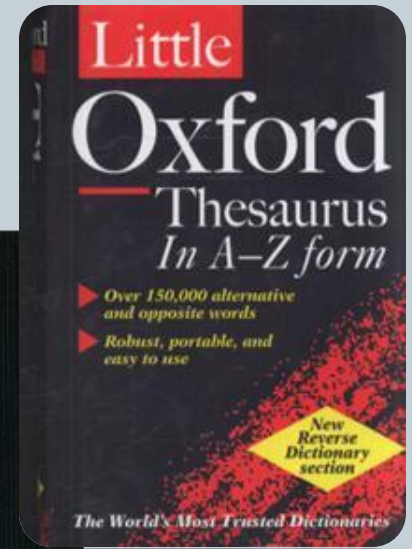
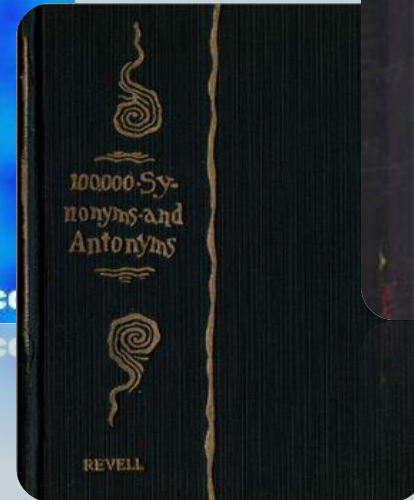
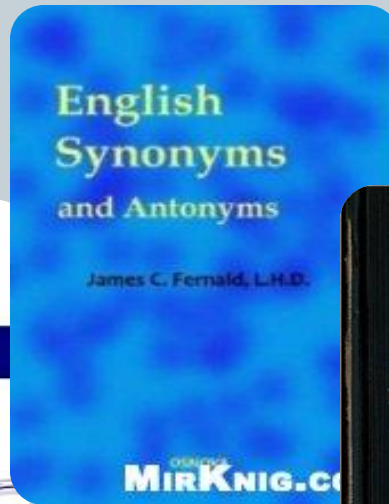
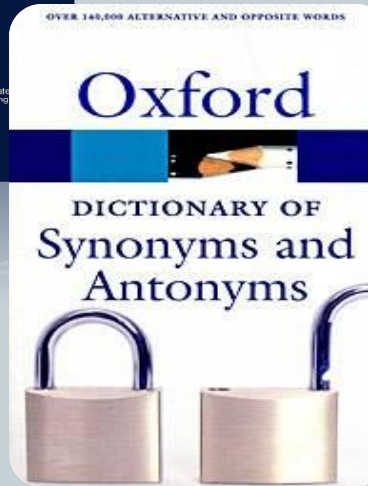
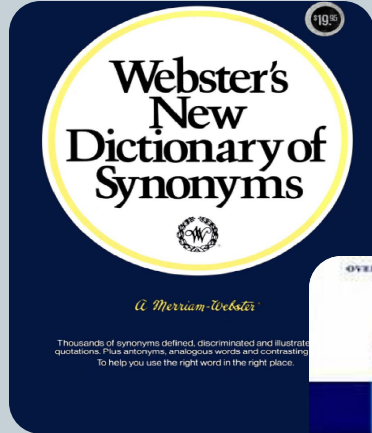


