LEXICAL HOMONYMS IN THE MODERN KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE

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Abstract. This article considers the field of homonyms as the main subject of its study. One of the major topics to be investigated in this field is lexical homonyms. The field has met with great success with many problems of linguistic origin. This phenomenon has been widely observed. There are several common kinds of homonyms. In modern linguistic science, questions of homonymy take a special place. This is due to the fact that the limit of the lexical-semantic variation of the word is the homonymy. The lexical layer of the Karakalpak language is identical in form but different in meaning, forming a homonymous series that has not yet been the subject of special study. The article presents the identification of homonymous formation of the language system by the lexical-semantic development and structural classification of homonyms, and their lexicographical interpretation. In the article identification of the homonymic layer of the language system by lexico-semantic development and structural classification of homonyms, also their lexicographic interpretation is given. As a result of the analysis, we found out the quantitative, structural and functional characteristic of lexical homonyms of the modern Karakalpak language.

Keywords. Karakalpak language, homonyms, lexical homonyms.

INTRODUCTION

Homonymy is a widely spread phenomenon in many languages, especially in the Karakalpak language. We are mainly interested in the most typical kind of homonyms – lexical homonyms in this paper.

In the lexical system of the Karakalpak language, there are words that sound the same but have completely different meanings. Such words are called lexical homonyms. For example, ay – 'moon' and 'ay' – 'month'; ' altın – 'gold' and altın ' – good, respected. Unlike polysemantic words, lexical homonyms do not have a subject-semantic connection, i.e., they do not have common semantic features by which one could judge the polysemantism of a single word. There are various forms of lexical homonymy, as well as related phenomena at other levels of the language.

The problem of distinguishing lexical homonymy from lexical polysemy attracted the greatest attention of linguists. It is important not only in theoretical terms, but also in lexicographic practice. There is a large set of criteria for differentiating specific manifestations of polysemy, but none of them is absolutely reliable. The absence of rigid, always tangible boundaries between polysemy and homonymy is quite understandable: the transition from polysemy to homonymy takes a long time, so there are many borderline cases.

Within the framework of this article, we define lexical homonyms as pairs of words belonging to the same part of speech or vice versa, coinciding in spelling, in all or part of their forms, and differing in lexical semantics. Considering the sources of lexical homonymy, researchers note lexical changes as one of its most important sources.

In modern Karakalpak linguistics, there is not a single special scientific work of monographic nature devoted to homonyms. Some particular problems of homonymy were reflected in individual works and articles, but this was not associated with a special study of the issue.

N. A. Baskakov believes that the question of homonyms should be previously developed and specifically comprehensively discussed. In addition, it is necessary to strictly and clearly determine the order of values, the very structure and architecture of the dictionary entry. To do this, the instruction should cover all the details of the design of the future explanatory dictionary. It should be thoroughly discussed, pre-published.

The question of lexical homonymy is one of the controversial ones that requires a lot of research. The main reason why this happens is that homonymic phenomena in the language are still understood differently (Berdimuratov, 1994).

In 2018, the textbook "Homonyms of the Karakalpak language" was published under the authorship of Sh. Khozhanov and N.Karamatdinova. The textbook does not clearly indicate the main cases of homonymy in the language. The author does not dwell on the differences between grammatical and lexical homonymy, limiting himself only to a brief indication that our scientists paid more attention to grammatical homonymy and that lexical homonymy was studied very poorly.

Lexical homonymy is the reverse of lexical synonymy. Lexical homonyms are not defined equally by different authors. Although the word "lexical" is not used in the definitions, they are lexical homonyms that are meant (Ruchimskaya, 2016).

Lexical homonyms are words of the same part of speech that have the same sound, spelling, and grammatical design, but different meanings and, as objects, different attributes. Identical words that express different objects with different attributes and, accordingly, have different meanings. But a word is a language unit that serves to designate (name) objects and features. And most importantly: to separate them among themselves. We can say that homonymy is a disease of language that affects thinking and arises from the intervention of consciousness. And accordingly, it is possible to identify viruses of this disease that can be used. Violation of constancy. Although thinking gets rid of uncertainty with the help of phrases. Word combinations restore the unambiguity of the meaning of the word (Pavlov, 2017).

The purpose of this article is a scientific analysis, systematization and generalization of the collected factual material concerning lexical homonyms in the Karakalpak language.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Homonym captures individual parts of morphological paradigms and thus becomes an integral feature of the entire morphological system of the language, and this is even observed in languages of the synthetic system. Since, in the most general sense, a paradigmatic connection is the connection of one linguistic unit with another or other units, in principle, it can be argued that any unit of the morphological system marked by homonymy has, in addition to its main one, an additional paradigmatic connection – with the members of its homonymic series. Thus, along with the known paradigms, there are homonymic paradigms. If a unit is also marked with a lexical homonymy, then it is also a member of the lexical paradigm.

