



 Research Article

## SYNONYMY OF A SIMPLE SENTENCE

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### ABSTRACT

This article discusses the phenomenon of synonymy in the context of a simple sentence. Synonymy is an important linguistic phenomenon that describes similarities in the meanings of different words or expressions. The main attention is paid to the study of synonymy within the structure of a simple sentence and its influence on the understanding and perception of the text. In this paper, we analyze various aspects of synonymy, such as lexical synonymy and grammatical synonymy, exploring their influence on sentence structure and text semantics. Particular attention is paid to synonymous rearrangements, which allow changing the structure of a sentence while maintaining the semantic meaning.

### KEYWORDS

Synonymy, stylistic feature, simple sentence, compound sentence, sentence, sentence core, predicate, etc.

### INTRODUCTION

Words and expressions, enriching our language, often share similar or close meanings. This phenomenon, known as synonymy, plays an important role in linguistic communication, affecting the understanding and expressiveness of statements. Of particular interest is synonymy

in the context of a simple sentence. The ability to change words, while maintaining the semantic load, reveals to us the richness of the language and its versatility. Synonymy, as a linguistic phenomenon, attracts the attention of researchers from different fields of linguistics. Its

study reveals the subtleties of verbal expressiveness, helps to deepen the understanding of the sentence structure and feel the melody of the language. The importance of synonymy in pedagogy and linguistics cannot be underestimated, as it provides a tool for more accurate and precise expression of thoughts [1, 2].

The purpose of this article is to consider synonymy in the context of a simple sentence. We will pay attention to the variety of forms and expressive means of synonymy, their influence on the structure of the sentence and the semantics of the text. The analysis of synonymy in this context will allow us to better understand its role in the formation of the language picture of the world and effectively use this phenomenon for more flexible and accurate communication.

We will consider examples of synonymous sentences, analyze their impact on text and structure. We will also discuss situations where synonymy can be used for precision or emphasis. Finally, we will present practical guidelines for using synonymy in written and spoken language in order to achieve the greatest clarity and expressiveness of the statement.

Research methods. To study synonymy in the context of a simple sentence, you can use a variety of linguistic methods that allow you to identify, analyze and evaluate synonymous relationships between words and expressions. For example:

**1. Context analysis:** One of the most effective methods to identify synonymous relationships. By analyzing the context in which a word or expression is used, it is possible to identify what

other words and expressions can be used instead of it without loss of meaning [3].

**2. Comparative analysis:** Comparison of synonymous words and expressions by analyzing their semantic and stylistic shades. This method allows you to identify differences and similarities between synonyms and determine the contexts in which they are preferred [4, 5].

**3. Contrastive analysis:** Examining the differences between synonyms, identifying cases where they cannot be interchanged. This method helps to understand the edge cases of using synonyms and assess the degree of interchangeability.

**4. Statistical analysis of text corpora:** Analysis of large volumes of texts containing various variants of words and expressions makes it possible to identify the frequency of use of synonyms, their contexts and stylistic nuances [6, 7].

**5. Experimental methods:** Conducting psycholinguistic experiments, for example, testing the reaction of readers to different variants of sentences with synonyms, can help to understand how synonyms affect the perception of the text [8, 9].

**6. Lexicographic analysis:** The study of dictionary definitions and descriptions of synonyms in dictionaries and encyclopedias allows us to understand their shades and semantic features [10].

**7. Cognitive analysis:** Analysis of the cognitive aspects of synonymy, such as how people perceive synonyms in different contexts, can provide insight into how they affect text comprehension.

Combining these methods allows you to get a more complete and deeper understanding of synonymy in the context of a simple sentence [11, 12].

## RESEARCH RESULTS

"A sentence is a predicative syntactic unit consisting of one word form or several word forms connected on the basis of mutual syntactic connection." A sentence expresses a relatively complete content and expresses a sentence pronounced with a falling tone. The sentence as a syntactic whole enters into a relationship of synonymy with the following syntactic units.

Simple sentence and phrase:

A simple statement: I said my father came.

Phrase: Dad who was told to come.

In this simple sentence, the past participle of the past tense of the first person is combined with the participle of the verb expressed by participles of the past tense type of the present simple sentence, and acts as its argument. In an example where the content of this sentence is expressed by a phrase, you can see a compound word with a noun connected by conjugation. Only in a simple sentence it is said that the subject performed a certain action by a specific person (I person,

singular), while in a passive sentence it is not known who performed the sentence.

The passive participle in combination indicates that it is not known who performed the action. Also, the subject in a simple sentence is the last in the phrase and becomes the final object in the last stage of the ascending tone, that is, the subject and object are reversed.

Simple sentence and related sentence:

A simple statement: I said my father came.

