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TÍTULO: Funciones lingüísticas y extralingüísticas de los sinónimos en el material de los términos árabes relacionados con los acontecimientos políticos de Iraq en las páginas del periódico ruso Izvestia desde el año 2003 hasta el presente.

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RESUMEN: El presente artículo analiza los tipos de sinónimos en la lingüística teórica moderna, la capacidad de los sinónimos para reemplazarse entre sí, las razones para reemplazarse entre sí, y las funciones lingüísticas y extralingüísticas de los términos-sinónimos en el idioma de destino.

PALABRAS CLAVES: Sinonimia, términos, eufemismo, disfemismo, factores extralingüísticos.

TITLE: Linguistic and extralinguistic functions of synonyms: on the material of Arabic terms related to the political events of Iraq on pages of the Russian newspaper Izvestia from the year 2003 to the present.

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ABSTRACT: The present article discusses types of synonyms in modern theoretical linguistics, the ability of synonyms to replace each other, the reasons for replacing each other, and the linguistic and extralinguistic functions of terms synonyms in the target language.

KEY WORDS: synonymy, terms, euphemism, dysphemism, extralinguistic factors.

INTRODUCTION.

Synonymy is considered to be one of the most important semantic and stylistic phenomena in the language; a phenomenon which passing away in deep time has caused much controversy among researchers. The definition of synonyms, how to classify them, the criteria defining synonymity are the main problems facing not only linguists, but also translators.

The relevance of this study is related to the fact that existence of synonymy in the language remains a controversial issue and is the subject of study of many Russian and Arabic linguists and translators, such as Russian academician V.V. Vinogradov, M.A. Nikonov, N.M. Prussakova, Z.I. Mitrofanova, A. Iben Faris al-Siutty S.A. Mttawi FM Sauan and others.

The purpose of the present work is to manifest the role of linguistic and extralinguistic factors in the selection of the Russian synonymic equivalent when translating Arabic terms related to daily events, which are reflected at the pages of the Russian newspaper Izvestia since 2003 to the present day.

In the practical part of this work, the ability of synonyms to replace each other and reasons for replacing each other, the linguistic and extralinguistic functions of terms - synonyms were considered.

DEVELOPMENT.

Results and discussion.

In order to achieve the adequacy of translation, Modern Translation Studies suggests that translators need to be aware of the types of synonyms.

Theoretical Linguistics distinguishes between two types of synonyms: linguistic and contextual. According to V.G. Vilyuman (Viluman, 1980), the main features of linguistic synonyms are common significance, common distribution, common compatibility and partial interchangeability, and to define contextual (situational, occasional, author) synonyms N.M. Prussakova gives the following

definition: (words that converge on meaning in the context of one context) (Prusakova, 2012; Kozhabergenova et al, 2018; Parvizian et al, 2015).

As it is known, the question of interlingual synonymy in translation is reduced, as a rule, to a choice of certain lexical and grammatical equivalents, the most appropriate to the semantics, pragmatics and style of the original. However, this choice, especially in the oriented version, is subject to linguistic and extralinguistic factors, due to the general knowledge backgrounds, communication relationships, contexts and situations, the sender's intentions (the strategy and tactics of the translator).

This article is devoted to the study of the features and functions of the use of terms - synonyms relating to daily topics in the field of politics, economics, religion, etc., and reflected in the pages of the Russian newspaper "Izvestia", which is the material of our research. The linguistic encyclopedic dictionary identifies different types of synonyms, full and partial, semantic, stylistic and semantic-stylistic (Lingvesticheski, 1990; Zare, 2015; Marques et al, 2018).

The first type of complete synonyms is able to replace each other in newspaper texts, represented by terms - the synonyms of the Arabic version of DAISH and Russians, ISIS, IS. These options are an abbreviation of the phrase "The Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant." Here are the following examples: "ISIS militants have created special training camps for children who live under the control of the Islamists" (March 5, 2016). "American aviation today destroyed the financial center of the terrorist group DAISH in the central part of Iraqi Mosul" (January 12, 2016). "Several senior US officials now say that Turkey has become one of the biggest obstacles to ensuring a political settlement of the conflict in Syria and the most effective military campaign against the Islamic State" (February 8, 2016).

According to V.P. Danilenko, synonymy in terminology is a natural manifestation of the laws of language, and the short form (abbreviation) is a justified case of synonymy in terminology, in which there are many reasons and prerequisites for the existence of synonymous names for the same concept

(Danilenka, 1977; Taranova, et al. 2016). It should be pointed out here that the use of Arabic abbreviations (DAISH) for Arabs and Russians and (ISIS) for Russians play a dysphemistic role.