The study of lexical homonyms in all languages is easier than other types of homonyms. We also search for lexical homonyms only from the dictionary, and there are no problems. But the Karakalpak language has its own criteria for evaluating lexical homonyms. Because some homonyms cause problems. In this case, we consider the phenomenon of lexical homonymy in another view.

According to their origin, lexical homonyms are divided into two large groups: a) homonyms that go back to the same root; b) homonyms that accidentally coincide in their sound composition. The first group of homonyms, called genetically related, includes lexemes that once expressed different meanings of one word, but over time lost their connection with each other, such as: baspa "crane" baspa "publishing house", top "ball"-top "cannon", etc. The second group of homonyms, called etymological, includes native Karakalpak words that coincide in their sound composition but denote completely different concepts. For example, qayın "birch" qayın "brother-in-law" etc. The main method of distinguishing polysemy and homonymy is to establish the gap and loss of semantic connections between the meanings of words. The ways of forming homonyms are also different. In the Karakalpak language, lexical homonyms arise in the following ways:

1. As a result of the collapse of polysemy: top "ball" top "cannon", etc.

2. As a result of the substantiation forms of verb, boyaw "dyeing" boyaw "paint", jamaw "patching" jamaw "patch", etc.

3. As a result of phonetic changes in words. For example, bar "go" and bar "eat".

4. As a result of the coincidence of the sound of borrowed words with the sound of Karakalpak words: bal (through Russian) "point"- bal "honey", talaq (Arabic) "divorce" talaq "spleen" etc.

a) some homonyms arose as a result of the fact that the borrowed word and its word coincided in the sound: bar (is). – bar (mini cafe from eng.).

b) Many homonyms were the result of the sound words coming from different languages: reyd (the raid from English). – reyd (water – from Dutch.).

c) Some homonyms appeared in both the borrowing of words from one language: motiv (melody) and motiv (reason) – from the French.

5. By affixing: quruw "build" - qur "build" + uw quruw "drying" quru "dry" +w, etc.

There are cases of lexical homonymy when none of the criteria enumerated above is of any avail. In such cases, the demarcation line between polysemy and homonymy is rather fluid. Two meanings of one word diverge in meaning so far that they become different words that have lost their semantic connection.

RESULTS

The phenomena of lexical homonyms can receive a wide variety of applications; acquire sharply different functions – depending on the structure of the work of art, its ideological design and composition. It is also possible to note completely different functions of lexical homonyms in the composition of artistic works of different structure and type. The following is a list of lexical homonyms:

Table - 1

abzal	ashıqlıq	bosaw	dúziw
azıw	ashıw	boyaw	dúmshe
ay	ádebiyat	bórtiw	dúnya
ayqulaq	ádep	bórttiriw	dúńkiyiw
akt	áziz	buzıq	eziw
aqırzaman	áwliye	buyırıw	eki qabat
ala kóz	baǵana	Buldırıq	eńbek
altın	Bay	Bultıyıw	eriw
alım	Baylam	Burqıldaw	erkeklew
alıw	ballon	burqıraw	ermek
ań	baplaw	burshaq	esaplaw
apparat	basqılaw	burılıs	esiw
Arba jol	basqısh	buwın	jabaǵı
Arqa	Basıw	búgiw	jabıq
Arqalıq	Batareya	búrisiw	jabısqaq
Arqaw	batıl	bılǵaw	jabıw
Artıw	Bawır	bılǵawısh	jaǵa
Arsha	bahalaw	bılshıraw	jańday
Arıq	Bayan	byulleten	jaǵıw
Arıs	Bále	geji	jaǵıwlı
Asaw	bezew	gernay	jazdırıw
Assalawma-áleykum	Bekitiw	gór	jazıq
asırım	Bel	gradus	jazılıw
asıw	Bende	gúlshe	jazıw
Atlaw	Biz	Gúrji	Jaylaw
auditoriya	Biydayıq	ǵam	Jaylı
awdarıw	Blok	Dalbay	jayıw
Awızlıq	Boz	Dana	jaqlaw
Awır	Boldırıw	Dárek	Jaqtırıw
Awırlasıw	bos	Dekret	Jaqın
Awırlıq	Bosanıw	doktor	jal
Jalaw	Kókirek	Nota	Sıpıra
Janbaw	Kóp	oylaw	Sırǵıw
jansız	Kósew	Oymawıt	Sırt

