Characteristics Of Homonymy in English

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ABSTRACT

Despite the in-depth study of the problem of homonymy in linguistics, it has a number of problems. Similarly, the English language has its own peculiarities of the phenomenon of homonymy, which is not fully described. In this regard, this article discusses the peculiarities of homonymy in English, the differences between polysemy and homonymy, the types of homonymy.

Keywords: homonymy, polysemy, linguistics, literature, language, speech, form, structure, comparison, type.

1. INTRODUCTION

There is still no single definition of homonyms in world linguistics and literature. The term is derived from the ancient Greek, meaning "omos" - the same, equal, and "ovuma" - the name. Homonymy is the opposite of polysemy as a linguistic phenomenon. If polysemy is based on the connection of word meanings and their semantic closeness, homonymy is based on their disconnection and the fact that one word does not originate from another [1, 140].

Homonyms in language arise not only as a result of the division of polysemy, but also as a result of grammatical inflections, i.e., that different parts of speech become similar in appearance. For example, the word "care" is from the word "caru" and the word "care" is from the word "carian". It can also be generated using conversion. For example, the word "to water" is derived from the word "water". Homonyms can also be made from the same stem using suffixes. For example: "reader" a person who reads 'and `a book for reading'.

Literature review

Homonyms can also suddenly appear in language. If the two words were similar in development, i.e., their origin was the same, they looked the same. For example, the word to bear is from the word beran, `to carry' and the combination of bear is from` an animal'.

The English word fair may be derived from the Latin word feria, and the word fair may correspond to the word fager `blonde'. Two assimilated words can also be matched: French basec (Latin basis) and base Latin bas (Italian basso).

The homonymous words also come from the following abbreviations: cab from cabriolet, cabbage, cabin [2, 31].

At present, the problem of homonymy is given great importance in various linguistic concepts and research in various fields of linguistics. The range of issues related to homonymy is very wide: methods of distinguishing and delimiting homonyms - semantic, morphological, word-formation, syntactic-compatibility-based differentiation, language reaction to homonymy, loss of words due to homonymy, elimination of homonymy through lexical assimilation, due to homonymy irregular change of sound form of words, change of morphological structure of words in order to avoid homonymy, creation of new homonyms by morphemes and word combinations, cessation of phraseological expressions with homonyms, degree of tolerance of different languages to homonymy, attraction and contamination phenomena in homonymy, differentiation, structural differences between homonymy and polysemy, boundaries and possibilities of homonymy in the system of symbols.

The problem of homonymy in linguistics began to be studied in the Middle Ages (16th-17th centuries) and was studied not only lexically-semantically, but also structurally-grammatically. In the first quarter of the 19th century, the Russian scholar I.F. Kalaidovich in his "Experience of Rules for Creating a Terminological Dictionary of the Russian Language," proposed homonyms (along with signs of semantic scattering or incoherence of meanings) as a basis for distinguishing differences in syntactic forms (e.g., for verbs - in management) and for making new words. Thus, due to the contradiction of its grammatical features, it has been proposed to consider the verb "to speak" as a different word: to speak requires "to start speaking" - a prepositional pronoun, and there is no passive pronoun. Speaking "make to be tired of conversation" requires the addition of a preposition and is used in a passive voice (taught his weapon, enchanted someone with something; something or someone trained).

2. DISCUSSION

The search for clear structural differences that characterize the differences and interactions of homonyms in a language system is a specific aspect of linguistics, especially since the 1920s, linguists have begun to address this problem.

However, the general laws of the development of homonyms in different language systems and even in the Uzbek language system, as well as the criteria for distinguishing different types of homonyms are still completely unclear and remain unresolved.

Most English words are specific to polysemy. Highly developed polysemy is one of the hallmarks of English. If a word has more than one meaning, it is called polysemic. Therefore, the problem of polysemy is first and foremost a question nomination, i.e. a change of things in the case of word similarity. The question of the preservation and permanence of a concept or its essential features is addressed in a variety of ways in polysemy.

