

Homonyms Are A Multifaceted Linguistic Phenomenon

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Abstract. In this article, the importance of homonyms as a factor in the development of thinking, the methods of formation of homonyms, the creation of artistic arts based on homonyms, its direct connection with linguistic consciousness, thinking, perception, its importance in the development of thinking, and the phenomena of homonymy and polysemy, based on scientific sources peripherally based

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Modern linguistics relies on so many new concepts and terms that it is almost impossible to master and evaluate the results without understanding them. Although the phenomenon of homonymy has long been a topic, it is still the focus of linguists' attention today [1: 105-108]. Homonyms are words that do not have common elements of meaning, are not connected conceptually, but are written the same and pronounced the same. There will be no semantic connection between them [2:30]. Only more than one word can have the same form. Such a common form of more than one word has three forms: 1) graphic uniformity; 2) relative uniformity according to pronunciation; 3) uniformity in pronunciation. These phenomena are called homography, homophony, homonymy [3:259].

One of the initial definitions of homonyms in modern linguistics belongs to S. Bally, who calls homonyms "two characters with the same sign and different meaning." However, for a long time, homonymy was considered a coincidence that did not deserve serious study.

The clearest idea of homonymy as a phenomenon not obligatory for language and not subject to linguistic research was expressed by V. I. Abayev, who opposed polysemy homonymy and wrote: "polysemy is a problem of language and thinking the most interesting event from the point of view. Polysemy always hides the efforts of human thinking in search of new means of knowing, expressing, expressing. Behind the homonymy is nothing but a game of chance. Therefore, the cognitive interest of polysemy is great. The cognitive interest of homonymy is insignificant. But although the study of homonymy has been going on for a long time, there is no single generally accepted definition and unanimous terminology of homonyms.

The most general definition of homonymy at any level of language considers homonyms as linguistic characters that have the same meaning but different meanings. Homonymy is a concept that plays an important role in logic, logical semantics and semiotics and is the only generalization of the corresponding linguistic concept.

Traditionally, homonymy is considered as a formal coincidence of two or more linguistic units. Homonymy is not a random phenomenon, but a linguistic phenomenon. From the point of view of symmetry, this asymmetry is asymmetry of form and asymmetry-symmetry of content (preserving some properties and not preserving others with some changes in the system). Through these categories, homonymy is related to the isomorphism/polymorphism of the language system, since the isomorphism of the plan of expression and the plan of content is possible only against the background of the isomorphism of the specified plans.

Linguists consider the most common feature of words related to homonymic relationships to be phonetic correspondences between two or more different language units. For example, J. Barauskaite describes "the most important basis of homonymy as the uniqueness of sound expression." The concept of the basis of homonymy formulated by V. Drotvin is a bit broader, the most common feature of homonyms is defined as the completely different, independent lexical meaning of the words following the members of the homonym pair expressed by the same set of sounds. According to language levels, the following types of homonymy are distinguished: phonetic, lexical, grammatical, phraseological; main classes are lexical and grammatical homonymy, etc.

As can be seen from the definitions, the most common feature of lexical homonyms is the complete correspondence of different lexemic paradigms. Homonyms are divided into complete homonyms and incomplete homonyms. Words that correspond to all grammatical forms that are the same in sound and

spelling are called complete homonyms (dust-dust; dust-tool), and if such a coincidence is not observed, they are called incorrect homonyms. Incorrect homonyms are divided into three types and explained: homophones, homographs or homoforms (sheep - animal; sheep - verb). Homophones are words that sound the same but are spelled differently, for example, seven-number; enough-verb. Homographs, on the other hand, are words that are written the same but sound differently - subject-verb; frontal part. But is it reasonable to study the events of the language completely or partially?

Lexical homonyms are two or more words with different meanings that are the same part of speech, characterized by the same external structure (spelling, pronunciation, stress and phrasing) and the correspondence of all or part of the grammatical forms. contains z. This concept of lexical homonyms further unifies this system. As a result of the analysis, words can be recognized as homonyms, homonyms show that there is no semantic connection between the meanings of words. Disruption of semantic connections between meanings belonging to the same material shell inevitably leads to the violation of word identity and the formation of homonyms. Thus, two decisive conditions for the preservation of the originality of the word are the material form, the generality of the expression plan, and the existence of relations of semantic origin between the meanings in terms of content, that is, fully lexemic and partially sememic.

Polysemy as a linguistic phenomenon should be discussed only from the point of view of diachrony, there is no difference in the synchronic section between polysemy and homonymy - both phenomena are the opposite of synonymy: one sign with several different meanings is homonymy; several characters with the same meaning are synonyms. In cognitive linguistics, it is assumed that there is no strict dividing line between polysemy and homonymy. Homonymy is considered as an extreme point on the scale of semantic connection of meanings associated with the same form: in the case of homonymy, the only thing that connects two values is the same phonetic (graphic) form of expression.

The study of polysemy allows distinguishing the main or primary meanings characterized by the greatest frequency and minimal dependence on the context in polysemous words; the most basic, secondary, meanings, less frequent and always conditioned by the context. On the other hand, polysemy occurs in the occurrence of polysemous words, their main, direct meaning, along with their literal, figurative, meanings. is increased.