Jańa	Kran	Oqlaw	Tay
Jarasıw	Kranshı	ot	Talaq
Jarıq	Kurs	Otaw	Talap
Jarıw	Kúgelek	Ózek	Tamaq
Jas	Kúye	Ókpe	Taplaw
Jasaw	Kún	óriw	Taraw
Jasıq	Kútiw	Pal	Tarlan
Jel	Qabaq	Palata	Tartıw
Jemisli	Qabarıw	Partiya	Tasıw
Jer	Qabaq	Perde	Tatıw
Jin	Qaza	Perishte	Tayaw
Joqlaw	Qayqı	Pútin	Tárezi
Juldız	Qayraw	Pısqırıw	Tez
Juwap	Qayshı	Sabaq	Tetik
júkli	Qalaq	Saz	Texnika
Jılaw	Qalıńlıq	Say	Tigiw
Jılqıshı	Qaplaw	Sayǵaq	Tiyiw
Jılıw	Qaraqshı	Saqıyna	Tiklew
Ziynet	Qarasıw	San	Tiresiw
Iydiriw	Qarıw	Sanaw	Tirsek
Iyiriliw	Qas	Sap	Toqal
Iyis	Qatar	Saratan	Tolıq
Iynelik	Qattı	Sarǵayıw	Ton
Iytquyrıq	Qoyıw	Sasıw	Top
Ilgeri	Qulaq	Satıw	Topalań
Ilgir	Qumalaq	Sawda	Toraq
Iliw	Qundaq	Sawlıq	Torlaw
iliwli	Quwatlanıw	Siresiw	Túbir
is	Quwlıq	Soǵıw	Túyiw
kadr	Quwırdaq	Sol	Túk
kamera	Qırtıs	Sona	Túp
Kanal	Lazım	Soraw	Túrpi
Kandidat	Laqıldaw	Sumıray	túslik
Karta	Láńger	Suwırıw	Tırnaq
Kafedra	Maza	Suwıw	Tırısıw
Keste	May	Súziw	Uzatıw
Keshe	Mánzil	Súmelek	Ulıw
Klass	Mártebe	Súnnet	Urshıq
Kózgenek	Miy	Súriw	Urıw
Shat	Shashıw	Shege	Sheker
sheshek	Sheshiw	Shiye	Shot
Shtat	Shunaq	Shılım	Isıw
yar	Úzik	Úytiw	Úki
Úrpeyiw	Shaytan	Shayır	Shama
Shaması	shar		

The above table is based on the dictionary of homonyms of the Karakalpak language. But that's not all. Because the appearance of homonyms in the language is fast.

In turn, lexical homonyms are divided into two types:

- full lexical homonyms: noun + noun, verb + verb.
- partial lexical homonyms noun + verb.

Full lexical homonymy is the coincidence of words belonging to the same part of speech, in all forms. An example of complete homonyms can be the words dana '- sage' and dana 'thing', they do not differ in pronunciation and spelling, they coincide in all forms of the singular and plural. An example of the formation of full homonyms for this reason is the word "bay" in its three meanings:

a) Rich person
b) Husband
c) Many, much etc.

Partial lexical homonyms are words of the not same category of parts of speech which are identical only in their corresponding forms. For example, jamaw (noun) and jamaw (verb), qamaw (noun) and qamaw (verb) etc.

Lexical homonyms in the Karakalpak language are also marked between: a) nouns and pronouns (biz 'shilo' and biz' we', ana - 'mother' and ana 'over there', etc.); b) nouns and adjectives (kók 'sky' and kók 'gray', 'blue', etc.); c) verbs and adverbs (az 'thin' and az 'little', etc.).

Using all the experience of the study of this issue, which is of fundamental importance for the development of general foundations for the compilation of scientific, theoretical grammar of a particular Karakalpak language, we come to a general conclusion that defines lexical homonyms.

DISCUSSIONS

Lexical homonyms are problematic for translators in the sense that those homonymous words can be interpreted in more than one way if they are not understood. In ′Men búgin kókti kórdim', the word ′kók′ constitutes a problem for translators because there is no hint that would clarify the intended meaning as well as the exact pronunciation. In this example, the noun ′kók′ is a vivid example of complete homonyms. Partial homonyms are exemplified by the homographs ′kók′ and ′kók′ that under each of which complete homonyms are highlighted. Thus, the translator will not be able to decide whether what is meant is ′kók′, ′sky′ or ′blue′ or ′kók′ which refers to either ′a greenery′, ′a leather braid′ or ′USD dollar′. In such situations, the translator will be confused and uncertain about the interpretation to which he will show conformity. Nevertheless, it would have been easier for him to decide upon the suitable meaning if this ambiguity has been declared by using an additional context that conveys the target meaning without confusion. The homonymy of the kók type "1) sky, 2) blue" in such cases can be taken into account.

