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IMPORTANTANTS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE SYNONYMS

Abstract

Role of synonymous in English language and their using in English language are important. Synonyms are one of the most important indicators of the richness of any language. Their abundance in the language allows us to reflect various colors, stylistic shades, both in the field of specific knowledge and in the sphere of abstract concepts. The unclosed synonymous series is the path of the natural development of the language. Synonymy research work is most often carried out in fragments in a separate linguistic field. Synonyms are a widespread phenomenon in almost every language. The choice of the optimal synonym for a particular situation or sentence is carried out from a group of words that are in a synonymous relationship.

Key words: identical in meaning, “lexical meaning of usage”, to distinguish, color of a word, to enrich speech, meaning, investigate, group of words.

ВАЖНОСТЬ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ СИНОНИМОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Аннотация

Роль изучения синонимов в английском языке и их употребление в английском языке очень важно. Синонимы являются одним из важнейших показателей богатства любого языка. Их изобилие в языке позволяет нам отражать различные цвета, стилистические оттенки как в области конкретных знаний, так и сфере абстрактных понятий. Незакрывающаяся синонимичная серия – это путь естественного развития языка. Работа в области исследований синонимии чаще всего выполняется фрагментарно в отдельной лингвистической области. Синонимы являются распространенным явлением почти в каждом языке. Выбор оптимального синонима для конкретной ситуации или предложения осуществляется из группы слов, которые находятся в синонимических отношениях.

Ключевые слова: тождественные по своему значению, «лексическое значение употреблений», различать, окраска слова, обогатить речь, значение, исследовать, группа слов.

АНГЛИС ТИЛИНДЕ СИНОНИМДЕРДИ ИЗИЛДӨӨНҮН МААНИЛҮҮЛҮГҮ

Кыскача мазмуну

Синонимдерди англис тилинде үйрөнүүнүн ролу жана аларды англис тилинде колдонуу абдан маанилүү. Синонимдер ар кандай тилдин байлыгынын маанилүү көрсөткүчтөрүнүн бири. Алардын тилдеги көптүгү конкреттүү билим жаатында дагы, абстракттуу түшүнүктөр чөйрөсүндө дагы ар кандай түстөрдү, стилистикалык көлөкөлөрдү чагылдырууга мүмкүнчүлүк берет. Жабылбаган синонимдик катар тилдин табигый өнүгүү жолу. Синонимиканы изилдөө иши көбүнчө өзүнчө лингвистикалык чөйрөдө жүргүзүлөт. Синонимдер дээрлик бардык тилдерде кеңири жайылган көрүнүш. Кандайдыр бир кырдаалдын же сүйлөмдүн оптималдуу синонимин тандоо синоним мамиледе болгон сөздөр тобунан жүргүзүлөт.

Түйүндүү сөздөр: мааниси боюнча бирдей, “колдонуунун лексикалык мааниси”, айырмалоо, сөздүн түсү, сүйлөөнү байытуу, мааниси, изилдөө, сөздөр тобу.

Why is it important to use synonyms in our writing or speech? Because synonyms can help us enhance the quality of our writing by providing our readers with a crisp and unique outlook of our text. Also improve our oral and writing skills. When we use synonyms we get benefits such as make text more captivating, help avoid the boring text, improve communication between others [5, p.288].

The importance of language in human life and in society is a very important aspect of society. All life of people is continuously connected with language. Through language people can express their emotions, feelings and thoughts. Through language people can represent the world, describe various processes, receive, store and reproduce information.

For example, instead of using the word “code” several times in our text, we might use synonyms such as “expression,” “propriety,” or “way” to better know a law description. Using

just one word repeatedly will ensure that you will lose the attention of your audience simply out of boredom!

It is quite easy to build our arsenal of synonyms, and the list of tools later in this article will help us get started. As with any efforts to enrich your vocabulary, it is helpful to keep a journal or list of new words to which to refer. It is also helpful to use those new synonyms often to keep them in your memory. The more we use new words, the more quickly they will come to mind in our oral or written presentations.

Avoiding reword using rewording with synonyms

Reword is a serious issue for writers and editors and considered copyright infringement. It is particularly serious for academic researchers because plagiarizing someone else’s work in a research document can diminish or even destroy their professional credibility. Any works that we refer to in your writings that are not our original thoughts or ideas should

be correctly cited and referenced. Must we always use direct quotations? Not necessarily, but any part of the original text that we include in our paraphrased text should be in quotation marks.

Expressing in other words allows us to reduce a very lengthy quotation by using fewer words to convey the same message, and it can help avoid the temptation to use too many quotations. This is where synonyms come in handy, but you must be mindful of what words to use.

How to reword without rewording

When rewording, be sure of the following points:

The words we choose to replace the original idea are true synonyms. For example, the original phrase, "It was a dull day," could mean more than one thing. It could mean that the weather was gloomy or that the person's mood was somber and depressed.

Be sure that you grasp the original idea and use words that will convey the same meaning.

