

THE ESSENCE OF HOMONYMS IN THE KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE

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***Abstract:** In the scientific and linguistic literature, the essence of homonymy is understood ambiguously. Homonyms, like polysemy, is a resource for improving the expressive and visual qualities of speech. Since in the case of homonymy we are dealing with the semantic side of the word, to the extent that the expressive possibilities of homonyms relate primarily to the semantic, meaningful side of the statement, and sometimes even the whole text.*

***Keywords:** homonym, Karakalpak language, phenomenon, essence of homonyms.*

Words are the main structural units of any language that exist in close connection with each other and form systems that are based on various foundations, so it is possible to talk about word-forming, semantic-grammatical, semantic language systems. Thanks to their presence, the language is able to function as a means of communication. However, among all the richness of the lexical system of the language, there are language signs that have identical signifiers but different signifiers. As a result, it can be assumed that the presence of such language signs complicates their perception by native speakers. To remove these difficulties in languages, there are certain means that distinguish the meanings of words that sound the same, and in some cases, are written the same way. This article is devoted to identifying the means of distinguishing such lexemes and determining their productivity in the modern Karakalpak language. The purpose of this work is to study different views on the essence of homonymy in the Karakalpak language.

The existence of the above-mentioned lexical units in the language is due to the phenomenon of homonymy, i.e., the expression of semantically unrelated

meanings by the same language sign-a word or some other linguistic entity. Accordingly, thanks to homonyms, such a relationship between the plan of expression and the plan of content is possible.

A number of researchers consider homonymy to be a negative phenomenon in language, a language anomaly that can even hinder understanding. To avoid these difficulties, there are means of dividing homonyms. So, in lexicographic practice, homonyms have special signs (Roman numerals). In addition, homonyms differ from each other.

Homonym is a linguistic phenomenon that represents the coincidence of the spelling or sound of language units with different semantic meanings.

The study of homonymy is especially important for understanding a foreign language since different grammatical forms may have the same sound or spelling. In the native language, this is usually ignored. Also, the knowledge of homonyms is simply necessary in the practice of the Karakalpak language, in which their number is much less than in English and other languages. Homonym is a certain hindrance in the process of communication when it is necessary to determine exactly what the meaning of a word corresponds to the context of speech. Also, homonyms are a problem for the speaker, who is forced to choose words in order to unambiguously understand his statements. The study of homonyms is extremely interesting from the point of view of tracking the historical meaning of a word and its changes in the process of language development.

The research method is the analysis of theoretical sources on the problem of polysemy and homonymy in the Karakalpak language, the analysis of Karakalpak texts in order to identify examples of homonymy.

In the explanatory dictionaries of the Karakalpak literary language, Bekbergenov Kidirbay identifies three main positions when defining homonyms in dictionaries.

Homonym is an example of ambiguity in a language, that is, a relationship of form and meaning in which the same forms have different meanings. Unlike polysemy, homonymy is an ambiguity in which we are not dealing with one word

and its many meanings, but with two different words that only superficially coincidentally coincide in form.

This accidental similarity of two homonymous meanings is manifested in the fact that their meanings are not related to each other in any way, that is, they do not contain any common semantic feature that would serve as the basis for transferring from one meaning to another. Accordingly, not one of the homonymous values can be considered the original or derived.

There are different definitions of homonymy, based on the divergent opinions of linguists on the question of understanding the language form. A number of researchers limit it to the sound shell of the word, while other scientists expand the concept of form to include a graphic representation; thus, homonymous can be called all possible coincidences of units in terms of expression. This explains the existence of different classifications of homonyms, taking into account differences in form, both general and word forms, the degree of coincidence of the form, as well as the belonging of homonyms to the same or different parts of speech.

The number of homonyms in different languages is directly related to the length of the word. The average word length in a given language is inversely proportional to the number of homonyms. In synthetic languages, such as the languages of the Turkic group, there are fewer homonyms since the average word length of the corresponding languages will be longer. In analytical languages, there is a predominance of short word forms, respectively, the number of homonyms in them will be large. Partial compensation for the influence of homonyms on the language.

In order to understand that homonymy is an absolute linguistic universal, it is not necessary to consider this phenomenon in all well-known languages. It is enough to see that the presence of homonyms in the language is due to the very nature of the language and is determined by the conditions of its functioning as a means of communication.

Homonym also introduces difficulties in the process of mastering a foreign language, in particular, Karakalpak, when a student is faced with the fact that the same language form can have completely different meanings, a fact that he usually does not pay attention to in his native language. The analysis of such forms significantly complicates the perception of a foreign-language text or message.

The need to study homonymy is also caused by the needs of applied linguistics. Homonym is a certain hindrance in the process of communication. Sometimes the listener is at a loss as to which of the several different meanings expressed by a given language form should be chosen for the correct understanding of the message. Difficulties may arise not only in the listener, as it is commonly thought, but also in the speaker, who seeks to construct the utterance so that it can be understood unambiguously.

Homonym is no less difficult when building automatic text processing systems, as well as in lexicographic work – when determining the boundaries between individual words, when developing ways to represent homonyms in a dictionary, etc. The work on the compilation of explanatory and translated dictionaries, on the creation of effective programs for automatic text processing and on improving the methods of teaching languages, both foreign and native – all this requires an in-depth study of the problems of homonymy, identifying its internal patterns, determining the place it occupies in the general system of the language.

The phenomenon of homonym, which is characteristic of all languages, is widespread in the Karakalpak language due to the large number of loanwords and the relatively small average length of words. Thus, the modern Karakalpak language is characterized by a high degree of homonym.

In the Karakalpak language throughout the history of its development, there have been and continue to be linguistic changes associated with the phenomenon of homonymy. The most complete classifications of homonyms were proposed by E. Berdimuratov and N. Karamatdinova. E. Berdimuratov, dividing homonyms into full and partial, identifies three subgroups of partial homonyms.

In the process of language communication, the phenomenon of homonymy can cause certain difficulties, which, however, are removed when considering the context of communication. In addition, homonyms can be used in the language as a stylistic tool.

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