



THE RIGHT WORD IN THE RIGHT PLACE

- a Dictionary Reading

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ABSTRACT

Synonym is a **word** having the **same** or nearly the **same meaning** as another in the language, as happy, joyful, elated. **Synonyms** are words which have similar meanings. The meaning of these words need not be exactly the same. Most words can have one or more synonyms. Words that are synonyms are said to be synonymous, and the state of being a synonym is called synonymy. The word comes from Ancient Greek syn (with and onoma (name) in the figurative sense, two words are often said to be synonymous if they have the same connotation. There are words that are synonymous to a certain extent, but always have subtle differences in their meanings. This would be in part because words have different roots from different prior languages that have different meanings. In logic, the term is tautology. It really has to work forwards and backwards for the words to mean the *exact* same thing. The aim of this paper is to make the list of words with identical meaning has been taken which are all in common use concise yet full, and authoritative yet suggestive. The aim is to help the student and researchers in every way possible to use words with identical meaning in an impressive and colorful manner.

INTRODUCTION

"Krishna say – So, Parth, I shall further impart you with that knowledge, by which the great sages have achieved excellence" (Gita 1.14)

"A communicator not only knows what to speak, how to speak and when to speak but... also knows when to shut up"

Language is the expression of human personality in words, whether spoken or written. It serves as the universal medium for conveying the common facts and feelings of everyday life. A language can be defined as the normal, natural and enduring method of expressing the human mind. It can be thought of generally and particularly, as speech or writing used by some individual in a known situation or context. To familiarize student and research scholar with the nature of language in general and with the phonological, grammatical, dictional and literary aspects of the English language are heterogeneous in nature. The English Language has been enriched with words acquired from various languages along with its own words. The world's greatest languages like **Greek, Latin, French, Scandinavian, Italian, and Germanic** have contributed immensely to the growth of the English language. The growth of English vocabulary has always been an expanding arena, which had attracted quite a few authors like **Shakespeare, Milton, Wordsworth** and others.. It is roughly estimated about 1 million words. In English language, one word bears various meanings but almost no two words bear the same meaning. synonyms are not same, they differ in usage. *The English Language has been enriched with words acquired from various languages along with its own words.*

e.g: I. Trunk (N):

1. The main woody stem of a tree, the main part of an artery, nerve or other structure from which smaller branches arise.



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2. a person's or animal's body apart from the limbs and head.
3. The elephant's nose.
4. a large box with a hinged lid for storing or transporting clothes and other articles.
5. *N.Amer.* the boot of a motor car.
6. a trunk road.

A

1. Abbreviation /Acronym:

Abbreviation (N) shortened word, phrase or text.

Acronym (N): a word formed from the initial letters of other words.

AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome)

LASER (Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation)

2. Ability /Capability

Ability:(N) 1. the capacity to do something. 2) skill or talent

Capability (N) power or ability to do something →an undeveloped or unused faculty.

The elephant is able to lift a heavy log.

The man has capability to lift the log with some machine.

The native speakers are able to speak better English.

The Indians are also capable to speak better English.

3. Ablaze (adj.) / inflammable / flammable.

Ablaze (adj.) : burning fiercely.

Inflammable (adj.): easily set on fire. (n) a substance which is easily set on fire.

(Usage : [The words 'inflammable' and 'flammable' mean easily set on fire. Inflammable is formed using the Latin prefix in- which has the meaning 'into' (rather than the more common use of in-to indicate negation) and here has the effect of intensifying the meaning of the word in English.]

4. Ache/Pain

Ache:(N): a continuous or prolonged dull pain

pain in the neck; physical or mental pain.

Pain (N): a strongly unpleasant bodily sensation such as is caused by illness or injury.

e.g. headache; stomach ache etc.

5. Academician/ Educationalist

Academician: a member of an academy relating to a college or university.

Educationalist(N): an enlightening experienced person in a particular subject in the field of education.

6. Adjourn/Postpone (N)

Adjourn: break off (a meeting) with the intention of resuming it later

e.g. adjourned meeting continues....

Postpone (V) arrange for (something) to take place at a time later than that first scheduled.

e.g. postponed meeting is scheduled today.