# Dictionaries of synonyms and their comparison



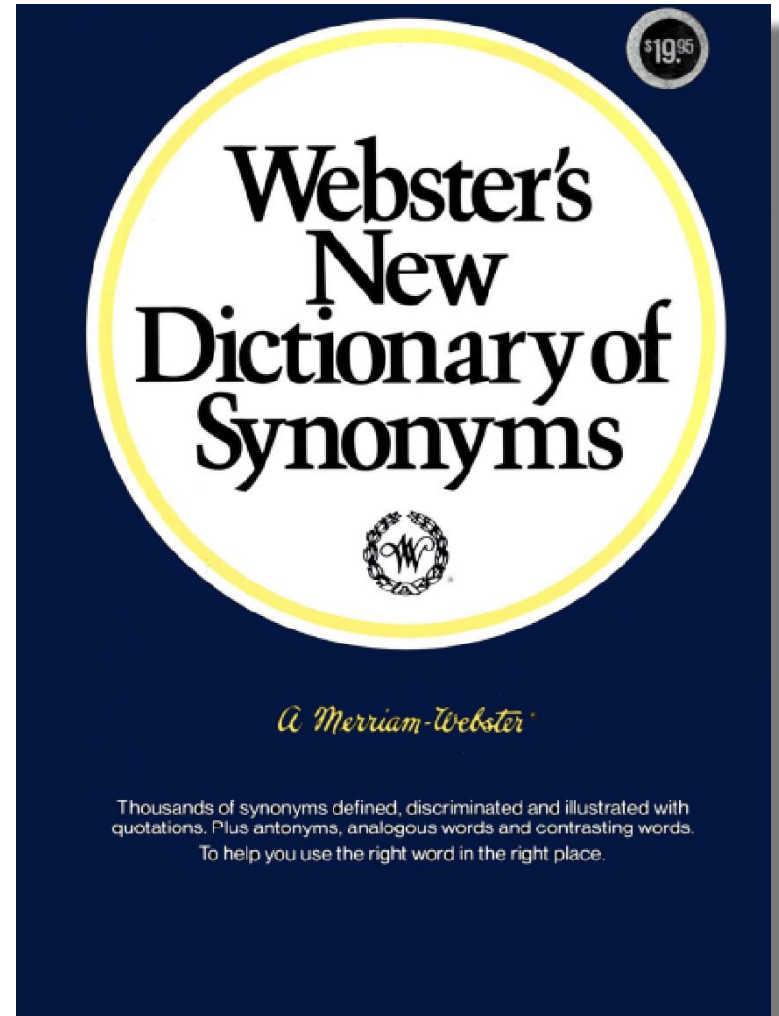
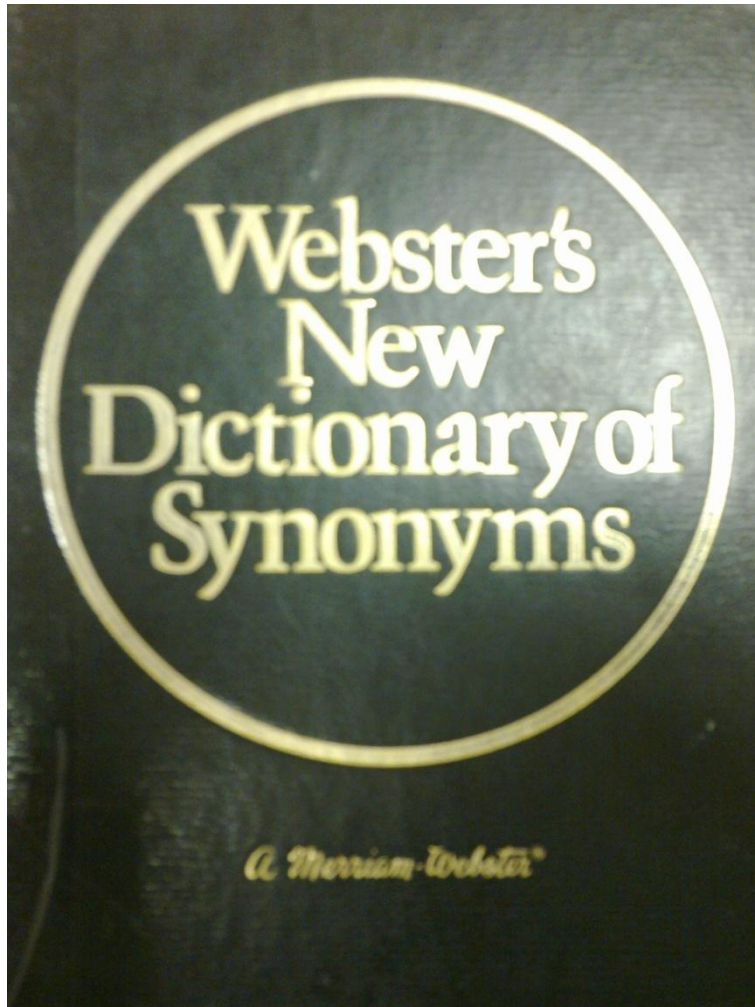
Made by Belous Victoria



*Synonyms* - different words with similar or identical meanings and they are interchangeable.

*Dictionaries of synonyms* present us a list of words in an alphabetical order with synonyms which are known at the present time.

