



Problems of formation and valence of homonymous words for Uzbek and English languages

О‘zbek va ingliz tillari uchun omonim so‘zlar
valentligini shakllantirish va duch kelinadigan
muammolar.

Образовательные проблемы для узбекского и
английского языков и проблемы валентности
ОМОНИМОВ.

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Abstract. We know that all languages have homonyms, synonyms, antonyms, paronyms and synonyms. It is important to distinguish these words from each other. We do not speak in world languages, we can say in Uzbek grammar, these words are also called by other names. For example, homonymous words have the same form but different meanings, synonyms have the same meaning, but synonyms have different meanings, paronyms differ in the same sound, and antonyms do not have the same meaning. We call null words and consonant words a group of horses. In many languages they are divided into spiritual groups as above. The valence of the word homonyms is the valence of all the words of the word homonyms that come with the word. This article provides information on some homonymous words and their valences in English and Uzbek.

Key words: homonymous words, valence, synonyms, polysemous words, sentence structure, world languages, English homonyms.



Annotatsiya. Bilamizki, barcha tillarda omonim, sinonim, antonim, paronim va uyadosh soʻzlar mavjud. Bu soʻzlarni bir-biridan ajratib olish juda muhim. Dunyo tillarida deb aytmaymiz, oʻzbek tili grammatikasida deyishimiz mumkin, bu soʻzlarni boshqacha nomlar bilan ham atashadi. Masalan: omonim soʻzlarni shakli bir xil maʼnosi har xil soʻzlar yaʼni shakldoshlar, sinonimlarni maʼnosi bir xil shakli har xil yaʼni manodosh soʻzlar, paronimlar bir tovush bilan farq qiladigan soʻzlar, antonimlarni bir biriga qarama-qarshi boʻlgan zid maʼnoli soʻzlar, uyadosh soʻzlar esa bir guruh yaʼni uyaga mansub boʻlgan soʻzlar deb aytolamiz. Koʻplab tillarda yuqoridagidek maʼnaviy guruhlarga boʻlinadi. Omonim soʻzlar valentligi deb bir omonim soʻzning oʻsha soʻz bilan keloladigan barcha soʻzlari uning valentligi deyiladi. Ushbu maqolada ingliz va oʻzbek tillarida boʻlgan baʼzi omonim soʻzlar va ularning valentliklari haqida maʼlumotlar berilgan.

Kalit soʻzlar: omonim soʻzlar, valentlik, sinonimlar, koʻp maʼnoli soʻzlar, gap qurilishi, dunyo tillari, ingliz omonimlari.

Аннотация. Мы знаем, что во всех языках есть омонимы, синонимы, антонимы, паронимы и синонимы. Важно различать эти слова. Мы не говорим в языках мира, мы можем сказать в грамматике узбекского языка, эти слова называются и другими именами. Например, форма омонимичных слов имеет одинаковое значение, но разные слова имеют одинаковое значение, синонимы имеют одинаковую форму, то есть синонимы имеют разное значение, паронимы отличаются одним и тем же звучанием, антонимы не имеют противоположных значений. называть пустые слова и согласные слова группой существительных. Во многих языках они делятся на духовные группы, как указано выше. Валентность омонимического слова -это валентность всех слов омонимического слова, которые идут с этим словом. В данной статье представлена информация о некоторых омонимичных словах и их валентностях в английском и узбекском языках.

Ключевые слова: омонимы, валентность, синонимы, многозначные слова, структура предложения, языки мира, английские омонимы.

Introduction

It is known that words in the language are divided into homonyms, synonyms, antonyms and paronyms according to their form and meaning. These lexemes help to distinguish the beautiful, expressive expression of speech and the subtleties of meaning. Words that have the same shape but different meanings are common words. Homonyms are words that have a special place in terms of form and usage. The reasons for the emergence of homonyms are various:



1. The long-standing forms of some words in the language are coincidentally the same: a frog-frog, a frog-water mill, a metal part that moves from a knife and turns a millstone;
 2. As a result of the shift in lexical meaning, a single word becomes a plural word, then the connection between the main meaning and the derivative meaning is forgotten, and two different lexemes appear on the basis of one word: “Kun”-. the sun; day, time from sunrise to sunrise;
 3. Some lexemes borrowed from other languages have the same form as this or that lexeme in Uzbek: toy (Persian-Tajik);
 4. The occurrence of words of the same form among lexemes learned from other languages leads to homonymy: picture (Arabic) - picture, picture (Arabic) - habit;
 5. The construction of lexemes also sometimes leads to homonyms: guest-guest, guest (con + white) -guests.
- Form words are widely used in speech to create the art of tajnis (ginos) and are one of the genres of poetry in fiction.

