

SOME NOTIONS ON LEXICAL AND DERIVATIONAL HOMONYMY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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ANNOTATION

This article is devoted to the problems of lexical and derivational differences of "homonymy" in English and Uzbek.

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INTRODUCTION

Before studying the theme under discussion it's desirable to throw light to such questions as "What is homonymy (synonymy and antonymy)? What are the types of homonyms (synonyms, antonyms)? How do they appear in the world languages?", etc.

So, homonyms are such lexical units which have the same form but differing in their meanings. The term is of Greek origin (homos" the same, onyma-name"). This language phenomenon can be found in all languages of the world:

Back (n) "part of the body", back (adv) away from the front, back;

Ball (n) a round object used in games, ball (n) a gathering of people for dancing;

Bark (n)-the noise made by a dog, bark (v) to utter sharp explosive cries, bark (n)-the skin of a tree, bark (v) -a sailing ship from England.

Лук - растение лук-оружие для стрельбы, клуб - дыма пили клуб - учреждение культуры from Russian, ўт (grass), ут (fire), ўт (to pass by), рух, (mood), рух (a metal), ёш (age), ёш (young) from Uzbek.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

L.L.Kasatkin and other authors of the book Russian language differentiate full and partial homonyms. Words having the same forms are full homonyms:

лук "лук², back "back² "back³, ут" ут² "ут³ etc). Words having partially the same grammatical forms are partial homonyms (books, speaks).

But I.V.Arnold gives fuller definition "Two or more words identical in sound and spelling but different in meaning, distribution and origin are called homonyms (Arnold, 182)

Russian scholars L.L.Kasatkin and others differentiate three types of homonyms (phonetic, graphic, morphological) while I. V. Arnold classifies them into: homonyms proper, homophones and homographs. (Arnold 184- 185)

According to I.V.Arnold homonyms proper are words identical in pronunciation and spelling (back¹- back²- back³- back⁴, ot'-ot²)

Homophones are words of the same sound but of different spelling and meaning: air-heir, by-buy, night-knight, knot-not, reign-rain, right-write, пвести-везти, руд-прут, код-кот, бал-балл, рок-рог, тур-тур, туш-туш etc.

Тўдадан ажралган тўрга тушар; Хорижлик меҳмонларни тўрига ўтказишди; Лайлак келди ёз бўлди, қаноти қоғоз бўлди; Дўстингга тез-тез хат ёз!

The knight entered the palace. The night fell on earth. You are right. We write essays. They buy newspapers every morning. I read a novel by U. Khashimov etc.

Words different in speech and in meaning but identical in spelling by chance are homonyms. The examples are wind [wind]-wind [waɪnd], raw [raʊ], -row [rou], хозир (just now), хозир (now), тук (ток), ток (узум), замок-замок, атлас (жуғрофий) атлас (мато тури)

By morphological homonymy I.L.Kasatkin and others mean the identity of words belonging to different parts of speech in one of a number of forms: by- buy, три (numeral), три (imperative of the verb тереть), печь (verb) -печ (noun), олма (noun) - олма (verb imperative) etc.

Homonym words and homonym forms cause misunderstandings or difficulties in communication. Having heard or having seen the word we can't realize its real meaning out speech context. For example, thought 'and though? belonging to different parts of speech and coinciding in some of forms. Their identity is due to the common root (the past simple of think): He thought of his future life, his thought was far from reality. Homonymy is not only the characteristic feature of words but of their components (suffixes, prefixes) too.

The author of the article "Typology of affixation in the languages of different systems " A. M. Muminov (1988, 24-30) confirms our afore said point of view and gives the list of homonym prefixes and suffixes: -or (sailor), -or2 (minqor), -ly (brotherly), -ly2 (deeply); -let (cloudlet), -let2 (armlet); -er(teacher), -er2 (Londoner); -ish (yellowish), -ish2 (British), -ish3 (jeverish); -some (darksome), -some2 (toursome); -ful (careful), -ful2 (basketful); -less (endless), -less2 (cloudless); -ee (adoptee), -ee2 (coatee); -al (refusal), -al2 (monumental); un- (untrust), un2 (unloose), in-(inearth), in2 (inoffensive); for- (forblack), for2 - (forbear); -be (bebelted), -be2 (behead) in English; -ак (йулак), -ак2 (карсак); -жон (дадажон), -жон2 (рохатижон); -ок (бакирок), -ок (кочок); -ча (кулча), -ча2 (кискача); -хон (китобхон), - хон (Салимахон); -чик (ёпкич), -чик2 (сирпанчик) etc.

As the author says the number of such suffixes is less than in Uzbek (37 to 79).

