

STUDY OF SYNONYMS IN THE UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Abstract: This article provides detailed information on synonyms, its types, using sphere and other similar topics by comparing in the Uzbek and English languages.

Key-words: synonyms, language, speech, repetition, phraseology, sentence structure, vocabulary

It is globally accepted that English is an international language that plays a important role in today's international communication. English is now used as a lingua franca – a language widely used as an international language by people from various nations who do not share the same first language. Nowadays it turns out that English is so commonly used that native speakers are outnumbered by second or third language users. While studying English, not only this language but also any language, it can be seen that vocabulary is the most important element. According to David Wilkins, "Without grammar very little can be conveyed, without vocabulary nothing can be conveyed." This implies that the importance of learning vocabulary in that if one focuses on learning only grammar, one's language learning will not be productive enough and, of course, successful communication is impossible. Instead, one can see obvious improvements if one learns more words or expressions.

However, the usage of advanced words is not easy as English vocabulary has a large number of synonyms- which are one of two or more words or expressions of the same language that have the same or nearly the same meaning in some or all senses. Learners who want to gain a high level of English proficiency must be aware of the correct use of synonyms. However, not all words in a set of synonyms can completely substitute for one another in every context. One word is appropriate in a particular context, while others are not. The way synonyms can be distinguished relates to dialects, styles or degrees of formality, connotations and grammatical patterns.

Synonyms are widely used in English as well as Uzbek language. A group of words that are synonymous with each other is called a series of synonyms. One of the synonyms is the keyword that is also called as a dominant synonym in the synonymic line. The keyword is widely used and more familiar among others, it is usually because this dominant synonym is frequently used and it has already got denotive meaning without connotation, that makes it precise and understandable to the language speakers. For example, *big, large, sizeable, great, considerable, giant, huge, hefty* and so on in English, *katta, ulkan, bahaybat, gigant* and so on in Uzbek. Although, there are many words that have the same meaning, the words *katta, big* and *large* are widely used in both languages. And because they're the key word, they're important. However, these words are used differently in different areas. Moreover, synonyms can be distinguished by the style or formality of the contexts into which they are put. One word in a pair of synonyms may be appropriate to be used in formal contexts while the other is not; or one word may be a slang term or a word used in spoken English, while the other is a general term. For example, the words *ameliorate* and *improve* are synonyms, but it may sound strange

to say “I tried to ameliorate my handwriting and practised a lot” because the word “ameliorate” is used in a formal context, not in a talk between friends or in informal way.

The list below illustrates additional pairs of synonyms distinguished by degrees of formality:

Formal	Informal
Affluent	rich
Relinquish	give up
Discover	find out
Opponent	adversary
Commence	begin

Synonyms are divided into lexical, phraseological, and syntactic synonyms, depending on the language unit.

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 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 film; the film 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.

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 colorfulness.

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