

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18454/RULB.13.04>

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Национальный университет Узбекистана**ЛЕКСИКОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ ПРИНЦИПЫ ОПИСАНИЯ ЗНАЧЕНИЯ СЛОВ В МНОГОЯЗЫЧНОМ СИНОНИМИЧЕСКОМ СЛОВАРЕ***Аннотация*

Статья посвящена изучению принципов описания слов в многоязычном синонимическом словаре. Синонимический словарь должен характеризовать синонимы с точки зрения смысла, лексико-семантической сочетаемости, грамматических конструкций и стилистических свойств. В каждом из этих случаев должны быть описаны все их сходства и различия так, чтобы для любого синонима из данного синонимического ряда были выяснены типы специфических для него контекстов, а для любой пары синонимов типы контекстов, в которых они взаимозаменяемы. Статья базируется на примерах английского, узбекского и русского языков.

Ключевые слова: синонимический ряд, раскрытие значения синонимического ряда, синонимический словарь, словосочетание, контекст.

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Associate Professor, PhD in Philology,
National University of Uzbekistan**THE LEXICOGRAPHIC PRINCIPLES OF WORD MEANINGS IN THE MULTILINGUAL SYNONYMIC DICTIONARIES***Abstract*

This article is dedicated to study of principles of description of the meaning of words in the multilingual synonymic dictionaries. The dictionary of synonyms must have full enough and absolutely explicit description of their semantic similarity and distinctions. The description can be full if it includes all existing features of the words, adequately denote every meaning and help the language learners and speakers in choosing possible meanings of synonyms owing to situation. The synonymic dictionary must include all synonyms, their meanings, lexico-semantic combination, distribution, grammatical constructions and stylistic features showing their usage in certain contexts and situations. In some cases according to their contextual meanings synonyms may be substituted depending on situation. The article is based on examples of English, Uzbek and Russian languages.

Keywords: synonymic row, description of the meaning of words, synonymic dictionary, word combinations, context.

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Introduction

The theory of lexical synonymy must determine the practical principles of their lexicographic description [2]. The dictionary of synonyms must have full enough and absolutely explicit description of their semantic similarity and distinctions [1]. The description can be full if it includes all existing features of the words, adequately denote every meaning and help the language learners and speakers in choosing possible meanings of synonyms owing to situation [4, P. 34].

If the synonymic dictionary has lexico-semantic mark which can be used as the commentary of the lexicographer about the combinatory peculiarities of a certain word in the examined meaning than the learner cannot use this kind dictionary and as it will not be possible to use the word in right meaning [5, P. 10]. The person who knows language well can combine words with each other according to the lexico-semantic combination rules and form right constructions owing to the syntactic combinations.

Method

In order to conduct the research we use lexico-semantic method aimed at determining the main meaning of the synonyms and their characteristics, their compatibility as well as contextual interpretation. Through distributional analysis, examples of synonymic rows from dictionaries were selected.

Discussion

Every English adjective from the synonymic row *healthy, healthful, salubrious, salutary* has the meaning “способствующий улучшению или сохранению здоровья” in Russian. Therefore if we say *salubrious diet – здоровая диета, salubrious mineral waters – полезные минеральные воды, salubrious way of life – здоровый образ жизни*, we do not make a mistake: the chosen synonym by

us may express the needed meaning and the people can understand us without difficulty. But, unfortunately, none of the given combinations is correct at all. Better variants of these combinations are *healthy diet, salutary mineral waters, healthy way of life*. The adjective *salubrious* is distinguished from Uzbek *yakshi (yoqadigan)* and the above given combinations may coincide with Uzbek *foydali parhez, foydali mineral suv, sof (sog'lom) havo (qlim), sog'lom turmush tarsi*. Compare the above given word combinations in English, Uzbek and Russian:

healthy diet – foydali parhez – здоровая диета
salutary mineral waters – foydali mineral suv – полезные минеральные воды
healthy way of life – sog'lom turmush tarsi – здоровый образ жизни
salutary air (climate) – sof (sog'lom) havo (iqlim) – полезный воздух

The people who know language well may express their idea with different ways leaving the content of it without change. If the speaker tells something by heart but do not understand what he tells then you can do conclusion that he or she knows language bad. A good speaker knows the meanings of words and can use them according to grammatical rules [3, P. 160].

