

The Importance of Using Synonyms in Speech in English Language

Malika Maratovna Abdulkhaeva¹; Gulbahor Husniddin Qizi Madaminova²; Dildora Sadulla Qizi Baratova³; Farangiz Bakhtiyor Kizi Mamadiyeva⁴

¹Senior Lecturer, Interfaculty Department of the English Language, National University of Uzbekistan Named after Mirzo Ulugbek, Uzbekistan.

¹stalker.malika@gmail.com

²Lecturer, Interfaculty Department of the English Language, National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek, Uzbekistan.

²gulbahormadaminova1@gmail.com

³Lecturer, Interfaculty Department of the English Language, National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek, Uzbekistan.

³dildoraxonbaratova@gmail.com

⁴Lecturer, Interfaculty Department of the English Language, National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek, Uzbekistan.

⁴farangizmamadiyeva.96@gmail.com

Abstract

This article provides detailed information on synonyms, its types, uses and other similar topics. Analogs of words enrich the language, enliven and diversify speech. With their help, the monotony of presentation and repetition of the same lexemes are diluted. Despite the fact that the lexical meaning of synonyms is very similar, each word still has its own connotation. Based on the foregoing, we understand how important it is to take into account the nuances of using synonyms, since some of them can be used only in a specific speech situation.

Key-words: Synonyms, Topics, Language, Diversify Speech, Presentation, Repetition, Lexical Meaning, Own Connotation, Speech Situation, Bilingual Dictionaries, Equivalents, Sound, Spelling, Fabulous, Incredible, Wonderful, Fantastic, Astounding, Extraordinary.

1. Introduction

Words form the basis of all languages in the world. People's speech also depends on the use of these words. It is no exaggeration to say that it depends on the richness of our vocabulary and the use of synonyms so that our speech is fluent and the words we speak are not repeated.

The phenomenon of linguistic units having the same meaning is called synonymy. The unit of synonymy is a word that has a common meaning. The synonym is derived from a Greek word meaning "one name". Synonyms are divided into lexical, phraseological, and syntactic synonyms, depending on the language unit.

Synonyms are also widely used in Uzbek. A group of words that are synonymous with each other is called a series of synonyms. One of the synonyms is the keyword. The keyword is popular with its synonyms and is important. It is also distinguished by its belonging to modern literary language, emotional color, stylistic neutrality, and similar features.

This is especially true in English. The meanings of the word Beautiful are pretty, adorable, prepossessing, nice, attractive, lovely, pleasant, handsome, gorgeous, and so on. Although there are many words that have the same meaning, the words beautiful and beautiful are widely used in both languages. And because they're the key word, they're important. Also, these words are used differently in different areas. We can take women and men as examples.

In order to distinguish between two different sexes in both Uzbek and English, two different words are used to represent the same sex to indicate the same quality, as each of their aspects is not the same used. For example, if the word beautiful is specific to women, we can use the word handsome directly to describe men. Similarly in English, these are expressed in the form of beautiful-handsome. Such incidents are an indication of how close and similar some aspects of the two languages are to each other.

As a rule, people turn to bilingual dictionaries for help to find the equivalent of a particular word in English. It's good when your dictionary immediately indicates not only the translation of the main word, but also the entire synonymous series with the drive of all equivalents. And if you do not have one, then you will have to try not to be mistaken with the choice. It should be noted that synonyms differ in their methodological usage. For example, the words beautiful-beautiful or beautiful prepossessing. There are also differences in these examples. Although they have the same meaning, their style is different. This is because it may seem a little awkward to use the words beautiful or English prepossessing in a simple way of speaking, or it may seem a little awkward to use the words beautiful and beautiful in literary discourse. Therefore, you need to be careful not to make mistakes when using them.

As I mentioned above, synonyms are also found among phraseologies. We can also observe this phenomenon among English phrases. Before giving an example, I would like to point out that synonyms can usually differ in one or more respects, one of which is the difference in meaning. The present example is unique in terms of meaning. The English colloquial expressions "lower one's

credit” and “blot one’s copybook” mean “to tarnish one’s name”. Both of these phrases have the same (colloquial) grandeur however, the meaning of the second phrase is slightly stronger. This can be explained by stylistic painting.

I would like to make another point here that the above synonymous cases can be found in the structure of sentences. In English, as in all languages, the idea is conveyed to the listener in several different ways. When we compare them at home, I loved the girl; the girl I loved. These examples are a good example of syntactic synonymy. Variety in our speech through the use of similar synonyms avoiding repetitions, monotonous and boring sentences, and allowing speech to be more attractive, unique, methodologically diverse, and to pass on the specific function of literary language.

Synonyms are words that differ in sound and spelling, but are very close in lexical meaning, that is, in meaning. Analogs of words enrich the language, enliven and diversify speech. With their help, the monotony of presentation and repetition of the same lexemes are diluted. Despite the fact that the lexical meaning of synonyms is very similar, each word still has its own connotation.

