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Synonymous Relationships within Mental State Verbs

M. B. Fayzullaev
Associate Professor of Philological Sciences

U. M. Ruziev
Senior lecturer of the Bukhara state University

M. A. Ruzieva
Master of the Bukhara State University

ABSTRACT
This article is devoted to the study of verbs, synonymous relations within the verbs of the mental state. The concept of functional-stylistic synonyms of verbs of mental state is revealed.
Key words: *Functional-stylistic synonyms, gradual relations, states, connotation, causativity*

I. Introduction

In the previous sections, we considered the composition of the GPS by the presence and absence of an ingrent connotation, i.e. by the presence or absence of a certain stylistic function in the semantic structure of the word itself (SEE. 6, 523, 41, 150), and they were actually classified into two large groups: stylistic neutral words, and words with pronounced connotations.

In this division, we did not study the semantic relationships between words; attention was focused on the presence or absence of an ingrent (embedded in the semantic structure of the word itself) stylistic coloring.

In the same section, we consider one of the more complex and controversial issues of linguistics – the question of lexical synonymy. The study of synonymic relations in the Russian vocabulary is devoted to such a rich literature that the history of studying this issue can become the object of more than one dissertation. Dozens of monographs, textbooks, and thousands of articles are devoted to this issue (see in particular, 21, 5; 2; 46; 26; 123; 158; 47, 95-99; 3, 75-92; 163; 36-44).

Therefore, without going into the history of the issue, we will limit ourselves to stating our starting points when considering synonymous relations within the GPS.

II. Main Part

First, when defining synonymic relations, we first distinguish between graduonymy and synonymy (see 121, 150), to which we devote a special section in this work.

Secondly, we divide synonyms into three types:

1) Functional-stylistic synonyms, i.e. words with a common denotative meaning, but differing in stylistic function (coloration).

For example: the words scare (xia) and scare (xia). In this pair, the word scare(xia) appears as stylistically neutral, and scare(xia) – with a pronounced ingrent connotation.

2) Functional-grammatical synonyms.

These include words that are common in genotative and connotative meanings, differing in that some forms of a given verb, (or any form, although it can be formed from a given form from another base). This can be attributed to the synonym to frighten – xia) - to be afraid.

First, the verb "to be afraid" comes into synonymic relations with the verb to frighten(to be) only decausatives (return) form; second,forms of the verb "to be afraid" - scared, scared, scared, scared is used less frequently than the verbal forms afraid, afraid, afraid, etc.

3) Full synonyms or doublet words.

Of course, with this division, all stylistically colored words that were highlighted in the previous section act as functional-stylistic synonyms of neutral words.

Grouping of verbs according to this attribute without taking into account the opposition along the lines of causative / non-causative, imperfect form/ perfect form (with the inclusion of signaling of the mode of action).

As you can see from the table, the "Full synonyms" column is actually empty. As a complete synonym, only the verb to excite(xia) (2) acts, if we take into account the fact that this verb expresses a mental state with its second meaning, and its first meaning refers it to the LGS, which expresses movement.

In the column "functional-stylistic synonyms" , we did not specify the stylistic coloring of words, since the classification of words on this basis was given in the previous section.

As for functional-grammatical synonyms, it should be noted that the relationship between the words listed in this table (neutral functional – grammatical) is two-sided, i.e. it cannot be said that" to be afraid "is a functional – grammatical synonym of the verb" to frighten "and" to be afraid " in relation to each other are functional – grammatical synonyms. This is evident in the fact that the verb "to be afraid" is synonymous only with the non-causative verb to be afraid, but, on the other hand, in the formation of forms, for example: present tense, I and II person units. the verb I am afraid, you are afraid in live colloquial speech we do not use much and is replaced by the verbs I am afraid, you are afraid. In the same way, preference is given to the forms of the verb shy, shy, really ashamed, ashamed (they are characteristic of book speech). The same should be said about other functional – grammatical synonyms.

The category of functional-grammatical synonyms should include all those verbs of the perfect form that do not have a direct, unambiguous correlate of the imperfect form. However, in our work, such an increase in the list, in addition to generating chaos, would not do anything, since this question does not concern the GPS system (as a lexical microsystem), but is directly related to the category of the species. The same should be said about non-correlative causative / non-causative pairs.

To construct the internal structure of the GPS, we tried to simplify the system and distract from the reflection of the words associated with the vocabulary of other grammatical categories. This is a logically and philosophically-methodological necessary component (or operation) in the reduction of singularities to the general. Therefore, we can continue our further searches, operating only with neutral GPS, which in our list are numbered 70 verbs. If you look closely at this list of GPS, it is easy to see that they are grouped around ten nuclear words denoting certain mental states in varying degrees of trait. In modern linguistics, the expression of different degrees of the same feature is considered as a graded relationship (from Lat. gradation – gradual elevation, strengthening).

The graded relationship of GPS in Russian.

In linguistics, graded relations were considered from different points of view, in particular, the problem of gradation was discussed by philosophers as early as the XVII century. So, for example, speaking about the logic of things, namely: defining the concepts of good and bad, J. Locke writes: "We call good that which is able to cause us or increase pleasure, or reduce our suffering, ..." (see 99, 268). In Locke's definition of good and bad graded, it can be more or less, or good it may cross the border that separates him from the bad, ie. human emotions (good and evil) are graded, but not relational.