# ‘Webster’s New English Dictionary of Synonyms’



# ‘Webster’s New English Dictionary of Synonyms’



- The 1<sup>st</sup> edition was printed in the 1940s;
- The 2<sup>nd</sup> edition was printed by  
MERRIAM-WEBSTER INC., Publishers  
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A. in 1984.
- Editor-in-Chief: Philip B. Gove.

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# LIST OF AUTHORS QUOTED

The entries in *italic type* in the left-hand column are the actual forms used in citations in the *Vocabulary* of this Dictionary. These entries are arranged in the alphabetical order of surnames or titles. The right-hand column supplies an identification for each author or source cited. Only readily understood abbreviations (such as Amer. for American and Eng. for English) are used in this column.

As the names of books of the Bible are given wherever cited in the *Vocabulary*, these names are omitted from the list below. Unless otherwise stated at the citation itself in the *Vocabulary*, all biblical quotations are from the Authorized Version (or King James Bible). Quotations from other versions are indicated by the addition of the abbreviations *R. V.* for Revised Version (of 1885), *D. V.* for Douay Version (or Douay Bible).

<i>Abbott</i> . . .	George Francis Abbott (1889- ) Amer. playwright	<i>Alcott</i> . . .	Louisa May Alcott (1832-1888) Amer. author	<i>M. L. Anderson</i>	Marcia Lee Anderson (1916- ) Amer. educator
<i>J. S. C. Abbott</i>	John Stevens Cabot Abbott (1805-1877) Amer. historian	<i>Aldington</i> .	Richard Aldington (1892-1962) Eng. writer	<i>Quentin Anderson</i>	Quentin Anderson (1912- ) Amer. educator
<i>Abel</i> . . .	Darrel Abel (1911- ) Amer. educator	<i>Aldor</i> . . .	Francis Aldor, <i>The Good Time Guide to London</i> (1951)	<i>W. H. Anderson</i>	William Harry Anderson (1905-1972) Amer. educator
<i>Abend</i> . . .	Hallett Edward Abend (1884-1955) Amer. editor	<i>Aldrich</i> . .	Thomas Bailey Aldrich (1836-1907) Amer. author	<i>Andrewes</i> . .	Sir Christopher Andrewes (1896- ) Eng. physician
<i>Abernethy</i>	Cecil Emory Abernethy (1908- ) Amer. educator	<i>Aldridge</i> . .	John Watson Aldridge (1922- ) Amer. critic	<i>Andrews</i> . .	Wayne Andrews (1913- ) Amer. curator
<i>Abse</i> . . .	Dannie Abse (1923- ) Brit. poet	<i>Alexander</i> .	Samuel Alexander (1859-1938) Austral. philosopher	<i>Angell</i> . . .	Sir Norman Angell (1872-1967) Eng. author
<i>Ace</i> . . .	Goodman Ace (1899-1982) Amer. writer	<i>Franz Alexander</i>	Franz Gabriel Alexander (1891-1964) Amer. (Hung.-born) psychiatrist	<i>Angoff</i> . . .	Charles Angoff (1902-1979) Amer. (Russ.-born) author
<i>Acheson</i> . .	Dean Gooderham Acheson (1893-1971) Amer. diplomat	<i>H. B. Alexander</i>	Hartley Burr Alexander (1873-1939) Amer. philosopher	<i>Anspacher</i>	Louis Kaufman Anspacher (1878-1947) Amer. dramatist
<i>Sam Acheson</i>	Sam Hanna Acheson (1900- ) Amer. editor	<i>Algren</i> . . .	Nelson Algren (1909-1981) Amer. author	<i>Appraisal Terminology &amp; Handbook</i>	Amer. Institute of Real Estate Appraisers
<i>Ackerman</i>	Saul Benton Ackerman (1887- ) Amer. educator	<i>Alison</i> . . .	Sir Archibald Alison (1792-1867) Scot. historian	<i>Archer</i> . . .	William Archer (1856-1924) Scot. critic
<i>ACLS Newsletter</i>	Amer. Council of Learned Societies	<i>Allen</i> . . .	Alexander Viets Griswold Allen (1841-1908) Amer. clergyman	<i>Arden</i> . . .	Ringgold Arden, <i>Textile Industries</i> (1954)
<i>Acton</i> . . .	John Emerich Edward Dalberg-Acton (1834-1902) 1st baron Acton. Eng. historian	<i>F. L. Allen</i>	Frederick Lewis Allen (1890-	<i>Clive Arden</i>	<i>pseud. of</i> Lily Clive Nutt (1888- ) Eng. author

*‘Synonyms, in this dictionary, will always mean one of two or more words in the English language which have the same or very nearly the same essential meaning.’*

**An antonym is a word so opposed in meaning to another word, its equal in breadth or range of application, that it negates or nullifies every single one of its implications.**

*Analogous words* are closely related in meaning merit the name of "near synonyms," so close are they to the vocabulary entry.

