

LINGUOCOGNITIVE FEATURES OF HOMONYMS IN TURKIC LANGUAGES

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Abstract. In world linguistics, special attention is paid to the study of the semantics of linguistic units based on a cognitive, psycholinguistic approach. Based on psycholinguistic analysis, the relationship between language and speech, language and thinking, the codification of thinking through linguistic units, and the complete projection of thought in the mind of the listener are determined. The psycholinguistic approach is practical in analyzing issues of the mechanism of speech, worldview, processes of reflecting information about existence in the linguistic consciousness, mastering the meaning of words and retaining a concept in the memory of a language; the perception of the signs of an object, event, the formation of a lexeme as a seme, as well as clarifying the relationship between form and content in understanding lexical meaning.

Key words: *homonyms, metaphors, metonymies, genesis, semantics, lexicography, comparative analysis, semantic word formation, noun, adjective, pronoun, adverb, verb, affixes.*

Introduction

In world linguistics, the relationship between language and thinking is studied experimentally using technical means. The Center for Language and Brain analyzes the relationship between language and the brain using cutting-edge, state-of-the-art experimental and neuroimaging techniques. The center studies the language of adults and children, monolinguals and bilinguals, and clients with various speech disorders. As a result of the study of the center, the brain perceives words with metonymic and metaphorical meaning differently. Homonyms, in turn, hinder the search for other meanings of the word and lead to errors in interpretation. According to psycholinguistic research, the understanding of metaphor and metonymy occurs faster than the understanding of homonyms. Understanding metonymy is easier than understanding metaphor. The difficulty of understanding metaphor is similar to the difficulty of understanding foreshadowing. This process has not been thoroughly studied from the point of view of neurophysiology. It is not yet known by what mechanisms the brain perceives metonymy faster than metaphor and homonymy.

Neurolinguistic analysis emphasizes that learning the meaning of a word is associated with brain activity. A.R. Luria gave information about the difficulties of speech-impaired, mute, and deaf-mute people in learning the meaning of words. They emphasized that they do not distinguish between the forms of homonyms. He noted that understanding homonyms is related to human thinking and perception.

The study of homonyms in Uzbek linguistics is analyzed from the point of view of genesis, semantics and lexicography.

In world linguistics today, research is being carried out on the semantics of homonyms,

including in the following priority areas: lexical-semantic study of homonyms; forms of homonyms, lexical homonyms, semantic features of grammatical homonyms, analysis of homonyms in the linguistic situation of bilingualism; research within a specific discourse; factors of acquiring the meaning of homonyms and storing them in linguistic memory, linguo-poetic features of a literary text; semasiological and lexicographic interpretation; analysis of homonyms in the anthropocentric paradigm; clarification of cognitive, psycholinguistic characteristics; comparative analysis of lexical homonyms of the Uzbek and English languages; comparative study of homonyms in Uzbek and Turkish, Karakalpak languages and others.

Literature review

In world linguistics, foreign linguists V. D. Arakin, M. Breal, E. Kohler, S. Ullman, as well as Russian linguists O. S. Akhmanova, V. V. Vinogradov, L. Novikov, R. A. Budagov, V. P. Grigoriev, V. A. Zvegintsev, A. Smirnitsky, N. Shansky, A. A. Reformatsky, E. I. Shendels, A. N. Kononov conducted research on the semantics of lexical units.

The analysis of homonyms in the Uzbek language is, first of all, associated with the scientific study of the form and meaning of words in the history of lexicography. The problems of semantic analysis and interpretation in Uzbek linguistics are associated with the research of such scientists as F. Kamolov, S. Mutallibov, S. Usmanov, A. Gulyamov, I. Kuchkartaev and R. Yunusov.

Semantic analysis of the phenomena of homonymy and polysemy is observed in the scientific research of Uzbek linguists such as S. Usmanov, M. Mirtozhiev, Sh. Rakhmatullaev, T. Alikulov, U. Tursunov, A. Khodzhiev, E. Begmatov, N. Makhmudov, M. Alamova, M. Zhurabaeva and M. Ravshanov.

There are two different approaches to the study of homonymy. According to the first approach, words that have the same phonetic structure, are not genetically and semantically related to each other, and have become compatible with each other during the historical development of the language are evaluated as homonyms. The fact that lexemes that have different meanings, but with a sense of connection between these meanings, remain materially the same is considered polysemantic.

The semantic formation of homonyms, that is, the formation of more than one lexeme related to one lexeme, is covered by the research of R. A. Budagov, V. V. Vinogradov, L. A. Novikov, S. I. Ozhegov, N. M. Shansky, D. N. Shmeleva.

This method of forming homonyms is an example of semantic word formation. Over time, the connection between the meanings of the same word is lost and similar words appear. With the help of etymological observations and symbol analysis, it turns out that these words are actually formed from the same base. The appearance of homonyms is thus associated with the syncretism of categories in the Turkic languages.

Main part.

In the Turkic languages, a phenomenon has been expressed that creates homonymy - group syncretism, characteristic of words of the ancient Turkic language. This phenomenon, called "verb bases" by E. V. Sevortyan, represents the use in the early stages of the development of Turkic languages of a monosyllabic lexical base, which has the same lexical meaning as a noun and a verb. In his views, E.V. Sevortyan used the terms "verbal homonymy", "verbal homoforms". In addition, he admitted that it would be more correct to consider this phenomenon as "lexico-morphological syncretism". Modern Uzbek words such as yoz, tut, shish, to'y show features of categorical syncretism.

