PRAGMATIC VALUES IN MASTERING SYNONMYS FOR BETTER EXPRESSION

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Abstract. This article examines the pragmatic values in mastering synonymy for better expression. The most important pragmatic functions of synonyms are their ability to express the degree of intensity of an action, shift semantic accents in the nominated concept, and mask undesirable tendencies and events through contextual synonyms or euphemization. Synonyms are often considered as a rhetorical means of achieving the speaker's pragmatic task. The results of the study reveal the complexity of synonymy as a linguistic phenomenon.

Keywords: synonym, semantics, function, pragmatic values, shade of meaning, differentiation, synonymous series.

Introduction. The English language, like any other language, has undergone changes over time. Therefore, we now see that modern English is rich in synonyms. To find out what contributed to the emergence of this diversity of words, let us turn to the sources of synonymy. The following are distinguished: borrowings from other languages, variants and dialects of the English language, word formation. Let us consider each of them in more detail. A typical example of English synonymous groups is the opposition of native English words and borrowings, for example, native English words and words of Latin origin:

✓ bodily (Native) – corporal (Lat); brotherly (Native) – fraternal (Lat); native English vocabulary and words of French origin: answer (Native) – reply (Fr); fiddle (Native) – violin (Fr); native English vocabulary, words of French and Latin origin: begin (Native) – start (Fr – Lat) – commence (Fr) – initiate (Lat); rise (Native) – mount (Fr) – ascend (Lat).

✓ Also borrowing occurred from territorial variants of English, such as: American, Canadian, Australian, etc. For example: "checkers" (American English) – draughts (British English), "sofa" (AE) – sofa (BE), "line" (AE) – queue (BE), "schedule" (AE) – timetable (BE), etc.

✓ Another source of synonymy is borrowing from dialects of the English language - Scottish, Irish and Welsh. For example, glamour-charm, windae – window, tattie – a potato (Scottish); liquor– whisky (Irish); awa – uncle, batch – a load of bread, bished – tired out (Wenglish).

Thus, the diversity of synonyms of the English language is explained by the presence of several sources of origin. In the course of history, the language interacted, borrowed words from other languages, thereby enriching its vocabulary. Due to the spread of the language in different territories, different variants of the English language arose, which also made it possible to diversify the vocabulary with new synonyms. And English is also rich in word formation methods that help create new synonyms.

Results and discussion. It is well known that language acts as a tool in achieving the goal of intercultural communication and dialogue of cultures. Language is the primary system of signs and the rules for combining and operating it. Speech is language in action, the practical application of language in accordance with the communicative task. Speech consists of linguistic units, that is, vocabulary. In the context of language learning, mastering vocabulary is important in terms of pragmatic values when mastering synonymy for better expression in a foreign language. One of the distinctive features of the lexical structure based on the pragmatic values of the English language is the monosyllabicity of words. An old word is used in a new meaning, its meaning expands and can be used to designate different objects and phenomena. Due to the developed polysemy of words, the right word is selected based on the context. Polysemantic words are usually included in different synonymous series, since they can convey a wide range of meanings in terms of pragmatic values. For example, by analyzing and generalizing data from explanatory and synonymous dictionaries, we determine that the synonymous series of the verb hate includes 17 verbs: *abhor, despise, detest, loathe, abominate, execrate, dislike, disgust, disrelish, disapprove, disfavor, scorn, condemn, deprecate, disdain, repel, spurn.* In terms of frequency of use, the word under consideration significantly exceeds other members of the analyzed synonymous series. Students' work on assignments to compile synonymous series of the most commonly used vocabulary allows them to consolidate their skills in working with a dictionary and develop the ability to independently organize their learning activities.

The pragmatic aspect is manifested in the need to create a new language form for new content, which is realized, as a rule, through regular or semantic word formation. The analyzed corpus of identified neologisms confirmed this tendency. No cases of the so-called proper neologisms were identified, that is, such units in which the novelty of the sign form is combined with the novelty of the content. In this work, the novelty of the language form is understood as an absolutely innovative, unique form, which is more typical of occasional formations. New formations recorded in lexicographic sources are also marked with a connotation of novelty, but since they are more context-independent, their language form is structurally and semantically motivated. Most new units actualize new content based on usual word-formation models. This pragmatic parameter of creating a name based on analogy is natural and justified, because the new sign is addressed to the recipient, who should not experience difficulties in receiving and interpreting it.

