



Ways Of Establishment Of Homonyms In The Karakalpak Language

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the origin of homonyms in the Karakalpak language and their types. Examples of the formation of homonyms are given by adjectives, the separation of semantic connections between words, the formation of homonyms through words that have undergone phonetic changes and the addition of affixes to words.

KEYWORDS

Karakalpak language, homonyms, lexical homonyms, phonetic changes, affixes to words.

INTRODUCTION

Lexical homonymy is one of the most controversial issues that requires a lot of research. The main reason for this is the different interpretations of homonymous phenomena in the language.

In our language, words are often used in the same form. However, not all of them are equally homonymous. Polysemous words are

words that are the same in form, but we can not include them in the consideration of lexical homonymy depending on the form. This is because homonymy is not about the semantic closeness of the formal unit, but about the distance. However, in everyday life we find it difficult to separate them from each other.

MAIN PART

Many scholars point out that there are four different ways in which homonymous words appear in the Karakalpak language.

1. Homonyms, which are formed by the prolongation of the meanings of polysemous words;
2. Homonyms formed by changing the sounds in the structure of words as a result of the process of language development;
3. Homonyms formed by the addition of affixes at the end of a word;
4. Homonyms formed by matching words and forms of words from other languages in the original Karakalpak language.

In Russian linguistics, however, there is a fifth phenomenon in the formation of homonyms. That is, both of the words that form a series of homonyms are words from another language, and they are often used in Russian. For example:

Bak (Hl) - the anterior part of the upper deck of the vessel.

Bak (Fr) - A large container for pouring liquid.

Reyd (En) - an unexpected attack by the armed forces.

Reyd (Hl) - water space.

Occurrence of homonyms through the distance of semantic connection between words

Many scholars point out in their work that homonymous words in our language are formed by the lengthening of the lexical meanings of some polysemous words. For example, in our language there is a word "ko'k"

(blue) which means the color of something. It is used in our language in the sense of heaven, in the sense of a new green plant, and in the sense of immature. This allows the sky to be blue, as well as new plants and melons (melons, watermelons, berries, grains, etc.) "[1, p. 19].

This opinion can be seen in the work of Kazakh language scientists K. Akhanov [2] and A. Bolganbaev [3]. From these we see that the words "ku'n" (sun) and "ay" (moon) are also homonyms derived from polysemous words. It turns out that the first form of the emergence of homonymous words in our language is due to the prolongation of the meanings of polysemous words. This type of homonyms is called lexically created homonyms.

Homonymous words have their own meaning as a lexical unit. This is because homonymy is limited not only by the proximity of their external forms to each other, but also by the distance between their meanings. If any meaningful word is a lexical unit, then we must also characterize homonymous words as a semantic phenomenon in the lexical section. In the Karakalpak language, the appearance is the same, and there are many words with different meanings, ie homonyms. Homonymous words have the same form and the same pronunciation and mean several meanings.

Occurrence of homonyms through words that have undergone phonetic changes

One of the most unresolved issues in the study of the nature of homonyms is the way in which homonyms appear in our language.

There are two different views among researchers: one group is based on the principle that homonyms are heterogeneous in terms of their origin, that is, they should be

homonyms with different origins, because their coincidence with the vocabulary is unexpected. The second group of scientists thinks that the existence of homogeneous (having the same origin) homonyms in the language is also legitimate.

When we looked at the history of the origin of homonyms in one of the above sections, we noticed that they appear in different situations. For example, some of them are not etymologically and semantically related, but only homonymous words that have undergone some phonetic changes in the course of historical development and have the same form, and a group of words are etymologically and semantically related to each other. Taking into account these facts, homonymous words in our language can be divided into semantically unrelated homonyms and semantically related homonyms.

Examples of homonyms that have no semantic connection are words that become homonymous synonyms of words that appear as a result of the combination of one root word and affixes.

Homonyms are also formed by the fact that words that have different phonetic structures over time, as a result of the fall of different sounds in the structure of the word, have the same form as the words that are already used in our language.

Different words appear as a result of vowel changes. Therefore, such homonymy is interpreted as being shaped by sound changes. For example, the word "aq" (white) I was originally in the form of white, and the verb "aq" (white) II was in the form of white. As a result of the loss of a syllable in the word, these two words became homonymous, and in this case they replaced the vowel a with the vowel

â and reached the modern language, - said Sh. Rakhmatullaev about the word "ak" in Uzbek [4, p. 35].

