

## LEXICOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL SYNONYMS

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**Abstract.** In this article, we will think about the lexicographical analysis of lexical synonyms within the framework of two languages, that is, Uzbek and English, and we will consider them through examples.

**Key words:** stylistic tone, lexical units, level of synonymy, definition of the word, level of formality

**Аннотация.** Ушбу мақолада икки тил доирасида, яъни ўзбек ва инглиз тилларидаги лексик синонимларнинг лексикографик таҳлили ҳақида фикр юритамиз ва мисоллар орқали кўриб чиқамиз.

**Калит сўзлар:** стилистик тус берилиши, лексик бирликлар, синонимлик даражаси, сўзнинг таърифи, расмийлик даражаси

**Аннотация.** В этой статье мы задумаемся о лексикографическом анализе лексических синонимов в рамках двух языков, то есть узбекского и английского, и рассмотрим их на примерах.

**Ключевые слова:** стилистический тон, лексические единицы, уровень синонимии, определение слова, уровень формальности.

The lexicographic analysis of lexical synonyms consists in the study of the specifics of the representation of lexical units in dictionaries, which are similar or close in meaning, but may ignore the stylistic tone, level of formality, scope of application and other features.

Y.Y. Sidelnikova emphasizes that synonyms should be interpreted in the same way in the dictionary, they should be translated in the same way, they should express the same concept, object or event.<sup>1</sup>

Lexicographic analysis of lexical synonyms is intended to reflect their structure, level of synonymy, how similar or different the meanings of lexical units are, to reflect the usage characteristics by analyzing the usage contexts in which synonyms are used, and to determine what subtle differences in meaning are associated with specific contexts.

The fact that dictionaries occupy an important place in the spirituality and national culture of a particular people is a situation that does not require proof.<sup>2</sup> They reflect the knowledge gained by the society in a certain period. Dictionaries perform certain social tasks, including informing a person about a certain event or situation, introducing him to words in his own and foreign languages; It is of great importance as it helps to improve and organize the language, its vocabulary, and it is necessary to constantly improve it in line with the times. However, dictionaries, no matter how modern and

<sup>1</sup> Semantic valency is the ability of a word to enter into a syntactic relationship with other elements in syntax (ru.wikipedia.org)

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.oed.com/>

perfect, are to a certain extent behind the times, they record new relationships between words and the things and events they represent, which have arisen as a result of one or another changes.

A dictionary article, ideally, describes each synonym, indicates the contexts in which the synonyms can be used, and the characteristics of their use.

As an example of lexicographic analysis, we refer to the material of the Oxford English Dictionary. Let's consider the analysis of two lexical synonyms «begin» and «commence».

"Oxford English Dictionary" contains definitions and usage examples of "begin" and "commence". We will analyze each word's definition and examples of usage, and provide information on subtle differences in meaning and contexts of use. For example,

Begin: to start doing something; to start happening or existing

Usage example: They begin their journey at dawn.

Commence: to begin something, especially something important or formal

Usage example: The meeting commenced with a brief introduction.

As for the context of the use of the researched units, we will consider several examples of their use in order to determine the contexts in which the words "begin" and "commence" are used from the "Oxford English Dictionary":

"I'm going to begin my diet tomorrow" - where "begin" is used in an informal context.

"The ceremony will commence at 10 a.m." - where "commence" is used in an official or formal context.

Based on the definition and usage patterns, it can be concluded that "begin" and "commence" are synonymous with each other, but there are some differences in their usage. "Commence" is often used in formal contexts, while "begin" is used in more informal situations.

Based on the analysis of the contexts of use of the collected data, it is possible to unify a dictionary article for each word. For example, an article for "begin" might look like this:

begin (verb)

to start doing something; to start happening or existing

Usage: "Begin" is used in informal contexts to indicate the start of an action or event.

Example: «I'm going to start my diet tomorrow».

Now let's look at the group of synonyms related to the word "beautiful", and analyze their articles in "Oxford English Dictionary" to determine how lexical synonyms are reflected in the dictionary, and determine the degree and characteristics of synonymy between these words by comparing meanings and contexts.

The following words are defined as synonyms for the word «beautiful» in the Oxford English dictionary: attractive, pretty, handsome, lovely, gorgeous, stunning, etc. and word families, origins, semantic meanings, usages, synonyms and antonyms are shown.

Our lexicographic analysis of these synonyms consisted of several stages, and the tasks were as follows:

1. Analyze the subtle difference in the semantic meaning of each word and its correspondence to the meaning of the word "beautiful".
2. To determine to what extent these words can replace each other in different contexts.
3. Evaluate how close each word can be to the meaning of the word "beautiful".
4. Analyze the contexts in which each word is used to determine which subtle differences in meaning are associated with specific contexts.
5. Assess how each word can be used in different styles of speech, for example, in formal or informal situations.
6. Separate description of each synonym, as well as its semantic meaning, synonym, antonym, context of use and examples. Show the characteristics of using each synonym in different contexts.

As a result of such an analysis, we can see that the words "attractive" and "pretty" can be used in a wide range of contexts, while the words "gorgeous" and "stunning" can be used to describe external beauty, and the word "lovely" is related to the nature or behavior of a person. It can mean a subtle difference in the meaning of its attractiveness. We can also notice that the word "pretty" has an additional meaning in the meaning of "finally, enough", which is absent in the other synonyms. In addition, each word may have its own synonym, depending on the context, e.g. The word "lovely" can change to "beautiful" or "charming" in different contexts.

Thus, as a result of the lexicographic analysis of the synonyms related to the word "beautiful" given in the "Oxford English Dictionary", we found subtle differences in the meaning of the use of lexical units that are synonymous, which help to choose the most appropriate word in a specific context.

### **REFERENCES**

1. Semantic valency is the ability of a word to enter into a syntactic relationship with other elements in syntax (ru.wikipedia.org)

### **WEBCITE**

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