



## A Corpus Based Analysis of Conflicting Synonyms in Technical Writings

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**ABSTRACT** Most of the learners, even being at advanced level of studies, misuse synonyms in academic writing while rephrasing the text to minimize plagiarism rate which further causes the rise of conflict in meaning. This study aims to explore the conflict arising due to the misuse of synonyms. For this purpose, it raises a question that is how synonyms are similar or different from each other in terms of meanings and collocations. To answer this question, this study develops a corpus from 20 research articles which has been analyzed through an AntConc software 3.4.4.0. Results reveal that, even if incorrect synonym is used, meaning is conveyed to some extent because of its collocations and context. However, replacement affects the actual essence of the texts. The study suggests the researchers of English as a second language to focus on accurate use of synonyms to avoid issues in academic writings.

### INTRODUCTION

English language is considered a lingua franca for being a major source of communication at global level. Its world-wide acceptance has increased the number of its second and foreign language speakers more than the native ones (Harmer 2007). For any language, its vocabulary is of core importance. Same is the case with English. As Wilkins (1972) says that the meaning of text and talk can be conveyed to a little bit if grammar is incorrect but nothing can be communicated without vocabulary. It stresses in the need of vocabulary in order to have successful communication.

English vocabulary is difficult to learn for having a large number of synonyms. Synonymy is a core issue which haunts English language learners when they try to learn it (Laufer 1990). Synonyms are very difficult to be distinguished. However, they can still be differentiated in terms of formality, style, dialect, connotations (Jackson and Amvela 2000) and grammatical patterns (Phoocharoensil 2010). This research focuses only on connotations.

When students start speaking or writing fluently, they are more likely to have vocabulary issues, (particularly synonyms' issues) in speaking or writing. According to Martin (1984), these issues are transferred from learners' first language. Students remain confused between and among lexical choices of their second language. This confusion is the fate of not only beginners but also of advanced learners. This issue should not be taken for granted as it creates disparity between text and context. Other four kinds of problems (caused by synonymy) are stylistic, syntactic, semantic and collocational. Good aspect is that synonym-related errors, made by advanced learners, are understandable as there are subtle differences in between synonyms. Though it is understandable still we cannot accept it because it may fail to convey the actual sense of text and talk (Martin 1984).

Synonyms are problematic for all second language learners of English, no matter which language they are learning. Shehab (2016) demonstrates that psychological-equivalent words highlight a difficult issue in Arabic English interpretation. The study investigates the interpretation of various psychological-synonymous lexical items in their unique setting of utilization. These synonyms were taken from Mahfouz's two well-known books: "Al-Lisswal-Kilab" and "Ziqaq Al-Midaq". Some of the models were also drawn from the Holy Quran. Thirty master level theses of translation at a Najah

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National University were the subjects of this study. They were asked to use these synonyms in their unique settings. The results reveal that the interpretation of psychological-synonyms has been done formally, practically or ideationally relying upon two variables: the content sort in which they are utilized and the motivation behind utilizing them in a specific setting. The examination, in any case, contends that in religious and scholarly messages where synonyms are typically used to convey certain implications and where we look to have a similar impact on the target language (TL) collector as that of the first on the source language (SL) beneficiary, the utilization of formal equality is precluded and thus just useful as well as ideational comparability ought to be called for.

Zhao (2017) conducted a very interesting study on synonyms. He studied synonyms-related issues with their collocates as synonyms themselves were not problematic. They are only problematic when they occur with their surrounding words which make their context. Semantic prosody is a kind collocation marvel, which refers to the semantic component that a few words frequently co-occur with certain etymological units. Its exploration is valuable for language teaching and learning. English synonyms, being large in number, are frequently misused by Chinese English students, which results in the misunderstanding of communication supplemented by the difficulty in teaching and learning. With the assistance of Chinese Learner English Corpus (CLEC) and Freiburg-Lancaster-Oslo/Bergen-Corpus (FLOB), he chose three sets of English synonyms and investigated them from the point of view of semantic prosody. Subsequently, a few reasons for the misuse of English synonyms are found. In light of the results, two techniques are proposed for the teaching of English synonyms, that is, to present corpus-based showing approach and to enhance student's attention to semantic prosody.

From a large number of these synonym sets, this study has selected: (1) specially and especially; (2) assume and presume; (3) variety and variation; (4) emigrate, immigrate and migrate; (5) empathy and sympathy; and (5) oral and verbal. These synonyms have not been traced in the writings of students as they may not be ex-

pert writers and can commit mistakes. Therefore, this study focuses on research papers which are technical writings and it is presupposed that they are written by advanced level learners. If they are committing synonym-related mistakes then this issue should be seriously handled. Following research question has been devised to address this issue:

### Research Question

How synonyms are similar or different from each other in terms of meaning and collocation?

