

## Study of the Phenomenon of Homonymy

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### Abstract

Although homonyms have been studied by different scientists in different periods, the issue of how they are formed has not been given much importance, the effectiveness of homonyms in different parameters, lexicographic interpretation and principles have not been sufficiently studied. From a scientific-theoretical point of view, their specific aspects have not been sufficiently theoretically substantiated. This determines the need to research this topic.

The article is devoted to the analysis of the process of semantic formation of homonyms in the Uzbek language. It is known that perception has its own role in the formation of homonyms. This article discusses the role of perception in the formation of homonyms.

**Keywords:** homonyms, similarity of form, perception, semantic method, omoform, omolexema, polysemy.

### Introduction

A word has two different meanings, i.e. dictionary meaning and grammatical meaning. The information of a word about an existing thing, a sign, an action, etc. is called a lexical meaning. The meaning added to the lexical meaning, expressed through the formal part of the word and indicating its belonging to a certain group, what function it performs in the sentence, is considered the grammatical meaning of the word.

Some words have many meanings, and some words have only one meaning. Words with several meanings are called polysemantic words: stone road, stone heart. In this case, the word stone is a word with multiple meanings. Polysemy (multiple meanings) is characteristic of almost all groups of words in the language.

No matter how many meanings polysemous words have, these meanings are interconnected. This feature distinguishes polysemous words from homonyms. Since homonyms are different words, there is no connection between their meanings. If the connection between words with many meanings is broken, a monim is formed: kun - the sun, kun - the bright part of the day.

The meaning of the word is "...a special linguistic form of reality reflection, the relationship between the sound set and the concept, the sound set is also understood as a reality-dependent phenomenon. The meaning is equated with the concept or is considered as a change of the concept in accordance with the characteristics of the linguistic sign, etc.

Since the phenomenon of homonymy is widespread in almost all languages of the world, there is a lot of literature devoted to describing this phenomenon and evaluating it in one language or another. In particular, I. Vardul defined the concept of homonyms as all units of the linguistic system - "from the morpheme at the morphological level to the syntactic level to the sentence and period and to the message on the supra-syntactic level".

Scientist Y. Maslov, who studied the phenomenon of homonymy, writes: "In the theory of language, it seems more effective to derive homonymy and homonymy from a much broader understanding of lexicographic work practice. By homonymy we mean the same



pronunciation of two different signifiers. On the one hand, it refers to the understanding at the level of words, morphemes or units with morphemes, and word combinations. It is possible to distinguish different sections within the concept defined as shown. Above, according to Y. Maslov, homonyms are the same pronunciation of two different signifiers. However, homonyms are words that are pronounced the same with two different meanings. It is the use of homonyms that determines the uniqueness of the speech.

G. Ismailov in his article on homonyms: "It is known that homonymy is a lexical phenomenon based on the same structure, but not related to each other in terms of meaning. In different languages, and also in Uzbek, homonymy plays an important role in the emergence of interaction between lexemes. E.V. Sevortyan thinks that homonyms are verb-type stems, while Kyrgyz scientist B.O. Oruzbayeva claims that one-stem homonyms are one of the ancient ways of word formation in Turkic languages, and a number of other scientists homonyms are the result of the transition of a word belonging to one word group to another, i.e. conversion. It is important to look at the history of homonymy and related linguistic phenomena, evaluate existing theoretical conclusions, and express our own attitudes. Studying it and applying it to the public will increase the richness of the language. That is why it is important to learn homonymy today.

Russian linguists have done a lot of work on homonymy. Academician V. V. Vinogradov, in his speech at the 6th Congress of Slavic Studies in the 1960s, stated that linguists attach special importance to the issue of homonymy, to organize this issue in an integral connection with general issues such as the word and its phonological, morphematic construction, typology, forms of formation, morphonology and syntagmatics. It was emphasized that efforts are being made. The fact that homonymy is characteristic of morphological units is not new for today. Because L.A. Bulakhovsky put forward the same idea in his article "Из жизни омонимов" published in 1928. The author tried to distinguish different types of homonyms, divided them into lexical, morphological, same and different morphological groups, described them in terms of basic and artificial, close and not close concepts.