The most productive way of forming neologisms is word composition (160 units). Among composite neologisms, two-component compound words predominate. For example: *Click-rate - the proportion of visitors who follow a link from a page on one website to another website;*

❖   The number of website visitors who click on a link from one website to another: *Digital twin - a digital representation of a product or piece of equipment.*

❖   Digital version of a product or device: *Sleep pod - a space, often a small room with a comfortable chair or small bed, where you can sleep for a short time during the day.*

❖   A small room with a comfortable chair or a small bed for a short nap during the day. There are also examples of three-component composites: *Computer vision syndrome - a condition of the eye caused by spending a large amount of time looking at a computer screen.*

❖   A state of discomfort in the eyes as a result of prolonged exposure to the computer: *Gameboy disease - a spinal condition in children caused by looking down at hand-held devices.*

A characteristic feature of modern word formation is multi-component formations - a special type of compound words, which include the bases of not only significant parts of speech, but also service parts (prepositions, conjunctions, etc.). Some of them are integrally formed units formed by contraction of syntactic constructions. For example: *Mom-as-a-service - software and online tools that provide services similar to the tasks performed by a mother*.

Computer programs and devices that can perform some of the actions typical for mothers: *Pay-what-you-can - relating to a way of selling goods that allows the shopper to pay only what they can afford.*

Organization of sales of goods, allowing the buyer to pay the amount that he has. Such polycomponent constructions in a compact form convey voluminous cognitive content and implement a pragmatic impact due to imagery and expressiveness.

При помощи словослияния было образовано 55 единиц: Beditate (bed + meditate) - to meditate in bed. / Медитировать в постели. Finsta (fake + Instagram) - a second account on the social media site Instagram, to which a limited number of people have access. / Дополнительная учетная запись в сети «Инстаграм», которая доступна для ограниченного количества людей. «Важным отличием слов-слитков является их способность к максимальной компрессии смысла, возникающей при соединении фрагментов производящих основ. В отличие от словосложения, смыслы исходных основ не просто дополняют друг друга, но переплавляются в новое значение, не сводимое к сумме значений составляющих».
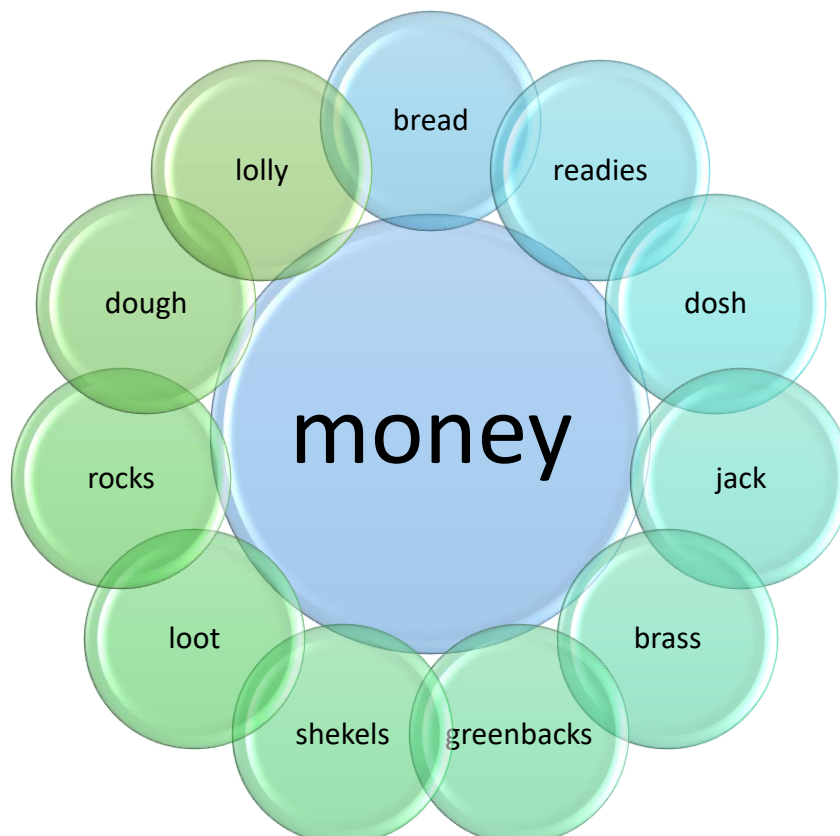
By means of word fusion, 55 units were formed: Beditate (bed + meditate) - to meditate in bed. / Meditate in bed. *Finsta (fake + Instagram) - a second account on the social media site Instagram, to which a limited number of people have access*. / Additional account on the Instagram network, which is available to a limited number of people. "An important difference of word ingots is their ability to maximally compress the meaning, which occurs when combining fragments of the productive bases. Unlike word compounding, the meanings of the original bases not only complement each other, but are melted into a new meaning, which cannot be reduced to the sum of the meanings of the components". The prevalence of these two methods of word formation (word composition and word fusion) is explained by the pragmatic need to express in a laconic, but at the same time expressive form, complex concepts that are the embodiment of a new experience of knowing the world.