A couple of studies already have been conducted related to the issues of synonyms and the hurdles they create in learning a language. Those studies have covered the areas of differentiating synonyms, meaning, collocation, grammatical issues, corpus issues etc. but this study focuses only on the meaning of synonyms and their collocations. A distinguishing feature of this study is that it is conducted in Pakistani context and involves the corpus of research while the other, already conducted, studies have been conducted in the other countries and none of them is on research papers. These researches are conducted either on the writings of students or on the data of dictionaries. Some of these researches have been discussed in detail in section 2 which reflects the background of the study.

### Literature Review

As discussed in introduction section that synonyms create problems for second language learners as well as speakers. Most often these issues have been traced in adult and advanced learners and speakers so it seems to be a crucial issue to be explored. A number of researches have already been conducted related to this topic but there appears to be a gap for this study as it is going to be discussed below with reference to previous researches.

Liu (2010), by utilizing the Corpus of Contemporary American English as the source information and utilizing a corpus-based social profile (BP) approach, investigated the interior semantic structure of five synonyms (that is chief, main, major, primary and principal). By concentrating on their distributional examples, particularly the regular kinds of things that they

each alter, the study has distinguished a few vital fine-grained semantic and utilization contrasts among the five close equivalent words and delivered an important depiction of their inward semantic structure. A portion of the discoveries of the examination challenge a few existing understandings of these descriptive words' implications and utilization designs. Moreover, the consequences of the examination have attested: (I) the hypothesis and materialness of the BP approach for concentrate on the semantic and utilization examples of equivalent words in a set, and (ii) past research discoveries about the co-occurrences of modifiers that best catch the quintessence of the semantics of descriptive words, particularly attributive descriptors. This study has been conducted on five synonyms of the same word or for same situation but current study is not.

Atkins and Levin's (1995) paper focuses on the lexicographical issue of clear cognizance all through a semantic field, utilizing precedents drawn from a huge electronic corpus. A concise report abridges the methodology of three driving lexicons of English as a remote dialect to seven action words which share numerous parts of syntactic properties, and presume that there is a little endeavor at systematicity inside the individual records. In addition, the research recommends a few purposes behind the similarities and contrasts in the conduct of these action words suggest that a starter investigation inside the structure of semantics legitimate, yet available to word specialists, may systematize a few parts of their lexicon passages.

The study by Sznajder (2010) means to assess the choice of analogies in a distributed business English reading material utilizing results from a particular corpus of composed business English. While most researchers agree that illustrations ought to be incorporated into English for Specific Purposes (ESP) schedules as a possibly tricky zone in effective language learning, it is not yet clear that which allegories ought to be instructed. In this research, figurative words and expressions from the previously mentioned business English course reading were stood out from the similitudes distinguished in an example of the corpus of business periodical and diary articles. The results of this investigation revealed just a slight cover between the reading

material illustrations and the analogies from the corpus test, going from a few things relying upon the source space analyzed. The recurrence examination of the course reading allegories in the entire corpus demonstrated that almost 33 percent of them were never utilized, while others enrolled differing recurrence esteems. Comparable recurrence ranges were noted for the corpus test allegories. These discoveries propose that the corpus proof, including recurrence information, ought to be viewed as while choosing open to instruction figurative material for business English guidance. Different corpus information identified with similitude collocational designs and to the inclination in the decision of allegorical equivalent words further affirm the need to base the determination of allegories for classroom guidance on genuine language use.

Liao (2012) studied and found that acronym and synonym word sets can be distinguished and recovered consequently in a corpus or potentially over an undertaking dependent on client settings comprehensively or for a solitary occasion that is acronym as well as synonym sets can be recognized utilizing a standard, for example, a heuristic, and client characterized rule. Tenets chosen by the client can be utilized to rank abbreviation and equivalent word sets utilizing variables, for example, event recurrence and most extreme term length. A standard mediator motor executes the client characterized rule set to legitimately recognize and recover the client chose abbreviation and equivalent word matches through the use of a shallow interruption read step. At long last, the client chose abbreviation and equivalent word sets are positioned by the client inclinations, and can be shown or held for resulting use in looking.

Liu (2018) explored Chinese EFL students' utilization of circumstance, demand, and significant, three testing words each being a part in an equivalent word set: situation for the situation/occasion/circumstance set, request in the ask/request/ask for/require set, and critical in the vital/important/huge set. By means of a specialist rating and a nearby examination of the considerable number of employments of the three words spoken and written English Corpus of Chinese Learners, the investigation has revealed different unseen uses just as effectively procured uses including the three words. The re-

sults reveal a disappointment among Chinese EFL students to comprehend the three words' semantic utilization contrasts with their individual synonyms. The investigation has additionally distinguished L1 interference, deficient portrayals of these words in lexicons, and lacking instructional thoughtfulness regarding the semantic use contrasts among equivalent words as likely explanations behind the students' improper utilizations. Academic and research suggestions are additionally examined.

Rui (2016) examined in the light of local speakers' corpus LOB and non-local speakers' corpus CLEC, researches the utilization of English action words start and begin by Chinese EFL students. It produces the accompanying discoveries: Chinese EFL student's misuse "start + to infinitive"; compared with local speakers, Chinese understudies' underuse both start and begin as an intransitive action word. This paper tries to feature the collocation guidance and stresses the critical job of corpora and English educating system.