V.V. Vinogradov's article "О грамматическое омонимии в современном русском языке" analyzed the cases of different forms being identical in form in the noun, adjective, and number categories and called "form equality" by the term *omoformy*, and emphasized the need to distinguish it from literal homonymy. A similar idea was put forward in the article "Некоторые замечания по английской омонимике" by A.I. Smirnitsky. In this case, as in the previous article, the need to distinguish homonymy between words and the homonymy of different word forms is correctly shown. However, the difference between lexical, grammatical, and especially morphological and syntactic affixal homonymy cannot be clearly defined in these works. However, in the following years, O.S. Akhmanova, A.A. Potebnya also conducted research on homonymy.

Prof. about the issue of homonymy. B.M. Yunusaliyev expresses the following opinion: Homonyms are the product of the word's lexical-grammatical development, that is, the result of assigning several meanings to one word.

Mahmud Koshgari is the first researcher of Turkish homonyms. Koshgari not only collected materials related to homonyms, but also scientifically interpreted them. For example, in the work "Devonu lug'otit turk" it was shown that the word "grass" is used in four different



meanings, such as plant, dry hay, medicine and poison. Later, this word was enriched with meanings such as fire, the root of the word to pass. According to historical data, the word of meaning fire comes from a completely different root. Mahmud Koshghari shows this word in its middle form. This is also confirmed by the works of Alisher Navoi:

When the world is like the sun,  
It's time to mourn the world.

In our opinion, there is sufficient reason for this opinion. Because the word "ortanmak", which is in active use today, also means to burn, to burn:

To burn I. To burn; to burn, to burn Our houses were on fire, the heat was warming... T. Tola. People... the red soldiers surrounded and destroyed our lady... N. Safarov. What I have seen.

II. portable. Finally heat up; to burn A flood of fire from the sun cuts through the streets of the crowded city. J. Abdullakhanov. Oriyat.

III. portable. To cause mental anguish; to burn To close the heart. To save life. Why don't you keep silent, cry, cry with my heart. E. Rahim. A hundred arrows will play beneath you, and your glory will cut down the enemy. "Alpomish". When Akram hears the sound of trumpets, his dream that will never be fulfilled becomes painful and cuts his body. E. Usmanov. It's bright.

Revealing the semantic and poetic properties of homonyms in his works, Navoi considers them the wealth of his native language and emphasizes that the Turkish (Uzbek) language is extremely rich in homonyms and it is possible to create beautiful expressions based on them: "The word ``horse" has one meaning - pain, another meaning - markab, and another meaning - a command, to order a stone or an arrow to shoot. I'm called mundok in this tajnis,

Throw away the fairies, my lady,

Go fast, my lady.

I'm always in danger

Shoot at my poor soul, my lady.

And these two stanzas, full of rhyme, are characteristic of the Turkish language, so they say there is no soart and muni feeling..." .

The research of historical homonymy in Turkic languages, including Uzbek, is the object of a separate work conducted in the diachronic aspect. Some aspects of this problem were partially analyzed in the works of S. Mutallibov. Homonyms are used in written monuments in the same way as they are used in modern Turkic languages for various stylistic purposes. However, the use of homonyms in the language of written monuments is much more limited compared to the present. It should not be concluded that such homonyms are a linguistic phenomenon of the later period. Homonyms present in the vocabulary of modern Turkic languages were also reflected in ancient times, but were used in a limited way in the language of written monuments: baliq I "fish", baliq II "city"; bar I "exists, exists", bar- I "go" (KT), adin I "other" (TT), adin- I "change, correct" (Mon), agir I "heavy" (Golden light), agir II "respectable, valuable" (TT), ay I "month" (BX), ay II "month, time" (Ton), ar- I "to be" (Mon), ar- II "to deceive" (KT ). Therefore, the use of homonyms in the ancient Turkic language indicates the diversity of the lexical layer of that language.

