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**TO THE QUESTION ABOUT SYNONYMS IN THE RUSSIAN
LANGUAGE AND ASPECTS OF THEIR STUDIES**

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Abstract. *The relevance of synonymy in modern linguistic realities is beyond doubt. Synonyms cause certain difficulties due to the peculiarity of their meanings, close but not identical, as well as stylistic characteristics, which can often be incomprehensible to the learner. In accordance with the above, special attention should be paid to synonymy, the characteristics of this linguistic universal in the Russian language should be considered, and some comparative manipulations should be performed to reveal the essence of Russian synonymy. It is knowledge of the intricacies of synonyms, the ability to use them at the right time and in the right place that allows us to speak of fluency in any language. Synonymous connections permeate the entire linguistic system, coming into contact with other types of relationships of lexical units. The problem of synonymy is one of the most important in linguistic semantics, despite theoretical research and practical compilation of dictionaries of synonyms. A language system can have several signifiers for one signified. Synonyms introduce subjectivity, as well as nuances, into the characteristics of a particular concept. The relevance of the work lies in the urgent need for a qualitative study of synonymy in modern linguistic realities, in revealing the features of stylistic synonyms that are widely used in speech. The subject of the study is the features of various synonyms of the Russian language, as well as aspects of their study. The novelty of the study lies in the development of a more comprehensive definition of modern synonyms in the Russian language, as well as recommendations for their classification. The practical significance of the study is represented by the possibility of using the materials and recommendations specified in the work in the educational process and linguistic research practices.*

Keywords: *synonymy, typology of synonyms, comparison, definitions, linguistic categories, development.*

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К ВОПРОСУ О СИНОНИМАХ В РУССКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ И АСПЕКТАХ ИХ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ

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Аннотация. *Актуальность синонимии в современных лингвистических реалиях не подлежит сомнению. Синонимы вызывают определенные сложности в силу особенности своих значений, близких, но не идентичных, а также стилевых характеристик, что зачастую может быть непонятно обучаемому. В соответствии с вышесказанным, синонимии следует уделить особое внимание, рассмотреть характеристики данной языковой универсалии именно в русском языке, а также выполнить некоторые сопоставительные манипуляции, позволяющие раскрыть суть русской синонимии. Именно знание тонкостей синонимов, умение их использовать в нужное время и в нужном месте позволяет говорить о свободном владении любым языком. Синонимические связи пронизывают всю лингвистическую систему, вступая в контакт с иными видами отношений лексических единиц. Проблема синонимии является одной из важнейших в лингвистической семантике, несмотря на теоретические исследования и практическое составление словарей синонимов. Языковая система может иметь несколько означающих для одного означаемого. Синонимы вносят субъективность, а также нюансы в характеристику того или иного понятия. Актуальность работы заключается в настоящей необходимости качественного изучения синонимии в современных лингвистических реалиях, в раскрытии особенностей стилевых синонимов, которые широко используются в речи. Предметом исследования являются особенности различных синонимов русского языка, а также аспекты их изучения. Новизна исследования заключается в разработке более емкого определения современных синонимов в русском языке, а также рекомендациях по их классификации. Практическая значимость исследования представлена возможностью использования материалов и рекомендаций, указанных в работе, в учебном процессе и исследовательских лингвистических практиках.*

Ключевые слова: синонимия, типология синонимов, сопоставление, дефиниции, лингвистические категории, развитие.

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Synonymy is a linguistic universal and reflects the expressive capabilities of the language system. It represents a dialectical interaction of semantic identity and difference; the communicative message of synonymy is actively used in oral and written speech. Accordingly, there is some variability in approaches to illumination and perception of synonymous connections.

The problem of synonyms is multifaceted and controversial; it has long attracted the close attention of linguists, methodologists and teachers. In synonymy, the communicative, cognitive and metalinguistic functions of language are intertwined in a special way [1]. In this regard, synonymy is a certain unique ability of language to be a means of analyzing itself. A developed literary language is a very complex system of more or less synonymous means of expression, one way or another correlated with each other [2]. Synonymous variations provide forms of conceptualization of reality corresponding to the Russian language, while synonymous variability of language manifests itself in relation to everything connected with a person [3].

Let us note that modern linguistics has many approaches to defining the concepts of synonym and synonymy. The linguistic nature of synonymy provides for the asymmetry of sign and meaning, their unstable balance. Language strives to express certain content not only with its own sign, but also with other linguistic means. Despite the fact that synonyms and synonymy are widely used not only in specialized literature, but also in everyday speech, and considerable attention is paid to synonymous features, these concepts still require consideration and clarification.