In practical lexicography in connection with a question in her theory aetiologically lexical ambiguity has been even more distant-reaching trend in the qualification of the structural type of the production value of the word trend, which is like a logical further development in the interpretation of this value in the dictionary: if between them and the rest of the values of the given word severe semantic relationship, the individual lexicographers in accordance with the named theory is called not only in the category of free or especially free lexical signs of a word, but also in the highest category of polysemy-in the rank of a separate production lexeme, acting in relation to the rest of the meaning of this word as a homonym. For example, kóz I — 1) "eye, eye", 2) "eye (supervision, supervision)": sen buǵan kóz bol "you look after this": kóz II-1) "ear": iyne kózi "the eye of the game"; 2) "rejection, eye": júziktiń kózi "the eye of the ring"; kóz III-1 — "source": bulaqtıń kózi "the source of the hand"; 2) peren. "source, the beginning"; aq I-1) "white", 2) "gray", 3) peren. "clean, unpolluted", 4) peren. "happy, bright"; aq II-1) "squirrel (eyes, eggs)", 2) honey. "eyesore": kózge aq túsiw "the appearance of an eyesore".

Meanwhile, when eliminating this derived form of the word (kózi, aǵı), which in relation to its original form (kóz, aq) is not a homonym even from the point of view of structural, and its specific lexical it, the word, is deprived of this meaning, qualified as a homonym ("ear"; "hole", "eye", "source"; "source, beginning"; "protein"). This is incompatible with the elementary understanding of not only the lexeme existing on the rights of a derived homonym, but also any independent derived meaning of the word — even contextually conditioned partial derivatives of the meaning of the word, firmly entered into everyday use and on this basis subject to lexicography, must necessarily be the property of the original form of this word, demonstrated in the dictionary and representing the lexical basis (core) of its other word forms, i.e. common to them and

independent of their nature, especially from the nature of only one of them, as it turns out in our case.

In the Karakalpak language, root words and some derived formations, i.e., bases, have the ability to replace other parts of speech. Therefore, the use of a semantic criterion alone does not give the expected effect. Thus, an isolated word "oy" can, from this point of view, express both the verb (oy "deepen, hollow out") and the nouns (oy "1) lowland, hollow, hollow, 2) thought"), although in reality we are dealing with homonyms here.

The main feature of lexical homonyms from the point of view of modern word usage is the complete independence of meanings. For example, klass "public group of people" and class 1) "group of students", 2) "classroom" 3) "category" 4) "division in various classifications", etc.

Thus, the lexeme kisi contains the lexical units kisi (1), meaning “human being, in general” and kisi (2), meaning “adult male human being”. In the case of the lexeme túlki, we can distinguish túlki (1), meaning “wild animal”, the metaphoric túlki (2), meaning “person as sly as a fox” and the metonymic fox.

Karakalpak language verb qaraw (look) is used in a qualitative aspectuality by referring to semantics that have a homonymous character in it, whereas it is far removed from its original meaning.

We can find such kind of examples in the Karakalpak language as well. For instance, the words “hawaz1” we can substitute into the synonym "sound" while the word “hawaz2” in the meaning of “opinion of a group of people” is homonymic to the first one, e.g.,“jaslar hawazı”.

Common nouns are often used for individual designations, i.e., they pass into the category of proper nouns (one of the ways of forming homonyms): sultan 'sultan’; Sultan — noun masculine. All people's names go back to common names. In some of them, the homonymous connection is quite obvious: aydın 'lunar’, Aydın-noun female. In other cases, a special analysis is necessary to detect homonymous relationships.

The coincidence of the sound appearance of lexical homonyms does not depend on any grammatical reasons or phonetic laws. For example, kran (construction) – kran (water supply).

Many cases of conversion are from N to V or from V to N. Many cases of borrowing are from the Arab or Persian.

The concept of homonymy is extremely important for all lexicographic works, which is inherent in many service units and is observed both inside service words and with words of significant parts of speech. Another striking feature of service words is their greater grammaticality compared to independent words, which requires linguists to develop special lexicographic attributions that do not coincide with the descriptions for significant parts of speech.

CONCLUSION

Homonyms in the Karakalpak language have some specific features. Homonyms are words that sound alike but have different semantic structure. The problem of homonymy is mainly the problem of differentiation between two different semantic structures of identically sounding words. Lexical homonyms differ in lexical meaning.

Lexical homonyms are words that do not change the dictionary form:

Ot n - a fire

Ot n - a grass

Lexical homonyms are observed among the same lexical and grammatical categories of words. At the same time, two or more lexical homonyms are characterized by the absolute identity of the sound complex, i.e., the external structure of words. If the complete coincidence of the external form of two or more words is violated, and the words in the speech flow somehow come closer, then we should no longer talk about lexical homonymy but about phenomena that are only somewhat similar to it but completely independent in the language.

The problem of homonymy and the many-sided aspects of its semantics have long attracted the attention of researchers, both here and abroad. It is known that for a long time, research in the field of homonymy has focused on lexical homonyms.

Everything stated in the article leads to the conclusion that lexical homonymy is a complex linguistic phenomenon that is still waiting for its researchers.

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