
THEORETICAL BASIS OF HOMONYMS IN THE MODERN KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE

Ali Kaljanov

PhD student, Karakalpak Scientific-Research Institute of Humanitarian Sciences, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT: This article is a study of the phenomenon of homonym as a base in the Karakalpak language. To date, the question of the place and role of homonyms in the language remains open, there are still disputes about the need for their use in speech, and different opinions are expressed about the necessity and inevitability of their use. The degree of research on the problem is not deep enough. There is no clear classification of homonyms, there is no universal definition of the concept itself, and there are disagreements about the very phenomenon of homonymy.

KEYWORDS: Homonyms, Karakalpak language, polysemy, context, base.

INTRODUCTION

Words in a language are related to each other in several ways. One of these is homonyms. Homonyms are words identical in form but different in meaning. Homonyms are viewed diachronically – all cases of sound convergence of two or more words may be regarded as homonymy, as "ay" can be traced back to two etymologically different words. Synchronically, the differentiation between homonymy and polysemy is based on the semantic criterion. It is usually held that if a connection between the various meanings is apprehended by the speaker, these are to be considered as making up the semantic structure of a polycemantic word, otherwise it is a case of homonymy, not polysemy.

In Karakalpak language there was no general agreement on classification of homonymy. Homonyms were the development in enunciation, the difference in derivation, euphemism, differences in dialects, metaphorical reasons, and extension in the meaning of the word.

Generally, homonyms are words spelled and pronounced in the same way such as the word alma [alma] which conveys different meanings on the basis of the context in which it occurs. To

illustrate, the word alma as defined by the Explanatory dictionary of the Karakalpak language (1982) is provided below:

Don't take,

An apple.

The questions of homonyms are not yet sufficiently studied. In the lexicology of the Karakalpak language, there are 4 types of homonyms.

MAIN PART

This article is devoted to the theoretical basis of homonyms in the modern Karakalpak language. There is no specific literature on this problem, and the available literature on related areas of linguistics cannot be called extensive, many issues remain debatable, so this work is the first attempt to cover this problem, and its further research remains quite relevant. While describing the nature of homonyms in the Karakalpak language, we observe the following:

- 1) The place of homonyms in the teaching and learning is great.
- 2) In the Karakalpak language, the number of words of homonyms ranged from 2 to 7.
- 3) Homonyms have asymmetrical functional roles in communication.
- 4) It is known that homonymy is one of the most disputable problems of linguistics.
- 5) Acronyms might be considered a major source for homonyms.
- 6) Homonyms frequently have both neutral and affective meanings.
- 7) Reading of homonyms will create new vistas in vocabulary learning.
- 8) Homonyms can also be caused by semantic borrowings from a foreign language, though this is a rare process.
- 9) The number of homonyms words in the Karakalpak language corpus is quite large (nearly 10% of the words).
- 10) The most commonly used words are mostly homonyms in nature.
- 11) A word can remain homonyms in spite of the change of its lexical category.
- 12) In the Karakalpak language, until now homonyms have been mainly studied in the context.
- 13) Studying systems with homonyms gives us better understanding of the importance of identifiers in distributed computing.
- 14) In Karakalpak language, there's no conflict between the roots with affix, so the word is composed of language, so does the homonym.

In homonyms resulting from borrowing, the original word is also a borrowed word in many cases. When the words were borrowed into Karakalpak language, simplification of the agglutination endings occurred, and they became homonyms. Most homonyms in the Karakalpak language were formed as a result of accidental coincidence of the form and borrowings, as well as a result of compression of phrases and conversion. Some homonyms arose as a result of the separation of the meaning of a polysemantic word. One of the meanings of a polysemantic word can stand out and acquire the status of independence. In this case, the semantic connection between the original word and the new meanings is broken, and homonyms arise.

The result of borrowing is not only the addition to the lexical structure of the language, but also the modern coloring of lexical units changes during the borrowing process and their internal structure forms homonymous relations, which helps to diversify lexical units and partially predetermines it.

We may state that the words that compose the homonyms are high-frequency words. Word frequencies change with the times. Category ambiguity, homonymy and polysemy are the causes for lexical ambiguity. They give a problem in the analysis of the source language.

The language as a whole tends to be redundant and at the same time suffers from some insufficiency, which can manifest itself in the homonymy of different units of the language. Homonyms can be favorable and unfavorable in terms of semantics and logic.

In Karakalpak language there is a distinction between the homonyms and polysemies. Just based on the origin, if two words have different origin, same pronunciation, they are homonyms. With the same origin and pronunciation, they are polysemy. Studying the homonyms in theory and practice is necessary; especially in the dictionary and translation. Our most striking finding is the rarity of phonemic pointing errors on homonym identification.