For example, the lexeme “Amazing” in English can be replaced with a huge number of words: incredible and fabulous (incredible), wonderful, fantastic, astounding (amazing), extraordinary and many other wonderful English words that will be useful for you to remember.

2. The Main Findings and Results

As you can see, there is no shortage of synonyms in English, as well as in Russian. The question is different - how to choose the right analogue in terms of meaning? I will try to answer this question in the course of this article. In addition, we will look at the equivalents of the most popular English tokens.

Of course, the use of a particular token depends on the context. Therefore, think carefully about what exactly you want to convey to the interlocutor. If you know the exact translation, then you can easily find an equivalent that is close in meaning. If you are not sure about the accuracy of the translation, then try to use it in a different phrase.

For example, using the synonyms of the word “big” you can say both “a big dog” or “a large dog” or “a fat dog”. However, regarding the word “house”, we can say “a fat house”. Only such adjectives as big, large, massive, great, significant, wide, high are applicable to it

As you can see from the examples above, finding an equivalent is not a problem. The problem is how to apply it. For English learners, it will be a huge advantage to be able to converse with a

native speaker. So, by the expression on the face of the interlocutor, you will understand that “delicate scent of a rose” or “fat house” is not quite the correct expression, at least in English.

Based on the foregoing, we understand how important it is to take into account the nuances of using synonyms, since some of them can be used only in a specific speech situation. For example, consider when it will be correct to apply each of the synonyms “bruised, wounded, injured”:

- “Hurt” (injured) can only be used when there is emotional or physical trauma: words hurt my feelings - words hurt my feelings
- “Wounded” (wounded), appropriate when the person is in severe physical pain: wounded officer - wounded officer
- “Injured” (bruised, injured) is often used in jurisprudence, and is used in case of physical damage to property or a person: injured leg - bruised leg; injured car - damaged car.

In the meantime, enrich your vocabulary with the most popular synonyms, so that with experience you can easily use those lexemes that fit the phrase in meaning:

- Awful - dreadful, terrible, horrible
- Angry - mad, furious,
- Exasperated - angry, annoyed, enraged
- Brave - courageous, fearless, heroic, valiant – heroic
- Cry - shout, yell, roar – scream
- Calm - quiet, peaceful, still - peaceful
- Dull - boring, uninteresting
- Idea– thought, concept, understanding, view - idea
- Happy - joyful, cheerful, glad, pleased, contented

Of course, these are not all English synonyms, since there are a huge number of them. But you can continue this list in the comments. Use synonyms as often as possible in your conversation, this will greatly diversify and embellish your speech!

Synonyms refer to the same class of objects. When in lexicology they talk about synonyms, they mean and compare the dictionary meanings of words.

The same items acquire two names:

- By chance (with one of them gradually falling out of use)
- Due to logical necessity: each of the words characterizes the object differently (in this case, each of the words is preserved in the language, fixing itself on different styles of speech).

The criterion of synonymy is the coincidence of the volumes of meanings and the possibility of using the word for the name of all objects that make up the volume of the meaning of the word (a set of objects of the same class to which the given word is applicable as a name).

The distinction between synonyms as words with identical object meaning can go along several lines.

Synonyms can:

- Do not match in all dictionary meanings (if the word is ambiguous)
- Do not match in all combinatorial values (i.e. differ in compatibility)
- Differ in the component composition of meanings (i.e. have different defining, emotional and associative meanings)
- Differ in place of distribution, time of use and scope of use.
 1. Full and partial;
 2. Combinatorially identical and combinatorially nonidentical;
 3. Identical in component composition (semantic doublets) and different in component composition (emotionally non-identical, defining non-identical);
 4. Single-style and multi-style
 5. American-British synonyms - the names of the same subjects, adopted in the American and British versions of the English language.

The same synonyms can belong to different types, for example, be at the same time partial emotionally non-identical synonyms that differ in the place of distribution.

- Full synonyms are those that have the same dictionary meaning.
- Pilot: airman - flyer - flying man
- Scriptwriter: screenwriter - scripter – scenarist

Partial synonyms are polysemantic words that match only in some of their dictionary meanings:

In Russian language:

“semantics” – “semasiology”

- Science about the meaning of a word
- The meaning of the word

In English:

“convince” – “persuade”

Emotionally non-identical synonyms - express a different emotional-evaluative attitude for the same objects and, as a rule, belong to different styles of speech, being at the same time synonyms of different styles.

- soldier (stylistically unmarked) - warrior (trade)
- get arrested (neutral) - get nailed (rude)
- get married (unmarked) - get buckled (joking)
- he saw a girl (stylistically neutral) - he beheld a girl (stock, book style)

Associatively non-identical synonyms have different associative meanings. They are semantically derived from different roots and relate the same item to different classes of items. Associatively non-identical synonyms, as a rule, differ in emotional connotation and scope of use and are synonyms of different styles.

