



WAYS OF THE ORIGIN OF SYNONYMS IN FRENCH

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Abstract.

In this paper, an attempt is made to describe some synonymous series of the modern French language, consisting of syntactic constructions of "secondary predication" and subordinate clauses. This study is the first experience of scientific study and description of the undeveloped issues of Mari linguistics – grammatical synonymy. The paper theoretically comprehends and summarizes in a synchronous aspect the features of the formation of synonymic series, provides a description of grammatical synonyms at the level of case and case-post-syllabic forms.

Keywords: synonymy, synonymy, predication, synchronous aspect.

Introduction

The topic is determined by the theoretical and practical significance of the study of grammatical synonymy. The issues of synonymy in the field of grammar are interrelated with the process of enriching the grammatical structure of the language. The study of this topic contributes to the deep disclosure of the functional and semantic possibilities of morphological forms and syntactic constructions for use in the language of expressive means. The possibilities of both lexical and grammatical synonyms are widely represented in the French language.

Methods

The methodological basis of the study was the work of domestic and foreign linguists on general and Romance linguistics. According to the theory of syntax and syntactic synonymy, we adhered to the theoretical propositions put forward in the works of A.N. Gvozdev [1952], I.N. Kovtunova [1956], T.P. Lomtev [1958], V.P. Sukhotin [1960], A.L. Shumilina [1961], L.Tenier [1965], N.Yu. Shvedova [1969], V.N. Yartseva [1969, 1990].

Discussions

The lexical richness of the language is largely provided by its synonymy. In fact, the concept of an object, of reality, of a feature has many variants, shades. The





development of synonymy is one of the ways to improve the language, enrich its expressive capabilities, it also indicates the presence of a more or less extensive system of speech styles in the language, which determines the stylistic differentiation of vocabulary.

There are many synonyms in Russian and French, but the process of the emergence of new synonyms is not interrupted. This is due to a number of reasons. One of the main ones is the desire of a person to fully comprehend the already known phenomena of reality, to discover a new one and give it a name. So, for example, in the process of comprehensive knowledge of reality, the synonymy of words such as world, earth, universe, light, globe developed with the general meaning of "planet with everything existing on it", but with certain semantic nuances.

Synonyms often appear as a result of the assimilation of foreign words. Apparently, there is no language in which there are no borrowed words. Russian Russian, for example, has quite a lot of words of French origin: arrange – organize; walk – promenade; prove – argue; encourage – stimulate, etc.

In French, there are loanwords or tracing paper of Russian, Spanish, English origin: spat al – os que; avar er, aser – pala rer; serveur, ar on – barman; commerce, affaire – sness, etc.

Analyzes

Russian Russian and French literary languages were influenced by their "older relatives"; for the Russian language, such a relative was the Old Slavonic language, for the French – classical Latin. Hence the existence of synonymous pairs in the French language, created as a result of the assimilation of Latin roots. For example, s ret and s ur t (security) go back to the Latin noun se ur tate and are ideographic synonyms in their direct meaning. ur t means "peace of mind, confidence in the absence of danger"; s ret indicates the complete absence of any danger. The adjectives r le - ra le (fragile); ra e – r e (rigid) are also ideographic synonyms. In Russian, the following examples can be given: coast – breg, gold – gold, go – march, kiss – kiss. But despite the external similarity, the historical role of Latin vocabulary in French is completely different from the role of Old Slavic vocabulary in Russian. Slavonisms are often opposed to Russian words with similar meanings as elements of solemn poetic speech and carry a certain stylistic coloring, and in French Latinism is used as an exact scientific term.[Reformed, 1976: p.304]

A borrowed word can make up for the "lack" in the lexical composition of the language. This function is particularly characteristic of Latinisms in French. The Russian





language, with its own developed system of word formation, simply did not need abundant borrowings.

Thus, the French language turns out to be more permeable: borrowings in it are quickly included in the general lexical system. In the Russian language, borrowings retain a more isolated position, forming a special-purpose vocabulary.

In the Russian language, synonyms most often appear as a result of word formation, due to the well-developed morphological structure of the language, for example: cosmonaut, spaceman, spaceman, starfighter, spacefarer, which form one series of synonyms. Moreover, a characteristic feature of the morphological structure of the Russian language is the mobility of word-forming morphemes. Here we mean the freedom and ease with which a word can be formed, sometimes in two or even three variants that coincide or are very close in meaning, for example: survival – survival; to recall – to recall, to recall - to remember; to burden – to aggravate, etc.

