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"K L A D" IS A STUDENT JOURNAL FIRST PUBLISHED AT M. NARIKBAYEV KAZGUU UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LIBERAL ARTS. THIS JOURNAL IS AIMED AT ENHANCING STUDENTS' INVOLVEMENT INTO SCIENCE AND RESEARCH.

"K L A D" JOURNAL ADMITS FOR PUBLICATION VARIOUS TYPES OF ARTICLES: ORIGINAL RESEARCH, REVIEW ARTICLES, SHORT REPORTS OR ESSAYS, REFLECTIONS, CASE STUDIES, METHODOLOGIES AND CASES IN ENGLISH; CONTAINING THE RESULTS OF FUNDAMENTAL AND APPLIED RESEARCH IN THE FIELD OF PHILOSOPHY AND IDENTITY, HISTORY OF KAZAKHSTAN, PEDAGOGY, LINGUISTICS AND METHODS OF TEACHING LANGUAGES, TRANSLATION, AND TOURISM.

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M. NARIKBAYEV KAZGUU UNIVERSITY
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

RESEARCH ARTICLES

VARIOUS APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF SET EXPRESSIONS AND THE PROBLEM OF THEIR CLASSIFICATION. <i>Baigarayeva Adel</i>	4
CHANGES IN PRONUNCIATION AND SPELLING OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE THROUGHOUT ITS HISTORY <i>Akzhan Nazarova</i>	13
SYNONYMY AS A PHENOMENON OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE <i>Yermekkyzy Assem</i>	26
THE COMPARISON OF OLD AND LATE MODERN ENGLISH SPELLING <i>Zhilkiyeva T. A.</i>	35
INFLUENCE OF THE FEAR OF MISSING OUT (FOMO SYNDROME) ON STUDENTS' PERSONALITY <i>Menissova Ilnara</i>	52
COMBINATION OF WORK WITH THE STUDYING PROCESS Lissovskaia Tatyana, Kurumbayeva Arailym, Nurbolatkyzy Ademi, Ibadulla Zhansait	65

LITERATURE REVIEWS

RECOMMENDATIONS ON HOW WE CAN IMPROVE THE PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITES IN KAZAKHSTAN <i>Kabyken A.</i>	72
IS CURRENT (CONTINUOUS) ASSESSMENT HELPFUL AT UNIVERSITIES? <i>Yelizaveta Frolova</i>	77

STUDENTS' ESSAYS

IS IT BETTER TO BE IN THE FRIEND ZONE OR STAY ALONE? <i>Kuanysheva Ayana</i>	81
REFLECTION OF THE CHAPTER «KAZAKH: WORD AND ETHNONYM» KLYASHTORNY S.G., SULTANOV T.I. «CHRONICLE OF THREE MILLENNIA» <i>Aitmukhambetova B.D.</i>	83
KAZAKH PHILOSOPHER ABAY KUNANBAYEV'S MORAL FORMULA "ADAM BOL" ("BE HUMAN") IN THE SYSTEM OF VALUES OF YOUNG PEOPLE TODAY <i>Kazhgaliyev S.T.</i>	85



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Research articles

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SYNONYMY AS A PHENOMENON OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Yermekkyzy Assem

Abstract

The research work is related to the study of synonymy of terms, especially it is aimed at studying their criteria and classification. However, the features of synonymy criteria and classifications will not only be studied in the literature review, but also applied in the practical part for analysis, comparison and determination of the correct synonyms. In addition, the book and one of the quantitative methods will be considered in order to find the suitable information and draw a conclusion in the direction of the topic of synonymy.

Keywords: synonymy, the conceptual criterion, the semantic criterion, the criterion of interchangeability, ideographic, stylistic, and absolute (total) synonymy

Introduction

What is the importance of awareness of the rules of synonymy in written works if words have the same meaning when replacing any words? In the modern world, synonyms are found everywhere and when replacing words with each other, some people hope for the correctness of their use, although this is not always the case. Thus, the topic of this research paper will be relevant among those who use them in their speech, but most of all those who encounter them when working with written works. The purpose of this article is to study the topic of synonymy, its criteria and classifications, as well as to give an idea of how people use them correctly in contexts.