Linguist Fakhri Kamal defines homonyms as follows: "Words with the same form and different meanings belong to the group of homonyms. Homonyms are generally pronounced in



the same tone and written in the same form. In his work entitled "Lexicon of the Uzbek language", he focused more on homonyms. For example, among the factors that form homonyms, he singles out the following:

1. As a result of the increasingly distant relationship between the semantic features of some words. For example, the words day, month.
2. A known word, root - as a result of the formation of new words from the root. For example, monthly - "salary", monthly - "plan".
3. As a result of the adoption of words and terms from another language into one language. For example, tom is "the top of the house", tom is "the cover of a book".
4. Homonyms appear as a result of some sounds of words changing and moving to another form.

In addition, a number of studies have expressed opinions on the issue of homonyms. Y. Pinkhasov, U. Tursunov and N. Rajabov also expressed their opinions about homonyms in the Uzbek language and the ways of their emergence.

Many researchers have been interested in the issue of homonymy, their occurrence, ancient circumstances. As in world linguistics, in Uzbek linguistics there are many scientific articles and monographic studies devoted to the issues of detailed research of homonyms. Prof. E. Begmatov stops at the issue of homonymy, among other things, expresses the following opinion: Mutual semantic relations of words: proximity in meaning (synonyms), compatibility in meaning (doublets), possession of the opposite meaning (antonyms), belonging to the same thematic line (terms, professionalisms), compatibility in form (closeness) and distance in content (homonyms).

Prof. E. Begmatov states that homonyms are one of the phenomena that show the systematic nature of the language lexicon. Homonymy is considered a negative phenomenon by some scientists. It is said that homonymy hinders the correct and quick understanding of thought. In this respect, it is considered an overload for the language. It is difficult for us to fully agree with this opinion. Because it is rare for me to talk and share my thoughts with my uncle alone. Homonymy occurs mainly in the text, and the text usually removes the difficulty caused by homonymy.

Situations that can be understood in two different ways are sometimes consciously allowed in speech, and a word game is created on this basis. This should be regarded as a positive use of homonymy, albeit partially. Secondly, homonymy is widely used in the creation of a special poetic genre - tuyuk.

It is known that tuyuk has a special place in the oral art of the people and in the history of our written fiction. In Askia, homonymy is used masterfully.

In general, the occurrence of homonymy is explained by the language itself: the number of sounds in each language is limited, and the combinations of sounds used in this language are not unlimited. Secondly, the appearance of homonymy should be considered a natural phenomenon, as lexemes undergo continuous changes both in terms of expression and meaning.

Homonyms are words that do not have common elements of meaning, are not connected conceptually, but are written the same and pronounced the same. The presence of such words in the language and related phenomena are called homonymy. Homonymy is a



phenomenon that is widely used in works of art and in the process of everyday communication, and its presence significantly contributes to the effectiveness of speech.

Today, the phenomenon of homonymy has been studied and is being studied by various researchers. Homonyms enrich the language by being used in classical literature in the creation of tajnis art and the genre of poetry, and in askiya payrovs as puns and puns. Homonyms are discussed in detail in many articles.

Prof. M. Mirtojiyev made a significant contribution. The scientist comments on homonyms, among other things: "The issue of homonymy was put forward by N.I. Grech hundreds of years ago... Nevertheless, there is still no monographic work on the emergence of homonyms in any language. Words whose meanings are related to each other through a common meaning are called polysemantic words. No matter how many meanings polysemantic words have, they are still one word. Its meanings are different aspects of this word. The first sign of homonyms is the presence of two or more words with independent meanings. The second sign is the sameness of the names...

Lexical homonyms are formed as a result of the following events of vocabulary development:

1. As a result of the interaction of the Uzbek language with other languages. For example, secret, grief, jar, garden.
2. As a result of the introduction of dialectal words into the Uzbek literary language. For example, share, shoti, chavok.
3. As a result of the lexical development of words. For example, ort, gharch, blue.
4. As a result of the semantic development of words. For example, banoras, leather, naughty, interesting, is.
5. As a result of phonetic change, words become the same both in terms of pronunciation and spelling. For example, grass, fire, call, garden, oz, yor... .