In some cases, to decipher the concept along with the synonymous IG is given the direct name Islamic State, placed inside the quotation marks, for example: The Islamic State IG fighters banned in the Russian Federation are planning to create a halfdead in Central Asia and activate already created dormant cells (September 25, 2018).

To indicate the same concept, the following synonymous terms were used in newspaper sentences: That is, the reasons for the current situation should not be sought in ISIS. This group is a product of the special services. You and United States need to talk to them about one of the components (June 4, 2016).

Member of the State Duma Committee on Civil, Criminal, Arbitration and Procedural Legislation Ivan Sukharev (LDPR) sent an appeal to the Director of the Federal Security Service (FSB) of the Russian Federation Alexander Bortnikov with a proposal to consider the possibility of creating a special prison for militants DAISH (terrorist organization banned on the territory of the Russian Federation). According to the deputy, this will help avoid the spread of the ideas of an extremist organization among other prisoners (December 22, 2015).

According to various estimates, the number of Russians in the ranks of DAISH is from 2 thousand to 3 thousand people. In the summer of this year, the Russian contingent among militants of the terrorist quasi-state, Deputy Secretary of the Security Council of Russia Yevgeny Lukyanov, who noted that some of them are returning to the country and this threatens the security of the state, was estimated at 2,000 people (December 22, 2015).

Thus, it can be said that all the above synonym terms in full and partial versions, denoting the expression of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, are presented, as well as in the source language, and in the translation language in order to show their negative semantic meaning.

The name of the members of ISIL in the Russian newspaper is displayed by a number of the following terms - synonyms, which in some cases have no coincidence with the original ones.

Igilovtsy (Dauaish) are preparing to attack the Kurds from the territory of Turkey (March 6, 2016).

The United States began to free the Iraqi Mousl from terrorists (irhabi) ISIS. (March 5, 2016). The terrorists (irhabi) DAISH shot students of the school and the building itself in the city of Deir–ez–Zor in northeastern Syria. (December 22, 2015).

Islamic radicals (mutashaded), according to preliminary data, use the Internet radio for propaganda of their activities. According to security forces, recruiters (mujannad) ISIL recruit young people through modern means of communication (November 30, 2015).

CONCLUSIONS.

The goal of the extremists (mutatarif) are primarily those areas where Shiites live, the current activities of ISIL and all the attacks that the organization has committed, and in all likelihood, will still be carried out in the world (July 4, 2016).

According to N.V. Perfilyeva and D.N. Nikishina, with whom we agree, Russian politicians and journalists use euphemisms (gangsters, extremists, irreconcilable) to replace the word (terrorist) in a veiled form to prevent interethnic and interfaith conflicts, panic among the population and undermine the authority of power (Perfileva and Nikishina, 2013; Mulyono et al., 2018).

After the capture of Islamists (islami) from the group of ISIS Mousla (July 4, 2014).

An analysis of samples collected by the US military at the site of the alleged chemical attacks showed that jihadists (mujahed), in particular, were able to produce mustard gas, better known as yperite (November 7, 2016).

Both of the last mentioned above synonyms have the opposite nature of the Arabic equivalents, expressing a positive assessment. Since the semantic fate of these borrowed words from the Arabic language has acquired a negative meaning in Russian.

Due to the impact of the religious landscape on the reality of Iraqi life and the events accompanying them, some Muslim terms have become an integral part of these newspaper texts. The first term is presented in the following text: Just like the Shiite Ashura festival, during which there were also loud ter-acts (April 15, 2013).

Ashur as a Muslim term in Arabic means the tenth day of the lunar Arab month of Muharram, the day of commemoration of Imam Hussein (grandson of the Prophet Muhammad), a fallen martyr. It should be noted here that in all newspaper texts relating to the ceremony of commemoration of Imam Hussein in Iraq, a borrowed synonymous expression is never used (Shahsey -Wahsey the name of Ashura with its ceremonies of Persian origin). Therefore, it can be said that the choice of this translation equivalent is based on the cultural - ideological effect (Hadi and Musulmanskie, 2017; Suba'a Al-Sadi & Rahman Khan, 2018).

-A series of terrorist attacks in Iraq - the total death toll could exceed two.

In the example above, we can assume that the replacement of the original Muslim term (Husaynia, denoting the place where Shiites gather for religious services and mourning events dedicated to the days of commemoration of Shiite imams) is interpreted not only by the fact that the Russian-speaking reader is not familiar with lacunary term in the translated language, and in our opinion at the same time due to the ideological factor describing the confessional conflict. It should be noted that this Muslim term is displayed in its original form in many other Russian media.

The analysis of language material shows that linguistic and extralinguistic factors in the language of translation play an important role in the selection of synonymic terms relating to Iraq in the field of politics, economics, and religion. Due to these factors, new lexical units with new concepts were activated.

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