Lexical homonymy is not spoken when two or more exaggerated accidental forms of a word coincide. This refers to cases where phonetically identical words differ or match in terms of parts of speech, accent, conjunction, and lexical meaning.

Lexical homonyms should be strictly distinguished from forms called homonyms. Homonyms can be forms of the same word or words of different grammatical classes, always matching only in particular forms.

Along with homonymy, there are related phenomena that belong to different levels of language: grammatical (homoforms); phonetic (homophones); graph (homographs); syntactic (omosyntagmas).

Homoforms, homophones, homographs cannot be confused with lexical homonyms. If lexical homonyms correspond to each other in sound, spelling and belong to a part of speech and correspond in all grammatical forms, then we do not see it in homoforms, homophones, homographs.

In linguistics, the study of homonyms is called homonymy. A concept close to homonymy is polysemy. A number of philologists distinguish the concepts of homonymy and polysemy according to the origin and main meaning of words. For example, the word boron (a substance and a chemical element) belongs to homonyms, because the words have different origins: in the sense of "bor" - Uzbek origin, in the sense of "chemical element" - Greek. The word ether (meaning chemical substance) and ether (meaning broadcasting) belong to polysemy, as both are of Greek origin.

Assessment of polysemy causes conflicting opinions among linguists. According to some scholars, in an "ideal" language, a word should have only one meaning, and each meaning should have a separate name. However, this may seem convenient only at first glance, in fact, the "uniformity" of words reduces the possibilities of the language, deprives it of national identity. Most scholars consider the ambiguity of words to be a manifestation of strength rather than a weakness of language. According to some linguists, 80% of all words in Russian have more than one meaning. It is impossible to count them, and not because some words have these meanings (sometimes up to forty), but because the language is constantly filled with new lexical meanings that dictionaries do not have time to fix. Polysemy indicates the unlimited possibilities of the language, because the richness of the vocabulary of the language is not only in the number of words, but also in the variety of their meanings, in the ability of lexemes to acquire more and more semantic shades. The

development of new meanings in words provides an opportunity to creatively use the lexical reserves of the language. For example, the word Game has a homonymic feature. From this point of view, it is clear that the meaning of the word has a second form. This line is associated with dance and stage performances. The word "play" in Turkic languages has the same meanings as dance, play, theater performance. In addition, cases of trickery, fraud, trickery, deception are called games. In the Lobnor language, the prayer of shamans and its parts are called games. In Turkish, it means guard [4:18]. In the national encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, the game is evaluated as an ineffective type of activity. In his article "Oyin", some thoughts are also expressed about the history of the lexeme, its development, its role in human activity, and the ethnogenesis of the word [5:546].

All types of art in fiction serve the development of human thinking. However, the role of poems, askiyas, tuyuks created on the basis of homonyms in the development of human thinking is fragmentary. In the Uzbek literary language, there are many homonymous words such as horse, summer, cake, grass, roof, ash, and their meaning is well known to creators, so high artistic examples are created. For example:

*Qo'lingdan kelgancha chiqar yaxshi ot,
Yaxshilik qil, bolam, yomonlikni ot.
Nasihatim yod qilib ol, farzandim,
Yolg'iz yursa, chang chiqarmas yaxshi ot.*

And the homonymous word used in such fragments of creation, firstly, ensures the emergence of a certain art form, and secondly, a form repeated in each line is a factor in the development of human thinking.

In the way of life of the Uzbek people, naming the disease with the word "white", the earth moving object with the word "double", and the hair on the head with the word "hair" arose due to the fact that they were named according to their signs, which created homonymy.

Paying attention to homonyms, effective use of the factor of development of thinking determines a number of tasks. In this regard:

a) elucidating the etymology, communicative, accumulative functions of the phenomenon of homonymy from its appearance between lexical units to other types - grammatical, affixal homonyms, homonymous phrases, combinations, symbols, homonymous units in dialects;

b) to expand the scope of the Uzbek language, to turn it into a technical language, to create formal foundations of homonyms in order to form an information-computer style; effective use of modeling;

d) use of examples taken from written sources, normative speech materials in preparation of the edition of the dictionary of homonyms;

e) use of classic scientific and artistic sources, historical sources with theoretical information, results of scientific research dedicated to the solution of problems related to homonyms, monographs, and advanced foreign experiences in elucidating information about the relationship of form and meaning;

f) analysis of the foundations of artistic art based on homonyms in classical sources, formation of a linguistic database;

g) to expand the scope of the Uzbek language, to make it a technical language, to create the foundations of formal grammar in order to form information-computer style; effective use of modeling; it is necessary to take into account such issues as the development of models of homonyms with special labels [2:40]

So, as noted by the scientist Z. Kholmonova, a number of tasks are determined in the study of homonyms, and one of the factors that creates homonymy is the fact that in human thinking there is a feature of naming an object according to its sign. The fact that a person has a high level of thinking and creativity encourages the use of similar units for various purposes.

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