7. ago / Back

Ago: adv. before the present. (used with a measurement of time: e.g. two days / years / months ago.

back: (adv.) in the opposite direction from the one that one is facing or traveling backwards; at a distance away; (also back of) Name. Behind.

so as to return to an earlier or normal position or condition. 3) in or into the past. in return.

Two days back - X, Two days ago; ✓

8.ain't/ aren't

aren't = a two syllable word.

ain't = a mono syllable word



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Note: In question tag (Gram.)

I am a professor in English, aren't I? ✓

I am a professor in English, ain't. ✗.

The vowel sound clash is avoided while we use 'aren't'. it is for our tongue convenience.

B

9. Bachelor / Spinster

Bachelor : (n) a man who is not and has never been married. an independent, un married.

Spinster : (n) (chiefly *derogatory*) an unmarried woman \, typically an older woman beyond the usual age for marriage.

10. Banquet / Feast:

Banquet: (N) an elaborate and formal meal for many people.

Feast: (N) a large meal, especially a celebratory one. as.. wedding feast.

11. Beast / animal :

Beast: (n) an animal, especially a large or dangerous mammal.

Animal : (n) a mammal as opposed to a bird, reptile fish, or in sect.

12. begin / start / commence

Begin: (v): perform or undergo the first part of an action or activity.

Come into being; start speaking; (begin with) have a first element; (begin on/ upon) set to work on; (begin at) (of a commodity) have as its lowest price.

Start (v) 1.Come or bring into being; begin to do; begin to attend (a school, college, etc.) engage in (an occupation) e.g. my child started crawling; she started schooling. / to speak. She started to go to college.

Cause to happen; begin to operate; cause or enable to begin doing something; signal (competitors to begin a race).

(Start at) cost at least (a specified amount).

Begin to move or travel.

Usage: There is a starting trouble in my car.

Note: not beginning trouble. (Physical movement). The School begins at 9.50 a.m. It Starts on working before 10 a.m.

Starting pistol (n) a pistol used to signal the start of a race.

Commence (v) begin: e.g. The Ceremony has commenced; The prayer in the school has commenced; the festival / cricket matches - commenced.

Note: (involvement of many more people.)

13. Big / Large:

Big: (adj.)

1. of considerable size, power or extent, larger than others of the same kind; infml. exciting great interest or popularity.
2. of considerable importance or seriousness.
3. infml. generous. That's big of you!
4. (big with) *archaic*. advanced in pregnancy with.

Large: (adj.)

- 1.of considerable or relatively great size, extent or capacity.
- 2.pursuing an occupation or actively to significant scale.
- 3.of wide range or scope.

e.g. The thieves are at large; as at large; as a whole; society at large. In large measure (or part) to a great extent.

Large-hearted : adj. sympathetic and generous.



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Largely (adv) on the whole, mostly.

14. Betrothal/Engagement

Betrothal:(n);betroth(v)formally engaged to be married.

Engagement:

- 1.(n)a formal agreement to get married
- 2.an appointment
- 3.the action of engaging or being engaged
- 4.a fight or battle between armed forces.

C

15. Cab / taxi:

Cab: (n) 1.(also taxicab) a taxi.

The drivers compartment in a truck, bus or train.

(historical) a horse-drawn vehicle for public hire.

(abbrev. of cabriolet) 1.a car with a roof that folds down.

alight two wheeled carriage with a hard drawn by one horse.

Taxi (n): (taxis-plural) a motor vehicle licensed to transport passengers in return for payment of a fare.

Taxi (v) travel in a taxi; I taxied to the office yesterday.

16. Cafe/Restaurant

Café :(n)1.a small restaurant selling light meal and drinks2.N.Amer.a bar or night club.

Restaurant :(n) a place where people pay to sit and eat meals that are cooked and served on the premises

17.CC / Copy to:

CC: abbrev. (c.c.)

1.Carbon copy (an indication that a duplicate has been or should be sent to another person.)

Copy to : a thing made to be similar or identical to another.

Note: modern usage is 'cc' is being used in the formal letters.

