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TEACHING HOMONYMS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

Abstract: *In the lexical system of the Uzbek and English languages, there are words that sound the same, but have completely different meanings. Such words are called lexical homonyms, and the sound and grammatical coincidence of different linguistic units that are not semantically related to each other is called homonymy.*

Key words: *homonym, polysemantic, homoform, homograph, capitonym, homophone.*

Language: *English*

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Introduction

Unlike polysemantic words, lexical homonyms do not have an objective semantic connection, i.e. they do not have common semantic features by which one could judge the polysemanticism of one word.

Various forms of lexical homonymy are known, as well as related phenomena at other levels of the language (phonetic and morphological).

The complete lexical homonymy is the coincidence of words belonging to one part of speech in all forms. An example of complete homonyms is the words “kul”-ashes, “kul”-smile; they do not differ in pronunciation and spelling, coincide in all case forms of the singular and plural. In the case of incomplete (partial) lexical homonymy, the coincidence in sound and spelling is observed in words belonging to one part of speech, but not in all grammatical forms.

You can better understand the meaning of homonyms if you look at the origin of this linguistic term. In Uzbek there are a large number of various puzzles. Even those who speak Uzbek all their lives make a huge amount of mistakes when communicating: in using certain words, in accenting or in building sentences. Often confusion arises from the fact that two different words are spelled exactly the same. To a foreigner who is just starting to learn Uzbek, these words can cause a lot of problems. After all, their meaning can be understood only by tracing

the context. But this is not the only secret concealed by homonyms. The greatest difficulty arises when you try to explain to a foreigner how the homonyms and polysemantic words differ. If you do not go deeper into the definition, then polysemantic words are also written the same, but have different meanings.

II. Analysis.

Homonymy is a random coincidence of meanings for identical words. Often both words came to Uzbek from a foreign language. Polysemy (polysemy) is the presence of the same word with different meanings, which were fixed historically. But many linguists disagree with this statement, and consider homonymy only a special case of ambiguity. Some linguists include homophones, homographs, homoforms as separate cases of homonymy. Let's take a closer look. Homophones are words that are pronounced the same, but differ in spelling. For example: shox, shoh. Homographs are words that are written the same way, but are pronounced differently due to different stresses. For example: akademik-scholar [noun], akademik- luceum [adjective]. Homoforms - matching grammatical forms of different words, most often from different parts of speech. For example: bor[noun], bor [modal verb]. And now, when the meaning of homonyms in the Uzbek language has become clear, we turn to the most interesting part - to foreign homonyms. And we will start with the English language.

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The word “homonym” itself came from the merger of two Greek words: “homos” (identical) and “onyma” (name). Today, according to linguists, homonyms account for about 19.5% of all words in the English language. What is the reason for this?

Firstly, this is due to the borrowing of words from the French and Latin languages. As a result of phonetic changes, foreign pronunciation words became similar to previously existing English words, for example: - rite (Latin): To write, right (English); - bank (coast - English), bank (bank - Italian); - fair (honest - English), fair (market - French).

Secondly, there is a historical version. So, some words, as a result of the development of the language, lost their original phonetic form and began to sound, but not in meaning, become similar to others. For example, night and knight were not homonyms (homophones) in the Old English language, since in the word knight the initial letter k was pronounced. However, as a result of changes in pronunciation, the letter k - is lost. Well, the third version is a craving for all kinds of reductions. Moreover, the proportion of such reductions is quite large: 7% of all English homonyms, for example: - fan (fan - English), fan (fan - lat.).

III. Discussion.

Homonyms in English are usually divided into 5 groups: Absolute homonyms or pairs of words with identical sound and spelling. The difference is only in meaning, transcription and spelling are completely the same. Example: band [bænd] is a bandage and band [bænd] is a band. Homophones (heteronyms) or words with the same sound but different spelling. Example: be [bi:] - to be and bee [bi:] - a bee. Homographs. It's the opposite. Words are written the same way, but read differently. Example: bow [bau] - bow and bow [bəu] - bow. Neither here nor here, i.e., these are words with similar pronunciation and spelling. Example: lose [lu:z] - lose, loose [lu:s] - weaken.

In capitonyms, the differences are in the spelling of the first letter (uppercase or lowercase). Example: Mercury ['mɜ:kjəri] - Mercury (planet) and mercury ['mɜ:kjəri] - mercury (chemical element). Let's move from theory to practice. For this, I will give some examples of English sentences with homonyms:

—My mom must accept that my brother likes all vegetables except for turnips. “My mom should add that my brother loves all vegetables except turnips.”

—While baking a cake with flour, I received a flower from my boyfriend. - While I was interfering with a cake with flour, I received a flower from my boyfriend.

—The mailman delivered two packages to me, too. “The postman also (= too) delivered two packages for me.”

—Ben left through the left door. - Ben left through the left door.

—Your house is big enough to house your entire library of books. “Your house is big enough to house your entire library.”

—I scream. You scream. We all scream for ice-cream. - I'm screaming. You're yelling. We all scream about ice cream.

IV. Conclusion.

According to the parts of speech, which include homonyms, they can also be divided into several types: grammatical, lexical and lexical-grammatical. Lexical homonyms - have the same grammatical characteristics and different lexical ones, that is, they belong to the same part of speech, but do not come down to a common semantic meaning. Grammatical homonyms - are characterized by some common sense, but belong to different parts of speech. Lexical and grammatical homonyms - have different grammatical and lexical characteristics, but on the formal side there is some commonality in them.

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