

# Homonyms In The Uzbek And English Languages

Xamdamova Gulshan Xamroyevna<sup>1</sup>, Shukurova Nigora Shavkatovna<sup>2</sup>, Safoyeva Sadoqat Nasilloevna<sup>3</sup>, Pulatova Shakhzoda Khaydarovna<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Senior Lecturer of the BSU

<sup>2</sup>Senior Lecturer of the BSU

<sup>3</sup>ESP Teacher of the BSU

<sup>4</sup>ESP Teacher of the BSU

## ABSTRACT

In the lexical system of the Uzbek and English languages there are words that are pronounced the same, but have different meanings - homonyms, each of which has its own characteristics of the language. This article discusses words that are phonologically and grammatically compatible, but have different meanings, ie homonyms, as well as analyzes the features of the English and Uzbek languages.

**Keywords:** homonymy, linguistics, polysemy, structure, form, meaning, lexicon, linguistics, language, semantic communication.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The issue of homonymy is one of the most important issues in linguistics, as they have different appearances in different languages. In the lexical system of the Uzbek language, which belongs to the Turkic language family, there are words that sound the same, but have completely different meanings.

Unlike polysemous polysemantic words, lexical homonyms do not have a subject-semantic relationship, i.e., they do not have common semantic features that can be used to assess the polysemanticity of a single word.

## 2. DISCUSSION

Different forms of lexical homonymy are known, as well as phenomena related to it at other levels of language (phonetic and morphological). Complete lexical homonymy is the matching of words belonging to a part of speech in all other forms. Examples of complete homonyms are Uzbek "olma" - apple fruit and "olma" - not to receive, the verb to act; they do not differ in pronunciation and spelling, they are compatible in all conventional forms of singular and plural. With incomplete (partial) lexical homonymy, it is observed that words belonging to a part of speech correspond to sound and writing. However, this is not the case in all grammatical forms. For example, incomplete homonyms: Uzbek "o't" - grass, split plant and

"o't" - fire. The second quoted word does not have a plural form, but it does exist in the first. The homonymous verbs Uzbek "tomchilamoq" (water, rain) and "tomchilamoq" (medicine) have the same indefinite forms (drip); adjectives of the present and past tense (tomchilash). But in exact ratio forms they do not match.

According to their structure, homonyms can be divided into root and artificial. The root has a base that cannot be made for homonyms: the Uzbek "tom" is the "roof of the building" and "tom" is "to drip". The second is based on the word formation and has a basis: Uzbek "qoplama" - "covering" and "qoplama" - "don't cover".

Along with homonymy, there are related phenomena, ie features related to grammatical, phonetic and graphic language levels.

1. Depending on the similarity of pronunciation, homoforms, ie words that correspond in some grammatical form, are distinguished. For example, Uzbek "qoralama" - "draft", "do not paint the surface black" is a command to the 2nd person, and "qoralama" - a noun meaning "a sketch".

The grammatical form of the words of a part of speech can also be homonymous. For example, the Uzbek word "yosh", which is a form of adjective, can mean youth and longevity. Such forms are adapted to the owner and vary in different arrangements. Homoforms, by their nature, go beyond the

scope of lexicon because they belong to a different level of language and they need to study morphology.

2. Some languages have words that are pronounced the same but spelled differently. They are called homophones. The word is derived from Greek and means homos - same + phone - sound. For example, in Uzbek, words such as "sol" and "so'l", "gul" and "go'l" are similar in pronunciation, and consonant sounds are not noticeable at the end of the word. A change in vowels can also cause the word to sound similar in pronunciation. Consequently, homophones are phonetic homonyms, and their formation in language is related to the movement of phonetic laws.

Homophony can also manifest in a broad case. For example, several words may sound similar to each other depending on how they sound. This phenomenon is observed in the rubai of the famous Uzbek medieval poets - Navoi and Babur. Homophony is studied not by the field of lexicology, but by the science of phonetics, because it is manifested at the level of another language - the phonetic level.

3. There are also words that are spelled the same but pronounced differently, and are called homographs. The word homograph means in Greek homos - same + grapho - I write. Usually they differ in the application of stress in different joints. Homography has a direct connection to the graphical system of language.

Strict differentiation of linguistic phenomena requires the delimitation and separation of original lexical homonyms from homographs, homophones, and homographs.

### Analysis

The structural and grammatical structure of the English language has undergone considerable changes, conditioning a complexity of many words. Most of them are rooted at the same time. It is important to keep in mind that their role in language is enormous due to the frequent use of homonyms. English is very rich in homonyms. How can it be understood that linguists call this phenomenon pathology, others evil and unhappiness, and still others an unpleasant phenomenon?