Let us note that the definition of a synonym is always interconnected and clarified by the context, as well as the relevance of the information that these words carry as part of the whole statement. The closer the words are in meaning to each other, the less the role of context, and vice versa, the stronger their semantic difference, the more important the context becomes, which removes this difference in this use. It is possible to introduce into use the concept of the degree of synonymy, and the higher the degree of synonymy is, the greater the semantic similarity shown by the members of the synonymous series, as well as the level of their lexical compatibility [4]. It is in this vein that the context in which these words can one way or another replace each other is important.

According to L.L. Nelyubin, synonyms are words that are different in sound, related to the same part of speech, have one or more similar meanings, which, expressing one concept, may differ in additional shades of meaning, emotional and stylistic coloring, use and compatibility with in other words, in free and stable phrases [5]. In this case, synonymy is defined as complete or partial equivalence of meanings expressed by different lexemes. It should be noted that not all lexemes that are partially similar in meaning are synonyms.

According to the definition of D.N. Shmelev, synonyms are words which non-coinciding semantic features are only those features that can be stably neutralized in certain positions. Synonyms are represented by words in which not one component, but several parts of the meaning are the same [6].

Comparing the Russian and German languages, E. G. Kotorova considers the semantics of words from the position of interlingual equivalence. Equivalence and synonymy are closely interrelated. This scientist uses pragmatic realities when considering equivalence in lexical semantics [7]. It also indicates the presence of polysemy in the vocabulary of each of these languages. When determining the equivalence of E.G. Kotorova takes as a basis the first lexeme

from the list given in the Russian-German dictionary. However, it does not consider the problem of preserving or changing the synonymous series of compared lexemes of the Russian and German languages.

V.D. Devkin defines synonyms as words that have a similar meaning, along with hyperonyms and hyponyms. Synonyms are different words, but they express the same concept. However, there is another definition of synonyms, according to which synonyms are represented by different words, but identical in meaning. These two definitions of synonyms are opposite due to different understandings of the meaning of the word. Opposite definitions of synonyms are directly determined by the shades of their meanings [8]. On the one hand, shade can be only part of the meaning of a synonymous word, on the other hand, shade can be a separate meaning. Synonymy is based on the proximity of meanings expressing one concept in the entirety of its characteristics. The differentiating role of synonyms is brought to the fore, while the most important distinguishing features of each synonym are given special attention.

Shades of meaning provide for special lexical compatibility, as well as different syntagmatics of synonyms.

Accordingly, there is a corresponding contextual use of synonyms, revealing their concept, which is also interconnected with synonymous series.

Synonyms form synonymic series that determine the interaction between concepts and the words that denote them. Such rows reveal the shades of each synonym. The adequate use of a synonym is determined by the breadth of the synonymous range, the basis of which is differentiating shades that help us express emotions, feelings, thoughts. The synonymous series is a paradigm, the components of which are determined relative to the corresponding dominant, i.e. words of the semantically simplest, stylistically neutral and syntactically freest to use.

V.F. Ilyina reveals the significance of synonymous series in speech and argues that speech synonymy is aimed at studying synonymous means of expression that actually exist in the speech practice of the modern national language [9]. Lexical synonymy grows due to metaphors and metonymies. The figurative use of lexical units leads to the replenishment of synonymous rows. In this way, speech synonyms arise, forming speech synonymic series. The scientist emphasizes that they can be studied in two ways: by analyzing the implementation in speech of a synonymous series that is fixed in the lexical-semantic system of the language, as well as by considering the functional properties of that group of synonyms that does not have the criterion of a fixed unit and indicates how speech reacts to the means of conveying conceptual and expressive nuances that are missing in the language.

L.P. Krysin focuses on the heterogeneity of the Russian literary language, which means that the variable properties of expressing the same meaning, the multiplicity of implementations of systemic potentials, the stylistic and situational gradation of means contribute to the development of synonymy [10].

T.G. Vinokur interprets synonymy from the position of the onomasiological approach in terms of the commonality of the nomination [11]. Synonyms in this perspective are characterized as words that have the same denotative meaning. Synonymy in the semasiological aspect is the identity or proximity of meanings of one linguistic level. It occurs through the complete or partial coincidence of individual elements of the semantic structure of a linguistic sign, which semasiologists call semantic variants.

