.

However, the phrase "swollen nose" has a stronger meaning than the word "raised nose".

In addition, some phraseological synonyms differ from each other in ideographic terms, that is, in their specific nuances. For example, compare the following phrases that mean "drunk": In addition, a number of phraseological synonyms may differ historically and from the fact that they are borrowed from other languages, but such phenomena are rare.

### MAIN PART

The regularity of phraseological paradigmatic relations in the lexical commentary considers the regularity of the formation of phraseological units in English phraseology in the following aspects: semantic transformations in the process of derivation; formation of similar products; to consider the peculiarities of phenomena such as synonymy, antonymy, polysemy, and to analyze their coverage in translation and annotated dictionaries. plays an important role in disclosure.

Variation is devoted to the study of different phraseological variants (lexical, lexical-grammatical, orthographic, quantitative, etc.) as a derivative update of the phraseform.

In interpreting phraseological variability, A.V. Based on the theory of the day, it is expedient to work “Phraseological variants - the quantity and quality of meaning, similar in stylistic and syntactic functions, partly with different lexical content, different word forms or word order although differentiated, it is a type of phraseological unit with a common lexical invariant [27; 80].

This definition, which describes a phraseological variant, is common and corresponds exactly to the areal variants of PUs available in English. The following regional variants are found in modern English phraseology:

➤ 1. The lexically variable type of PU makes up three-quarters of all varied PUs.

Updating the lexical structure of regional PUs to preserve their functional significance, enrich oral speech, make it clearer

put the hard word (acid) on (“to do business with money”, “to make a joke”);

poke mullock (muck) at (“to touch someone, to laugh at someone”) and others.

➤ 2. Quantitative variation is the reduction of the PU content

flat out like a lizard drinking: flat out [1] “lying face down”, 2) “working hard”];

shoot through like a Bondi tram: shoot through [“to run away, to disappear suddenly”], or with the expansion of its content:

mad as a snake: mad as a cut snake [1] “stupid, weird”, 2) “upset”],

get on like a bushfire: get on like a proverbial bushfire [“succeed”].

➤ 3. Grammatical variation occurs when a word in PU changes its grammatical form: drink with the fly (flies); cut a caper (capers) [“jump”].

The study of the role of the phenomenon of synonymy in the development of phraseology, the analysis of different types of synonymous PU (stylistic, ideographic, stylistic-ideographic) simplifies the process of describing them in a dictionary article.

The rapid development of English phraseology is also accelerating the development of synonymous relationships between PUs. In this case, the derived PUs are synonymous with the common English PUs

getting in touch: For example,

like a (dying) duck in a thunderstorm.

But in many cases, the stylistic features of synonymous PUs differ from each other. For example, get a kick [spoken PU], get a bang (out of smth.) [Jargon] [“enjoy something”]. As a result, various synonymous PUs, such as stylistic, ideographic, stylistic-ideographic, appear and are actively used in the conversational process. In order to study the specific features of each phraseological synonym, to evaluate it correctly, it is necessary to study it in comparison with other synonym PU within the synonym slot. This comparison reveals the similarities and differences between them. The smaller the differences between them, the more likely they are to be used in speech instead of one another. Examples include:

to come to bat (sl.) “to face a difficult problem, to face a severe test”;

to come out (of) the little end (or the horn) “to fail, to fall into a foolish situation; to be humble, to be ashamed;

to spell baker “to face difficulties, to do difficult work”;  
 to get oneself into a spot (sl.) “to be in trouble, to be in a difficult situation”;  
 to run against a stump; to go up a tree “to be in a very difficult situation”;  
 to get that way.

The study of the relationship between variance and synonymy in the analysis of phraseology is a key factor in finding solutions to some of the difficulties encountered in distinguishing variance and synonymy.

A number of stylistic factors (figurativeness, expressiveness, etc.) make it difficult to distinguish between variance and synonymy. Linguists, who see these factors as the main features of PUs, see them as contradicting the very notion of similarity. These linguists consider similar units as options. At the same time, they know that the most important feature is the commonality of the image between the options. In this case, it is believed that the stylistic sign serves to distinguish synonyms [10; 51].

Another group of researchers provides a broader interpretation of variance [10; 52]. In their view, the variants are partially similar units that may differ to one degree or another according to their stylistic features. Certain changes do not affect the similarity of the options. According to these researchers, the stylistic aspect is either the options or the options at the same time serves to distinguish synonyms. Accordingly, the classification of options will be significantly expanded. To fully understand variance and synonymy, we must follow the principle of invariance. Because it not only reveals the essence of these phenomena, but also reveals the differences between the variants and their differences from the synonyms.

## CONCLUSION

Given the principle of invariance in understanding the true nature of the phenomena of variance and synonymy, it is much easier to distinguish the similarities of the variants, their differences from the synonyms. Therefore, based on A.V. Kunin's theory of variants, we can say that the invariant must be preserved in both their form and content. When considering a content invariant, we need to refer to PU as a whole unit with denotative, signifiable, and connotative meanings. In addition, the stylistic aspect is also important, as it is sometimes higher than or closely related to the denotative and signifiable aspects.

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