It should be noted that in the history of the English language there is information about the collisions of homonyms to one degree or another. Similarly, in the Middle

English period, due to the overabundance of homonyms in the 3rd person singular and 3rd person plural system of personal pronouns, the pure English word "hi (heo, he)" was out of use because of its alternative word, Scandinavian dialect version "they"-ular" (also "their" - ularning and "them" - ularga). In most cases, homonyms occupy different positions in the dictionary: one component is located in the middle of the dictionary content, while the other is located at the end of it. Examples: ['taim} "vaqt" and "timyan, ziravor"; ['eit] "sakkiz" and "orolcha".

Sometimes there are also a number of homonymous pairs, the members of which belong to the central and main part of the lexicon and are usually used in everyday household and business communication. For example: [f'kaepitl] in Uzbek "poytaxt" and "kapital"; ["konkrit] "konkret", "aniq" and "betondan yasalgan". A noteworthy aspect here is the similarity in pronunciation of the words to each other, which in terms of meaning are used closely in the text depending on the situation. This makes its use more appropriate, taking into account the independence of the individual words inherent in English, and the fact that this word is more strongly related to the surrounding words than to other languages. Adjectives in English ['lait] the words 'yorug" and 'yengil' were still homonyms in the period of Old English. That's about 1,000 years ago. These words are written as the same "light" and vary depending on the level of comparison: lighter "yorug'roq", "yanada yorug" - lighter "yengilroq", "yanada yengil"; the lightest "eng yorug" - the lightest "eng yengil". In addition, the adjectives that sound similar to each other have the same suffixes: [laitso] 'yorqin' (qoramtir emas) and 'yengil' (oson ko'tariladigan). Finally, the verbs in the conversion that are made of and belong to them [laitn] are also homonyms, such as 'yoritish', 'yorishmoq' [laitn], 'yengillatmoq', 'yumshatish'. However, the distinction goes along the line of lexical application of these homonyms. For example, [lait] "yengil" is used in the context of phraseological units: [lait] - minded "yengil tabiatli", and otherwise it is not specific to [lait] "yorug": [lait] grey eyes "yorqin kulrang ko'zlar", clear [lait] blue eyes «yorqin ochiq ko'k ko'zlar».

However, the following example may cast doubt on my survival: He wore a [lait]

summersuit. At first glance, the meaning of the phrase is "U yengil kostyum kiyardi". However, [lait] in this phrase is not used in the meaning of 'yengil'. For example: A little man in a dark suit; He liked his new [lait] brown suit. In this case, members of homonymous couples are usually very rare in a sentence.

It should be noted that in some cases one of the pronunciations of similar words differs because it corresponds to the suggested forms. This is not a typical case of homonyms. For example, the word [blou] is used with the adverb about in the sentence. And in Uzbek gives meanings as "gap tarqatmoq", blow up - portlatmoq, havoga ko'tarilmoq, portretni kattalashtirmoq.

Often a component of a homonymous pair represents a human-directed linear motion. At this time, the corresponding homonym gives an action towards the object: [tai?] "-charchatmoq (kimnidir), joniga tegmoq (kingadir) "and" shinani (g'ildirakka) kiydirmoq".

At the same time, it should be noted that the lexical use of homonymous words is also important. The role of the syntactic structure of a sentence is most strongly manifested when words with similar pronunciations apply to different parts of speech.

For example, let's analyse the words [si:] "sea" and "see." The first belongs to the noun phrase system, the second is to the verb system. They are therefore compatible with each other in part of their form, but both are grammatically completely different. Naturally, they participate as different members of the sentence. Namely, [si:] has the word "sea" as a subject, object, identifier, predicative, circumstances place; the word [si:] "to see" is mainly used in the role of a word in predicate or predicate itself.

There are also word pairs in English that have similar pronunciations to each other, the members of which belong to a part of speech. However, one of these words cannot be used in the plural: - [pi:s] "tinchlik", "xotirjamlik", and its homonym ['pi:s] "bo'lak" has the forms of singular and plural.

In English, the use of the same number of two more homonyms is also observed. In this case, the homonyms are not compatible and compatible with the number, but the form is similar to each other. Similarly, the sound [z] in the word ['kru:z] "komandalar, ekipaj" is

a plural suffix, and the sound [z] in the word "dengiz sayohati", which sounds similar to it, is not a suffix at all, but it is part of the core. The difference between verbs with similar pronunciation is alleviated when one of them is impenetrable and the other is transitive. In this case, indistinguishable homonyms are of interest. Such homonyms are compatible in all forms and are also grammatically consistent and similar. For example, ['dai] "o'lmoq" and "ranglamoq".