The same can be said about the word "aq" (white) in the Karakalpak language. This word is composed of several lines of homonymy.

Aq I - Color like snow, milk.

Aq II - Clean, tidy, pure.

Aq III - The movement of water down its channel, water, tears, sweat, blood, saliva, etc. suction, spillage [5, p. 6].

A number of words that have undergone phonetic changes form homonyms for words that already exist in our language.

According to E. Semenova, who studied homonyms in the Yakut language, the word "ko'k" (blue) has a vowel in it. In time, it became synonymous with the fact that the sound is short and consists of such sounds. In the Yakut language, this word has three homonymous lines [6, p. 16].

We know that the origin of the word "ko'k" (blue) in the Karakalpak language is similar.

Homonyms also arise from the fact that words, which have different phonetic structures, change over time and move to the same phonetic structure. For example, the form of the word "bas" ("head") meaning a human head is found in the Old Turkic script as "bash". Over the course of historical epochs, these words, which differ from each other both in form and meaning, have formed a series of homonyms in our language as a result of having a form called "bas". This word is used both in the sense of a noun and in the sense of a verb only in the form "bas". Therefore, the word

"bas" consists of homonyms formed as a result of phonetic changes.

E. Berdimuratov states in his dissertation: "The phenomenon of homonymy occurs in different ways in language. It should be noted that words and phrases are similar in structure, similar to each other, completely different in meaning, and have no semantic similarity. Also, the pronunciation is the same, but there are completely different forms and meanings. There are two types of related homonyms: lexical homonyms, lexical-grammatical homonyms, and the latter are called homoforms" [5, p. 146].

The emergence of homonyms through adjectives

In Karakalpak linguistics, lexical units transferred from other languages are included in the vocabulary of the Karakalpak language and have become very popular. They are recognized in our language as other language units. It can be seen that one of the ways of formation of homonymous words in the Karakalpak language is due to words borrowed from other languages.

In the lexicon of the Karakalpak language, words from Arabic were translated orally and in writing through the languages of neighboring peoples, as well as directly.

N.A. Baskakov writes the translation of Persian-Tajik words into Karakalpak language: "In assessing the lexicon of the Karakalpak language, it should be taken into account that the Karakalpak language was formed in the full sense of the word in the current region, ie on the shores of the Aral Sea, under the close influence of the languages of Turkic and Iranian peoples" [7, p. 70].

In his article M. Kudainazarov speaks about the formation of lexical homonyms in the Karakalpak language through assimilation words, noting that the words assimilated from European languages also form a homonymous sequence [8, pp. 115-116].

By changing the pronunciation of certain words from other languages, the homonyms are added to the existing words in our language.

All components can create homonyms based on words from another language.

It should not be understood that the emergence of lexical homonyms in our language through adjectives occurs only as a result of a sudden coincidence of adjectives and adverbs. We see that language has its own peculiarities. These regularities are also characterized by the fact that the words are pronounced, written, changed in accordance with the phonetic regularities of the language [8, p. 116].

Occurrence of homonyms as a result of affixes to words

The phenomenon of homonymy in linguistics is a mixed category.

S.G. Handler introduces homonymy into the historical category. E. Eman said: "The phenomenon of homonymy is an indicator of the development of language, a fact." According to B. Urbutis: "The emergence of homonyms in the language should be considered as a result of language development" These ideas refer to the phenomenon of homonymy in the historical category.

At the same time, you can check whether the words that have the same form here are plural

or homonymous. M. Galkina - I have to mention the way suggested by Fedoruk. This method can be of two types. The first method is to choose synonyms according to the words that are pronounced in the same way.

The second method is done by finding differences in the morphological changes of those words. For example, the word summer in the sense of one season of the year means spring, summer, summer, and so on. may undergo morphological changes. And I wrote in the sense of summer action, writing, writing continues to be used in a variety of forms. Therefore, these words are morphologically different. if so, these words are homonymous words.

The form of the method of determining the difference in morphological changes of words can be useful only if the form is the same in pronunciation, and in terms of meaning, different words in the context come from different syllables.

Homonyms are also formed by adding various affixes to the end of a word.

CONCLUSION

Homonyms in our language are used in the form of roots and stems. In the Karakalpak language, the root homonyms are used more than the root homonyms, while in the lexicon of the Russian language, according to academician V. Vinogradov, the root homonyms are more common than the root homonyms [9, p. 16].

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