D

18. Dinner / supper:

Dinner (n) the main meal of the day, taken either around midday or in the evening; a formal evening meal, typically one in honor of a person or event.

Supper:

1. a light or informal meal in the evening.
2. Scottish & N. English. a meal consisting of the specified food with chips; a fish supper

19. drown / sink:

drown: die / kill through submersion in water.

Phrase: drown one's sorrows" forget one's problems by getting drunk.

sink (v)

- 1.go down below the surface of liquid, become submerged, with reference to a ship.
- 2.go or cause to go to the bottom of the sea.
- 3.drop downwards; lower oneself or dropdown gently.

Phrase: 'sink or swim'; fail or succeed by one's own efforts

E

20) Elect/Designate

Elect: (adj.)chosen or singled out 2,(post positive)elected to a position but not yet in office; the president elect;

Designate (adj.)(postpositive)appointed to an office or position but not installed: the chief minister designate.



F

21. Famous / popular.

famous (adj.) 1. known about by many people

Popular

1. (adj.) liked or admired by many or by a particular person or group.

2. intended for or shifted to the taste or means of the general public; of a belief or attitude) widely held among the general public.

3. (of political activity) of or carried on by the people as a whole.

22. Fare / freight

Fare (n) the money a passenger on public transport has to pay.

Freight (n) transport of goods in bulk, especially by truck, train, or ship; a charge for Such transport

23.final / finale

Final: adj. coming at the end of service

Finale / finally(adv); - ei / the last part of a piece of music; an entertainment, or a public event.

G

24. garden / field.

garden : (n) 1.Brit. a piece of ground adjoining a house, used for growing flowers, fruit, or vegetables; 2.ornamental grounds laid out for public enjoyment.

field (n) an area of open land, especially one planted with crops or pasture; a piece of land used for a sport or game; e.g. paddy field.

H

25. hedge (n) / fence.

hedge (n) a fence or boundary formed by closely growing bushes or shrubs.

fence: (n) a barrier encloses an area, typically consisting of posts connected by wire, wood etc.

26.home / house.

home (n) 1.the place where are lives permanently; a house or flat.

2. an institution for people needing professional care.

3. a place where something flourishes or from which it originated

4. the finishing point in a race.

house (n)

1. a building for human habitation
2. a building in which people meet for a particular activity;
3. a restaurant or inn. (the House) (in the U.k.)
4. the house of commons; or Lords (in the us)
5. the House of representatives
6. a dynasty.

I

27) intelligent/brilliant/clever/cute/shrewd

intelligent: having intelligence especially of high level.(n)the ability to acquire and apply knowledge and skills; a person with this ability.

Brilliant(adj.)

1.(of light or color)very bright or vivid

2.exceptionally clever or talented

3.Brit.excellent marvelous.



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(n)a diamond of brilliant cut.

Clever(adj.) quick to understand, learn and device, or apply ideas; skillful

Cute(adj.) endearingly pretty;*N.american*.sexually attractive;*infml*.clever shrewd.

Shrewd(adj.) having or showing sharp powers of judgement,astute;michiovous,malicious.

J

28. Jungle/Forest

Jungle:(n)1.an area of land with dense forest and tangled vegetation, typically in the tropics

phrase: the law of the jungle: the principle that those who are strongest and most selfish will be most successful (vallaan vahuthe thei vazhi)

Forest (n) a large area covered chiefly with trees and undergrowth; *historical*: an area typically covered by the sovereign and partly wooded, kept for hunting and having its own laws.

K

29) Kick back/Bribery

Kick back(n) *infml*: a payment made to someone who has facilitated a transaction or appointment, especially illicitly.

Bribery: (v) dishonestly persuade (someone)to act in one's favour by a payment or other inducement.(n)an inducement offered in an attempt to bribe.

L

30. Lady of the night/Whore/Scarlet woman/Prostitute/Woman of the streets

Lady of the night: : *euphemistic* a prostitute

Whore : (n) derogatory: a prostitute or promiscuous (wide ranging; unselective) woman (v)as a prostitute use the services of prostitutes; debase oneself by doing something for unworthy.