The richness and expressiveness of synonyms in the English language creates unlimited opportunities for their purposeful selection and careful use in speech. Writers working on the language of their works attach special importance to synonyms that make speech accurate and bright. The approach to the problem of synonymy has changed many times over the centuries of the study of language laws. There are the most contradictory opinions about those synonyms as far as this concept is possible. In modern linguistics there is no single typology of synonyms.

The very concept of synonymy comes from the Greek word [synonymy of the same name] – a rhetorical technique, which consists in the use of synonyms near or at a close distance from each other [7].

A broader description of synonymy is given in the dictionary of linguistic terms. This concept is interpreted as «SYNONYMY (synonymy) eng. synonymy

France. synonymie, deuch. synonymie, Spanish. sinonimiya-coincidence of the main meaning (usually while maintaining differences in shades and stylistic characteristics) of words, morphemes, constructions, phraseological units, etc.» [6].

Speaking about the importance of the ratio of signs and their users in a particular speech situation where the meaning and meaning of the word depends on the context of the picture Nikitin M. V. said: «under the General term «synonymy» combine as a rule several heterogeneous although similar in appearance phenomena. The main one is the phenomenon of the shift in the meaning of signs from one meaningful aspect to another, namely switching cognitive content of the sign in the plan of pragmatic values» [5, p. 112].

The purpose of the synonymy of V. I. Belikov and L. P. Krysin believes that this phenomenon is the skill of rephrase as well as the ability to find common sense in a seemingly different phrases and sentences [3, p. 5].

The concept of synonymy is inextricably linked with the concept of synonym.

According to N. I. Marginal, there are several criteria to define this concept:

(1) Conceptual criterion

This criterion indicates that synonyms are defined as words of the same part of speech, but having different stylistic characteristics or shades of meaning.

2) Semantic criterion

Synonyms are defined as words with the

same denotes but differing in connotative components.

3) Criterion of interchangeability

This criterion describes synonyms as words which can replace each other in certain context situations [4, p. 51–52].

I. V. Arnold believes that synonyms are words that are only similar, but not identical in meaning. To all this, she adds that a more accurate linguistic interpretation should be based on the real concept of the word as well as on the complexity of the nature of each individual meaning of a polysemic word [2, p.195].

In total, synonyms are defined as words belonging to one part of speech, differently sounding and writing, but identical or similar in meaning, as words identical in meaning or differing in shades of meaning, which are used to paraphrase and clarify the meaning of the speech act.

In his writings Andrushina G. B. noted that a number of synonyms denoting the same concept are called synonyms number. It should also be noted that in each group of the synonymic series there is a main, «Central» word, which is generalized for this synonymic series. This word is called «dominant synonym». For example, to shine – to flash – to blaze – to gleam; fear – terror – horror; to shout – to yell – to bellow – to roar.

Speaking of synonymy, it is necessary to mention the term «connotation». Connotation is an additional content, shades and features of the word or expression, which are superimposed on the main meaning, which serves to express all sorts of expressive, emotional and evaluative overtones.

Types of connotation differ on the next lines:

1) Connotation of degree and intensity. Here the connotation expresses a different degree of strengthening or weakening meaning of the word. For example, several verbs to like – to admire – to love – to adore – to worship significantly, as each subsequent verb intensifies its primary lexical meaning «love».

2) Connotation expressing different duration of action. Therefore, verbs to stare – to glare – to gaze – to glance show how fast or how long the performer of the action watched.

3) Connotation, transmitting a variety of emotive lexical meaning. This connotation is primarily associated with the expressive function of language, and it exists to reflect the feelings and emotional attitude of the speaker to reality.

4) Evaluation connotation. This type reflects the attitude of the speaker to the object, which can be good or bad. For example, among the synonyms of well-known – famous – notorious – celebrated, notorious has a negative connotation, while celebrated has a positive connotation.

5) Causative connotation. Here, the choice of lexeme is determined by a specific reason. For example, the verb blush – blush suggests that the cause is shame or embarrassment, while the verb redden, denoting the same action, is caused by anger and resentment.

6) Connotation way of actions. The choice of lexeme is determined depending on the image, method or method of action. Verbs such as: to stroll – to pace – to swagger – to stumble means walking, and word choice of this number depends on the pace, distance, stride length and purpose of the walk [1, p. 190–210].

The importance of the meanings of synonyms cannot be overemphasized so it can be seen that replacing one word with another creates a completely different contextual situation. It is necessary to use synonymous words correctly to avoid various

inconsistencies. The ability to clearly express their thoughts, speak and write competently, the ability not only to attract attention with his speech but also to influence the audience – a kind of characteristic of the definition of personality. The question of synonymy is one of the most important aspect in the English language. Choosing and using the right word contributes to the exact meaning. The use of synonyms helps to avoid monotonous and banal words or phrases in speech. The rich synonymy of the modern English language is one of the bright evidences of its vocabulary richness. It gives the opportunity to express the most subtle shades of thought, the ability to diversify speech, makes the language more effective and expressive.

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