

<https://doi.org/10.62837/2025.7.155>

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**STUDY OF THE ISSUE OF SYNTACTIC SYNONYMY
IN LANGUAGES OF DIFFERENT SYSTEMS**

Abstract

The article examines syntactic synonymy across various language systems, tracing its origins to A.M. Peshkovsky's concept of grammatical synonymy. It reviews the views of linguists such as Yartseva, Shetinkin, Harris, Bondarko, Shendels, Sukhotin, Rajabova, and Blokh, focusing on criteria like interchangeability, similarity of grammatical meaning, and structural proximity. The study distinguishes syntactic synonyms from variants and emphasizes their role in functional, generative, and transformative grammar in English, Russian, and Azerbaijani.

Keywords: syntactic synonymy, grammatical synonymy, interchangeability, structural proximity, grammatical meaning, linguistic systems

The term grammatical synonymy was first introduced into linguistics by A.M. Peshkovsky. In his article "Principles and Methods of Stylistic Analysis and Evaluation of Artistic Prose" written in the 1930s, A.M. Peshkovsky's ideas on grammatical synonymy are considered very valuable as the first research. A.M. Peshkovsky considered grammatical synonymy to be the way in which the same idea is expressed in different grammatical forms. The author divides grammatical synonymy into two parts: morphological and syntactic synonymy.

Having studied syntactic synonymy on the basis of various language materials, the scientist came to the conclusion that in terms of stylistic expression, the means of expression of syntactic synonymy are wider than morphological synonymy. Later, syntactic synonymy was studied by V.Y. Shetinkin, G.I. Richter, V.P. Sukhotinov, A.I. Gvozdev, Rajabova, V.N. Yartseva, Y.I. Shendels, etc.

V.N. Yartseva noted that only the similarity of syntactic meaning and structural proximity provide grounds for defining constructions as synonyms. When defining syntactic synonyms, V.N. Yartseva proceeds from the general point of view of grammatical meaning and notes that the analysis from concept to language form always carries the danger of moving to non-linguistic analysis. (Tsoi, 1963:p.26)

Z.S. Harris studied syntactic constructions that express close or similar meaning, but belong to different grammatical categories and parts of speech, without

using the term syntactic synonym. In addition to the tense and form categories of the verb, case suffixes, he showed the synonymy of the singular and plural forms of nouns, personal pronouns and proper names. (Harris, 1975:p.31)

A.B.Bondarko called constructions that express complete grammatical parallelism, but differ in elements of that grammatical meaning, syntactic synonyms. (Bondarko, 2002:p.82)

Issues related to synonymy were also studied by N. Rajabova. Her contribution in this field was that she discovered the process of functioning of the language system, in which the incompatibility of the sign and the meaning does not spoil the meaning, but, on the contrary, makes its existence possible. Her main idea is that each linguistic unit is simultaneously both a synonym and a homonym. The dualism of the sign indicates that the boundaries of the sign and its meaning do not coincide. Thus, one sign can have several meanings (homonymy), one meaning can have several forms (synonymy). Rajabova presented homonymy and synonymy as two sides of the same phenomenon and noted that they are interconnected. (Rajabova, 2007: p.126)

A.A. Choi put forward the idea that there can be synonymous relations not only between simple, simple and complex sentences, but also between subordinate and subordinate complex sentences with a conjunction. (Tsoi, 1963:73)

Y.I.Shendels divides grammatical synonymy into two parts: “multi-aspect and uni-aspect.

a) Multi-aspect synonyms belong to different layers of the language. In other words, various means available in the language are used to express a certain content. According to the scientist, since such synonyms serve the expressiveness and flexibility of the language rather than its grammatical structure, they cannot be considered grammatical synonyms.

b) Uni-aspect synonyms are classified in the following categories: synonymous morphemes (synonymy of word-modifying suffixes), synonymous word forms (synonymy of word-modifying suffixes), synonymous models of word combinations, synonymous models of branched sentences with constituents. According to Y.I.Shendels, when studying the synonymy of grammatical forms, it is necessary to divide the meaning expressed by the form into small parts. The subsequent meanings acquired by the form are called semes by the author. Seme is a divided minimum element of the categorical meaning of the form or seme is a discrete element of the categorical meaning that can be divided in the semantic plan. Seme is one of the meaning-differentiating elements of the form. (Shendels, 1962: p.1-5) Grammatical forms in the language consist of one or several semes. The division of grammatical forms into semes helps to fully or clearly understand their meanings. Semes reveal the denotative content of the form. Semes cover all the meanings that the grammatical form has. V.P.Sukhotin distinguished between “syntactic synonymy”

and “syntactic parallel” and proposed a slightly different approach to syntactic synonymy. According to V.P.Sukhotin, in the case of syntactic parallel, the content similarity of the elements is not very close. In syntactic synonymy, this is not the case. The similarity of meaning and content between elements is so obvious that one element can easily replace another. In other words, the replacement of sides is considered the main criterion of syntactic synonymy. (Sukhotin, 1960:p.14)

So what are the main criteria of syntactic synonymy? V.N. Yartseva considers the similarity of grammatical meaning and structural proximity as the main criterion of syntactic synonymy. Shetinkin noted the following criteria (Shetinkin, 1970:p.122):

- 1) Commonality of meaning, correspondence of lexical meanings of most words included in the syntactic composition;
- 2) Interchangeability of elements while maintaining the same meaning;
- 3) The presence of different grammatical forms.

