

TYPES OF SEMANTIC RELATIONS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE, THE NOTION OF SYNONYMY

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Annotation: The meaning of words in English and Uzbek in this article are described according to their semantic relationship. The meaning of word has long been the focus of linguists form because of one word has a different relationship with another creates spiritual connections.

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One of the issues surrounding a word's definition is the phenomena of synonymy in language, which falls within the general linguistics branch of semantics. Semantics is described as a word or portion of a word in general linguistics (Greek: *semantikos*, which means "defining, denoting"). Semantics is a branch of linguistics that focuses on the meaning of words. In the Uzbek language's explanatory dictionary, this is true of synonyms as well as the phenomenon of synonymy. Definition: The word "synonym" is borrowed from Greek, and while having a different spelling and sound, they are very similar words. The meanings of synonymous terms when their forms differ the color of the sentence is weakened, and its efficacy is diminished by the repetition of the same word inside the same text. It is beneficial to spend some time initially considering the "synonymy" area. One of the problems with word meaning is the phenomenon of synonymy in language. Lexical synonyms are terms that are similar to one another or have the same meaning but have a different sound and spelling. One of the issues is the essential lexicological issue of synonyms. In all languages in the world, the phenomenon of synonymy is pervasive. A thorough scientific investigation of this phenomenon has been done and has been the subject of discussion. But hundreds of investigations that were undertaken over a long period of time on the scope of the issue's final point were unsuccessful. Regarding synonyms, they are explained as follows in the Uzbek language's explanatory dictionary: "The word synonym derives from Greek; the form and sound are different, but the meanings are very different. Close synonyms are words that sound the same. The occurrence of words with similar meanings but different forms becoming synonyms. On the other hand, some contemporary lexicologists have proposed adding terms using solely synonyms that are similar in content but different in style. Synonyms' meanings may be nearly identical, or they may share a significant portion of their meanings (in this case, it is presumed that the words' "content similarity" is similar). In defining synonyms semantic criteria are usually supplemented by content matching analysis: In a number of texts, the content difference between synonyms becomes blurred, obscure, and in such texts (they are called "neutral») without changing the general meaning of the word can be replaced: *The boy excavates a hole in the sand with a shovel.* However, in general, such a substitution is not possible in all texts: *Spermophiles dig in the plow (not excavate).* This is often a word due to differences in meaning. For example, excavating is a tool not the word to excavate, because it is to dig with the help of only the word dig can be used for animals. Mutual exchange the criterion only complements the content criterion and is automatically synonymous is not sufficient in detection. A number of texts have been changed that there are words that cannot be synonymous. For example, gender relations denoting (*tree - cypress, dog - dust, bird - sparrow*), a whole and part, Descriptive words (*corridor - house, hair*

- *head*) cannot be synonymous. For example, when describing synonyms, consider their compatibility if necessary, they can throw each other completely, or partially (*long look, conversation, period, break; continuous conversation, period, break*).

The fact that lexical units are synonymous with each other is called a lexical synonym. *Like the sky, the sky, the space, the universe, the sky*.

There are three types of lexical synonyms.

- a) lexical synonym - one that is synonymous with the original meaning words: slow, slow, slow;
- b) Phraseological synonyms - synonyms in the form of a stable compound: holding both legs, holding his lungs, like a mute chasing a dog;
- c) lexical-phraseological synonyms — lexeme-phrasal type synonyms: happy-go-lucky, quiet-mouth-like such as.

One of the concerns about word meaning is the phenomenon of synonymy in language, which falls under general linguistic semantics. The definition of semantics in general linguistics is as follows: "Semantics (Greek *semantikos*-determiner, signifier) is a word, part of a word, so that semantics is the linguistics of words, a special section that studies the meaning." Synonyms for the word: To express synonymous meanings, a tool based on synonyms will be used. Usually, *amazing • astonishing • awesome • staggering • breathtaking • miraculous • stunning • sensational* is synonymous, but the speaker his negative through facial expressions and a positive attitude through facial expressions does. Although they have a common meaning, they are distinguishable from one another by their adherence to a certain style. The level of meaning can be positive or negative, as we have seen in the instances above. In speaking, the speaker applies meanings selectively and in accordance with his own opinions. Lexical-phraseological synonymy: Lexical-phraseological synonymy is lexical is distinguished by a slight complexity in the composition of the synonym. In a word the phrase is synonymous with each other. For example: *heartburn, heartburn cracked - scared*.

Morphological synonymy is the morphology of a synonymous relationship units enter. For example: Synonyms of suffixes: *-ant(assistant, person)-ee(referee, person)-er(teacher, person) -ist(florist, person)*.

Synonymy is the similarity and proximity of linguistic units, as well as the mutual link between the meanings of two or more linguistic units. Both grammatical and lexical units have the potential to be synonymous. Depending on the news, words cannot be used interchangeably. When defining two or more synonyms, it can be difficult to define words that are close to one another because their meanings are weak or insignificant in comparison to another word. However, if the meanings are based on intimacy, then words that are very close to one another in meaning—even if only partially—can also be considered synonyms. A word in the definition of synonyms based on the concept of has no advantage, not even the right way. The main fact is that it can be said that not every word expresses a concept, but it makes sense, and words that don't express a concept can be synonymous with each other.

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