Writers of the paper Ismaeva and Kornilova (2016) speak to a slick importance of the considered issue: in the advanced world, the national variations' of the expert lingual identity examination turns into the essential factor, which influences the social intercourse. The point of the article is to feature the nonexclusive and the novel structures of Russian and English expert lingual identity on verbal, semantic and thesaurus levels. Hypothetical premise of the examined issue protects the expert action's impact on the structure of the lingual personality. Authors exhibit the nearness of such lexical and semantic procedures, as synonymy, antonymy, polysemy, hyponymy and hyperonymy in expert uncodified dialects. It offers us a chance to make possible the explicitness of expert still, small voice in dialect acknowledgment. Creators have built up the strategy of lexical and semantic arrangement of the expert uncodified sport units. Thus, of the given research we can characterize the accompanying ends: 1) semantic and paradigmatic parts of the exploration let us discover the ethnic, social and expert eccentricities of expert uncodified sport dialect, 2) the focus on semantic relations helped us characterize the auxiliary kinds of the expert uncodified sport dialect units, 3) looking at basic and semantic sorts

of the expert uncodified sport units set up all inclusive and individual attributes of the analysed units.

Taylor (2003) complains that relationship of synonyms has not been given much importance till now. And it may be due to the reason that it is not that much understood. A perfect synonym is nearly impossible to have however some quite near synonyms are possible to exist. Near synonyms words will be the words which are comparative in importance, which tend not to be contrastive, but rather which are conveyed in an unexpected way. Following up a prior investigation of the descriptor tall, this paper inspects the close synonyms 'high' and 'tall', and contends that the words offer distinctive translations of a substance's verticality.

Five synonyms are inspected by Phoocharoensil (2010), that is, *ask*, *plead*, *beg*, *appeal* and *request*. The information, gathered from three students' lexicons and a corpus, demonstrated that in spite of the fact that these words share similar core significance, they contrast regarding implications, styles, linguistic examples, and collocations, and that the corpus-based information gives more data than the word references.

A few researches were on dictionaries as discussed above. Others have considered books. Some of them have compared corpora and dictionaries and concluded that corpora seem to be more informative as compared to dictionaries regarding sets of synonym words. Most of these studies have focused on two kinds of data, that is, corpora and dictionaries for the selection of synonyms but current study considers none of them. For, it analyses research papers.

## METHODOLOGY

### Corpus of the Study

Corpus for this study has been developed from 20 research articles retrieved from social science and humanities journals. Science journals have been excluded due to the use of a large number of numerical values which might have caused difficulty for the software (AntCon 3.4.4.0) to process for analysis.

Corpus development process involves: (a) retrieval of research articles from journals' ar-

chives; (b) copying the PDF-form data and pasting it into an MS Word file; (c) removal of the figures and tables to facilitate the AntConc 3.4.4.0 for analysis purpose; (d) removal of the headings and subheadings; (e) conversion of MS Word file into a Notepad file (for, AntConc 3.4.4.0 cannot process MS Word files); (f) uploading of the Notepad file into the AntConc 3.4.4.0 software to check the frequency and collocations of the words; and (g) collection of results (see results and discussion section).

### Synonyms

Synonym can be defined as “a word or expression that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another in the same language” according to Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary 9<sup>th</sup> edition (2015: 1589). In other words if words have similar kind of meanings they are synonyms. English language contains an extensive number of equivalent words on the grounds that, truly, its words are gotten from different languages, hence having sets of local and remote words which refer to similar things (Palmer 1997).

### Strict and Loose Synonymy

Synonyms can be categorized into two major kinds, that is, strict and loose synonyms. Strict synonyms refer to words that can substitute each other in all unique situations. This substitution does not deliver changes in significance, style, or undertone of the message (Jackson and Amvela 2000). Be that as it may, strict or genuine synonyms are elusive or might be even non-existent. As Palmer (1997) proposes, genuine synonyms are non-existent in light of the fact that it is practically incomprehensible that words which share the very same significance would at present be being used. In the same manner, Kreidler (1998) expressed that no two words share all the equivalent etymological highlights, and it is meaningless to have two words which can totally substitute each other in all cases. Loose synonyms, on the other hand, refer to words that demonstrate covering meaning however they cannot be utilized conversely in all specific situations (Jackson and Amvela 2000). When talking about synonyms, etymolo-

gists refer to this type of words. For its illustration, conflicting synonyms which are the focus of this study are defined below:

### Defining Synonyms Used in This Study

Pairs of synonyms which have been discussed in section 1 are; specially and especially, assume and presume, variety and variation, emigrate, immigrate and migrate and empathy and sympathy, oral and verbal. Oxford Advanced Learners’ Dictionary defines these terms as:

- ◆ **Specially:** for a particular purpose, person, etc.
- ◆ The necklace is specially prepared for me.
- ◆ a specially designed diet plan
- ◆ He came specially to see her.
- ◆ **Especially:** more with one person, thing, etc. than with others, or more in particular circumstances than in others
- ◆ The car is quite small, especially if you have children.
- ◆ Teenagers are very fashion conscious, especially girls.
- ◆ I love Rome, especially in the spring.
- ◆ **Assume:** to think or accept that something is true but without having proof of it assume (that)... **It is reasonable to assume (that)** the economy will continue to improve. **Let us assume** for a moment that the plan succeeds. She would, he assumed, be home at the usual time. It is assumed (that)... It is generally assumed that stress is caused by too much work. Assumes something. Don’t always **assume the worst** (= that something bad has happened). In this example we have assumed a unit price of \$10.
- ◆ Assume somebody/something to be/have something. I had assumed him to be a Belgian.
- ◆ **Presume:** to suppose that something is true, although you do not have actual proof.
- ◆ They are very expensive, I presume? ‘Is he still abroad?’ ‘**I presume so**’. Presume (that)... I presumed (that) he understood the rules. It is presumed that... Little is known of the youngest son; it is presumed that he died young. Presume somebody/something to be/have something. I presumed him to be her husband.
- ◆ **Variety:** variety (of something) several different sorts of the same thing. There is a

**wide variety of** patterns to choose from. He resigned for a variety of reasons. This tool can be used in a variety of ways. I was impressed by the variety of dishes on offer.

- ◆ Variation: a change, especially in the amount or level of something. The dial records very slight variations in pressure. Currency exchange rates are always subject to variation. **regional/seasonal variation** (= depending on the region or time of year).
- ◆ **Emigrate:** to leave your own country to go and live permanently in another country. The family left Czechoslovakia in 1968 and emigrated to America. Many people who emigrated experienced poverty and racism when they arrived. My grandparents emigrated from Vietnam to the US in the 1980s.
- ◆ **Immigrate:** to come and live permanently in a country after leaving your own country. About 6.6 million people immigrated to the United States in the 1970s.
- ◆ **Migrate:** (of birds, animals, etc.) to move from one part of the world to another according to the season. Swallows migrate south in winter.
- ◆ **Empathy:** the ability to understand another person's feelings, experience, etc. empathy (with somebody/something) the writer's imaginative empathy with his subject empathy (for somebody/something) empathy for other people's situations empathy (between A and B). The empathy between the two women was obvious.
- ◆ **Sympathy:** the feeling of being sorry for somebody; showing that you understand and care about somebody's problems to **express/feel sympathy** for somebody I **have no sympathy for** Jan, it's all her own fault. I wish he'd show me a little more sympathy. **Our** heartfelt **sympathy goes out** to the victims of the war. (formal) May we **offer our** deepest **sympathies** on the death of your wife?
- ◆ **Oral:**[only before noun] connected with the mouth oral hygiene oral sex (= using the mouth to stimulate somebody's sex organs) an oral contraceptive (= that is swallowed like medicine)
- ◆ (phonetics) (of a speech sound) produced without the air in the nose vibrating
- ◆ **Verbal:** spoken, not written a **verbal agreement/warning** verbal instructions
- ◆ relating to verbs verbal noun
- ◆ Relating to words. The job applicant must have good verbal skills. Non-verbal communication (= expressions of the face, gestures, etc.)
- ◆ A lot: **a lot** (also informal **lots**) lot (to do) a large number or amount 'How many do you need?' 'A lot'. Have some more cake. There's lots left. She still has **an awful lot** (= a very large amount) to learn. He has invited nearly a hundred people but a lot aren't able to come.
- ◆ Plenty: a large amount; as much or as many as you need plenty of eggs/money/time 'Do we need more milk?' 'No, there's plenty in the fridge. 'They always gave us plenty to eat. We had plenty to talk about.
- ◆ Many: used with plural nouns and verbs, especially in negative sentences or in more formal English, to mean 'a large number of'. Also used in questions to ask about the size of a number, and with 'as', 'so' and 'too'. We don't have very many copies left. You can't have one each. We haven't got many. Many people feel that the law should be changed. Many of those present disagreed. **How many** children do you have? There are **too many** mistakes in this essay. He made ten mistakes **in as many** (= in ten) lines. New drivers have **twice as many** accidents as experienced drivers. Don't take **so many**. I've known her for **a great many** (= very many) years.
- ◆ More: (used as the comparative of 'much', 'a lot of', 'many') more (something/of something) (than...) a larger number or amount of more bread/cars only two more days to go! People with more money than sense can't stand much more of this. She earns a lot more than I do. There is room for **no more than** three cars.

### Corpus Linguistics and the Study of Synonyms

Corpus linguistics adds to the investigation of synonyms. As per Lindquist (2009), corpus etymology is a system through which a specific dialect is considered for its genuine utilization. This semantic strategy takes into consideration experimental dialect think about, thus the exhaus-

tive comprehension of phonetic highlights, for example, punctuation and lexis and the improvement of significant fields, for example, discourse analysis and language teaching.