Material and methods

Words are usually divided into different groups based on pronunciation, spelling, and comparison. Words that have the same pronunciation or spelling but different meanings are called homonyms (Greek homog - "same", onima - "name"). Homonyms are divided into the following types: a) real homonyms: horse - animal, horse - name. Horse - to throw something, horse - to shoot with a rifle; b) homophones with the same pronunciation but different meanings and spellings: worm - insect, worm - milk - a dish made of yogurt; Russian onion - onion, lug - meadow; c) homographs, words with the same spelling but different pronunciation and meaning: number - number, number - organ in the human body: English tear - tear, tear - tear; g) homoform or lexical-grammatical homonyms, words with the same grammatical form but different meanings: crow - bird type, crow - command form of the verb curse, grass - plant type, grass - fire, grass - command. form of the verb to pass, Russian oil - diamond, oil - command verb. In English hour - hour, our - our, light - crack, light - light. Sometimes homoforms of the same spelling, but differ in the place of stress in pronunciation - the crow (the command form of the verb "curse") can be homographs at the same time.

Some homonyms are formed by the spelling or pronunciation of a word in the mother tongue or by the spelling or pronunciation of a word in another language. For example, “Tok” - electricity, “Tok” - grapes, four - number, “tort” - food (in Uzbek it is often pronounced as four). Often homonyms are formed as a result of phonetic changes in the language. For example, in English it is formed as a result of the change of vowels in homonyms such as fragment-fragment, “Qism”-peace, “hafta”-week, “yosh”-tear.

Results

There is a big difference between spelling and pronunciation of words in English. In it, different spelling words can be pronounced the same: knight – “farzin”, night – “kechasi”, die – “o‘lmoq”, dye – “bo‘yamoq”. This is why different types of homonyms are common in this language. Words that differ in meaning but have the same pronunciation and spelling are called complete homonyms. If words are spelled or pronounced the same, they are called incomplete homonyms.

The origin of homonyms can also be explained by a decrease in the polysemous properties of words. The polysemantic feature of the verb to press is weak. For this reason, the imperative form of the verb has been preserved, and the word "print" (paper) is made of the same root. In distinguishing homonyms, their historical origin must also be taken into account. For example, birth - childbirth) and birth (thought is born, formed). Both are derived from the same core. Phonetic changes, spelling rules, and semantic shifts are important sources in the origin of homonyms. The meanings of homonyms are defined in the context of speech.

We have information about homonymous words, now we need to know about the valence of homonymous words. The valence of the homonymous word is that the homonymous word can be added to it, all words are called homonymous valence.

Discussion

In the table below, we can see the forms that come with the valence of some homonymous words in English and Uzbek.

1	Adash	1.Ot.Ismi boshqa bir kishining ismi bilan bir xil kishi 2.Fe'l. Tog'ri yo'ldanchiqib,boshqa yo'lga yurmoq	namesake	to go astray as if to go astray.
2	Ayni	1.sifat aynan vaziyat 2. Fel.O'zgarib, ijobiy sifatini yo'qotmoq	exactly	1.quality is a definite condition 2. Verb. Seeing and losing a positive quality
3	Ayri	1.sifat Ikkiga ajralgan 2. Ot. Panshaxa, uchi ikki butoqli tirkak	separate	1. quality is divided into two 2. noun. two-horned column
4	Aktiv	1.Ot ijtimoiy siyosiy termin. 2.Ot yig'ilishni o'tkazmoq	Active	1.noun. is a socio-political term. 2.noun. Have a meeting
5	Alif	1. Ot Arab alfavitidagi birinchi harf nomi. 2.Ot Kuydirilgan zig'ir nasha moyi	Alive	1. noun is the name of the first letter in the Arabic alphabet. 2.