Union: My father came and I said it.

This simple sentence contains two sentences. These are: the arrival of the father and the announcement of this message by the speaker. If we transform the same sentences into separately formed sentences and place an equal connection between the sentences, then we get a connected sentence. In our example, a union is involved. If we replace this union with other synonyms, then alternative unions are also formed. For example:

My father came and I told him.

My father came and I told him.

Dad came as I said.

All of these optional conjunctions are synonymous with the simple sentence above.

Simple sentence and compound sentence:

A simple statement: I said my father came.

Conjunction with adverb: I told you that my father came.

The synonym of a simple sentence to a compound sentence with a subordinate clause depends on the separate formation of sentences, as well as a connected sentence, only in this case a subordinate relation arises between the sentences. I said that in the sentence my father came, the subordinate clause and the copula - and were used, with the second sentence following the first sentence. In this case, the main clause has become the main modus. Because when we change this compound sentence to another form, the sign of modality in it becomes more real. For example:

1. I told you that my father came.
2. Let me know that my father has arrived.

In the first sentence, the subordinate clause became a modus, and in the second, the main clause performed the function of a modus. It can be seen that with a meaningful subordinate clause in a simple sentence, only the form changes, the sign of modality increases, and the thought expands.

Simple sentence and union without union:

A simple statement: I said my father came.

Union without union: The father has come, I said.

Simple sentences are synonymous with any type of compound sentences, but it is clear that the simple content of thought has changed to complex. When a sentence turns into a compound one without a union, we see that the core of one sentence splits into two and new cores appear. In the example above, the sentence "I told you that

my father came" contains an open sentence - I said and a closed sentence - came. When this simple sentence turns into a compound one without a union, each sentence is expressed separately, enters into an equal relationship and expresses a complex thought.

Simple sentence and compound sentence:

A simple statement: I said my father came.

I said, "Dad is here."

If in a simple sentence several sentences are subordinate to one core, it is often a possessive sentence. Possessive sentences are absolute synonyms for compound sentences. This is clearly seen in the given example.

As can be seen from the examples, a simple sentence can be a synonym for a phrase and all types of compound sentences. It can also be observed that the sentence is expressed by paralinguistic means in the process of oral speech. For example, you can't say "no" by shaking your head, or "goodbye" by waving your hand. "Our personal opinion is shaped by the opinions of others. Our choice of words is limited by the context in which the language is used," says linguist Claire Kramsch. That is why a person does not limit the context to only verbal means, but effectively uses non-verbal means, thereby more fully explaining his thoughts to the listener. Simple sentences are a relatively compact and convenient means of expression, and they are mainly used in oral art, journalistic techniques.

The term simple sentence is also relatively conditional, because simple sentences can contain several complex sentences. Simple sentences are extremely diverse in form and content. They may be smaller in form than collocations or larger than supersyntactic units. For example, one-part sentences, such as a noun phrase and a noun phrase, consist of only one word (even this word can have a different meaning: like Phew! Oh!), two independent words used in a simpler form. But some word devices or some simple sentences made up of related parts may be equivalent to SSB in form and content. This kind of synonymy is most often found in translation works. For example:

A simple saying: a person who destroyed the enemy, killed every single member of another tribe, shed his blood and amassed wealth, was considered the most intelligent and capable person.

SSS: Brings destruction to the enemy. He kills every single member of a foreign tribe. He sheds their blood and receives their property. Such a person was considered the most intelligent and resourceful.

The synonymy of simple sentences has been studied on a very wide scale, and its connection with all syntactic forms has been observed. In the course of our research, we found out that the synonymy of simple sentences is relatively narrow and basically semantically shows only meaningful synonymy. But the synonymy of simple sentences to other syntactic units is very wide, it includes all syntactic units - phrases, all

types of conjunctions (connected sentence, incoherent sentence. You can also find general sentences, participles, adverbial sentences, complex sentences) and SSS.

## CONCLUSION

Synonymy is one of the important linguistic phenomena that enrich the expressive possibilities of the language. It allows authors to select a variety of options for expressing their thoughts and create a richer text. Research has shown that synonyms may not always be completely interchangeable in all contexts. Their use may depend on context, text style and meaning. Synonyms can give the text a different stylistic coloring, changing its emotional and psychological impact on the reader. In general, about the synonymy and variability of simple sentences, we can say that these are phenomena that need a deep scientific analysis with their content - essence, methodology and emotional expressiveness. Now, when studying these phenomena, it is necessary to generalize the formal and meaningful syntax, come to general conclusions, strictly define the boundaries of synonymy and variability, prove that syntactic synonymy (meaningfulness) and variability are at the level of a "stylistic figure" and necessary phenomena in the text.

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