This feature can also be observed in the Turkish language: yaş - "year", yaş - "moisture". Yaş (humidity); Yaş - Every spent year of human life (human life). A tear (gözyaşı) in Turkish is a tear

(yosh) in Uzbek.

noun–noun: at - “ot” (animal), at – “name”, ot (o't) – “fire”, ot (o't) – “plant”;

noun-adjective: dolu- “hail”, dolu- “full”; duz - “vodka”, duz - “straight”; kalın- “money in exchange”, kalın- “thick”.

noun-verb: boğmak - “joint”, boğmak- “strangle”; oymak – “thimble”, oymak – “to cut”.

noun – pronoun: ben – “state”, ben – “I”; biz - “awl”, biz - “we”.

number noun: yüz - "face", yüz - "hundred" (counting number), yüz - swim... sovuq "cold" and sovuq - "cold..."¹.

The syncretism of the category is actively observed between the noun and the verb, it is also observed in other examples of the category: For example, in the Uzbek language yupqa I (adjective) - yupqa II (noun); yosh I (adjective) – yosh (noun). There are many homonyms in Turkish: Temel I (noun) – stem, Temel (adjective) II – main; takım I – set, takım I – suit.

For words to be homonymous, they must primarily belong to the same group of words. For example: sir (I) – covering. 1. Paint, which is applied to some things in order to polish them, protect them from external influences and smooth them: Küpün sıry çöllümüş (The coating has come off the dishes). 2. A thin metal coating applied behind windows or over coated metal objects. Sir (II) – secret. 1. If existence or some of its aspects are undesirable to be revealed, hidden, kept secret: “Açma sırrını dostuna, o da söyler dostuna” “Don’t tell your secret to a friend, he will tell it to his friend” (Turkish folk proverb).

Or: som (I) – original, sum. Full inside, nothing covered outside: “Denizin dibinden som altından yapılmış iki şarap kupası bulundu” (Two vessels for wine made of natural gold were found at the bottom of the sea). Som (II) - the surface part of the ship's workshop. Som (III) - catfish (type of fish). Som (IV) – catfish. Currency of Kyrgyzstan.

Sağ (I) – right. 1. Side of the body opposite to the location of the heart, side opposite to the left: sağ el (right hand), sağ kulak (right ear), sağ omuz (right shoulder). "Sağ cebinde kocaman bir gazete tomarı görünüyor" – Ö.Seyfettin (A large roll of newspapers was visible in his right pocket). 2. (right) side (opposite to left side): sağa dönmek (turn right); sağdan yürümek (go to the right).

Sağ (II) – healthy. 1. Healthy, safe. 2. original, pure, nothing added: sağ yağ (pure oil). 3. alive: “Ahmet sağ mı, yoksa öldü mü?” (Is Ahmad healthy or dead?).

In general linguistics it is also said that homonyms in many cases can belong to different groups of words. For example: dik (vertical) adjective, dik – dikmek (verb), dik – dik durmak (stand – adverb). The use of the imperative form of the verb Sağmak (to milk), to call (sağ) as a homonym to the above does not correspond to this point of view. If homonyms belong to the same group of words, then after adding a grammatical suffix, a homonymous connection is maintained between them. If homonyms belong to different groups of words, the homonymic connection between them disappears after adding a suffix. Even if you add an addition to them, it will remain untouched. For example: dik+ti+m (stitched - verb) the homonymous connection is broken. Linguists who support homonyms belonging to different groups of words divide them into two types: lexical homonyms and grammatical homonyms. 1. Lexical homonyms – (Full homonyms) braid 1 - type of hairstyle, braid 2 - tool for mowing. In the Uzbek language, chang is a musical instrument, chang is dust; tor – narrow, tor – national musical instrument.

2. Grammatical homonyms are words that become homonyms after adding an affix. In Turkish (eş sesli gramer şekilleri): söz+me (noun), söz+me (verb). In the Uzbek language yig'i+lar - tears, yig'+il+ar - to collect.

¹ Arakin V.D. About homonyms in the Turkish language // Soviet Turkology. – Baku: 1978. – No. 2. – P. 48-61.

The use of homonyms in literature is considered an artistic art. In poetry, a rhyme based on homonyms is called tecnis (tajnis).

In general linguistics, words that have the same pronunciation and spelling and have no relationship to each other in meaning (or function) are called homophones. Such words have existed in Turkic languages since ancient times. For example: tur.ög (anne – mother), ög (akıl – mind); balık (city), balık (fish); ot (fire, flame), ot (grass, plant).

Homonymy also exists between phrases. They are called phraseological homonyms: tour. el kaldırmak – a) raise your hand; b) hit; göz yummak - a) ignore; b) die.

Conclusion

The results of this study make a certain contribution to the methodology of studying homonymy as a lexical category, which opens up new prospects in the study of the lexical-semantic structure of words in Uzbek and related languages. The conducted research makes it possible to trace the patterns of formation of different groups of homonym words and opens up new prospects for their study in Uzbek and related languages.

The study of homonyms, elucidation of the ways of their formation, as well as the determination of their various types and types are directly related to many problems of language, on the correct resolution of which the solution of a number of issues of historical lexicology, semasiology, lexicography and grammar depends. The study of homonyms and the compilation of their dictionary will help to correctly determine the semantic boundaries of words, and will be of great practical importance for lexicographic work.

The results of the study contribute to the establishment of patterns in the relationships between languages and can be useful for both applied and theoretical linguistics. Linguistic and extralinguistic processes leading to divergence in the semantics of words of common origin are most clearly manifested in interlingual homonymy. It is the discrepancies in the semantics of cognate words that reflect the national and cultural specifics of closely related languages and require special attention to them in practice.

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