For example:

- “money”: cabbage, chips, berries, dough, brass
- “prison”: cage, den, cooler, school, can, hotel
- “head”: bean, mug, pot, pan, rocker, block, onion
- “writer”: ink slinger, quill driver

Definitively non-identical synonyms are synonyms, one of which expresses the everyday, and the other, a scientifically worked out concept of the same subject. For example, the conceptual content of the words water, acid, power, area in everyday and scientific understanding are indistinguishable. The functioning of synonyms expressing scientific concepts, i.e. terms, stylistically limited.

Over a period of time, synonyms can be used in parallel, differing only in associative meaning (which is a secondary component) and compatibility, but in the end they are either clearly differentiated stylistically, or one of them is out of use.

There are many synonymous pairs in English, in which one of the synonyms is the phrase:

- “die”: pass away, join the great majority, take the ferry, kick the bucket, go the way of all flesh.

False synonyms are single-field categorically identical words that, unlike synonyms, name not one class of objects, but different classes of objects. False synonyms are the names of objects that have a commonality of essential features, and express concepts that, from the point of view of logic, are subordinate (generic and specific concepts) or subordinate (species of the same genus).

For example:

- Dwelling, house, tent, yurt, chum;
- Academy, institute, school, college;
- Incite, inspire, agitate;
- Red, pink, crimson;
- Writer, novelist, poet, essayist, playwright;
- Red, pink, scarlet;
- Boil, roast, fry, grill, stew;
- Associate, companion, colleague, partner, ally;

There are 2 types of false synonyms:

- Interchangeable in some cases: doctor and surgeon

Doctor (doctor) and surgeon (surgeon) - express generic and specific concepts. Their volumes partially coincide, they can sometimes replace each other, but at the same time the content of the statement changes: the thought is expressed more accurately or less accurately.

Doctor is not only a surgeon. If we say doctor, meaning the occupation, then the signs and details that distinguish the surgeon from other doctors (dentist, dentist, for example) are not important for us.

- non-interchangeable: famous and notorious

Adjectives like famous and notorious converge due to the fact that they both have the same general meaning “known to all or many”, but at the same time they are incompatible, since this fame is different: famous - well-known, famous, notorious - infamous. These adjectives can be opposed to each other.

For example: “waxworks museum containing effigies in authentic costume of famous and notorious characters of history and modern times”.

- Ideographic synonyms

Ideographic synonyms are stylistically homogeneous synonyms that belong to the same (more often neutral) stylistic sphere, they are correlated with the same concept, offering different aspects of the look at it, and differ either in additional meanings, or in their use and compatibility with others, or both.

For example:

- Power - force - energy are correlated with the general concept, the most expressed by the word power (power - ability to do or act; force - power of body or mind; energy - force, capacity to do things and get things done).
- To understand - to realize (to understand - refers to a specific statement to understand words, a rule, a text; to realize - implies the ability to grasp a certain situation).

Stylistic synonyms are close, and sometimes identical in meaning, but used in different styles of the language:

- enemy (st. neutral)
- opponent (official)
- adversary (bookish)

The very concept of synonyms is not at all difficult to understand: just like in Russian, these are words that are similar in meaning and refer to one part of speech. Here are some examples:

- funny - laughable
- generous-lavish (generous)
- a journey - a trip
- to get - to accept (accept, receive)

Obviously, pairs of synonyms for English are quite rare, since most of the words in the language have two or more similarities to them in meaning. They are combined into groups called synonymous series.

To understand the principle of this grouping, consider examples of synonyms in English, collected by groups.

Examples:

- Beautiful (handsome) - attractive - lovely - handsome - fair - fine - graceful - stunning
- Begin - start - initiate - commence - launch
- Child - baby - infant - kid - teenager
- Cold - cool - chilly - frosty - icy - wintry
- Delicious - delightful - appetizing - savory - toothsome – luscious

Each synonymous series has a main word that carries the main, basic, general meaning for the entire series. Such a word is called dominant and is always put first - in the groups presented above, it is highlighted in bold.

The rest of the words of the synonymous series are also subordinate to the general meaning, but at the same time each of them has its own semantic connotation. Let's look at the example of words with the dominant beautiful.

As you probably already know, most often this word is translated as "beautiful". It would seem that it can be used in any proposal and situation. However, English is primarily a language of context, and therefore, in each case, the concept of "beautiful" will require its own semantic and emotional coloring.

So, speaking about the beauty of men, they use the synonym handsome. When talking about someone's attractiveness, use attractive. Classical beauty can be characterized by the word fine, and dazzling and breathtaking by the adjective stunning. As you can see, the use of synonyms in English is a rather delicate matter, and therefore, when memorizing each new word, it is necessary to study as many examples as possible in which it is used.

