



## HOW TO USE SYNONYMS IN WRITING SKILLS TO MAKE EFFECTIVE

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### ABSTRACT

*The purpose of writing this article is to give ideas on how to write an effective essay and what words, links, and phrase to use. The meanings of the words are also important in writing an essay. This article reveals with the way, how to achieve high scores in writing. A meaning of the word relates to a variety of the linguistic process such as synonyms, antonyms, polisemy, and styles of the speech. This aim of the research is to discuss and give information and examples related to the kinds of synonyms, and the difference between policemy and homonymy for academic writing.*

**KEY WORDS:** *academic writing, synonymy, the types of synonymys, homonym, policemy.*

Writing is one of the most important processes that show a person's ability. The writing process is a laborious and in turn an entertaining work. Writers use a variety of writing styles in this process. It is difficult situation or as a writer G. Leibowitz said, "Writing can be hard, but it does not have to be lonely. Learn from the masters of the craft."

Writers when they write some events related to the world or life, they may be exciting their work. Writing process is also enlightening, thrilling and discouraging, exhausted and happiness just like life. Any writers note at least once the events which he has experienced or the events he has seen in their life. As an example, the writer who wrote a "THIRTY CHIC DAYS", pointed out "Create your dream career and lifestyle, writing and self-publishing non-fiction books.

On the other hand, academic writing is great on demand and responsibility for students and learners. Academic writing should be clear, concise, focused, structured and backed up by evidence. The purpose of academic writing is to aid the reader's understanding. It has a formal tone and style, but it is not complex and does not require the use of long sentences and complicated vocabulary. Academic writing helps as a tool of communication that study acquired knowledge in a specific field of study. Writing academically will help writers convey understanding, think critically, analyse and focus on technique and style. As well as, this it is in the

standart within form of the language. There are ten main features of academic writing that are often discussed. Academic writing is to some extent: complex, objective, explicit, hedged and responsible.

Written language is relatively more complex than spoken language. Written language must be longer and academic words, it is lexically more sense and should be more variety vocabulary. Besides that in written letter is used more noun-based phrases than verb-based phrases. It should be more grammatical complexity, including more subordinate clauses and more passives. Academic writing is usually unadorned and direct. Some adverbs of frequency (such as always and never), superlatives (terms that indicate something is of the highest degree (such as the best), and intensifiers (words that create emphasis such as very) are often too dramatic.

Transition link one main idea to another separated by a semi-colon or full stop. When the transition word is at the beginning of the sentence, it should be by a comma. There are 7 types of academic writing:

- Essay;
- Research;
- Summary;
- Reaction papers;
- Journal;
- Book review;
- Synthesis.



The main difference between academic writing and other styles of writing is that it is more formal and structured. Academic writing also has its own set of rules and structures. The target audience or the readers of academic writing is the scholars of the same discipline.

Writing is a developmental process, as as you become more accomplished as an author, your range and understanding of the meaning and suitability of synonyms will increase and reflected in your writing. The most important techniques is to improve writing skill and get best score is to avoid word repetition in academic essays. Synonyms can make our conversation and sentences or writing styles sound better and more eloquent. If a writer wants to write a good and effective essay, he should aim to use different meaningful words. It reveals how creative a person is and how high his speaking ability is. The use of synonyms also helps to make your writing more vivid and to create a more intriguing imagine in the mind of a reader. Paraphrasing 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. When paraphrasing, be sure that the words you choose to replace the original idea are true synonyms. For example, the original phrase. "It was a dark 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.

English, with its long history of absorbing terminology from a wealth of other tongues, is a language particularly rich in SYNONYMY- words so close in meaning that in many contexts. They are interchangeable, like the nouns tongue and language in the first part of this sentence. Just about every popular dictionary defines synonym as a term having the same or nearly the same meaning as another, but there is an important difference between "the same" and "nearly the same".

- As I told you above, the word synonym in linguistic can have exactly the same as another word or phrase in one language. Synonym may be any part of the speech, on condition that both words must belong to the same part of speech:
  - i. -Noun: trust and confidence;
  - ii. -Verb: use and utilize;
  - iii. -Adjective: enjoyable and admirable;
  - iv. -Adverb: finally and eventually;
  - v. -Phrasal Verbs: calm down and hang out;
  - vi. -Conjunctions: Although and though.

As Cruise established the scale of the synonym: absolute synonym, cognitive synonym, near synonym.

Absolute synonyms are substitutable in all possible contexts (semantic, grammatical, sociolinguistic) ways. Synonymy is a relation between individual senses of words, so that a single word typically has different sets of synonyms for each of its senses. First, absolute synonymy is set as the complete identity of all contexts. However, it is unnatural for a language to have absolute synonyms, or lexemes with exactly the same meaning. It is generally accepted that absolute synonymy is impossible non-existent.