*Contrasted words* are words that are strongly contrastable but not quite antonymous with the entry word

# EXPLANATORY NOTES

The left-hand column below consists of entries or, usually, parts of entries selected from the main vocabulary to illustrate the principal devices used in this dictionary. The right-hand column provides explanations of these devices.

**accustomed** wanted, customary, habitual, \*usual

1 The vocabulary entry (usually a single word; occasionally a phrase) is printed in boldface type.

**acoustic, acoustical** \*auditory

**adamant, adamantine** obdurate, inexorable, \*inflexible

2 Vocabulary entries which are alphabetically close to each other are sometimes listed together.

**adept** *n* \*expert, wizard, artiste, artist, virtuoso

**adept** *adj* \*proficient, skilled, skillful, expert, masterly

3 The part of speech is indicated (by means of the commonly accepted abbreviations, printed in italic type) where it is desirable or necessary to do so.

**affection** 1 \*feeling, emotion, passion, sentiment

**affection** \*disease, disorder, condition, ailment, malady, complaint, distemper, syndrome

4 Words identical in spelling and part of speech, but of different etymology are given separate entry.

**aggravate** ① heighten, \*intensify, enhance

② exasperate, \*irritate, provoke, rile, peeve, nettle

5 Two or more meanings (or senses) of a single vocabulary entry are clearly separated and each meaning is numbered with a boldface numeral.



**abnormal**, atypical, aberrant mean deviating markedly from the rule or standard of its kind. All are used in the sciences, as in biology and psychology, to express non-conformity to type. **Abnormal** frequently connotes strangeness or excess and sometimes, as in *abnormality*, deformity or monstrosity (power when wielded by *abnormal* energy is the most serious of facts—*Henry Adams*) In psychology, as applied to persons, *abnormal* often suggests poorer than normal performance or poorer than normal adjustment to the conditions of life and is equivalent to *subnormal*; in general use better than normal powers are often implied (can envision the future in the light of what he remembers of the past. His powers of recollection . . . are *abnormal*—*R. L. Taylor*) **Atypical**

stresses divergence upward or downward from the established norm of some group, kind, or stage (as of development) <*atypical* reactions> <stealing is to be looked upon as *atypical* behavior . . . not the customarily accepted type of response that we expect from children—*G. E. Gardner*> **Aberrant** seldom loses its literal implication of wandering or straying; in the sciences, where it is applied to departures from type, it carries none of the extra connotations of *abnormal* and is less restricted in its reference than *atypical* <*aberrant* forms of a botanical species> In general use it often suggests moral deviation <such a choice must argue *aberrant* senses, or degenerate blood—*Kingsley*>