Scarlet woman (n) a notoriously promiscuous or immoral woman.

Prostitute (n) a parson, typically a woman, who engages in sexual activity for payment (v) (often prostitute oneself) 1.offer (someone) as a prostitute 2. put to an unworthy or corrupt use for the sake of gain.

31.Lay/Lie:

Lay(v) (Past and past part. - aid)

1. Put down, especially gently or carefully .
2. be in or assume a horizozuntal or resting position on a supporting surface; be buried in a particular place .
3. be, or remain in a specified state.

Lie (v) (lying past and- parts 'ay; past part;'- lain)

1. The way, direction or position is which something lies or comes to rest, an intentionally false statement, a situation involving deception or founded on a mistaken impression:

e.g. she had been living a lie (v) (lies, lied, lying).

1. They have lied up the ship; put the ship in dock or out of commission..
2. lie through ones teeth ; tell an outright lie.

Lie with;archaic.;have sexual intercourse with

M

32.May/Can:

May : present may / past: might

1. expressing possibility
2. expressing permission
3. expressing a wish or hope likely to:

He may come or he may not.

May I come in ?



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Can: present can, past : could,

be able to; with neg. or in quest on used to express doubt or surprise;

He can't have finished; used to indicate that something is typically the case;

1.he could be very moody; 2.be permitted to.

Can v.(canned-canning)preserve in a can.

33. Marriage/Wedding:

Marriage (n) / the formal union of a man and a woman, typically a recognized law, by which they become husband and wife.

Combination of two or more elements

Phrase : by marriage : as a result of a marriage in marriage as husband or wife

Wedding : a marriage ceremony, especially one including the associated celebrations

N

34. Nap / Kip:

nap: (v) (-pped ;-pping) sleep lightly or briefly especially during the day.

(n) a short sleep of this type.

Kip (n) Brit, a sleep or a nap, (nape the back of a person's neck)

O

35. Onto/On to (usage)

The proposition onto written as one word (instead of on to) is widely used, but is still not wholly accepted as part of standard British English (unlike into; for example However in US English, on to is standard)

P

36.Packet/Pocket

Packet :

1. a paper or cardboard container
2. computing a block of data transmitted across network
3. (a packet) *infml.* chiefly *Brit.* a large sum of money.

Packeted : (adj) wrap up in a packet.

Pocket : (n) a small bag sewn into on clothing so as to form part of it, used for carrying small articles;

1. a pouch-like compartment providing separate storage space.
2. (adj.) of a suitable size for carrying in a pocket a pocket dictionary
3. (v) put into one's pocket take for oneself especially dishonestly.

Phrase : in pocket having enough money or money to spare line one's pocket, make money, especially dishonestly.

37.Pay/Wage :

Pay(n). (past and past participle-paid) give (someone)money due for work, goods or debt incurred; give (some of money)thus owed;(pay someone off)dismiss someone with a final payment.

Pay(v)(past and past participle-paid)

Wage(n)(also wages)1.a fixed regular payment for work, typically paid on a daily or weekly basis.

38.Personal/Personnel

Personal :

1. Of affecting belonging to a particular person
2. Involving the presence or action of a particular individual
3. Of or concerning a person's private rather than professional life

Personnel : pl (n) people employed in an organization or engaged is an organized under taking



Q

39)Quiet/Quit:

quiet (adj) (-er; -est) making or no noise (n) silence; calm (v) make or become quiet.

Quieter : absolutely,

1.completely; Us very really,

2.fairly, moderately, 3. all the way.

P

Phrase : quite a remarkable or impressive person or thing); quite a lot (or a bit) a considerable number or amount.

Quite some : a considerable amount of

Quit:(v)(quitting; past part. quitted or quit)1.leave,especially permanently.2.*infml*.resign from(a job)

3.*infml* N.**Amer**.stop or discontinue.4.(quit oneself)*archaic*. Behave in a specified way.(adj.) (quit of)rid of

phrases: (quit hold of)*archaic*: let go of.

R

40. refurbish/renovate:

Refurbish:(v)to polish up or make bright again (something old)(fig.)He is going to the Oxford university to refurbish his English.