L. N. Tolstoy, without naming the term, gradation, gives him convincing examples: "you can define characters this way: 1. Sensitivity is greater, less and up to.... stupidity. 2. The mind is big, smaller and up to ... stupidity. 3. Passion is greater, less and to ... apathy, coldness. 4. Humility is great, less and up to.... self-confidence. "(see 145, 258).

It is assumed that the concept of gradation in linguistics is associated with the name of E. Sepir, who, using the adjectives big-small, much-little, proved the existence of a series of gradations (see 136). In Russian linguistics, gradual relations in vocabulary have not been distinguished into a special type of semantic relations within lexical groups, although the distinction in the semantics of words (the

designation of different degrees of a feature) has been noted in many works of Russian linguistics. Below we list some works related to this problem.

D. Bollinger thoroughly studied the problem of gradation on the example of the English language and identified four categories of gradation:

1. Amplifiers that indicate an increase in the sign in the direction of the maximum.

2. Averagers that move the value in the direction of the center and sometimes allow for a double interpretation.

3. Diminutives that indicate the decrease of the attribute.

4. Minimizers that move the value to the lower limit and border on the negative (It is quite depressing) (see 176).

Yu. D. Apresyan on the example of adverbs (quite) proved the asymmetry of the scale structure (see 2).

I. V. Chervenkova in her research indicates the gradation scale of "peaks", the limit measure of the trait (see 157).

T. N. Grigorenko in the classification of intensifiers identifies the scale of degree, which determines the level of development

Yu. S. Stepanov, describing the category of personality / impersonality, points out that "personality - impersonality are graded along the line of spatio – temporal or even mainly spatial distinctness of the referent of the subject of the sentence" (137, 226). In addition, he notes that "from a certain point of view, all the words of a language can be synonymous, forming an infinite gradation series" (see 141, 37-40). Also, the degree relations in vocabulary and phonology (see 146; 7; 80; 177; 57).

Gradual relations in the vocabulary are noted in almost all explanatory dictionaries of the Russian language: Gradation – the sequence, the gradual arrangement of something in the transition from one given to another (lat. Russian Russian Russian Dictionary in four volumes, edited by A. P. Evgenieva, M., 1985, 1 volume, p. 341), exactly the same definition is given by S. I. Ozhegov (see S. I. Ozhegov Dictionary of the Russian Language, M., "Russian language", 1986, p. 123). According to O. S. Akhmanova, " Gradation-ang. Gradation is a generic name that combines climax and anti-climax. And the graded opposition (stepwise opposition) is the opposition of the members of a series characterized by different degrees (gradation) of the same feature (see O. S. Akhmanov. Dictionary of linguistic terms. Publishing house "Soviet Encyclopedia" M., 1966, p. 112 and 369).

The gradation of a feature in a separate group of words was also noted by Uzbek linguists, in particular, the allocation of graded relations as a special type of semantic relationships within the GPS is associated with the study of R. Safarova. In her PhD thesis on hyponomic relations in vocabulary, the author identified along with synonymy, homonymy, and hyponymy within GPS, also graduonymy, portonymy, hierarchonymy, and functiononomy (see 136, 65-67), which was then discussed in the theses of Uzbek linguists on system lexicology (see 23, 35).

Also, the gradual relations in the vocabulary were studied by Sh. Orifzhonova (see 119, 120; 23; 121; 50).

Lexical graduonymy refers to a number of words that have the same denotative meaning, but indicate a different degree of a feature. In Russian linguistics, such a series of words usually refers to synonyms.

Following the example of distinguishing between graded relations and synonymous relations, we did not include graded relations in the semantics of GPS as a special kind of semantic system in lexical groups. Naturally, we are far from proving that graduonymy occupies the same leading position in the language system as synonymy or antonymy, but it is more than appropriate to develop the available data in this linguistic aspect: tradition and the new do not contradict each other, but only complement and expand the ideas about the lexical and semantic system of the language. Our attempt to find a graduonymic system in the GPS can serve as an impetus to the study of this interesting question, because it is obvious

that the verbs "to grieve", "to grieve" and "to grieve" are not the same, and here we clearly see a gradual relationship. The degree relations within the GPS LPS can be presented in the following table.

When compiling the table, we proceeded from the general language principle of building a microsystem, the principle of building a microsystem according to which any lexical series is united around a single nuclear word, the dominant of the series, which acts as the most neutral member (see 138,33). The principle of allocation of the LGS core is carried out on the basis of the frequency criterion. Calculating the average frequency of a word allows you to assign it to the core or it is set by the frequency dictionary (see Frequency Dictionary of the Russian language under the editorship of L. N. Zasorina M., 1977, etc.).

The essence of the graded series is that from the neutral dominant word to the left and to the right, rows of words are built that denote this feature to a lesser (left) and greater (right) degree.

When constructing a graded system based on this feature, we get the above table No. 2. The table shows that the graded series of each GPS is unique. We consider it superfluous to do what has been done long ago in the field of Russian lexicography and semasiology, namely, to describe the meaning of each of the words we have indicated. Let us confine ourselves to pointing out that these words act as gradonyms with the neutral word in separate correlated meanings of the dominant . Eg: the Verb "to miss" is intransitive, so it acts Grebenkina no relationship with all values verb feel sad (sad), but only with intransitive verb "grieve" (the cell the causative of the verb "to miss" is empty). The same should be said about the specific relations between these verbs.

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