



**Presentation of the phenomenon of synonymy in thesaurus dictionaries (in the example of nouns in English and Uzbek)**

Saparova Mohira Fayzullayevna,  
Mamun University, The Department  
of Romance-Germanic Philology,  
Khiva, Uzbekistan

E-mail: [saparovamokhira93@gmail.com](mailto:saparovamokhira93@gmail.com)

**Abstract**

The phenomenon of synonyms is helpful in learning the interchangeability of words in the thesaurus and can help users to understand the text easily and simply. Focusing on these guidelines, the phenomenon of synonyms is of great importance to the thesaurus and helps the processes of language learning and communication. This article discusses the representation of the phenomenon of synonymy in Thesaurus dictionaries.

**Key words** : synonym, paradigmatic relations, thesaurus, dominant lexeme, hierarchy

**INTRODUCTION.**

A thesaurus that provides synonyms, homonyms, common associations, and more details about the relationships between terms—like part-whole—as well as one that flawlessly illustrates the fundamental relationships between lexical units—can give A thesaurus is a structured dictionary that makes use of normative indications of relations, equivalency, and hierarchy to precisely describe and ascertain the relationship between associations. In Uzbek linguistics, the phenomenon of synonymy has been studied in detail, and it can be said that this phenomenon has essentially been solved by linguists, but the main reason for the differences in the definitions and views of the phenomenon of synonymy is still it is that the synonymous system is studied separately from the phenomena living in the language as a related and adjacent phenomenon, that is, separately. The authors of the book "Basics of System Lexicology of the Uzbek Language" comment on this phenomenon as follows: In Uzbek linguistics, synonymy lines are one of the lexical paradigms that have been thoroughly studied. A series of words that are different in form and have the same content is the connection of several language units based on certain similarities, the specific differences between these units have been resolved in special scientific works, dozens of manuals and textbooks.

**METHODS AND THE LEVEL OF STUDY.**

In the "Annotated dictionary of synonyms of the Uzbek language" synonyms are defined as follows: "Synonyms are additional meanings with different pronunciation and spelling, the same (general) unifying meaning, subtle emotional Oil is a word that differs in a number of features, such as usage. [1;56-57] A group of words connected with such a common



meaning forms a synonymous series. Also, according to this source, words in a synonymous line can be distinguished in various ways:

- The range of concepts represented by the words in the synonymous line may be mutually different
- Words in the synonymous line can express the sign of the concept in different degrees;
- Words in a synonymous line can be differentiated according to their emotional coloring;
- The words in the synonymous line can be distinguished from each other in terms of their specificity to a type or style of speech;
- The words in the synonymous line may be outdated from the point of view of the current literary language;
- The words in the synonymous line can be specific to the literary language or dialects;
- Words in a synonymous line can be distinguished from each other according to the fact that they are used more or less.

The linguist scientist A. Hajiyev tries to reveal the essence of the phenomenon of synonymy as much as possible through this description, but in the words of Professor E. Qilichev, "all the features of synonyms cannot be summed up in one definition. Therefore, in the definition of synonyms, only their generalized meaning, pronunciation and writing are taken into account.[1;75-77]

Dominants are usually important in defining synonymous lines, and other members of the line cluster around the head word. The dominant word is used more than others, it is free of stylistic colors, it is used equally in all styles. For example: sky-blue-samo-falak-gardun is the word sky in the synonymous line; Synonymous lines such as the word beauty in the line chiroy-husn-zebo-jilo can be an example of this.

This aspect is also explained by scientists in linguistics with different terms. For example: dominant, main word, main word, base word, main meaning and other similar terms are used. Among them, the terms dominant and main word are more widely used. therefore, realizing the role and importance of the dominant in the phenomenon of synonymy, we considered it permissible to talk about the dominant and the problems related to it in this section.