The research work includes a literature review, methodology and findings with the outcomes. At the beginning of the study, the term synonymy, its criteria and classification using Internet resources will be considered. Then, as a method of analysis in the practical part, the work of one of the psychologists Daniel Kahneman "Thinking, Fast and Slow" will be chosen, as well as a quantitative method implying a survey conducted among KAZGUU students. The second part of the methodology, which is survey, will be important, as it will determine the knowledge of KAZGUU students about the correct use of synonymy in the modern world.

To sum up, the topic of synonymy exists so that when replacing words, a person can competently and adequately express their thoughts and points of view in any context of everyday life. But in order to do this, it is necessary to explore it, which will be discussed in the following parts of this research paper.

Literature review

In this part of the work, to achieve the goal of the research work, it will be necessary to study materials related to synonymy using the Internet sources. According to the information read, it was found that there is no single ideal definition of synonymy because earlier linguistics wanted to simplify this term and other related factors based on their assumption. Because of such changes, there are many definitions and assumed types, criteria, and classifications today ("Is there such a

thing...," 2021). Another reason is historical factors, such as the war between ancient tribes and the use of Greek and Latin over the centuries. Such cases led to a confusion of languages, after which many synonyms appeared in English, which are still developing ("Synonymy as a phenomenon ...," 2021). Thus, the simplest thing is that synonymy is words or phrases that are spelled differently but have closely related meanings. In addition, one of the linguists and scholar's researches related to synonymy was chosen as the most accessible and understandable for a successful study of the topic of synonymy.

There are three types of criteria of synonymy which were introduced by scholars. The main criteria of synonymy, which is common, are the conceptual criterion, the semantic criterion, and the criterion of interchangeability. The conceptual criterion conveys the same concept in the text, differs in shades of meaning, also in stylistic characteristics according to other sources. The semantic criterion is related to the word with the same denotation but differs in connotation, e.g. word that depends on the concept ("Synonymy as a phenomenon ...," 2021). Connotation is divided into stylistic, emotional, evaluative, and expressive or intensifying (Davletbayeva, 2010, p. 20). For instance, the color is blue. The word 'color' can be denotation if it is about the 'blue color' but this color also means 'sad feelings' on the connotation side (emotional). The last one, the criterion of interchangeability is synonyms, which can be replaced by each other in some contexts using the denotation. For example, the sentence "He glared at her" means that he looked at her aggressively, and the second sentence "He glanced at her" means he looked at her for a couple of seconds and turned away ("Criteria of synonymy," n.d.). Thus, here it is important to pay attention to the meaning of words and context.

Moreover, synonymy is divided into ideographic, stylistic, and absolute (total) synonymy by the assumption of the linguist V.V. Vinogradov. Ideographic classification means words that have different shades of meaning (e.g. 'to ascend- to climb') ("Synonymy as a phenomenon ...," 2021). In addition, in other sources it was reported that the classification depends on the degree of the description of the words. For instance, 'big- huge- ginormous' ("Synonyms: All you need...," 2021). The second one is the stylistic classification, which is connected with stylistic connotations (e.g. colloquial, dialectal, style form (formal or informal speech and etc.)). For example, money- dough, doctor- doc. The last type of classification is absolute or total, which is absolutely nothing to do with the connotation, which is very rare. This is found only in special literary works.

According to the above terms, it is possible to understand synonymy difference and the upcoming difficulties in their use, but it is crucial to not forget about the advantages of using synonymy, because it allows to avoid repetition in written works and develop thinking skills ("Synonyms: All you need...," 2021). The proper use of synonymy is an important part of all literary and written works.

In conclusion, synonymy does not have a specific term, but usually it is defined as simple word as words or phrases that have closely related meanings. Synonymy has three types of criteria and classifications, which were provided by linguist V.V. Vinogradov. All the presented criteria and classifications differ in their respective characteristics. The use of synonyms has its advantages,

such as expanding vocabulary and horizons. To avoid problems when using synonyms, it is necessary to know the meaning of words, since they all depend on the context and special types of characteristics, such as form style, dialect. Now I can start considering all the presented data (criteria and classifications of synonymy) in the practical part, after I have completed the study of synonymy in the theoretical part using Internet resources.