Synonyms are divided into semantic and stylistic. The former differs in shades of meaning, the latter denote words of different style groups, which is ensured by the discrepancy in pragmatic properties. However, the division into ideographic and stylistic synonyms is very arbitrary, since most often synonyms differ in shades of meaning, expressive coloring, and sphere of use. Synonyms are combined into synonymous series, varying in composition - from minimal, binomial, to extended series, sometimes including more than two dozen words. Binary synonymous series,

minimal in composition, are of interest for identifying the relationship between identity and difference in the characteristics of synonymous connections. Due to the minimality of their composition, they turn out to be precisely the type of synonymous series that especially often demonstrates relations of semantic identity.

In synonym relations, connotative semes often play a significant role in the meanings of lexical units. The special place of connotative semes in the organization of synonymous series is determined by the communicative purpose of synonyms, by how, where, when and by whom they are used. It is connotative semes, containing information about the personality of the speaker, including his emotional state, the communication situation, the nature of the speaker's attitude towards the interlocutor and the subject of speech, that determine the richness of the expressive fund of Russian synonymy [12].

When considering a synonymous series, it is important to identify differential semes that indicate differences between synonyms. According to T.G. Vinokur, synonyms will exist only in the case when one member of the synonymous series differs from the other, when there is a dominant, the basic unit, relative to which the remaining synonymous units are distributed. If there are no significant differences between synonyms in a synonymous series, we observe a tendency towards semantic convergence, which is reinforced by the absence of connotative semes in the meanings of synonymous units. Relations within a series, semantic attractions and repulsions of its members are determined by the relationship of differential semes. The dominant, as a rule, has the ability to actualize all the differential semantic features of a series in the appropriate context. When adding a subjective assessment, lexical units are removed from the dominant. When choosing words, the speaker is guided by stylistic characteristics, positive or negative expression. This gives him the ability to make synonymous substitutions.

A.P. Evgenieva defines synonyms as words that are used to denote the same concept. She believes that a synonym in the full sense of the word should be considered a word that is defined in relation to its equivalent (to another word with an identical or extremely close meaning) and can be contrasted with it along any line [13]. This can be a subtle shade in meaning, pronounced expression, emotional coloring, stylistic affiliation. Note that semantic similarity, manifested in the coincidence of the basic components of word meanings, underlies synonymy, but the communicative value of synonyms is determined by the differences between them.

Kobozeva defines the essence of complete and incomplete synonyms, emphasizing that complete or absolute synonyms are a rare phenomenon in language due to the redundancy of coding the same content by different formal means [14]. Absolute synonyms differ in the degree of usage, in their word-formation capabilities, and in their relevance to a particular area of use. If a borrowing appears in a language and to some extent competes with an existing synonym, then over time one of the forms acquires a nuanced meaning, and so-called quasi-synonymy arises, i.e. we are talking about proximity, but not about identity of meanings.

S.A. Kuznetsov also considers connotative semes within synonymous series and points out that they determine restrictions in the use of synonyms. They determine a certain assessment of the speaker's attitude to the subject of speech. In the presence of connotative semes, the synonymous series is divided into two parts, namely, central, or stylistically neutral, and peripheral, or stylistically colored. Naturally, the first contains the most frequent synonyms, and the second groups those that have the greatest expression and expressiveness. From this fact comes the pattern that the lower the lexeme is in the synonymous series, the more unique elements determine its content.

Analysis of synonyms based on the integral and differential semantic features presented in their meanings and expressed in dictionary interpretations allows us to clarify the characteristics of synonyms and synonymous series. To understand the problem of synonymy as a whole, it is important to distinguish between the core and the periphery both in the semantics of individual

synonymous words and in the structure of the entire synonymous series. The core of the general meaning of a synonymous series usually consists of several semes, equally significant for all members of the series, however, the expressive representatives of the general meaning are the supporting word of the series (dominant) and the members of the series closest to it [15].

In modern research, synonymy is considered from a cognitive position. It is associated with the phenomenon of differentiated nomination, and the synonymous series is considered as a means of linguistic objectification of the concept, reflecting its various aspects. The synonymy observed during semantic switching from the cognitive to the pragmatic plane comes down, first of all, to stylistic synonymy.