The authors of the book "Current Uzbek Literary Language" under the leadership of Rano Sayfullayeva define the dominant as follows: "One of the lexemes in the semantic line is the dominant (main) lexeme, and the others unite around this lexeme, forming a circle of semantics. [2; 34] All the above expressions of the dominant lexeme are neutral. For example, the synonymous line "big" - "huge" - "giant" is formed on the basis of expressions



"literacy", "elevation". In the large lexeme of the row, this seme is not marked, it is expressed and clarified in the neutral, huge and large lexemes. The dominant lexeme in the line of semantics has several specific features

1. The content of the dominant lexeme is poorer than other lexemes. Compare: beautiful (chiroyli), attractive (go'zal) and cute (suluv). The lexeme beautiful in this line does not have the uplifting color of the lexeme beautiful and cute.
2. The scope and amount of use of the dominant lexeme is wider and more than that of other synonyms.
3. Because the dominant lexeme has an undefined expression scheme, it can change its semantic partners at any time.
4. Only the dominant lexeme is included in the large system belonging to the semantic line. For example, the lexeme face dominant enters the lexical group of "parts of the human body" and forms a paradigm with the lexemes ear, nose, lip, eyebrow, and forehead. Lexemes defined by another expression scheme cannot enter the higher paradigm because they cannot be "neutral", and only their neutral representative can have this right."

In our language, there are words of the general speech class, and in most cases, the dominants are selected from the words of this category. Such words are used equally in literary and colloquial speech. Most of the words in the vocabulary belong to this layer: the words of the modern layer, the majority of the lexicon whose use is not limited, as well as the dominants in the synonymous line, the neutral meaning words without stylistic color are considered universal units. The term dominant (main word) is not only a term related to the phenomenon of lexemes or synonymy, but also to other linguistic units, in particular, in several other systems that form a mental paradigm. Linguist scientist Farida Saidova expresses her opinion on this issue.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to the scientist, the main word is of great importance in determining the boundary of the synonymous line. It is natural that lexical paradigms appear as a series, and each series has its own head word. If there are members of one lexeme that form a meaningful field, there is also a word head with a common meaning. In scientific literature, terms such as methodologically neutral, neutral, moderate, and dominant words are used as synonyms for the term head word. Linguist scientist A. Hajiyev, while thinking about dominants, said that one word in the synonymy line is considered the main word (main word), and this main word usually belongs to the current literary language, has an emotional color, is neutral according to the style, etc. It emphasizes that it differs from other words in the same line by its characteristics and is widely used in the language compared to others due to the same characteristics. [3;45] However, there are several strict requirements for the head word in a synonymous line:

1. Belonging to the current literary language;



2. Neutrality according to emotional color and style;
3. The scope and amount of use of the dominant lexeme is different to be wide and numerous compared to those of synonyms and to be able to easily replace other members;
4. Belonging to one's own stratum or the general stratum; 5. To be a word with a primary (denotative) meaning (not to be a word with a figurative meaning) necessary;

The synonyms event also includes brief definitions for each synonym in the thesaurus with its context, methods, or usage. At the same time, the smooth use of synonyms and the correct meaning will increase understanding. The following are some instances of noun synonyms that you may look up in the Roget thesaurus dictionary :

1. **House:** - *Dwelling - Residence - Hall of Residence - Home*
2. **Vehicle:** - *Automobile - Vehicle - Carriage - Auto*
3. **A friend is a companion, a pal, a buddy, or a mate.**
4. **Joy:** - *Contentment - Gratitude - Enchantment - Happiness*
5. **Issue, Difficulty, Challenge, Obstacle are the five problems.**