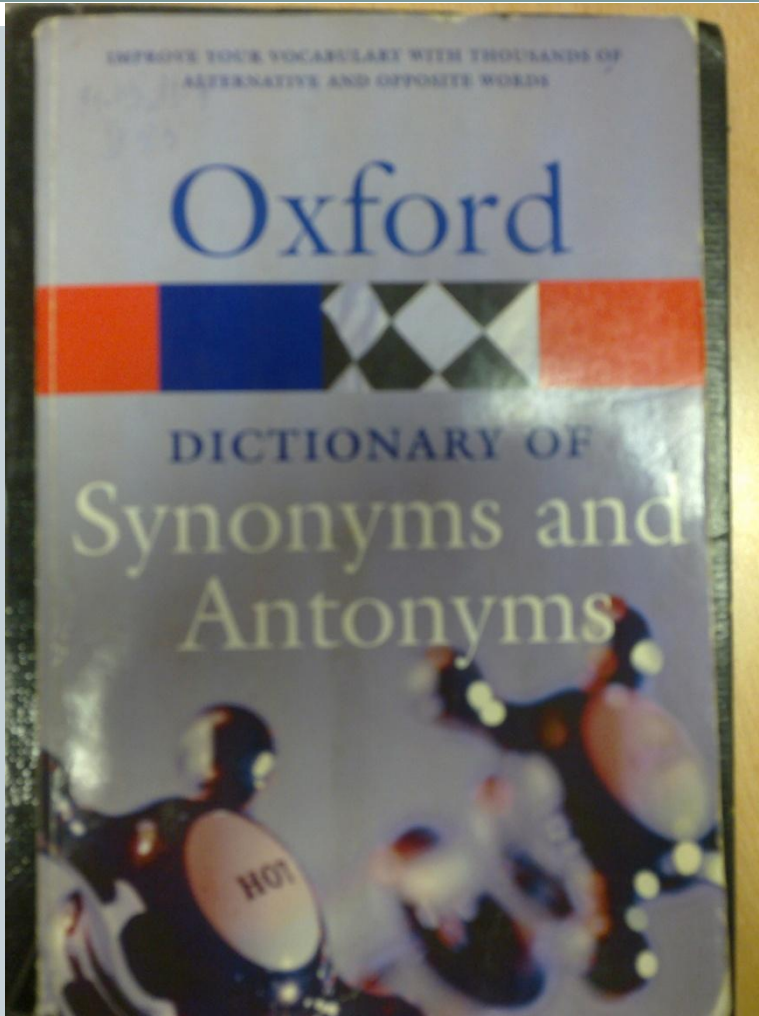
**Ana** \*irregular, unnatural, anomalous: unusual, unwonted, uncustomary, unaccustomed (see affirmative adjectives at **USUAL**): \*monstrous, prodigious

**Ant** normal —**Con** \*regular, typical, natural: ordinary, \*common, familiar: \*usual, wonted, customary

**regular** *adj* 1 **Regular, normal, typical, natural** can all mean being of the sort or kind that is expected as usual, ordinary, or average. A person or, more often, a thing is **regular**, as opposed to *irregular*, that conforms to what is the prescribed rule or standard or the established pattern for its kind <a *regular* verb> <a *regular* meeting of a society> A person or a thing is **normal**, as opposed to *abnormal* or *exceptional*, that does not deviate in any marked way from what has been discovered or established as the norm (see *norm* under AVERAGE *n*) for one of its kind. In contrast with *regular*, *normal* carries a stronger implication of conformity within prescribed limits or under given conditions and therefore sometimes admits a wide range of difference among the things that may be described as normal for a class or kind <*normal* winter weather> <a perfectly *normal* child physically as well as mentally> <his pulse is *normal* for a person of his age> <her intensity . . . would leave no emotion on a *normal* plane—D. H. Lawrence> When applied to persons, *normal* often specifically connotes mental balance or sanity <his actions are not those of a *normal* person> but it may connote merely an approach to the average in mentality, implying the exclusion of those below or above this average <the twins, since they had gone to Oxford, never admitted that they cared for any books that *normal* people cared for—Rose Macaulay> A person or thing is **typical**, as opposed to *individual*, that markedly exhibits the characters or characteristics identifying the type, class, species, or group to which he or it belongs, often to the exclusion or the obscuring of any that differentiate him or it individually <a *typical* example of Browning's style> <I would suggest



# ‘The Oxford Dictionary of Synonyms and Antonyms’



- Was compiled by Alan Spooner, Oxford University Press 1999;
- Has 2 editions;
- The 2<sup>nd</sup> edition was created in 2007

## Using the dictionary

In this dictionary you will find

### Headwords

The words you want to look up are printed in bold and arranged in a single alphabetical sequence. In addition, there may be sub-heads in bold at the end of main entries for derived forms and phrases.

### Synonyms

Synonyms are listed alphabetically, except that distinct senses of a headword are numbered and treated separately.

Under some headwords, in addition to the lists of synonyms given there, a cross-reference printed in SMALL CAPITALS takes you to another entry to provide an extended range of synonyms. These cross-references are marked by the arrowhead symbol ▷.

### Related words

Lists of words which are not synonyms but which have a common relationship to the headword (eg, kinds of vehicle listed under *vehicle*) are printed in italic, flagged by the symbol □.

### Antonyms

Cross-reference printed in SMALL CAPITALS introduce you to lists of opposites. These cross-references are preceded by the abbreviation *Opp.*

### Part-of-speech labels

Part-of-speech labels are given throughout. (See list of abbreviations.) Under each headword, uses as *adjective*, *adverb*, *noun*, and *verb* are separated by the symbol ●.