The existence of many words in a pair of groups in English is explained by the fact that one sound is represented by different letters: ['o:] or - ore - oar - awe; ['ai] / - eye - ay\ ['rait] write - right - wright - rite; ['si: z] seas - sees - sieze, etc. However, one should not assume that all these differences are preserved due to homonymy. The cause of homonymy must be of general character: for at the heart of the English orthography lies the historical principle.

In many cases the pronunciation differs according to the spelling of similar words and applies to different parts of speech: ['bai] buy - bye - by; [olaud] aloud-allowed; ['ouvasi:] oversea - oversee; ['nouz] nose - knows; ['aue] our - hour, etc. Many homonyms are spelled differently and differ in number category: ['fi:t] feet - feat; ['bits] bits - bits; ['gaizjguise - guys; ['laetjiz] laches - latches and etc.

However, in rare cases, there are homonyms in which different factors are involved in differentiation: according to different spellings, according to different parts of speech, and according to different non-numerical meanings. For example, ['rouz] rose «atirgul» - rows `qatorlar' - rose` turdi'; ['bri:tjiz] breches `brija' - breeches `davlat qismlari' - breaches `teshik ochadi (qurol)'.

### 3. CONCLUSION

Based on the available analysis, the main factor determining the formation of homonyms in English is word formation. Another sign of it can serve to distinguish homonyms as well as to distinguish their meanings.

In conclusion, it is very difficult to distinguish between homonymy and polysemy. Each concept and word has only one meaning, and that meaning is associated with a single character. However, if this ratio is in one language, it does not occur in another. When choosing a word, it is important to know its

meaning and usage, as well as whether the word is compatible with other words.

#### 4. REFERENCES:

1. Kashehoyeva M.A., Potapova J.A., Tyurina N.S. «Practical Lexicology», Leningrad: Prosvesheniye 1974. - 205 p.
2. Reformatsky A.A. «Vvedeniye v yazikoznaniye», Moskva: Aspent Press 1996. - 536 p.
3. Antrushina G.B. «English Lexicology», Moskva: Izdatelskiy dom Drofa 1999. - 288 p.
4. Arnold I.V. «Leksikologiya sovremennogo angliyskogo yazika», Moskva: Visshaya shkola, 1986. - 295 p.
5. Xamroyevna X. G., Shavkatovna S. N. Polysemy of the word //International Journal on Integrated Education. – 2020. – T. 3. – №. 1. – C. 85-90.
6. Xamroyevna X. G. PROBLEMS OF STUDYING SOMATIC EXPRESSIONS IN MODERN LINGUISTICS //INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429. – 2022. – T. 11. – №. 02. – C. 70-73.
7. Xamroyevna X. G., Shavkatovna S. N. SOMATISMS IN LINGUISTICS.
8. Xamdamaova G. Ingliz tilidagi somatizmlarning nazariy tadqiqi //Integration of Pragmalinguistics, Functional Translation Studies and Language Teaching Processes. – 2022. – C. 230-232.
9. Shavkatovna S. N. Khamdamova Gulshan Khamroyevna //SCIENTIFIC REPORTS OF BUKHARA STATE UNIVERSITY. – C. 153.
10. Shavkatovna S. N. THE PECULIARITIES OF JOURNALISTIC STYLE //E-Conference Globe. – 2021. – C. 122-123.
11. O. Mavlonova. Kinoya yoxud istehzo turlari. ВЕСТНИК НУУЗ/ ЎЗМУ хабарлари. 1 (1), 2021, 216-218-b.
12. M.U. KHAMDAMOVNA. TYPES OF IRONY AND ITS USAGE IN THE CONTEXT. SCIENTIFIC REPORTS OF BUKHARA STATE UNIVERSITY/ BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI ILMIIY AXBOROTI. 2/78, 2020, 208-213. УДК: 616.89-008.444.5
13. Mavlonova Ugiyoy Khamdamovna. THE ROLE OF IRONY IN UZBEK LITERATURE. SCIENTIFIC REPORTS OF BUKHARA STATE UNIVERSITY. 2021/3(85), P. 50-59
14. Khamdamovna, M.U. 2021. Aesthetic and Psychological Features of Irony. *International Journal on Integrated Education*. 4, 10 (Oct. 2021), 184-187. DOI:<https://doi.org/10.31149/ijie.v4i10.2318>.