Moon (2010) proposes that, with corpora, it is conceivable to distinguish the contrasts between synonyms by examining phonetic highlights of equivalent words: types, word recurrence, expressions, and collocation. For instance, corpus information demonstrates that heaven and asylum share a similar fundamental sense, which is a place of well being. However, the results show that these two synonyms do not have all the synonyms. Although both heaven and shelter assemble with look for, no one but asylum can gather with take, while refuge cannot (Petcharat and Phoocharoensil 2017).

**Collocations**

Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (2014: 336) defines collocations as the manner by which a few words are frequently utilized together, or a specific blend of words utilized along these lines. According to O’Dell and Mc-

Carthy (2008), collocation is the way words normally co-occur with others. For instance, give careful consideration, and carry out more often than not assembles with wrong doing.

Words in a lot of synonyms may normally co-occur with various arranges. Palmer (1997) recommends that a few equivalent words vary in light of the fact that they have collocational confinements. At the end of the day, they should co-occur with specific words (Sinclair 1991).

**RESULTS**

Based on the criteria used in this study, the results are discussed in terms of meaning and collocation. At this point, some decisions had to be changed to have better results from this research. Firstly, the corpus of the study consists of 20 research papers which is too large and time taking. Secondly, there are lots of synonym sets (see introduction section). It seems to be very difficult to discuss all of them in one study. Therefore, the last one has been focused for the current study which is ‘many’ and ‘more’.

Concordance Hits 15	
Hit	KWIC
1	the Perso-Arabic script. At this venture many a great scholar talked about Balti language
2	tocks, and perhaps their precious little savings. Many are now on the brink of chronic
3	plazas are. The crater was viewed by many as an example of the shoddy construction
4	nd the sinkholes. Torrential monsoon rains lashed many cities and towns across Pakistan before dawn
5	agreed upon. With the passage of time many CS models have been proposed that lack
6	told CNN. The monsoon rains have left many of Lahore’s streets underwater, causing breached
7	years, unless it is extremely lucky. How many of those affected by this year’s
8	the lives of those affected. As in 2010, many of those in the cross hairs of
9	other vehicles. Rainwater seeped into houses in many parts of the city and people took
10	canal. Vexed by worsening condition of roads, many people took to social media to criticise
11	early days of British Raj. There are many reasons that the language remained unaffected to
12	data. In this context there come across many scholars who have illustrated grammatical postula
13	that he would turn Lahore into Paris. Many users on social media sarcastically said that
14	15 million in all. The latter number includes many who, because they have lost access to
15	passing times of history, this language got many words from Arabic and Persian terminologies. Howe

Fig. 1. Collocations of ‘Many’

Concordance Hits 45	
Hit	KWIC
1	Islamabad-bound flight are agitating our leaders more and giving them sleepless nights. Article contin
2	were as regular as causals. All the more as of late, Yang and Sun (2012) researched
3	gement moved beyond outdated notions of building more dams. Without a proper signalling system and
4	ranslations, the writings deciphered by SaTs were more difficult to read and less comprehensible than
5	oyments of cohesive conjunctions in2 writings and more employments of some cohesive conjunctions in non-
6	it meaning. It is identified with the more extensive idea of coherence. Along these lines,
7	the journal Science Advances calculates how much more flood protection will be needed to keep
8	construct that means most expeditiously. What's more, for readers to pursue a writer?s
9	there concordance between these two sets of more frequent cohesive conjunction? Q2: what are the
10	by the burning of fossil fuels. When more heat-trapping pollutants surround the Earth, more
11	ents. According to the Meteorological Department, more heavy rains are expected this month. Rain-
12	of around \$16bn, by conservative estimates. A more important fact that the floodwaters will leave
13	fact that the floodwaters will leave behind, more important than cold statistics of the number
14	EFL and progress course books. What's more, in this research as it was made
15	of cohesive devices. In order to gain more insights into the issues surrounding cohesive dev
16	rusted that exceedingly scored papers incorporate more lexical collocations than do low scored ones (
17	threatening to destroy more villages and claim more lives as the number of people affected
18	more heat-trapping pollutants surround the Earth, more moisture is held in the air, leading
19	found that conjunctions were utilized all the more much of the time by biomedical scientists
20	than the current single-minded focus on more open bilateral trade. The sooner the simmering
21	expected to unleash more rain, exposing millions more people to river flooding, particularly in the
22	report, based on models that are 10 times more precise than commonly used climate computer simul
23	MIAMI: Global warming is expected to unleash more rain, exposing millions more people to river
24	Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) warned of more rain in the next 48 to 72 hours. Rainwater
25	is held in the air, leading to more rainfall. Cutting these emissions is crucial to
26	in other parts of the country as more rains are forecast in the coming days.
27	that the two devices were all the more regularly found in spoken language and once

Fig. 2. Collocations of 'More'

Extensive number of tokens in the entire data (more than 50, 000) turned out to be exceedingly hard to free of undesirable implications of 'many' (almost 2,000 were found) and 'more'. The a lot littler spoken sup corpora contained just 56 undesirable implications of 'many', and none for 'more' prompting the end that undesirable mean-

ings may not slant the data presented to a significant degree.