On the bases of the periphrastic ability of the speakers there may be knowledge of the synonymic system of a language in a broad sense. As to lexic synonymy and its place in the periphrastic sphere of a language it is well-known that in what contextual situations they can substitute each other. This feature belongs to the exact synonyms if their lexico-semantic and syntactic combinations may coincide even partially. On the other hand, some exact synonyms may also be substituted when their semantic distinctions are

neutralized and also they should have similar combinatory features.

The verbs *gather* and *collect* are exact synonyms with their meaning given in the phrase “*dust gathered (collected) in all the comers*” [4, P. 181]; in Uzbek: *hamma yerda chang yig'ilib (toplanib) qoldi* [5, P. 67]; in Russian: *во всех углах накопилась пыль*.

The partially neutralized semantic distinctions may be observed in the English verbs *menace* and *threaten* – *havl solmoq, qo'rqitmoq, “угрожать”*. The verb *menace* is used in the meaning “to do harm to somebody”: *to menace smb. with ostracism (new miseries)*. The second verb *threaten* expresses “to do harm to smb. when the latter did not carry out the demand”, for example: “*If you interfere with my sister, I shall call an officer*” – *he threatened*.

The semantic distinction between *menace* and *threaten* is neutralized partially when the demand of doing something concerns the not the person: *the dog menaced (threatened) them with bared fangs* [4, P. 457].

The reverse side of the periphrastic ability of the speakers is their selective ability contributing to know language well. The selective ability of the speaker means to be able to choose the exact synonyms taking into account the social, regional and other peculiarities of the situation of communication [11, P. 126].

If the language has a number of stylistically different synonyms, in spite of the fact that they are semantically exact or not, in the certain situation which of them may be used depends on the speaker. It is very important to know which of two semantically close synonyms – *situation* and *place* from the row *place, situation, position, post, office* with the meaning “*o'rin, mansab, lavozim*” in Uzbek and “*место, должность*” in Russian may be used in a certain text. The newspapers publish advertisements: *situation wanted* – *ish qidirayman* in Uzbek and *ищу место* in Russian and also *situation vacant (available)* – *bo'sh o'rin bor - имеются вакансии*.

There may be a stylistic mistake if the newspapers publishes: *place wanted, places vacant* instead of *situation wanted, situation vacant(available)*. Such kind stylistic, functional and regional features and other similarity and distinctions between synonyms, must be given in the dictionaries.

The synonymic dictionary must include all synonyms, their meanings, lexico-semantic combination, distribution, grammatical constructions and stylistic features showing their

usage in certain contexts and situations. In some cases according to their contextual meanings synonyms may be substituted depending on situation. The substitutional usage of synonyms is described as a stylistic device like metaphor.

The lexical units of different languages seldom correspond fully in spite of terms and the term forming words and they may partially correspond in meaning. Probably, we can consider that the English word *fire* is an adequate equivalent of the Uzbek word “*gulxan*” and the Russian word “*костёр*”. The word “*костёр*” means “*a special kind of fire*” – “*огонь на основе определённым образом сложенного твёрдого топлива или только само устройство из топлива предназначенного для получения огня*” [6, P. 504] and in Uzbek it denotes “*isinish yoki boshqa biror maqsadda o'tin qalab ataylab yondirilgan o't, alanga*” [8, P. 197.]. The Uzbek word “*gulxan*” and the Russian word “*костёр*” do not simply correspond with the English word “*fire*” which has very general meaning.

The English word “*chop*” approximately corresponds to the Uzbek word “*yormoq*” and the Russian word “*рубить*”, but there exist good equivalents of word combinations with verb: *o'tin yormoq, - рубить дрова, karam to'g'ramoq - рубить капусту, to chop wood, to chop (up) cabbage*. The English verb: combination *to feel (to hew) trees* do not use *chop* and may correspond with *daraxt kesmoq, рубить деревья*. The Russian verb *колоть* can not be an exact synonym of the verb *рубить*. Really, Russians say *рубить мясо или капусту* but they not use *колоть*. *Рубить* means “to cut smth. across and along” but *колоть* denotes “to cut only along”. The *nuts, sugar, chalk* and *ice* may cut along and across and in such cases it is possible to use either *колоть* or *рубить*. The Russian word combinations with one and the same verb may correspond to the Uzbek and English word combinations with different verbs: *колоть орехи – yong'oq chaqmoq – to crack nuts; колоть лёд – tuzny sindirmoq (parchalamoq) – to break ice*.