Polysemy and homonymy are the main cause for lexical ambiguity. Homophony is problematic at the speech level only. In the textual transfer, homography is problematic. Categorical homonymy causes ambiguity when we go from source to target language. Sometimes among the homographs, the use of one may be greater than the other. In that case, the ambiguity can be resolved on the basis of text. This is done by setting aside the unusual meaning from the dictionary unless it is required for translation. The words which are homonyms usually have different entries in dictionaries. Grammatical equivalents belong to the same word-class, have the same syntactic function and occur in the same grammatical environment.

Homonyms which are widely developed in the modern Karakalpak language, as well as some other features of the language, lead to the fact that it is often impossible to determine whether a word belongs to a part of speech by one form; it is not always possible to differentiate the word and the basis of the word, a complex word and a phrase; the structure of some formations can be interpreted in two ways.

To find out if lexemes are homonyms, one has to investigate the etymology of the words that means sources which the lexemes derive from because homonyms have different origins in the language. If the words have the same historical source, they are polysemous lexemes. Homonyms are, in contrast to polysemies, different lexemes which are semantically unrelated. There cannot be a relation between the meanings of the lexemes.

The very rare source of homonymy is the converging of sounds. A result of phonetic changes is that words which originally had different forms fall together and become the same in a spoken language; sometimes they even coincide in writing. Homonyms can also result from sense-development going in different directions. The meanings of a lexeme diverge so much that there cannot be found a relation between them. It is difficult to decide whether lexemes are homonyms or polysemies because of the subjective concept one has of the lexeme. Besides that, the decision often seems to be arbitrary. One of the investigation fields of stylistics is homonyms.

One of the main functions of using homonyms is to give the content more emotional color and expression. Homonyms are also used to attract the reader's attention. Karakalpak language is not an inflectional language, so that in every situation, the homonym is the same. The intense development of homonymy in the Karakalpak language is obviously due not to one single factor but to several interrelated causes, such as the monosyllabic character of Karakalpak language and its analytic structure.

The abundance of homonyms is also closely connected with such a characteristic feature of the Karakalpak language as the graphics identity of word and stem or, in other words, the predominance of free forms among the most frequent roots.

CONCLUSION

In terms of the semantic representation of a word, we showed that by distinguishing the different kinds of lexical ambiguity, and counting on homonyms as the levels with distinct meanings, we were able to observe the ambiguity advantage effect. Homonyms are therefore

reasonable levels of semantic representation for lexical access. Research on homonym analysis showed the results of the application of an overlapping clustering phenomenon to detect context homonyms. The methodology we introduced, however, provided satisfying results in a way that can be easily encoded into a phenomenon of homonym. We have proposed a methodology that relies on the concept of related analytical to discover homonyms within an analysis-based system. Starting from a theoretical model that simplifies the tripartite graph by focusing on relations between words, our analysis process follows the three stages of problem reduction, homonym analyses. We consider that all the different meanings of homonyms must have been largely analyzed before the listener can select the proper one according to the context.

REFERENCES

1. Baskakov, N. (1996). Karakalpak language. Volume IV. Lexicon. Nukus: Bilim.
2. Berdimuratov, E. (1994). Modern Karakalpak language: Lexicology. Nukus: Bilim.
3. Ali Kaljanov. (2020). The Universal (Mixed) Homonyms in Modern Karakalpak Language. Science and Education, 1 (5), 142-145.
4. Ali Kaljanov. (2020). Grammatical homonyms in modern Karakalpak language. Journal on International Social Science, 1 (1), 1-6.
5. Ali Kaljanov. (2020). Problems of training homonyms in the modern Karakalpak language. International journal of discourse on innovation, integration and education, 1(2), 10-13.
6. Ali Kaljanov. (2020). The Some Questions of Grammatical Homonyms in Modern Karakalpak Language. International Journal on Orange Technologies, 2 (9), 19-21.
7. Ali Kaljanov. (2021). The essence of homonyms in the Karakalpak language. Journal of Foreign Languages and Linguistics. 2 (3), 24-26.
8. Ali Kaljanov. (2021). The short study of multiple homonyms in Karakalpak language. International scientific and current research conferences, 51-53.
9. Ali Kaljanov. (2021). Problematic aspects of grammatical homonyms. ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal. 11 (6), 815-821.
10. Khojanov, SH, Karamatdinova N. (2018). Homonyms in Karakalpak language. Nukus: Qaraqalpaqstan.
11. Pakhratdinov, K, Bekbergenov, K. (2015). Dictionary of homonyms of the Karakalpak language. Nukus: Qaraqalpaqstan.