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## SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF HOMONYMS

**Abstract:** due to the general lexical and semantic content and associative connection, identical and different in origin, belonging to one or different parts of speech, are called homonyms. The emergence of the formation of vocabulary homonyms. In modern Uzbek linguistics, one candidate Taoistratt, protected by M.Mirtadievnm, is dedicated to the emergence and education. The dissertation states that the emergence of homonyms occurs in five ways.

**Key words:** phonetic changes, homonyms, analysis, dictionaries, terminological, idiomatic meanings, semantic, morphological, pragmatic features of homonyms, artistic language, dialects, professional vocabulary, jargon, argo, barbarism, vulgarism.

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### Introduction

The study of vocabulary homonyms allows you to supplement these provisions and formulate a different sentence methods, because they do not correspond to the essence of vocabulary homonyms. In addition, the development of vocabulary homonyms is associated with a number of factors, the most important of which are as follows:

- 1) changes in the social life of the people;
- 2) the development of the meanings of words with subsequent splitting of these meanings into independent lexical units;
- 3) differentiation of derived values;
- 4) phonetic changes;
- 5) borrowing;
- 6) random coincidences of the phonetic composition of the original and borrowed words;
- 7) the emergence of derivative homonyms;
- 8) the expression of scientific and technical concepts in common words;
- 9) the expansion and narrowing of the meanings of words.

### II.Literature review

There are two ways of forming homonyms: lexical and morphological. *The lexical way of forming*

*homonyms.* Homonyms formed in the lexical way play a significant role in enriching the vocabulary of the modern Uzbek language. They are inspired by the splitting of ambiguous words, the parallel use of vocabulary of a commonly used layer with dialect vocabulary, borrowing, terminological use, regular phonetic changes, the transition of words from one part of speech to another.

### III.Analysis

The formation of homonyms from polysemantic words. When isolating homonyms from polysemantic words, the main role is played by changes in the semantic center of the word. If the “inner core” is preserved between the meanings, then the words do not lose their ambiguity, in the case of loss of the inner form, a transition from a lot of meanings to homonymy takes place:

oy / moon / - oy / month /; kun / sun / - kun / day /.

Homonymy resulting from lexical borrowing. This process occurs in two ways:

- 1) due to the random coincidence of the phonetically original vocabulary with the borrowing:  
sir / paint / - sir / tayka / - sir / cheese-Russian./;
- 2) due to the narrowing, expansion of the meaning of the official word: the words “frame”,

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borrowed from the French language, are not presented in the French dictionaries as homonyms, but in the modern Uzbek language they stand out as homonymous, or the words “boxing”, borrowed from the English language, in this the language stands out as homonyms, and in the modern Uzbek language also stand out as homonyms. The semantic nature of borrowed words in the modern Uzbek language is poorly studied.

The formation of homonyms through phonetic changes. This process is well studied in Turkology, including in the modern Uzbek language. These patterns are accepted without discussion. In dictionaries, such words stand out as “traditional” homonyms.

Terminological homonyms. As a result of semantic movement, terms and common disruptions form homonyms that function within different systems:

morphology / in natural science / -morphology / in linguistics /.

Parallel use of common words with dialect words. The explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language also includes dialect words. They usually converge with individual words in formal terms, but are not semantically related, as a result of which homonyms arise in the language. For example, So'zank I dial. tutuq I so'zank II Dial. Tutuq II dia. This phenomenon is indicated in linguistic literature as a result of substantivization, adjectivization, and adverbialization. When moving from one part to another, the words retain their precedent phonetic form, and lose their lexical and grammatical forms. These syllables in the dictionaries create homonymous series: sovuq / cold / - sovuq / frost / ; qirq / forty / - qirq / wake.

The formation of homonyms in a morphological way. In the formation of homonymous series, word-formation processes play an important role. Homonyms formed morphologically can be divided into several groups:

1) homonyms formed from words that do not have homonymous roots: the word “bosh” is a multi-valued word, using the derivational suffix -lik, two homonymous words “boshliq” are formed from it;

2) homonyms formed by words with homonymous roots: from the verbs “bo'lmoq” with zero suffix homonymous words “bo'luv” are formed. All homonyms of complicated words refer to the syntactic method. We attribute them to the morphological method. For example, the paired words “achchiq-chuchuk” in the Explanatory Dictionary are highlighted as homonymous words.

The problem of methods for classifying homonyms. The systematization of homonymy should fill a significant gap in the description of the structure of the language. It can be, for example, the basis for classification of homonyms according to their lexical, grammatical or syntactic properties.

Vocabulary homonyms can be classified in different ways. They can be grouped by origin, education, belonging to parts of speech, composition, meaning, grammatical forms, etc. When classifying homonyms, it is necessary to take into account:

- 1) sound uniformity;
- 2) spelling identity;
- 3) differences in meaning;
- 4) belonging to one or different parts of speech.