Methodology

After the theoretical part, in which, all the necessary information about synonymy is gathered, the practical part follows. In the practical section of the research, a survey and analysis of Kahneman's book "Thinking, Fast and Slow" will be conducted.

The book "Thinking, Fast and Slow" written by Kahneman in 2013 was chosen to find out synonymy and how it is applied in the literature of different fields. The functional style of the book is scientific, and book was chosen because of personal interests in the psychological sphere. There are criteria of synonymy analysis that will be followed: the conceptual criterion, the semantic criterion, and the criterion of interchangeability. Also, synonymy will be classified according to mentioned classifications in the theoretical part which are ideographic, stylistic, and absolute synonymy. Thus, in the practical part, examples of sentences from this book will be presented, where the synonyms found will be compared depending on their criteria and classifications.

Along with the book analysis, the survey, as one of the quantitative methods will be conducted with the purpose of gathering additional information. The survey will include a multiple-choice question, in which the respondents will be required to identify the correct implementation of synonyms. Thus, the results will demonstrate the ability of KAZGUU students to correctly apply synonymy. The survey will take approximately 5-7 minutes or less, as the number of offers is limited.

Findings

In this part of the research work, the outcome of the analysis of one of the literary works presented by Daniel Kahneman, which is called "Thinking, Fast and Slow" and a survey conducted among KAZGUU students will be presented.

The literary work was explored and analyzed according to the classification and criteria of synonymy worked out by V.V. Vinogradov. Daniel Kahneman's book "Thinking, Fast and Slow" is rich in many various types of synonymy. According to the literature review, synonymy has three types of criteria which are the conceptual criterion, the semantic criterion, and the criterion of interchangeability.

During the analysis of the book, about 453 synonyms were found. However, only almost half of them are considered more suitable for these three criteria of synonymy. The word "main" was taken as one of the examples among 453 suitable ones. According to the peculiarities of the stylistic

criterion, the word “key” is suitable as a synonym for the word “main” in connotative meaning. In addition, as indicated in the criterion of interchangeability, the word “major” is replaced by the word “main” and also by the conceptual criterion, too, due to the fact that they convey the same concept and differ in shades of meaning. Thus, words such as “key”, “major” are synonyms of the word “main” and can replace it. Another word "expect" has also been investigated as a second example, but not one of the appropriate ones. This was confirmed by the features of the third criterion of interchangeability. Suitable words such as "hope" and "anticipate" have been suggested for the word "expect". But I will not be able to indicate that these highlighted words can be synonyms since the meaning of the words has different concepts and that they cannot replace each other. The reason is that it can change the lexical structure and main thought of a sentence or text.

Moreover, synonymy is classified as ideographic, stylistic, and absolute by the linguist V.V. Vinogradov. D. Kahneman mentioned several rows of classified synonyms their number was almost 250 words. In this book, 55 % of synonymy has been investigated as an ideographic classification. One of the examples of this classification of synonymy, words such as “entertainment” and “fun” were chosen. The meaning of these words is slightly different in the degree of description in the word “entertainment” is greater than in the word “fun”. Nevertheless, 41% of the words that are synonyms were singled out as a stylistic classification of synonymy. For instance, the author used “mistake” and “error” as a substitute for each other. According to the grammatical function and meaning, the words “mistake” and “error” mean incorrect, erroneous. However, the word “error” is more formal, also used only in an official document and in computing, unfortunately, the author did not pay attention to it. The remaining 4% of synonymy was allocated as an absolute classification. One of the examples was given above, which is related to the word “expect”. In the book, the corresponding words to this word were found, such as "hope". However, the word "hope" is hardly difficult to replace with the word "expectation" in the context, which proves that in some contexts they cannot be synonymous.

The following analysis was aimed at conducting a survey. This process was created before the book was analyzed, and all the examples were taken from one Internet resource. The purpose of this work is to test students' knowledge of synonyms. According to the result, 36 respondents were accepted, in which the number of women (75%) was a significant percentage compared to men (22.2%) and non-binary (2.8%). In addition, the analysis found that a large percentage of respondents were 2nd-year students with 69.4 percent. Thus, the first part ends.