During the historical development of the language, polysemantic words give rise to homonyms. If one of the meanings of a polysemantic word loses its connection with other meanings, it becomes a word with an independent meaning, i.e., a synonym is created. So, there is a process of transition of polysemantic words to omani in the language. This case is, of course, polysemantic with homonyms interferes with separating words. It is also difficult to define their limits.

Prof. Some views of M. Mirtojiyev on homonymy are reflected in the book "Lexicology of the Uzbek language". In this book, the words in the Uzbek language are divided into two groups according to the relationship of form and meaning: in the first, the author considers the phenomenon of formal similarity and uniformity, that is, paronymy, and in the second, homonyms, homographs, homophones.

Describing homonyms, M. Mirtojiyev tries to explain it by comparing it to homophony: "The exact same pronunciation of more than one word is called homonymy. This, of course, refers to the same pronunciation of more than one word, rather than the same phonetic structure. This is how homonymy differs from homophony. Homophony is the same pronunciation of two words, regardless of some differences in their phonetic structure, based on positional, combinator - generally known conditions in the word. The number of components creating homophony is unlimited. And we find it in the Uzbek language from two





to six. In this work, the role of lexical, phonetic and other homonyms, the role of native and derived words in the emergence of homonyms in the Uzbek language is analyzed.

M. Mirtojdiyev explains one of the ways of the emergence of homonyms as follows:

"The result of polysemantic word development can be the basis for the formation of homonyms. If the meanings of a polysemantic word develop in the following ways, the connection between its meanings is broken, that is, it is differentiated into more than one word and a homonym is formed. The development of lexical meanings as a result of dependence can cause a disconnection between polysemantic word meanings.

We all know that the development of lexical meanings as a result of dependence is the basis for the emergence of polysemantic words. For example, let's pay attention to the development of the meaning of the word fist. Its first meaning is "the closed position of the fingers of the hand." The lexical meaning that expresses the "beat" of the fingers of the tip of that hand is a figurative meaning formed as a result of subordination. So, based on the above considerations, the phenomenon of homonymy is the result of polysemantic word development. In fact, the development of meaning in words should be taken as a basis. A homonym does not necessarily pass the stage of polysemy.

In the definitions given to homonyms, the concept of "diversity in meaning" is interpreted differently. This is especially evident in the definitions of affixal homonyms. They assume that the meaning of affixes is different from the lexical meaning, and the attempt to limit the concept of meaning in the definition is noticeable. In a number of works, it is added that affixes of the same form are differentiated "according to their grammatical meaning", "according to their functional-semantic properties", according to the fact that they form different word groups. This is, firstly, the homonymous condition between these suffixes exists only between suffixes that perform one category or function (for example, only within the word-formers) or between affixes that belong to different categories and perform different functions. is the result of looking at it. Secondly, it is related to learning the homonymy of affixes by limiting them (for example, within a category or within the framework of word-formers). In general, when defining an affixal homonymic series, the function of affixes and the type of words they form cannot be the determining criteria. On the contrary, meaning and form are the leaders. A comprehensive analysis of homoaffixes should also be based on this point of view. Because the study of affixal homonyms from the point of view of form makes it possible to comprehensively illuminate their types, structural features, and characteristics related to their origin, pronunciation, and writing, while the meaning-based approach is affixal polysemy with affixal homonymy, affixal multitasking, in general, plays an important role in determining the similarities and differences of such things as grammatical homonymy, showing functional-semantic, functional-methodical types.

Until recently, the phenomenon of homonymy, that is, phonetic and semantic similarity, was considered to be characteristic of words only. But the evidence shows that homonymy, like morphemes, is characteristic of other language units.

Phonetic harmony of word-forming homomorphemes and differences in lexical meanings have attracted the attention of linguists in advance. Although V. V. Vinogradov, A. I. Smirnitsky, O. S. Akhmanova and others have opinions about homonymic affixes, this issue has not yet become the subject of special scientific research.