				Noun fried flax seed cannabis oil
6	Alomat	1.Ot.Belgi ko'rsatkich , tenglik alovati, qushuv alomat 2.sifat.Odatdagidan o'zgacha tushunib bo'lmaydigan	sumptomn	1.Noun. Indicator, sign of equality, compound sign 2.Adjective. Unusually incomprehensible
7	Aralash	1Fe'l.Bir biriga qorishib ketgan, xolat xosil qilmoq, qotishmoq 2.sifat.Turli narsalardan odamlardan tarkib topgan qorishiq	mixed	1.Verb.Mixed to each other, to form a state, to merge. 2.Adjective. A mix of people made up of different things
8	Asorat	1.Ot. Bo'lib o'tganning qoldig'i, izlari 2.fel uzatmoq, qoldirmoq	influence	1.Noun. Remains, traces of what happened 2.Verb passes, leaves
9	Asr	1.Ot.asr, asrdosh, asriym 2.Ot.diniy, eskirgan, tushdan keying	century	1.Noun obsolete, afternoon.
10	Achchiq	1.sifat.Achchiq taom 2.Fe'l achchig'i chiqdi	bitter	1.Adjective.Bitter food 2.Verb. came out
11	Balo	1.Ot. ofat, kulfat 2.sifat uddaburron, ustamon	bail	1.Noun.disaster, calamity 2.Adjective. agile.
12	Baqa	1.Ot.qurbaqa 2.Ot.Tegirmon toshi uchining usti	frog	1.Noun. frog 2.Noun. Mill stone top
13	Baqaloq	1.sifat. Past bo'yli va semiz odam 2. Xayvon oyog'ining tupiq bilan tuyoq o'rtasidagi qismi	Fat	1.Adj. Short and obese person 2. The part of an animal's foot between the ankle and the hoof
14	Bel	1. Ot gavdaning kukrak qafasi va upka orasidagi eng xipcha qismi 2. Sifat yopiq, bekik	waist	1.Noun. the shortest part of the body between the chest and buttocks 2.Adj. closed,
15	Bog'	1.Ot.O'rilgan o'simlikni bog' bog' qilib bog'lashda, tok novdalarini	garden	1. The bark was used to tie a cut plant as a garden, to cut the

		ishkamlashga, suriga ko'tarib bog'lashga ishlatiladigan pustloq		current, to tie the stem.
16	Birlik	1.ot.Bir turdagi miqdorlarni o'zaro baholash uchun qabul qilingan 2 birlashish, ittifoq xamjihatlik	unity	1.Noun. 2 mergers adopted for mutual evaluation of quantities of the same type, alliance solidarity
17	Boy	1.Sifat.Badavlat, davlatmand 2.Ot. Badavlat odam	Rich	1.Adj.Rich, wealthy 2.Noun .Rich man
18	Bor	1.Mavjud. Bari, baricha, borliq 2. fe'l malum maqsad bilan biror yerga yetmoq	have	1. Available. all people, have 2. to reach a place with a definite purpose
19	Bosh	1.Ot. organizmning buynidan yuqori qismi 2.sifat. eng oldingi birinchi	head	1.Noun. upper body from the neck 2.Adj. the earliest first
20	Boq	1.Fe'l.nazar solmoq, qaramoq 2.fe'l ko'makchi, mustaqil fe'l anglatgan manoga qo'shimcha ma'no qo'shadi	glance	1. The verb to look, to look 2. The auxiliary verb adds an additional meaning to the meaning of the independent verb

1-Jadval

The table above provides information on the meanings of some homonymous words, in which word groups they correspond to homonymous symbols, in the English translation, and in which English word groups and meanings.

Conclusion

In conclusion, when learning a language or wanting to know our mother tongue well, we must first know the true meaning, origin, and proper use of the word. Basically, as we learn a language, we have to learn the word that exists in that language, and we have learned its original meaning, its origin, and its homonymous feature, because if it has an homonymous feature, we can use it. we can make a mistake. in other words. In the table above, we have written all the meanings of some common words in Uzbek in English. This will help Uzbek language learners to understand the meaning of words at least a little bit. It is important that we use the right words in the right language.



Czech

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