L.G. Babenko emphasizes the fact that the semantic core of the series is nuclear semes. Thus, the series represents a semantic unity. The general meaning belongs to the most abstract categorical semes associated with the belonging of words to a certain part of speech. These semes are the basis for the most general models of the functioning of synonyms and determine three vectors of development of the series - paradigmatic, syntagmatic and derivational. Core members of a series are used more often than others; they can replace peripheral members through the use of context.

The semantic functions of ideographic synonyms are substitution and clarification. Substitution, in fact, determines the essence of synonyms. This function is implemented if synonyms replace each other to denote the same phenomenon or object in the text. This function in its pure form corresponds to absolute synonyms, which are characterized by zero opposition, complete distribution, or compatibility, as well as equivalence of concepts. Such units are characterized by completely equivalent values. As mentioned above, such synonyms are terms. Their use allows you to avoid repetition, as well as monotony in the presentation of the material. Full synonyms replace each other in any context; this is complete equivalence.

Substitution can also occur by using compound names that are semantically equivalent to a given word, for example, university - higher educational institution, MSU - Moscow State University. So-called expanded names can also be used, for example, pay - give payment, beat - strike, casually - carelessly, read - read. In addition, it is possible to explain stable combinations, for example, China - the Celestial Empire, Moscow - the heart of Russia, Kuban - the All-Russian granary, and so on. Considering even such complete, absolute synonyms, there is still some difference - a more complete explanation and even some clarification. The more synonyms are different from each other, the more likely they are to clarify each other, giving comprehensive information about themselves and the subject.

The second most important function of synonyms is clarification. It allows you to reveal the features of the characterized phenomenon or object from all sides. This function is most often implemented within one sentence when words are arranged in contact. One word cannot cover the meaning of any phenomenon or the special characteristics of an object. Because of this, there is a need for synonymous units that clarify the specifics of the material being characterized. Discrepant semes are aimed at the specified subject, they make it more understandable and perceptible. This function gradually shapes the outline of a material, phenomenon or object, making it expressive and multifaceted. In this context, distribution is activated for the marked member of the synonymous series. Clarification represents a kind of incomplete substitution. In this case, we can talk about neutralizing contexts, which somewhat erase the differential characteristics of objects or phenomena, and somewhere, on the contrary, deepen them, as required by the situation or the speaker.

The next most important function of synonyms is stylistic [16]. Let us explain that stylistic synonyms differ from each other in evaluative, axiological characteristics, as well as emotive meaning. Actually, stylistic synonyms are similar to complete synonyms; they are close to each other in their emotional component and the speaker's attitude to the object or phenomenon. In this

vein, we are dealing with the evaluation function - this is the speaker's attitude towards the designated fact or object. Marking - above or below zero - directly reveals the estimated data. Marking can be official, business, bookish, colloquial, colloquial. This is a kind of means of expressing modality in Russian. For example, eyes - peepers - *zenki*; lie - tell a lie - hide the truth - lie. Such synonyms serve for the stylistic organization of the text. Replacing such synonyms is not always possible, since there are style restrictions. The synonym must fit into the stylistic context and not stand out from it. For example, when addressing a young man, it is possible to use the word *otrok* only to create a certain effect. Or if a business document is replete with phraseological combinations such as *dividing the skin of an unskilled bear* instead of planning something, counting profits, or *kicking the bucket*, working carelessly instead of performing one's job duties poorly, such an opus cannot be called an official paper.

With the simultaneous implementation of several functions, their confusion arises, and we get semantic-stylistic synonyms, for example, stupid - ignorant - brainless, experience - endure - enough, explain - inspire - teach.

There are several types of quasi-synonyms. First, these are terms with overlapping meanings. For example, talent is genius, a path is a path, a building is a house. Secondly, the meaning of one word includes the meaning of another. For example, the metal is copper. Thirdly, these are units that provide for common characteristics, while these characteristics may have opposite meanings, but are used in the same way in certain situations. For example, hardness - softness, rudeness - politeness. Similar generic synonymy is used in the language of fiction. For example, a britzka is a carriage, a lady is a mistress.

We emphasize that synonyms acquire their special features depending on the form and semantics of linguistic categories, on their direct and figurative meanings, on certain grammatical categories, and on the stylistic coloring of the text.

Thus, we see numerous definitions of synonyms, but the essence is the same - these are words that are close, but not identical in meaning, which can form synonymous series, characterized by the presence of a dominant, main and peripheral members of a given set. The choice of a synonym is largely determined contextually, stylistically, everything depends on the speaker, his mood, emotions, and communication situation.

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