

## THE USAGE OF SYNONYMS IN ENGLISH

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**Abstract:** *In this article, the use of synonyms and homonyms in English, their etymological characteristics, the fact that synonyms are a source of enrichment of the language, that is, they are considered words that explain their differences, not only to mention the basic rules in the language, all synonyms in the synonymous line are their own. on the other hand, it will be discussed about mutual synonyms, homonyms as local and adopted words adapting to the sound as a result of assimilation, comments made by linguists about synonyms and homonyms.*

**Keywords:** *synonym, homonym, etymology, etymology, semantic similarity, similar words.*

Etymology is the study of the origin of words and how they came to be. The word synonym comes from Latin and Greek. The first part of the word (sin) means like and (anim) means name. Thus, using Greek and Latin roots, a rough synonym translates to the same name. The word synonym is originally derived from the Latin word (syn) meaning the same (onim) name. Synonyms are used for two very broad reasons, but there are many examples of the use of synonyms in these two categories. The use of synonyms in speech and writing reduces the use of repeated words. Using more specific words will help you understand the detailed meaning: The boy had long black hair. The boy had long black hair. L.A. According to Bragina, as the basis for synonyms, we understand the spiritual closeness that expresses different aspects of the same concept. In this case, the distinguishing function of synonyms becomes of primary importance, not only the general meaning of synonymous words, but the important distinguishing features of each synonymous word is revealed.

In Y. Y. Sidelnikova's article entitled "Modern Synonymy".

it is emphasized that synonyms should have the following characteristics:

- In the narrow sense, synonyms should be interpreted in the same way in the dictionary, that is, they are the same
- Must be translated, express a concept, object or event;
- Must have the same amount of active semantic valency;
- Must have one grammatical category
- All synonyms in one synonymic line are in turn to each other

should be mutually synonymous, but this does not guarantee that they will be used interchangeably in oral speech. When classifying synonyms, there are mainly two of their features - distinguishing and based on differentiating (grading) features. That's

exactly it according to their characteristics, synonyms are divided into three types: meaningful - symbolic, emotional - stylistic and functional - stylistic synonyms. Among the languages of the world, to make the language more fluent and colorful there are language units that serve. One of these are phrases, which make up the language helps to make it more beautiful.

Y. D. Apresyan is particularly keen on the issue of phraseological synonymy approached Scientist phraseological synonyms as defining dimensions the meaning of expressions, syntactic function, syntactic form, contextual specification introduces such as Synonymy is one of the semantic microsystems between language units, It is also a large amount among phrases. Saying two phrases are synonymous

for they must mean the same thing. Speaking of synonymy without it won't happen either. The same meaning cannot be understood as the same meaning. Synonym for itself outside of the general meaning base for this synonymy nesthas a special meaning edge. The same opinion is confirmed by the German scientist W. Fleischer

Synonymous hive is a set of synonyms that unite around one meaning is called a synonymous line. For example, letter, name, letter; man, person, person, human; present, gift, gift, gift people, people, people, people; calamity, calamity, calamity the likes.

It is known that each linguistic unit in the synonymous line has several meanings it can. A linguistic unit has only one meaning, this or that can take place in the synonymous line. It is different with its other meanings can participate in the synonymous line. Therefore, to a synonymous line It is not enough to bring the incoming units. Put them in context should be brought. So that it shows the intended meaning. It is known that synonyms are divided into lexical synonymy and grammatical synonymy.

Lexical synonymy, in turn, is divided into three: lexical synonymy, phraseological

synonymy., lexical-phraseological synonymy. Grammatical synonymy is important because it is mutually synonymous grammatical units enter the relationship. That is, word combinations, additions and others Grammatical synonymy is also divided into types. Morphological synonymy. In this case, the relationship between synonyms is morphological units enter: bald, bearded; I'm coming, I'm coming, I'm coming.

Syntactic synonymy. Bundsa are syntactic synonyms for interaction enters For example, I bought it for my mother - I bought it for my mother, I talked on the phone - I spoke on the phone. At least most words in the English language can be used interchangeably has one synonym. It should be noted that although synonyms are interchangeable in most sentences, some have slightly different meanings and are not always interchangeable. The easiest way to find synonyms of words is using a thesaurus. Thesaurus for use when you need synonyms is a great resource. Finding thesauri in

physical form or on the Internet possible While using a thesaurus is the best way to find synonyms, there are some important things to keep in mind when using a thesaurus.

Many words have more than one definition, so for which word it is important to know if you want to be synonymous. Example: whether the word dough means a baseball on a plate or a mixture in baking possible The Bosworth dictionary reflects the oldest layer of the English vocabulary and The Bosworth-Toller dictionary complements and clarifies the information of the first dictionary, also relies on the monuments of the 12th and 13th centuries. Using the Bosworth dictionary select and this dictionary data is considered as the first chunk.

N.M. Karamzin considers synonyms to be a source of enrichment of the language, that is, if you can find words in the language not only to mention the basic rules, but also to explain their differences, then you know that the language is rich. According to A.A. Reformatzkyi and A.I. Yefimov, there are no semantically identical words in the language. According to A.D. Grigoryeva, only words that are similar in meaning (not close in meaning) are accepted as synonyms. allows to do. Such views, in turn, do not negate each other, but complement each other, thereby allowing a deep understanding of the phenomenon of synonymy.

In conclusion, it is worth saying that the formation of synonyms and is different covers stages. The appearance of synonyms and in English. The first reason is due to historical changes, for example, borrowing as a result of the process, words of different origins are officially compatible is to come. Contributing to the emergence of homonyms, but words the main reason that does not lead to changes in the morphological and phonetic structure can be called a morphological method of word formation such as conversion, its beginnings in English are traditionally dated to the Middle English period.

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