Usually, between the dominant of a synonymous series and its other components, generic-specific relationships arise in the aspect of progmatics: the meaning of the dominant is quite generalized, the meaning of the components of the synonymous series is more specific than the meaning of the dominant, they name varieties of the concept expressed by the dominant. For example, a series of synonymous verbs: *laugh – chuckle – chortle – guffaw – giggle – titter – snigger – snicker.*
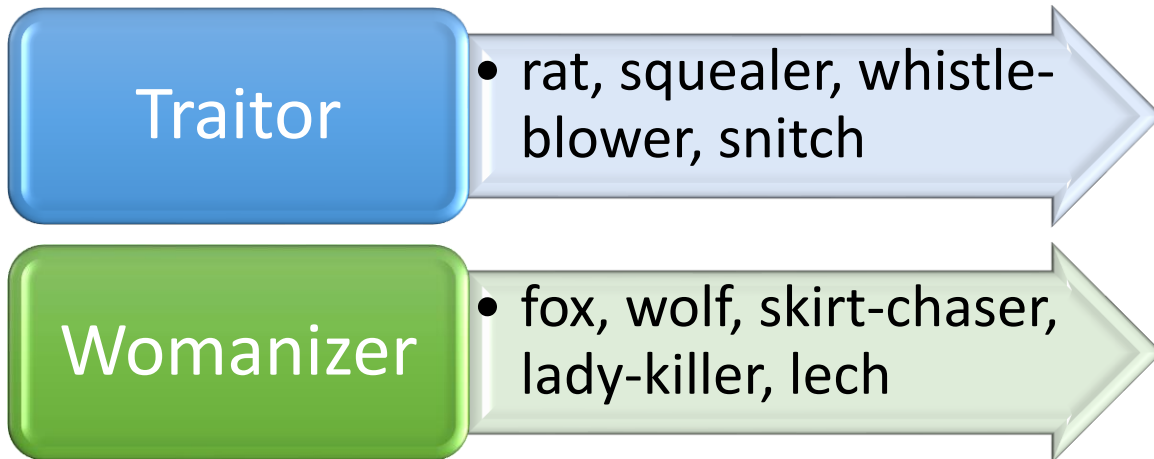
The verb laugh is the dominant of the series, it denotes the action of "laughing" in general, regardless of specific types of laughter. The remaining verbs denote different types of laughter:

Linguists have drawn attention to the following fact: the more significant a concept is for the life of society, the more synonyms it is designated by, which forms pragmatic values in mastering synonymy for better expression. Thus, the socially significant concept of "money" can be expressed lexically by the following synonyms:

Various qualitative characteristics of a person are also conveyed in the language by various synonyms:

Traitor	• rat, squealer, whistle-blower, snitch
Womanizer	• fox, wolf, skirt-chaser, lady-killer, lech

In linguistics, the term "pragmatics" is used to describe a group of any units of language, borrowed probably from linguistics, which describes changes in language at the basis of modern changes. The pragmatic principle focuses on the systemic organization of a group of synonymous words with the allocation of a core and periphery in it and the further subdivision of the periphery into different zones.

Conclusion. In conclusion, it should be emphasized that new vocabulary is a linguistic representation of the result of human cognitive activity in mastering the changing reality, reflects new phenomena, realities, concepts, and also fixes in new words a deeper perception and awareness of already known concepts. As has been established, significantly fewer neologisms-neoconcepts are formed than words reflecting a rethinking of known concepts. The theoretical and practical experience accumulated by a person contributes to a more accurate and adequate understanding of the known. The pragmatic aspect of neologisms is manifested in the motives for choosing linguistic means of verbalizing new concepts. The dominant tendency in the formation of new units turned out to be the desire to embody complex, integrated concepts in a holistic unit. Therefore, the most productive ways of replenishing the lexical composition are word composition and word fusion. The study revealed enrichment of various conceptual spheres with new vocabulary, but most neologisms were recorded in the thematic groups "everyday life of a person" and "science and technology". The results and materials of this article can find practical application in teaching a course in English lexicology, as well as in research on the problems of neology. The topic seems promising, since the development and improvement of our world will inevitably be reflected in the language, and, perhaps, new trends in this interaction will be revealed.

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