Renovate(v)1.restore(something)old to a good state of repair *archaic*:reinvigorate(make new again)e.g. I am renovating an old temple now.

S

41.Sentence/Conviction:

(n) the punishment assigned to a defendant found guilty by a court

(v) declare the punishment decided for (an offender)

Conviction :

1. (n) An instance of being convicted the action or process of convicting someone.
2. A firmly of showing that one is firmly convinced of something.

42.Starve/Fast:

Starve (v) Suffer or die or cause to suffer or die from hunger; be starving or starved: *infml* : feel very hungry

Fast: (v) abstain from food or drink, especially as a religious observance (n) an act of or period of fasting.

T

43. talk/speak/speech

Talk(v)speak in order to give information or express ideas or feelings, converse or communicate by speech; have the power of speech; talk something over/through: discuss something thoroughly.

Speak(v)(past. Spoke. past participle. spoken)

1. Say something, make a speech, communicate in or be able to communicate in(in a specified language);speak for:
2. Express one's opinions frankly and publicly, speak up: speak more loudly.

Speech(n)

1. The expression of or the ability to express thoughts and feelings by articulate sounds
2. A formal address delivered to an audience; a sequence lines written for one character in a play.

Speech act(n)an utterance considered as an action particularly with regard to its intention, purpose, or effect

Speech day:(n) *Brit*.an annual event held at some schools, especially public schools, at which speeches are made and prizes are presented.

Speechify(v)(-ies;-ied)deliver a speech, especially in a tedious or pompous way



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44. terminal/terminus

Terminal:adj.1.of or happening at the end of a term. e.g. Have you finished the terminal accounts yet?2.a point at which connections can be made to an electric system(circuit)

3.of, being related to or for an illness that will cause death.

Terminal-2:ad..(n)a bus station in the centre of a town for passengers going to or arriving from an airport.

Terminus(n)1.the station at the end of a railway line2.the last stop on a railway or bus line.(L.,end,limit,boundary.)2.a patient with a terminal illness.

U

45.Unloose / untie /

unloose_(v) undo, let free.

Untie (v) (untying) undo or unfasten (something tied).

ref : loose (v) 1. setfree; untie, unfasten; relax (ones grip) 2.use loose something off: discharge, fire.

V

46 Village / hamlet.

Village (n) a group of houses situated in a rural area, larger than a hamlet and smaller than a town; a self contained district or community within a town or city; the Olympic village; N. Amer. A small municipality with limited' corporate powers

Hamlet: a small village, especially(in Brit.)one without a church.

2. Astra (N) a select suburban shopping centre.

W

47.Wait / await

Wait (v) stay where one is or delay action until a particular time or occurrence; be delayed deferred, we waited for one hour.

Waiting : park a vehicle for a short time at the side of a road (n) a period of waiting.

Await (v) wait for

Usage : one awaits: fml. Or waits for someone who will come or something that will happen perhaps doing nothing else but wait.

48.Woman / lady

Woman : an adult human female

Phrases : the little woman_ : a condescending way of referring to one's wife.

Lady (n)

1. pl. (-ies) in polite or formal use. a woman

2. woman of superior social position, especially one of noble birth;

3. (lady) a title used by peeresses, female relatives of peers the wives and widows of knights. Etc., a courteous or genteel woman.

Y

49)Yearly / annually :

Yearly : (adj.) & adv) : happening or produced once a year or every year

Annually (adv) occurring once every 2.calculatee over or covering a year. 3. (of a plant) living only for a year or less perpetuating itself by feed.

(Z)

50)Zeal / eager

Zeal / z.;l/ (n) eagerness; keenness, he shows great zeal for knowledge.

Eager : (adj.)

1. (for, about) keen, full of interest or desire: He listened to the story with eager attention. He is eager for success. I am eager for you to meet my new friends



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2. (fml) the head is eager that all workers shall / should come in time

CONCLUSION

Having observed the common confusion/errors among the Indian English speakers I've selected some select synonyms with their usages especially, I hope, it would be very helpful for beginners in English..Indirectly, my intention is to induce the students to consult the Dictionary frequently.

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