



THE PHENOMENON OF HOMONYMY IN UZBEK LINGUISTICS AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE

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ABSTRACT

In Uzbek linguistics, there is no unity of views about the phenomenon called homonymy and its delimitation from polysemy or polysemous concepts. Usually, words are divided into different groups by comparison of pronunciation, spelling and meaning. Words that are pronounced or written the same and have different meanings are called homonyms. In this article, homonyms and the phenomenon of homonymy are studied on the basis of a number of theoretical and practical data.

KEY WORDS

Mahmud Kashgari, Sh Rahmatullayev, lexical homonymy, phraseological homonymy.

The origin of homonyms can also be explained by the reduction of polysemous properties of words. The polysemantic feature of the verb to press is weak. Therefore, the imperative form of the verb "print" is homonymized with the word "print" (paper) from another root. When distinguishing homonyms, it is necessary to take into account their historical origin. For example, to be born (a baby was born) and to be born (an idea was born, created). Both come from the same root. In the origin of homonyms, sound changes in the language, writing rules and semantic shifts are important sources. The meanings of homonyms are determined by the speech situation and context. Homonymous words It is well known that words in the language are divided into homonyms, synonyms, antonyms and paronyms according to their form and meaning. It helps to distinguish the subtle meaning of lexemes with a beautiful and effective expression of the sentence. Words that have the same form and meaning are homonyms.

Mahmud Kashgari, the first researcher of Turkish homonyms, not only collected materials related to homonyms, but also commented on their scientific research. For example, in the work "Devonu lug'otit turk" he showed the use of the word "grass" in four different meanings, such as plant, dry hay, medicine and poison. then this word is colored with meanings such as fire, the root of the word to pass. According to historical data, the word "fire" comes from a completely different root.

In Uzbek linguistics, homonyms were studied by scientists such as Rahmatullayev Sh, Jamolkhanov H, Sayfullayeva. Interpretation part according to the classification of H. Jamolkhanov. Lexical homonymy is a phenomenon of equality in the expression plan (pronunciation and writing) of lexemes. For example, grass (fire) - grass (grass), belt (belt, belt made of leather) - belt (river, deep joy carved by water in the mountains). There are two types of phenomena in lexical homonymy: homonyms and omofoms:1. Homonyms are lexemes of the same form, but different (non-interrelated) meanings (examples above). They are also called omonym omolexemas. Most of these homonyms belong to the same word group, so the interpretation is also grammatically the same in speech. Compare: horse (noun) - my horse, your horse, horse; отни, отни, отга...каби - horse (animal) - my horse, go, go; like horse, horse, horse... Again: empty (adjective) - nothing is inserted - empty (adjective, tense not drawn). Homonyms of this type (homonymous omolexemas) may also belong to different word families.

If the phenomenon of homonymy occurs within a word, it is called a lexical homonym. For example:

ash (grass) is a powder formed as a result of the burning of something. He ordered to take the ashtray standing in front of the kitchen. (P.Tursun) Slave (verb) - noise of pleasure, sounds of joy. Why is Aziz so happy: His face is smiling and his eyes are burning? (H. Ghulam)

If the phenomenon of homonymy occurs within a phrase and phrase, it is called a phraseological homonym. For example: to raise your head - to raise a counter-rebellion, to raise your head - to recover and start a healthy life. Grammatical homonyms are formal equivalents in adverbs. Additions of the same form and different meanings are called grammatical homonyms. For example: the suffix -im is a noun-forming suffix, a verb-forming root. My book - 1st person, singular suffix; -ki (kick) is an adverbial suffix, -ki (late) is an adjective suffix.

Some homonymous words retain the form of homonymy even when they receive an addition. For example, ter+im, ter+im. The first word -ter is a word connected to a verb in the first person, singular possessive suffix, and the second word in the category is a noun-former -im. These words have kept the same form. Words that retain the form of homonymy even when suffixes are added are called homoforms. Homoforms belong both to the same word group and to different word groups. For example, 1) garden - meadow (grass); 2) garden - garden (grass).

Comparison: white (adjective) + ar - verb forming suffix;

white (verb)+ar is an adjective. Homonyms are used in fiction, colloquial speech, and idioms. Homonyms are the loss of connection in the meaning of ambiguous words, phonetic changes in words, occurs in the process of translation from another language. For example: 1) bog` (mevazor) is taken from the Tajik language, bog` (bog`ich) is an Uzbek word.

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