One possibility of opening point for corpus research can be a random sample of concordance lines that may permit recurring collocation patterns to emerge. Sample of 100 lines was attained for both 'many' and 'more' using the simple que-



27 that the two devices were all the more regularly found in spoken language and once  
 28 highlights the need for not only a more robust framework for engagement with India on  
 29 ers towards Pakistan. India had suddenly released more than 150,000 cusecs in River Chenab and 30,000 cu  
 30 informed from this point we can get more than eight hours to take safety measure  
 31 citizens also suffered long power outages as more than 200 electricity feeders tripped due to the  
 32 obile communications. And despite the passage of more than five years now, a model to  
 33 dvertisement Pakistani authorities have evacuated more than half a million people in the  
 34 could rise from 100,000 to one million. \x93More than half of the United States must  
 35 water to reach Pakistan, whereas Salal is more than 131 kilometres away from Head Marala, thus  
 36 minor floods. The UN earlier said that more than 4 million people had been affected, but  
 37 (262). In addition to this heavy rainfall of more than 200mm (7.9 inches) from July 27 to July 30)  
 38 caused puddles and troughs on main roads. More than 252mm of rain has been recorded  
 39 The outcomes demonstrated that we can accomplish more than 70% of accuracy and review. It was  
 40 the country where raging floodwaters have killed more than 1,600 people and affected 15 million. The fl  
 41 at risk of flooding in Sindh, where more than 500,000 people have been relocated to safer  
 42 rst television appeals being broadcast yesterday. More than 1,600 people have been killed in the  
 43 among items in the text what's more, those connections are acknowledged through the u  
 44 r events is accentuated. Warmer temperatures and more variable rainfall patterns will mean ensuring foo  
 45 south in Pakistan are threatening to destroy more villages and claim more lives as the

Fig. 3. Remaining collocations of ‘More’

Table 1: Frequencies of ‘Many’ and ‘More’

Rank	Frequency	Word
1855	3	manners
1856	1	manufacture
1857	15	many
1858	16	marala
1859	1	marched
1860	1	margin
1861	2	marker
1960	4	month
1961	1	monthly
1962	1	moon
1963	45	more
1964	11	moreover
1965	2	morning

ry function. The AntConc 3.4.4.0 has selected concordance lines from ‘every *n*th example of the word’ and entered in the initial query. Results of concordance of ‘many’ have been shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1 shows collocations of the word ‘many’ that which words are adjacent to it and are used to make its meanings more clear. For concordance of ‘more’, Figure 2 is given.

Figure 2 is insufficient and is unable to capture all results so remaining results have been provided in Figure 3.

Above results reveal that authors of research papers use to prefer the word ‘more’ more frequently than ‘many’. For further clarification, frequency tables have been provided. The word ‘more’ has a higher frequency ratio in all corpora according to the Table 1.

Table 1 seconds the results of figures by showing frequency of these two words. Frequency of ‘more’ is much higher than frequency of ‘many’.

Above example was taken from an arbitrary example of 100 concordance lines and arranged initial one place to one side of parcels (R1) and

afterward two spots (R2), since it was resolved that one place did not uncover enough proof of examples. Examples of R1 arranges with at least 2 occasions are given the same number of precedents as important to uncover R1+R2 designs with at least 2 repeating cases. In situations where multiple instances of a R1+R2 design were discovered, just 3 of those are incorporated here.

The concordance test uncovers a few, yet not all, of the normal examples which are important to the present examination. Looking to one side of parcels the most conspicuous collocation is the relational word of. The full 100 line test incorporates 45 instances of this collocation. The main other rehashed R1 collocation in the example is the combination and (3 precedents). In the R2 position the syntactic examples which develop are: lots+of+noun (love, cash, individuals, things, times, ways), many+adjective (extraordinary, other), and more+and+more.

The line test was then re-arranged one place to one side (L1) and instances of each rehashed L1 assemble (at least 2 occurrences) are introduced above (greatest 3 models). It was chosen not to sort again in the L2 position since a big-

ger number of various L1 than R1 assemble types were uncovered by arranging one position to one side. Conspicuous designs uncovered include: to be+many (are, is, 's, were), verb+many (eating, got, have, require), have+many (had, have), preposition+lots (in, with), and conjunction+lots (and). Despite not being arranged in L2 position, two L2+L1 designs are effortlessly discernible in the example. Figures 4, 5 and 6 show results.