Starting from the second part, respondents are given several synonymy suggestions in the form of multiple-choice, where they have to choose the appropriate answer based on their own assumptions. Almost all of the examples given relate to absolute classification because during the analysis of the book handful of examples were found.

In the first task, most of the participants (80.6%) chose the correct answer by choosing the first option between “I’m going to smoke a cigarette and I’m going to fume a cigarette” (Vomend, 2002). In this context, the verb ‘to smoke’ is more appropriate, since this verb is used when smoke

comes from fire than the second one, which describes invisible gases, for example, as paint fumes. The second task consists of two examples which are “He is a big boy and He is a large boy” (Vomend, 2002). There all respondents chose the correct position because in this context describes an object, that is, a person. However, in the sentence “They live in a big/large house” two positions are allowed since both of them are grammatically correctly structured. But a large number of respondents (58.3%) chose the adjective “a big”.

The penultimate example demonstrated different positions of respondents, but a meaningful percentage is the indicator “both of them”. The example is “Let’s buy/get a new bike for my daughter for her birthday” (Vomend, 2002). The participants who chose the position “both of them” are right, but the verb “to buy” is more formal in writing than the second option, which is more often used in colloquial speech. The last sentence is related to “Not that I expect/anticipate any trouble over this, but it's as well to be prepared” (Vomend, 2002). A large number of respondents chose the indicator “expect” rather than “anticipate”, which is incorrect choice. In this context, actions are required in the future, so the verb “anticipate” is more appropriate than the other variants.

Summing up, the analysis of the book by psychologist Daniel Kahneman and the survey conducted at KAZGUU University were completed by giving examples in accordance with the criteria and classification of synonymy. The conclusion to this work will be presented in the next chapter which is called “the discussion”.

Discussion

The conclusion and recommendations will be presented further after transferring from the section “findings”, which presented the results of the analysis from Daniel Kahneman's book “Thinking, Fast and Slow” and a survey conducted among students of KAZGUU University.

During the analysis of the book, about 453 synonyms were found. However, it was proved that only 226 examples out of all found are considered correct synonyms since they correspond to each other according to all the criteria developed by V.V. Vinogradov. This means that the author tried not to repeat the same words when evaluating any function or object, and also to select correct words for a scientific style. If you look at the classification of V.V. Vinogradov, then for the most part the ideographic part (55%) is used. The reason lies in the style of the book, that is, synonyms are replaced with words with a high degree of description to match the vocabulary of the scientific style. Stylistic classification (41%) is not so common due to the fact that the style format should be formal. Absolute classification (4 %) in its own way is rarely and more often used in literary works.

In general, the presented results were necessary to reach the purpose of the research work. The analysis found common examples of how students made some mistakes in several sentences that were suggested in the survey. However, the work of D. Kahneman also was found several mistakes in some contexts. This suggests that not all people follow the rules of synonymy or that when using

words they do not delve into the meaning of words. But due to the small number of students who took part in the survey, it is impossible to draw an unambiguous conclusion, but assumptions will be the right solution since almost half of the respondents who took part chose a couple of incorrect options in the multiple-choice sentences. Thus, if the number of participants exceeded a significant figure and if a more literary work was chosen, then this work would fully correspond to the purpose of the work. But without this recommendation, the work still meets the intended goal, although not completely.

Summing up, the purpose of the work, which concerned the study of synonymy criteria and classifications, was fulfilled. In addition, its correct use in everyday life by people was determined during the analysis of the book and a survey. It was established that when replacing words with each other using synonyms, people still make certain mistakes. The recommendation for solving this problem is to know not only the definition of words but also their distribution in contexts.

Conclusion

During the study of synonymy, it was found that these are words or phrases that have the same meanings. Also, due to the existence of many types of criteria and classifications, the work of one of the linguists, whose name is V.V. Vinogradov, was chosen.

The first part of the main body was carried out in accordance with the theories of V.V. Vinogradov, where three criteria of synonymy were defined: conceptual criterion, semantic criterion and criterion of interchangeability; as well as such classifications: ideographic, stylistic and absolute.