Homonymy, that is, phonetic harmony and semantic differentiation, is characteristic not only of words, but also of many other linguistic units. That is why the problem of homonymy should be studied not only by lexicology, but also by grammar and phonetics. Homonymy, that is, phonetic harmony and semantic differentiation, is characteristic not only of words, but also of many other linguistic units. That is why the problem of homonymy should be studied not only by lexicology, but also by grammar and phonetics.

In modern linguistics, there are two conflicting opinions about the phenomenon of phonetic harmony. Some, including A.A.Reformatsky and others, believe that the appearance of homonyms has a negative effect on the enrichment of the vocabulary of the language. Others (J. Vandries, O.S. Akhmanova, V.V. Vinogradov, E.M. Galkina-Fedoruk, etc.) phonetic they consider the phenomenon of harmony to be a process based on the internal laws of language development. The phenomenon of phonetic harmony existed in the early stages of language development. Accordingly, in ideographic writing, words with different meanings are represented by different symbols, but they are pronounced the same.

The main reasons for phonetic harmony and semantic differences are as follows. as a result of various phonological phenomena, a number of basic language units change and form similarities with other language units.

- as a result of the division of polysemanticism, new language units are created.
- a number of language units (words, morphemes) differ from other languages.
- phonetic harmony is created at the expense of dialects.

Two features of phonetic harmony and difference in meaning of language units are listed separately. Different meanings of the same language units are combined in the same sound combination. These include homographemes, homomorphemes, homonyms, homophone-sentences, etc. The phonetic harmony of sentences is more interesting than other linguistic units, because the sentence is larger than other units.

Phonetic harmony and semantic differentiation are characteristic of most language units. Therefore, in modern linguistics, the term homonyms, which only indicates the phonetic harmony of words, cannot reflect the phonetic harmony of the remaining language units, such as phonemes, word chains, word combinations, and sentences. Omonim, as a linguistic term, goes back to the Greek language and is unique to words, giving the meaning of "homos" - equal, similar, "onuma" - noun.

Therefore, this term is very limited and cannot reflect the phonetic harmony of all language units.

V.V. Vinogradov stated that although the phonetic harmony of words and affixes is fundamentally different from each other, in many cases the concept of "homonym" is unjustifiably and incorrectly applied to affixes.

Therefore, V.V. Vinogradov emphasizes the need to create a new term representing homophone (homograph) morphemes on the one hand, and homophone (or similar in form and sound composition) words on the other. For this reason, it is necessary to express the phonetic harmony and semantic differentiation of different language units with different terms. T.A.Aleskereva's abstract on homonymous affixes uses the following language units to express homophone language units:

- for homophone morphemes - homomorpheme;



- for homophone stem-morpheme - homomorpheme-stem;
- for homomorpheme affix-morphemes - homomorpheme affix;
- homographs that are similar in terms of letter composition;
- for homophone words - homonyms.

In most linguistic studies, word-forming homomorphemes and polysemous morphemes are not so distinguished.

Word-forming homomorphemes occupy a special place in the process of word formation. They have the following groups.

1. Word-forming homomorphemes formed by the gradual assimilation of homomorphemic stems or phonetically similar stems of language units with grammatical meaning.

Four stages are particularly important in the development of homomorphemes formed in this way.

The degree of abstraction of the word-forming morphemes of the first stage is not so significant. Because they do not yet have a complete grammatical meaning. As for their phonetic composition, they mostly retain the phonetic form of the words from which they are derived.

The second stage. The lexical meaning of the word is preserved, but the grammatical meaning is so strong that polysemy occurs and two different meanings are formed, i.e. lexical and grammatical meanings. The development of these two unrelated meanings leads to phonetic harmony.

The third stage. Grammatical meaning departs from lexical meaning both semantically and phonetically. However, the lexical meaning is preserved.

The fourth stage. Word-forming morphemes have a relatively ancient history. Such morphemes have full grammatical meaning.

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