## DISCUSSION

The aim of this study has been to investigate how synonyms are similar or different from each other in terms of meanings and collocations. The investigation proves that 'many' and 'more' are extensively used synonymous words. However, these results are supported in communication in English; parts what is more, 'many' shares a number of normal frequencies. Moreover, a wide range of normal frequencies are shared to various degrees indicating that a few collocations, while conceivable, sound less normal. It is felt as though this research has just touched the most superficial layer here. In addi-

Hit	KWIC
1	data. In this context there come across many scholars who have illustrated gran
2	early days of British Raj. There are many reasons that the language remain
3	plazas are. The crater was viewed by many as an example of the shoddy const
4	passing times of history, this language got many words from Arabic and Persian ter
5	years, unless it is extremely lucky. How many of those affected by this year's92
6	other vehicles. Rainwater seeped into houses in many parts of the city and people took
7	the lives of those affected. As in 2010, many of those in the cross hairs of
8	15 million in all. The latter number includes many who, because they have lost acces:
9	the sinkholes. Torrential monsoon rains lashed many cities and towns across Pakistan b
10	told CNN. The monsoon rains have left many of Lahore's streets underwater, cal
11	that he would turn Lahore into Paris. Many users on social media sarcastically
12	canal. Vexed by worsening condition of roads, many people took to social media to criti
13	tocks, and perhaps their precious little savings. Many are now on the brink of chronic
14	agreed upon. With the passage of time many CS models have been proposed th
15	the Perso-Arabic script. At this venture many a great scholar talked about Balti l

Fig. 4. Right collocations of 'Many'

H#	KWIC
1	of around \$16bn, by conservative estimates. A more important fact that the floodwater
2	highlights the need for not only a more robust framework for engagem
3	the outcomes demonstrated that we can accomplish more than 70% of accuracy and review
4	employments of cohesive conjunctions in2 writings and more employments of some cohesive
5	events is accentuated. Warmer temperatures and more variable rainfall patterns will me
6	in other parts of the country as more rains are forecast in the coming
7	citizens also suffered long power outages as more than 200 electricity feeders tripp
8	fact that the floodwaters will leave behind, more important than cold statistics of t
9	ement moved beyond outdated notions of building more dams. Without a proper signallir
10	threatening to destroy more villages and claim more lives as the number of people aff
11	ents. According to the Meteorological Department, more heavy rains are expected this mc
12	south in Pakistan are threatening to destroy more villages and claim more lives as t
13	more heat-trapping pollutants surround the Earth, more moisture is held in the air, leadin
14	advertisement Pakistani authorities have evacuated more than half a million people in the
15	of cohesive devices. In order to gain more insights into the issues surround
16	informed from this point we can get more than eight hours to take safety m
17	trusted that exceedingly scored papers incorporate more lexical collocations than do low s
18	water to reach Pakistan, whereas Salal is more than 131 kilometres away from f
19	the country where raging floodwaters have killed more than 1,600 people and affected 1
20	Islamabad-bound flight are agitating our leaders more and giving them sleepless nights
21	expected to unleash more rain, exposing millions more people to river flooding, particul
22	the journal Science Advances calculates how much more flood protection will be needed t
23	there concordance between these two sets of more frequent cohesive conjunction? C
24	obile communications. And despite the passage of more than five years now, a model to
25	Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) warned of more rain in the next 48 to 72 hours. R
26	(262). In addition to this heavy rainfall of more than 200mm (7.9 inches) from Ji
27	than the current single-minded focus on more open bilateral trade. The sooner

Fig. 5. Right collocations of ‘More’

tion, results reveal that authors of research papers use to prefer the word ‘more’ more frequently than ‘many’. For further clarification, frequency table has been provided. The word ‘more’ has a higher frequency ratio in all corpora according to the Table 1.

The results of this study can be compared with the results of studies by Liao (2012), Liu (2010), Shehab (2016), and Zhao (2017). Liu’s (2010) study, for example, has observed the use of a few vital fine-grained semantic and utilization contrasts among the five synonyms and delivered an important depiction of their inward semantic structure. Similarly, Liao’s (2012) study characterizes a rule set to legitimately recognize and recover the client chose abbreviation and

equivalent word matches through the use of a shallow interruption read step. The client chose abbreviation and equivalent word sets are positioned by the client inclinations, and can be shown or held for resulting use in looking. Shehab’s (2016) study finds that the interpretation of psychological-synonyms has been done formally, practically or ideationally relying upon two variables: (i) the content sort in which they are utilized; and (ii) the motivation behind utilizing them in a specific setting. Zhao’s (2017) study, based on its findings, adds that English synonyms (being large in number) are frequently misused by Chinese English students, which results in the misunderstanding of communication supplemented by the difficulty in teaching and learning process.