It is impossible not to agree with I.M. Zhilin that the main criterion of syntactic synonymy is the ease of replacement of elements with full preservation of their meaning. (Zhilin, 1974:p.6)

Thus, five main criteria for determining syntactic synonyms are distinguished:

1. The criterion of easy replacement of syntactic models while maintaining meaning;
2. The criterion of identity of the meaning given by different syntactic models;
3. The criterion of adequacy of grammatical meanings expressed by syntactic models and carrying the same function;
4. The criterion of generality of the structural order of models;
5. The criterion of covering a sufficiently large number of words.

M.Y. Blokh studied syntactic synonyms at the level of a complex sentence, dividing them into types of the same type and different types. (Blokh, 1974:p.3-11) He identified synonymous structures of the same level:

- a) synonyms at the morphological level;
- b) synonyms at the level of a word combination;
- c) synonyms at the level of a simple sentence;
- d) synonyms at the level of a complex sentence;
- d) synonyms at the level of syntagmatic articulation;

Some linguists put forward the idea that syntactic synonymous units can have the same structure and different structures. T. Muzaffaroglu believes that only units with the same structure can act as syntactic synonyms. V.P. Sukhotin and Y.I. Shendels think the opposite.

Z.S. Harris distinguished between language and speech synonyms. By speech synonyms, he means words, expressions and grammatical forms that acquire synonymy only in a certain context and due to special metaphorical processing. Thus, the following types of syntactic synonyms are distinguished:

1. synonymous model of word combinations in a simple sentence;
2. synonymous model of a simple sentence;
3. synonymous model of a complex sentence;
4. synonymous model of two or more complex sentences;

When studying the synonymous series, G. Kazimov came to the conclusion that a number of constructions in the language can be replaced by each other, since they express a close grammatical meaning. Since they express a common grammatical meaning, these constructions were called functional-semantic correlations by Kazimov.

Result. Thus, the difference between syntactic synonyms and variants is as follows: syntactic synonymy combines various syntactic models that differ in structure and content. The meaning of syntactic models is close to each other, but does not coincide. Variants of the model are changes in the model itself; they do not turn it into a different model. Variants are significant in the actual articulation of the sentence, stylistic-emotional shades, and are insignificant when they are associated with changes in the grammatical norm. Unimportant doublets are called syntactic doublets. Variants are not synonymous, since they either express the same meaning, or their semantic difference does not affect the systemic grammatical meanings. Syntactic synonymy is studied not only in English, Russian and Azerbaijani, but also in transformative, generative and functional grammar.

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Резюме

В статье рассматривается синтаксическая синонимия в языках различных систем, восходящая к понятию грамматической синонимии, введённому А.М. Пешковским. Анализируются взгляды таких лингвистов, как В.Н. Ярцева, В.Я. Шетинкин, З.С. Харрис, А.Б. Бондарко, Е.И. Шендельс, В.П. Сухотин, Н. Раджабова и М.Я. Блох. Особое внимание уделяется критериям синонимии — взаимозаменяемости конструкций, общности грамматического значения и структурной близости. Показано различие между синтаксическими синонимами и вариантами, а также их роль в функциональной, генеративной и трансформационной грамматике на материале английского, русского и азербайджанского языков.

Ключевые слова: синтаксическая синонимия, грамматическая синонимия, взаимозаменяемость, структурная близость, грамматическое значение, языковые системы

Billurə Ağaməmmədova

Şəbnəm Seyidzadə

Xülasə

Məqalədə müxtəlif sistemli dillərdə sintaktik sinonimlik məsələsi araşdırılır. Bu anlayış ilk dəfə A.M. Peşkovski tərəfindən irəli sürülən qrammatik sinonimlik nəzəriyyəsinə əsaslanır. V.N. Yartseva, V.Y. Şetinkin, Z.S. Harris, A.B. Bondarko, Y.İ. Şendels, V.P. Suxotin, N. Rəcəbova və M.Y. Blox kimi alimlərin fikirləri təhlil edilir. Sintaktik sinonimliyin meyarları — konstruksiyaların qarşılıqlı əvəzlənməsi, qrammatik mənanın ümumiliyi və struktur yaxınlığı kimi göstəricilər əsasında izah olunur. Sintaktik sinonimlərlə variantların fərqi açıqlanır, onların ingilis, rus və Azərbaycan dillərində funksional, generativ və transformasion qrammatika çərçivəsində rolu vurğulanır.

Açar sözlər: sintaktik sinonimlik, qrammatik sinonimlik, qarşılıqlı əvəzlənmə, struktur yaxınlığı, qrammatik məna, dil sistemləri

Rəyçi: f.ü.f.d Qasımlı Ləman Məhərrəm qızı