### Illustrative phrases

Meanings of less obvious senses are indicated by illustrative phrases printed in italic.

### Usage warnings

Usage markers in italic precede words which are normally informal, derogatory, etc. (See list of abbreviations.)

## Abbreviations used in this dictionary

### Parts of speech

<i>adj</i>	adjective
<i>adv</i>	adverb
<i>int</i>	interjection
<i>n</i>	noun
<i>prep</i>	preposition
<i>vb</i>	verb

### Other abbreviations

<i>derog</i>	normally used in a derogatory, negative, or uncomplimentary sense
<i>fem</i>	feminine
<i>inf</i>	normally used informally
<i>joc</i>	normally jocular or joking
<i>old use</i>	old-fashioned or obsolete
<i>opp</i>	opposites (antonyms)
<i>plur</i>	plural
<i>poet</i>	poetic
<i>sl</i>	slang
<i>Amer</i>	word or phrase usually regarded as American usage
<i>Fr</i>	word or phrase common in English contexts, but still identifiably French
<i>Ger</i>	ditto German
<i>Gr</i>	ditto Greek
<i>It</i>	ditto Italian
<i>Lat</i>	ditto Latin
<i>Scot</i>	word or phrase usually regarded as Scottish usage

▷ This symbol shows that you will find relevant information if you go to the word indicated.



**abandon** *v* **1** evacuate, leave, quit, vacate, withdraw from. **2** break with, desert, *inf* dump, forsake, jilt, leave behind, *inf* leave in the lurch, maroon, renounce, strand, *inf* throw over, *inf* wash your hands of. **3** *abandon a claim*. abdicate, cancel, cede, *sl* chuck in, discontinue, disown, *inf* ditch, drop, forfeit, forgo, give up, relinquish, resign, surrender, waive, yield.

**abbey** *n* cathedral, church, convent, friary, monastery, nunnery, priory.

**abbreviate** *v* abridge, compress, condense, cut, digest, edit, *précis*, reduce, shorten, summarize, truncate. *Opp* LENGTHEN.

**abdicate** *v* renounce the throne, *inf* step down. ▷ ABANDON, RESIGN.

**abduct** *v* carry off, kidnap, *inf* make away with, seize.

**abhor** *v* detest, execrate, loathe, shudder at. ▷ HATE.

**abhorrent** *adj* abominable,

efficient, experienced, expert, *inf* handy, intelligent, masterly, practised, proficient, skilful, skilled, talented. *Opp* INCOMPETENT. **2** allowed, at liberty, authorized, available, eligible, fit, free, permitted, willing. *Opp* UNABLE.

**abnormal** *adj* aberrant, anomalous, atypical, *inf* bent, bizarre, curious, deformed, deviant, distorted, eccentric, exceptional, extraordinary, freak, funny, idiosyncratic, irregular, *inf* kinky, malformed, odd, peculiar, perverted, queer, singular, strange, uncharacteristic, unnatural, unorthodox, unrepresentative, untypical, unusual, wayward, weird. *Opp* NORMAL.

**abolish** *v* abrogate, annul, delete, destroy, dispense with, do away with, eliminate, end, eradicate, finish, *inf* get rid of, liquidate, nullify, overturn, put an end to, quash, remove, suppress, terminate, withdraw. *Opp* CREATE.

## A lexicon of hard words

### A

**aam** a former liquid wine measure of 37 to 41 gallons; a cask.

**abatis** (also **abattis**) a defence made of felled trees with the boughs pointing outwards.

**abecedarian** **1** one occupied in learning the alphabet. **2** a teacher of the alphabet.

**aberdevine** a bird-fancier's name for the siskin, a small bird like a goldfinch.

**aberrant** diverging from the normal type or accepted standard.

**abeyance** a state of temporary disuse or suspension (*in abeyance*).

**abiogenesis** **1** the formation of living organisms from non-living substances. **2** the supposed spontaneous generation of living organisms.

**ablation** **1** the surgical removal of body tissue. **2** the evaporation or melting of part of the outer surface of a spacecraft, through heating by friction with the atmosphere.

**abnegation** **1** denial; the rejection or renunciation of a doctrine. **2** self-



Thank you for your attention!