Hit	KWIC	F
20	Islamabad-bound flight are agitating our leaders more and giving them sleepless nights I	
21	expected to unleash more rain, exposing millions more people to river flooding, particul. I	
22	the journal Science Advances calculates how much more flood protection will be needed t I	
23	there concordance between these two sets of more frequent cohesive conjunction? C t	
24	obile communications. And despite the passage of more than five years now, a model to I	
25	Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) warned of more rain in the next 48 to 72 hours. R I	
26	(262). In addition to this heavy rainfall of more than 200mm (7.9 inches) from Ji I	
27	than the current single-minded focus on more open bilateral trade. The sooner I	
28	ers towards Pakistan. India had suddenly released more than 150,000 cusecs in River Ch I	
29	caused puddles and troughs on main roads. More than 252mm of rain has been re I	
30	among items in the text what's more, those connections are acknowle t	
31	construct that means most expeditiously. What's more, for readers to pursue a writer's t	
32	EFL and progress course books. What's more, in this research as it was made t	
33	minor floods. The UN earlier said that more than 4 million people had been a I	
34	that the two devices were all the more regularly found in spoken langua t	
35	it meaning. It is identified with the more extensive idea of coherence. Alor t	
36	were as regular as causals. All the more as of late, Yang and Sun (2012) r t	
37	found that conjunctions were utilized all the more much of the time by biomedical t	
38	report, based on models that are 10 times more precise than commonly used clir I	
39	is held in the air, leading to more rainfall. Cutting these emissions I	
40	MIAMI: Global warming is expected to unleash more rain, exposing millions more pec I	
41	ranslations, the writings deciphered by SaTs were more difficult to read and less compl t	
42	by the burning of fossil fuels. When more heat-trapping pollutants surrou I	
43	at risk of flooding in Sindh, where more than 500,000 people have been I	
44	could rise from 100,000 to one million. \x93 More than half of the United States mu I	
45	rst television appeals being broadcast yesterday. More than 1,600 people have been kill I	

Fig. 6. Remaining right collocations of 'More'

There are some more studies which can specifically be compared with this study. Among one of them includes the study by Phoocharoen-sil (2010) which investigates the synonyms like 'ask', 'plead', 'beg', 'appeal' and 'request'. The information, gathered from three students' lexicons and a corpus, demonstrated that in spite of the fact that these words share similar core significance, they contrast regarding implications, styles, linguistic examples, and collocations, and that the corpus-based information gives more data than the word references. Raine (2011) also conducted his research on the same issue. He selected 'delicious' to be searched out in his corpora. His study is different in a sense that he selects only adjectives for it. For it he selected his students and observed their behavior. His

students would in general utilize exceptionally to 'escalate flavorful' as in 'It was extremely heavenly', which sounded naturally unnatural to him as a local English speaker. He did not consider such articulations, and incite the subjects to utilize completely or different maximizers in combination with delicious when they wished to underscore the thought of 'delectability. While introducing the subject with associates, assessment was part concerning whether exceptionally delightful was in reality any less normal than completely tasty, and he appeared to be directed to scrutinize his instinct. When he referred to the punctuation so as to affirm his instinct, he established that delicious should be an un-gradable instead of a gradable descriptive word (1.3) in light of the fact that completely tasty sound-

ed characteristic, in any case, exceptionally heavily did not. In any case, very delightful was unnatural, and then the thought about that a corpus ponder, as 'a more solid manual for the language use than local speaker instinct' was all together. Again five synonyms have been studied in another research by Thamratana (2013). But this research is different from the previous ones as it has taken a different set of synonyms namely; 'decrease', 'reduce', 'dwindle', 'diminish' and 'decline' in terms of meanings, grammatical patterns and formality degree. This is the major difference in between his study and this study. For his study, data had been taken from Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (2014), Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA), and Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2015). Results reveal that basic meanings of these synonyms are almost the same but they are distinguished in terms of collocates and grammatical patterns. It has also been analyzed that 'decline' and 'decrease' are more formal and used in academic contexts as compared to 'dwindle', 'diminish' and 'reduce'.

In fact, vocabulary has greater significance in any language. For, a person can convey meaning if grammar is incorrect but he cannot communicate his message without vocabulary. It stresses in the need of vocabulary in order to have successful communication. Therefore, a person should have a good command over vocabulary (Wilkins 1972) particularly synonyms which are very difficult to be distinguished (Jackson and Amvela 2000) and can cause disappointment among students to comprehend the semantic contrasts with their individual synonyms (Liu 2018). English vocabulary is even more difficult to learn for having a large number of synonyms. Synonymy is a core issue which haunts English language learners when they try to learn it (Laufer 1990). However, a good thing is that synonym-related are understandable as there are subtle differences in between synonyms. Though it is understandable still we cannot accept it because it may fail to convey the actual sense of text and talk (Martin 1984).

### CONCLUSION

It is obvious from the exploration displayed here that corpus considered in this research has

a lot to offer in uncovering itemized data about the types and recurrence of collocations of guaranteed word in the Bank of English corpus. There is a sensible proof in the investigation that: many and more are extensively used synonymous words, however that parts is supported in communication in English; parts what's more, many share numerous normal assembles and furthermore a wide range of ones; normal assembles are shared to various degrees, prompting the suspicion that a few collocations, while conceivable, sound less normal. It is felt as though this research has just touched the most superficial layer here, be that as it may. What could be uncovered in a more profound and bigger scale corpus investigation of the likenesses and contrasts in the utilization of many and more is surely substantially more than what could be uncovered here. While this comprehension of the similarities and contrasts have extended to some degree. It is remained uncertain of the genuine use of many (or parts) to signify 'all that could possibly be needed'. A resulting corpus think about concentrating on that sense alone could be a charming undertaking.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

In following areas researches can be conducted in future;

- ◆ There can be a comparison in between social and natural sciences' journals.
- ◆ There can be a comparison in between different kinds of corpora.
- ◆ Any other software rather than AntConc can be utilized for analysis to test the reliability of research.

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