In many examples it is not possible to find the exact synonyms as in *костёр – gulxan – fire, рубить – yormoq – chop*.

The synonymic rows do not correspond quantitatively and qualitatively. The below given three approximately corresponding rows have nearly different number of elements and also within these rows there are distinctions and similarities not only by one feature but with different semantic, combinatory, distributional constructive and stylistic features:

<i>to surprise</i>	– <i>hujum qilmoq</i>	– <i>нападать</i>
<i>to ambush</i>	– <i>tajovuz qilmoq</i>	– <i>атаковать кого-либо</i>
<i>to way lay</i>	– <i>bosib kirmoq</i> <i>yo'l to'smoq</i> <i>bostirib kelmoq</i> <i>bosqinchilik qilmoq</i>	– <i>налетать</i> <i>набрасываться</i> <i>обрушиваться</i>
<i>to chop (wood, cabbage)</i>	– <i>kesmoq (daraxt, o'tin)</i>	– <i>рубить (дрова, капусту)</i>
<i>to fell (trees)</i>	– <i>yormoq (o'tin)</i> <i>chopmoq (qilich bilan)</i>	– <i>срубить (лес)</i> <i>вырубить</i>
<i>to cut (the ropes)</i>	– <i>yormoq ('otin)</i> <i>chopmoq (qilich bilan)</i> <i>to'g'ramoq (karam)</i> <i>qiymalamoq,</i> <i>tilmoq</i>	– <i>сводить (часть чего-либо)</i> <i>отрубать</i> <i>отсекать</i>

Let's observe one more synonymic row from English, Uzbek and Russian. The verbs *choose, select, opt, elect, pick* – *tanlamoq, saylamoq, tanlad olmoq (saylab olmoq), ajratmoq* – *выбирать, избирать, отбирать, подбирать* may be compared on the bases of *choose* – *tanlamoq* – *выбирать* which have general meaning denoting to take one or a number of things from some totality of them. The verb *select* denotes the broad choosing; *opt* means that there exist something alternative to *choose*; *elect* – very seriously choosing; *pick* means “to choose smth. in order to accumulate (to pick new words)” [12, P.349].

Results

The synonyms may be distinguished in English, Uzbek and Russian with different features. The verbs *saylamoq* – *избирать* – to *elect* denote only very serious choosing and may express very difficult decision. The verbs *tanlab olmoq* – *отбирать* – to *choose* denote pick up from a greater number of things by a certain feature, and *ajratmoq* – *подбирать* – to *select* mean choosing the thing which correspond to the other thing being very much alike.

Usually the words often used in a language are polysemantic and the isolated meaning of the polysemantic word may enter different synonymic rows. Some meanings of the words are become synonyms with words of very remote semantic structure [10, P.58]. The word *go* in the basic meaning *walk* may be correlated with the word *leave* which is not in one semantic field with *go*. The same may be approved

about the word *lift* which is correlated with the word *steal* and enter into different semantic fields. In the given examples the words are included into the semantic fields with one isolated meaning which is connected with their distribution and other various meanings of the polysemantic word have different distribution. For example, the words expressing the meaning of to be in some position have general distribution N-V-A (Noun-Verb-Adjective): *to appear modest, to bang shut, to become red, to blow open, to fall sick, to make good* etc. Subject – Verb – Object – Adjective model may also be explained by general distribution: *to leave the head open, to colour smth. black, to cut hear cut* etc. The same type general distribution is used in Adjective – Infinitive expressing different shades of modality: *ready to assist, prone to cry, sorry to leave* etc [9, P. 426].

Conclusion

The complex and subtle distributions between synonyms within a language and semantically close words in three languages may be theoretically studied on the bases of translation which must exist in the multilingual dictionaries of synonymy. However, it is not enough to have translations of synonyms in different languages but the most important lexicographic principle of giving synonyms in dictionaries requires to describe all their semantic, distributional, combinatory, constructive and stylistic similarities and distinctions.

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