In the practical part, D. Kahneman's book "Thinking, Fast and Slow" and a survey were used. 453 examples of synonymy were found in the selected book, of which only half met all three criteria of synonymy. This result suggests that D. Kahneman did not pay attention to the rules of synonymy, and when replacing words in word formation, he acted according to his own assumption and knowledge. In addition, in the classification section, it was found that there are much more ideographic types (55%), and stylistic ones on average are enough (41%), and absolute ones are very few (4%) due to the fact that the book is written in a scientific style. 36 respondents took part in the survey, as a result of which the majority of respondents made mistakes when replacing synonyms.

Thus, according to the practical part, it was concluded that some people incorrectly use synonymy or do not fully understand the meaning of their correct use in contexts. The recommendation to solve this problem is to study the meaning of any word and meet the criteria and classification of synonymy in contexts.

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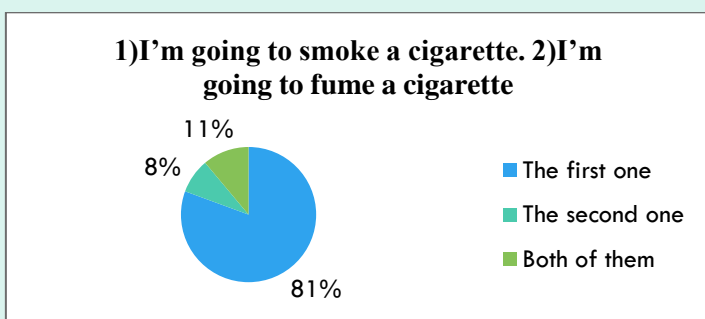
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Appendices

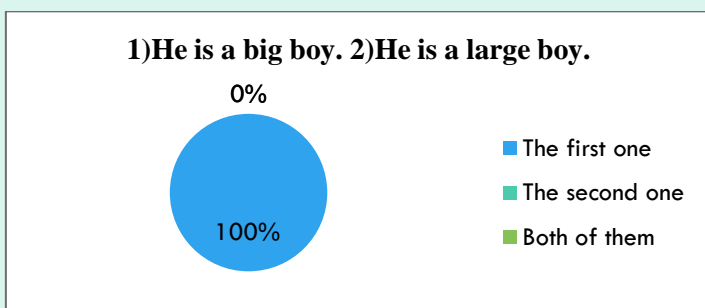
Appendix №1



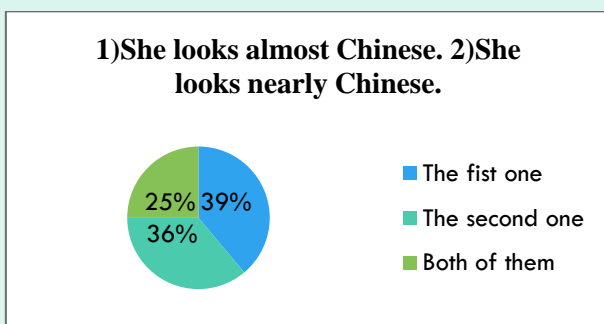
Appendix №2



Appendix №3

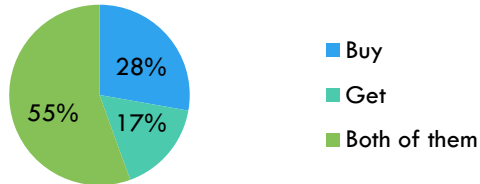


Appendix №4



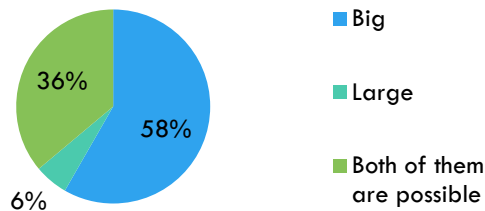
Appendix №5

Let's buy/get a new bike for my daughter for her birthday.



Appendix №6

They live in a big/large house



Appendix №7

Not that I expect/anticipate any trouble over this, but it's as well to be prepared.