As we see homonymy is characteristic to both English and Uzbek languages. Our analysis of the existing dictionaries as well as texts gave us a chance to add some more homonymous suffixes to the list suggested by A.M.Muminov. The list includes the following:

Homonymous suffixes	Examples	Meanings	Word class
-ee= -ee	Levee 1	Кемалар	Noun
	Levee 2	тўхтайдиган жой давлат бошлиғининг қабули	Noun
-ic=-ic	Cathartic 1 Cathartic 2	сурги дори ич сурадиган	Noun Adjective
-er=-er	Writer longer	ёзувчи узунроқ	Noun comparative Adjective
-y=-y	Coachy_sunny	аравакаш қуёшли	Noun Adjective
-er=-er	Stammer stammer	дудуқ дудуқланмоқ	Noun Verb

-ling=- ling	Duckling starling	ўрдакча Сув кесгич, муз ёрар кема	Noun Noun
-ese—ese	Chinese Japanese notebook	Хитойлик аёл Япон ноутбуги	Noun Adjective
-ly=-ly	Ugly slowly	Хунук бадбашара Секин-аста, охиста	Adjective Adverb
-ing=-ing	Orcharding reading	Мевачилик ўқиш	Noun Gerund
-ian=-ian	Canadian Armenian wine	Канадалик киши (аёл) Арман шарбати	Noun Adjective
-ed=-ed	Wounded Closed, locked	Ярадорлар Ёпиқ (ёпилган), қулфланган	Noun Participle I as an adjective
-en=-en	Golden widen	Олтин кенгайтирмоқ	Adjective Verb
-oid=-oid	Typhoid (med) albinminoid	Тиф, ич терлама Оқсилсимон, оқсилга ўхшаган	Adjective Adjective
	Capful	қандайдир бир нарса тўла	Noun
-th=-th	Growth	ўсиш	Noun
	Fourth	тўртинчи	Numeral
-gy=-gy	Stingy	Зиқна	Adjective
-ant=-ant	Defendant	Айбдор	Noun

In modern Uzbek we discovered the following homonym suffixes:

-лик	ёшлик,	Youth,	Noun
-лик	болалик,	childhood,	Adjective
	еттилик, ёзлик	sevenfold, tenfold,	Numeral
		Summer	
-дош	Синфдош	Classmate	Nouns
-дош	Сирдош	Person empowered	Phrase
	Ёндош	to act for somebody	Noun
		Patience,	Adjective
-каш	Аравакаш	Coachee, coacher,	Noun
-каш		Coachman	
		(person)	
	Замонасоз	Time-server,	Adjective

RESULTS

We fully agree with A.Muminov concerning the number of homonymous suffixes. It is 37 to 79 in English and Uzbek. Lexical units with homonymous suffixes may have the following basic language models:

N+ed=N, V+er=Adj; N+en=Adj; N+oid=N; N+oid=Adj; N+ory=adj; Stem+ate=N; Stem+ate=V; N+ful=Adj; V+th=N; Stem+gy=Adj; Stem+gy=N; Stem+ive=N; V+ive=N; N+ite=N; N+ite=Adj;

V+ant=N; Stem+ant=Adj; N+flHK=N; N+лик=Adj; Ы+дош=Ы; Adj+flour=Adj; N+Кайи=N; N+Кайи= Adj, N+co3=N; N+co3= Adj;

DISCUSSION

Our analysis showed correctness of L.L.Kasatkin and others' opinions concerning the appearance of homonyms in the language. According to L.L.Kasatkin they appear owing to the following processes:

- 1) because of the coincidence of forms of the native words with the forms of the borrowed words усма (ут), уоия(касалик), club(English)- клуб (Russian), брак (German);
- 2) as a result of coincidence of forms of words borrowed from other languages but in different meanings (raid(English)- рейд (Russian, Uzbek) рейд (Holland) (раванадаги сув хавзаси), note - мусика нотаси, нота, дипломатик ҳужжат/ - Нота;
- 3) as a result of divergence of meanings of polysemantic words in the process of their historical development: hand (қўл), hand (соат стрелкаси) in English.
- 4) as a result of phonetic and morphological processes: лоукъ-лук, (растение)=лук² (оружие)
- 5) as a result of adding affixes to the stem of words (affixes, having various meanings), задуть (начать дут), задуть (пачкать) (Kasatkin, 84)

We distinguish the following two main causes of homonymy among them:

- 1) homonymy through convergent sound development when two, three or more words of different origin accidentally coincide in sound;
- 2) homonymy developed from polysemy through divergent sense development.

Convergent development of sound may consist of a phonetic change only, phonetic change combined with less of affixes, or independent formation from homonymous bases by means of homonymous affixes.

On the other hand, in our opinion, the second may be of three subtypes:

- a) limited within one lexico-grammatical class of words;
- b) combined with difference in lexico-grammatical class and therefore difference in grammatical functions and distribution;
- c) based on independent formation from the same base by homonymous morphemes.

CONCLUSION

Concluding the article we'd like to point out the necessity of studying homonymy of suffixal lexemes and discovering common and specific features of the latter in world languages.

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