Matches of grammatical forms. Homonyms of this group are divided into full and incomplete. Complete homonyms relate to one part of speech. Under the morphological paradigm, they coincide in all their forms: the words “boshliq” and “boshliq” refer to the same part of speech, both nouns in cases are inclined equally.

Incomplete homonyms refer to different parts of speech. The morphological paradigm does not coincide in all its forms: the words “chaqmoq” and “chaqmoq” refer to different parts of speech, that is, a noun and a verb. The first of them as a noun is inflected by cases, and the second is conjugated as a verb, i.e. they do not coincide in the morphological paradigm.

## IV. Discussion

Homonyms in terms of their origin. According to their genetic characteristics, homonyms are divided into homogeneous / semantic homonyms, go back to the same root:

oy / moon / - oy / month / ;  
kun / sun / - kun / day /.

Miscellaneous / heterogeneous / homonyms go back to different roots:

tok / electric current / - tok / grape / etc.

Classification by source. Homonyms are divided into:

- 1) formed from the internal resources of a given language: chaqmoq-chaqmoq oh-oh; kun-kun;
- 2) formed by borrowing from other languages: frame / French / - frame / French / ; boxing / English / - boxing / English /

Classification by morphological composition. Homonyms are simple, derivative and complex.

Simple homonyms oh oh; derivatives, boshliq-boshliq;

Complex, achchiq-chuchuk // achchiq-chuchuk.

Classification by semantic features. In the dissertation on semantic features, two types of homonyms are distinguished: lexical and lexical-grammatical.

Lexical homonyms relate to one part of speech:

oy / existing / - oy / noun / ;  
bo'lmoq / verb / - bo'lmoq / verb / etc.

1 The lexico-grammatical homonyms in linguistic literature are called “omofoms”, “lexico-morphological”, “grammatically” primary “, lexico-grammatical variants”, etc.

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The term “lexico-grammatical homonyms” is most acceptable. The main features of lexical and grammatical homonyms:

- 1) belonging to various grammatical categories;
- 2) the difference between lexical and grammatical meanings;
- 3) the identity of the spelling and sound;
- 4) the difference in morphological paradigms and syntactic features:

sovuq /adj./ - sovuq / existing /;  
chaqmoq /verb/ - chaqmoq / existing /.

The second chapter analyzes alphabetical dictionaries on the problems of homonymy. According to the presentation of homonymous words in dictionaries, we grouped them into two groups. The first group includes dictionaries of a general type. The second group includes “Explanatory Dictionary of homonyms of the Uzbek language” Tashkent, 1984, Comp. prof. Sh.U. Rakhmatullayev.

The division of dictionaries on the basis of the provisions of the dissertation into two groups makes it possible to reveal the essence of homonyms and to note discrepancies when filing homonyms in dictionaries. Let us first analyze the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language Homonyms”, which belongs to the second group.

1. Homonyms are defined in it as having the same spelling and sound, but different in meaning of the word. It must be added here that this definition is common to all homonymous language units. All linguistic units, except phonemes, investigate, in terms of expression and in terms of content. The dictionary describes the words and it is necessary to reveal their characteristic features.

2. Firstly, the dictionary includes as homonyms original words and borrowed words on equal terms with them. Secondly, homonymous words that exist in the modern Uzbek language are included, with the exception of some historicisms that are widely used in fiction. These historicisms must also be included in the dictionary. Thirdly, the dictionary includes words

that belong to the literary language. It should also include words related to spoken language.

3. When verb lexemes are turned on, the lexicographic principle for selecting the handicap of words is violated. For verb tokens, the initial form is the name of the action with the ending - mock. But in the dictionary, verb tokens are given in the form of the imperative mood of the second person. As a result of this, homoforms are mixed with homonyms.

Homonyms that arose as a result of the collapse of polysemy are included in the dictionary:

oy / moon / - oy / month /;  
kun / sun / - kun / day / etc.

5. In the modern Uzbek language there are many words related to various parts of speech, for example: sovuq / adj. / - sovuq / existing;  
qirq / number / - qirq / commemoration /, etc.

6. Many words, for various reasons, are borrowed from the Russian language. In Russian, adjectives have an ending. But in the modern Uzbek language, these endings are absent. As a result, nouns and adjectives coincide in form as identical words, and they relate to different parts of speech. According to the rules, words related to different parts of speech should be given as homonyms.

## V. Conclusion

After analyzing the dictionaries of the first direction, we came to the conclusion that the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language and the Uzbek-English dictionary were compiled according to the same principles. They distinguish homonyms as words of different origin. But there are also homonymous words that are not highlighted as homonyms in the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language. For example, Narvon – ladder, Narvon - Region Karagach. Nok – pear, nok - weak characteristic. In our opinion, these homonymous words should also stand out as homonyms in the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language.

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