The first question and issue of polysemy: what is the original and portable meaning? Any kind of figurative meaning is directly explained (motivated), but it is not possible to explain the original and indirect meaning of a word that is not made in a particular language. Indeed, why is the bow of the boat so named? Because this part of the front of the boat, which has the pointed shape of what is visible, resembles a member of a human face or the beak of an animal, it is also located on the front and has a corresponding shape.

Why the nose of a human or an animal cannot be explained based on the specific meaning of that language. There are artificial words in this or that language that do not have the correct meaning, but they cannot be explained; it should simply be called "og'iz" in Uzbek, the mouth in English, la bouche in French, der Mund in German, "ooz" in Kyrgyz, kurga in Mordovian (moksha) and so on. Linguistics cannot currently answer the question of why this word is called so.

However, portable meanings should not always be thought of as linguistic facts; often portable meanings emerge as stylistic phenomena. They are particularly reflected in literary-stylistic, i.e., tropes, figurative expressions.

The difference between linguistic metaphors, metonyms, and a particular poetic trop is that the trop is a figurative nickname, not a direct name for a particular thing. There are two plans side by side: a direct name and a figurative nickname, which creates a figurative "game" of the compatibility and incompatibility of the two interchangeable plans and the correct and portable names.

It follows that figurative meanings are recorded in language dictionaries, and therefore these are mandatory linguistic facts for all people who speak a particular language, with tropes not recorded.

Homonyms are words that sound the same but have different meanings and are not semantically related to each other, unlike polysemy.

Analysis

Homonyms can be divided into lexical and grammatical types. Problems with lexical homonyms are often their difficulty in distinguishing. There is a small difference between a polysemic word and a lexical homonym. For example, in modern English, there is a weak semantic connection between the words nail - tirnoq and nail - mikh, as both reflect different meanings of the same word.

There are several types of homonymy in linguistics:

1) Lexical homonymy: the sound compatibility of different meaningful lexical units belonging to a part of speech. For example, the words "coerce" mean "to force and compel something" and the words "block" mean "to limit something"; English light - "yengil" and light - "yorug'";

2) grammatical homonymy: the matching of different semantic language units in sound in separate grammatical forms. For example, in Uzbek "ot" is a morphological unit, "ot" is a verb. "O't" is a verb, "o't" is a weed. English ring - "finger ring" and ring - "to call".

3) word-forming homonymy: the matching of the sounds of morphemes that differ in terms of word-forming meaning. For example, it is formed by means of suffixes: -cha suffix means "chumchuqcha" (sparrow) or "mushukcha" (kitten) in the diminutive sense, and in the agent sense of the name of the person performing the action - "bolacha" (child);

4) Syntactic homonymy: the matching of sounds of different syntactic constructions. For example, reading Navoi is an objective case applied to the subject and to the object;

5) Phonetic homonymy: the correspondence of sound units of different meanings to sounds depending on their different spellings. For example, in Uzbek "so'l" and "so'm", "qiyiq" and "kiyik". In English, die means "to die" and "dye" means "to paint."

6) Graphic homonymy: graphic compatibility of language units with different pronunciations. For example, in Uzbek "olma" - apple and "olma" - not to pick.

3. CONCLUSION AND RESULTS

Homonymy is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon. Depending on their sound compatibility and their level of completeness, homonyms are divided into:

Lexical homonyms are words that have the same sound but do not have common semantic elements (semas) and are not associatively connected. For example, in Uzbek "ol" - red and "ol" - to take. Lexical homonyms are homonyms in the literal sense of the word. Depending on the degree of conformity of word forms, full and partial homonyms are distinguished.

Complete homonyms are compatible in all grammatical forms. For example, in

Uzbek "is" is a smell and "is" is a snout. Partially homonyms only fit in a number of grammatical forms. For example, in Uzbek, "quloq" is a part of the head, "quloq" is a rich farmer, a person who exploits the labor of others, "kamalak" is a bow and "kamalak" is (a rainbow) a post-rain phenomenon. These partial homonyms are also called homoforms.

Homophones are words that are similar in sound but different in spelling. For example, in Uzbek "gul" and "go'l";

Homographs are words that are similar in spelling but sound different.

In short, when the concept of homonymy is analyzed comparatively, aspects specific to each language emerge. Studying them and distinguishing their specific features, aspects and types is one of the important problems facing linguistics.

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