Cognitive synonymy is a type of synonymy in which synonyms are so similar in meaning that they cannot be differentiated either denotatively or connotatively, that is, even though mental associations, connotations, emotional reactions and poetic value.

The last one is more common in writing. Near – synonymy is regularly found in dictionaries of synonyms or thesauri where most of the terms list under a single dictionary entry are not considered to be cognitive synonyms (e.g buy, purchase)

Synonyms are also used in different places. When we try to use the synonyms the surface meaning seem to be similar exactly but we should draw attention. The most common examples are see and watch as two different forms which have the same sense. However, See- perceive with the eyes; discern visually (in the distance she could see the blue eyes). Watch- look at or observe over a period of time.(Lucy has watched a movie for a long time). Additional examples are analyzed for investigating near-synonyms with the help of thesaurus.com.

- *Work, drudgery, labor and toil* (nouns); work is the general word for exertion of body or mind: fun work, heavy work; drudgery suggests continuous, dreary, especially of a menial or servile kind: the drudgery of household tasks; labor particularly denotes hard manual work: arduous labor; toil suggests wearying or exhausting labor: Toil that breaks down the worker's health.
- *To support, to maintain, to sustain, and to uphold* (verbs); to support is to hold up or add strength to, literally or figuratively: The columns support the roof; to maintain is to support so as to preserve intact: to maintain an attitude of defiance; to sustain, a rather elevated word, suggests completeness supporting: The court sustained his claim; uphold applies especially to supporting or



backing another, as in a statement or opinion :to uphold the rights of a minority.

- *To know, to comprehend, to understand* (verbs); to know something is to be aware of it as a fact or truth: He knows the basic facts of the subject. I know that he agrees with me; to comprehend is to know something thoroughly and to perceive its relationships to certain other ideas, facts, etc: Only a handful of human minds can comprehend his work; to understand is to be fully aware not only of the meaning of something but also of its implications: I could comprehend all he said, but did not understand that he was joking.
- *Close* (adjective) *near* (adverb) are synonyms, however, *near* cannot be synonym of *close* friend because *near* is close to someone or in distance: My close friend is Sally; Sally lives near college.
- *Use[v]* and *utilize* (verb) the verb is a general word: to use eggs in cooking; utilize implies practical or profitable use: to utilize the means at hand, a modern system of lighting.
- *Alike* and *same [prp]*; both word are used in formal and informal wiring, but there are key differences between them. *Alike* can be used as an adjective or adverb, whereas *same* is used as a descriptor to show that two or more things have similarity of 100%. *Same* can be used after “the” or between “the” and “as”. the same+noun+noun
- *Problem [n]* - *enigma*, *mystery*, *puzzle*, *case*, *issue*, *trouble*, *challenge*, *matter* - *near* synonyms of the word. However, here some exact examples which the word *problem* can not be equivalent with them. ‘*enigma*’ applies to utterance or behavior that is very difficult to interpret. For example : “His suicide remains an *enigma*.” The next word *mystery* applies to what cannot be fully understood by reason or less strictly to whatever resists or defies explanation. For instance :” The mystery of Egypt pyramids is still puzzle .“

The most common remarkable challenges is polysemy and homonymys for writers. What is the difference between them? Polysemy plays an important role lexical change. Polysemy refers to the coexistence of many possible meanings for a word or phrase. Homonymy refers to the existence of two or more words having the same spelling or pronunciation but different meanings and origins.

This is the main difference between polysemy and homonymy. When a symbol ,word, or phrase means many different things, that’s called polysemy . The verb “get” is a good example of polysemy-it can mean “procure,” “become,” or “understand.”

In linguistics, homonyms, broadly defined, are words which are homographs (words that share the same spelling, regardless of pronunciation) or homophones (words that share the same pronunciation, regardless of spelling), or both. For example, according to this definition, the words row (propel with oars) and row (a linear arrangement) are homonyms, as are the words See (vision) and sea (body of water).

#### Conclusion

In conclusion, in order to keep the reader connected with your writing is it vital to use synonyms, synonymous expressions and greater lexical variety. Everyone can agree that the English language richness is more than comparing with other European languages . Learning to use synonyms effectively can provide the reader with colorfulness both written and oral speech. Using synonyms should be accurately used in writing progress. Using synonyms and paraphrasing to avoid plagiarism can be used in writing skills.

Plagiarism is presenting someone else’s work or ideas as your own, with or without their consent, by incorporating it into your work without full acknowledgement. The best way of avoiding plagiarism is to learn and employ the principles of good academic practice from the beginning of your university career. Plagiarism is a significant problem for authors as editors. Learning to properly use synonyms will help you express your ideas more effectively.

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