Despite the opinion about the weakness of word formation in the French language, it still plays a role in the emergence of single-root synonyms. [Galavanova, 1976: p.198]

This is a special group that includes lexico-morphological variants of words, where :

a) one of the synonyms has a null suffix, for example, the nouns mont – onta ne (mountain). Mont is used to emphasize the individual character of the object: le ont Ol p, le ont Parnasse, while onta ne has a more general character: a ter au p e une onta ne (to live at the foot of the mountain), or so r – so r e (evening), at n – at n e (morning), ro – roche – ro er (rock), etc.;

b) both synonyms have the same root, but different suffixes: e ra ant – e ra a le (terrible), u t – u ar (fleeting, elusive). Effrayant

they talk about what causes horror, sometimes even without a specific reason (Un bruit effrayant – terrible noise). E ra a le is something that causes horror by its nature, essence (Cr e e ra a le is a terrible crime).

The polysemy of words, which is closely related to the phenomenon of synonymy, has great resources for replenishing synonyms of both Russian and French languages. Words that originally had nothing in common with each other, thanks to semantic changes, become synonyms. Thus, the word master developed the meaning of "a person who evades work", and it became synonymous with the word idler. Or, for example, the verb freeze is the dominant of two synonymous series: 1. shackle, shackle, grab frost; 2. delay, slow down, do not let anything go.

In French, the verbs spara tre, s sl pser, s vanou r, s a er became synonyms due to their frequent use in a figurative meaning, which gradually became fixed as the second meaning for each of the verbs. All these synonyms denote one concept –



"disappearance", but they represent it in different ways, depending on the method of disappearance.

The development of figurative meanings of words and their adaptation in case of need to express similar meanings is an inexhaustible means of the emergence of synonyms. At the same time, in both comparable languages, this process can lead to the destruction of the former synonymy of words.

a ll cites as an example the word l ert n, which in Latin meant "freed slave"; in the tenth century. this word became synonymous with l re–penseur (free-thinking); in c. it has become synonymous with au (libertine). Nowadays l ert n is used only as a historical term.

Results

Synonyms existing in the compared languages also appeared in them as a result of the replenishment of the vocabulary of these languages due to the vocabulary of territorial and professional dialects, and partly jargon. Dialects provide a wealth of synonymous material. For example, the commonly used to lead (drive) is synonymous not only with the commonly used literary to drive, to sit behind the wheel, but also to turn the steering wheel limited to professional use. There are enough such examples in French: rotter le enou- frictionner (to rub); pa er une ette – a qu ter (to pay the debt).

Sometimes native speakers, for one reason or another, resort to using so-called synonyms - euphemisms or synonymous euphemistic phrases that change the color of the word, give it a softer expression: toilet instead of toilet, use a handkerchief instead of blowing your nose, qu tter les s ens (to leave the world) instead of our r (to die).

Thus, we see that the patterns of formation of synonyms in the compared languages are similar. But at the same time, synonymy has its own individual "shades" in each language.

In search of a consistent interpretation of the essence of synonymy, it is necessary to establish criteria for synonymic relations. The analysis of studies devoted to the theory of synonymy in the mainstream of traditional linguistics shows that researchers in their works are based on a limited number of criteria. The following features are proposed as synonymy criteria: 1) the generality of the concept being expressed; 2) the absence of the presence of phonetic community; 3) the absence of the presence of morphological community; 4) interchangeability; 5) semantic identity; 6) semantic proximity.

When determining synonymy, many of the researchers, in addition to the listed criteria, point to denotative generality as a condition for synonymy of words. Words





are characterized by denotative generality if they have a common denotation. So, A.A. Reformatyky explains that synonyms "call the same thing, but relate it to different concepts and thereby reveal different properties of this thing through the name." However, when studying the synonymy of verbal lexemes, one should immediately abandon this criterion, since the meaning of the verb does not have a denotative component. Within the framework of the traditional approach, the opinion on which of the listed synonymy criteria are considered necessary and which are sufficient, and which features are defined as optional; varies from study to study. To establish the essence of the traditional understanding of synonymy, consider the proposed criteria. Traditionally, one of the necessary criteria for synonymy is called a sign of the generality of the concept being expressed. Thus, the creators of the leading Russian lexicographic publication devoted to synonymy, the Dictionary of Synonyms of the Russian Language, and its editor characterize synonyms as "words denoting the same concept, therefore identical or extremely close in meaning."

Conclusion Within the framework of the traditional approach, other linguists reject the criterion of conceptual generality as the basis of synonymy, since, in their opinion, conceptual correlation, although it is a component of the lexical meaning of a word, does not play a special role in the functioning of the word as a means of linguistic communication. Expressing a negative attitude to the understanding of synonymy as a community of the concept being expressed, V. Vilyuman warns that with this approach, "there is a danger that lexical units that have semantic commonality may be combined with those that do not have it. Synonymy is a semantic and semantic phenomenon" [Vilyuman, 1950: p. 149]. As an example of combining words that do not have semantic commonality, the researcher cites the adjectives grand, large.

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