Here we can see the word “love ” in the WordNet thesaurus dictionary

### Noun

- **S: (n) love** (a strong positive emotion of regard and affection) *"his love for his work"; "children need a lot of love"*
  - direct hyponym / full hyponym
    - **S: (n) worship, adoration** (a feeling of profound love and admiration)
    - **S: (n) agape, agape love** (selfless love of one person for another without sexual implications (especially love that is spiritual in nature))
    - **S: (n) agape** ((Christian theology) the love of God or Christ for mankind)
    - **S: (n) filial love** (the love of a child for a parent)
    - **S: (n) ardor, ardour** (intense feeling of love)
    - **S: (n) amorousness, enamoredness** (a feeling of love or fondness)
    - **S: (n) puppy love, calf love, crush, infatuation** (temporary love of an adolescent)
    - **S: (n) devotion, devotedness** (feelings of ardent love) *"their devotion to each other was beautiful"*
    - **S: (n) benevolence** (disposition to do good)
    - **S: (n) heartstrings** (your deepest feelings of love and compassion) *"many adoption cases tug at the heartstrings"*
    - **S: (n) lovingness, caring** (a loving feeling)
    - **S: (n) loyalty** (feelings of allegiance)
  - direct hypernym / inherited hypernym / sister term
    - **S: (n) emotion** (any strong feeling)
  - antonym
  - derivationally related form
- **S: (n) love, passion** (any object of warm affection or devotion) *"the theater was her first love"; "he has a passion for cock fighting"*
- **S: (n) beloved, dear, dearest, honey, love** (a beloved person; used as terms of endearment)
- **S: (n) love, sexual love, erotic love** (a deep feeling of sexual desire and attraction) *"their love left them indifferent to their surroundings"; "she was his first love"*
- **S: (n) love** (a score of zero in tennis or squash) *"it was 40 love"*
- **S: (n) sexual love, lovemaking, making love, love, love life** (sexual activities (often including sexual intercourse) between two people) *"his lovemaking disgusted her"; "he hadn't had any love in months"; "he has a very complicated love life"*

Let's learn the synonym of “Freedom” with its definition:

Noun	Definition	Translation
Liberty	The condition of being free from control or restriction	Nazorat yoki cheklovlardan ozod bo'lish sharti
Exemption	Freedom from a defect or weakness	Nuqson yoki zaiflikdan xalos bo'lish

We try to illustrate the same meaning of a word “Group” with its translation:



Noun	Definition	Translation
Team	Any group of people involved in the same activity especially sports or work	Bir xil faoliyat bilan shug'ullanadigan har qanday odamlar guruhi, ayniqsa, sport yoki ish faoliyatida ishlatiladi
Band	A group of musicians who perform together as an ensemble, usually for a professional recording artist	Ansambl sifatida birgalikda ijro etadigan musiqachilar guruhi, odatda professional ovoz yozish uchun ishlatiladi
Set	A group of people usually meeting society	Odatda ijtimoiy uchrashadigan bir guruh odamlar
Gang	a criminal group with a common cultural background and identifying features, often associated with a particular section of a city	Umumiy madaniy kelib chiqishi va kopincha shaharning malum bir qism bilan bog'liq bo'lgan xususiyatlarni aniqlaydigan jinoyatlar guruh
Crew	a group of people working together on a task	Bir vazifa ustida birgalikda ishlaydigan odamlar guruhi

We analyze the word "Friend" with the synonyms.

Noun	Definition	Translation
Mate	A partner or smb with whom smth is shared	Sherik yoki biror narsani baham ko'radigan odam
Pal	A friend, someone to hang around with	Do'st, birov bilan sayr qiladigan
Comrade	A mate companion or associate	Do'sti, hamrohi yoki hamkori
Buddy	Friend or casual acquaintance	Do'st yoki tanish inson
Fellow	A close companion or friend; also who one eats or drinks with	Yaqin hamroh yoki do'st, shuningdek birga ovqatlanadigan yoki ichadigan hamroh yoki



## CONCLUSION.

Synonyms are very important in lexicography, linguistics, text analysis, writing methods, and collections of words related to exhibitions. These words are helpful in enhancing the enjoyment and interpretation of the text. Mainly, when using synonyms, it is necessary to pay special attention to their place of use in the sentence. Using synonyms in a sentence will increase its appeal. In thesaurus dictionaries, much attention is paid to the synonyms of words. [5;77] A thesaurus dictionary contains a variety of synonyms for nouns that are arranged according to their relationships, usage, and meanings. Synonyms are essential for increasing vocabulary because they offer substitute words with related meanings that improve language expressiveness. Thesaurus dictionaries offer a wide range of synonyms for nouns, enabling users to select the best terms for their writing, speaking, or language comprehension. This tool enhances communication, sharpens language abilities, and expands the range and complexity of expressions in voice and writing.

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