Despite the similarity of meanings, the difference between English synonyms, of course, exists - and first of all it manifests itself precisely in the semantic shades and characteristics expressed by one word or another. To understand this difference better, let's talk about the main types of synonyms in the language.

The fact is that when translating a certain text into English or from English, it is necessary not only to take into account the subject matter of this context, but also to pay attention to the words that surround each other. This is what influences translation. With us, in Russian, everything is much easier: if you "forgive" then an oversight, and deception, and impatience. And in English, three different synonyms will be used in the meaning of the word "forgive": excuse, forgive, pardon. The keyword in this sentence is synonyms. It is synonyms in English that pose a certain difficulty for students, but they also make this language colorful and specific.

The study of synonyms in English should be done throughout the entire period of study. As soon as you see a new word and look for its translation in the dictionary, be sure to pay attention not only to the first couple of words in the translation article, but also read it to the end. As a rule, the following are synonyms for this word and the context of their use.

Firstly, by studying synonyms in English, you will enrich your speech and will be able to select the word you need in a particular topic, which means that your speech will sound competent. Take the words leave and quit. They both translate the same. However, the first verb simply implies leaving, without any reason (She left the city several days ago), and the second synonym is used only if there are certain circumstances that force a person to leave this place (Having heard his words, I grew scared and decided to quit the house). Synonyms in English are used in different functions and

with different prepositions, so you should pay direct attention to this. For example, the verbs share and partake mean “to share with someone your own and someone else’s emotions, feelings, etc.” they are used differently: the first manages the direct object (to share somebody’s destiny), and the second manages the prepositional object (to partake in somebody’s grief) (how the direct object differs from the prepositional one, you can learn from the article “Supplement in English”). With these points in mind, you will make your speech grammatically correct.

And, finally, knowledge of synonyms in English will help you become a person who is fluent in a foreign language, as you will be able to use idiomatic expressions that make speech lively, relevant and rich. The same applies to the combination of words in phrases and expressions. For example, an empty room would sound like empty flat, and spaces (or empty spaces that need to be filled) would sound like blank spaces, although empty and blank are synonyms.

Synonyms, the dictionary meanings of which are almost completely the same among others, these include the designations of professions.

One of the most interesting groups of synonyms At first glance, it may seem that they are within the same category, but they denote heterogeneous concepts. They can be conditionally divided into two groups:

Interchangeable those that, as a rule, denote a genus and a species, but at the same time can replace each other, if the context allows it. So, for example, we can give the words vehicle and car. The first designates cars in the broadest sense of the word, the second emphasizes that we are talking about a passenger car.

However, if we used the word car earlier in the text or conversation, then the use of vehicle is quite possible. The same with the word painter - it indicates that a person is engaged in painting, but we can always clarify which genre he prefers using the synonyms portraitist or landscapist.

Non-fungible At first glance, they mean the same thing, but they cannot replace each other, since their meanings either do not coincide in full, or have diametrically opposite semantic shades. One example is the synonym verbs retire and resign. In a general sense, they mean leaving a job, but the former implies an outright dismissal, and the latter implies leaving the post for another position.

These synonyms can even be classified as complete, since their meaning can completely coincide. The only difference is that they are consumed in different areas or countries. The most common example remains Anglo-American synonyms, which often cause confusion, but at the same time remain among the signs that determine the difference between American and British English.

Examples:

- drafts (BE) - checkers (AmE) (checkers)
- lorry (BE) - truck (AmE) (truck)
- queue (BE) - line (AmE) (queue)

Knowing synonyms is essential when learning any language. Thanks to them, you can experience various linguistic shades, significantly enrich vocabulary and speech, and speak more freely, more correctly and more clearly for native speakers.

Those who wish to expand their vocabulary at the expense of synonymous series can be helped by sites on which synonyms in English with translation are indicated in the form of lists and tables. This option is good for beginners, but for those who have advanced significantly in English, authentic synonym dictionaries will be the best sources. Among them:

Once you start learning English synonyms with translation, you will gradually be able to move to dictionaries that allow you to expand your vocabulary almost to the level of native speakers. Take the time to recognize synonyms for each word you learn - they greatly enrich your speech, and the richness and variety of your English will delight you first of all!

3. Conclusion

In conclusion, increasing the weight of synonyms used when communicating in English and similar languages directly contributes to the stability of our speech and the high level of coloration. We are convinced that any research in linguistics will not only enrich the Uzbek literary language, but also affect the spirituality of the people who speak it. Here are some of the topics and ideas in English and more learning in sync with foreign languages is a fundamental task for every researcher and student, and plays an important role in the further refinement and refinement of the object of study. Try to be interested in synonyms in English as often as possible, and this good habit will help you more than once in the future and will help you out in this situation!

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