

LEARNING HOMONYMY MORE SPECIFICALLY

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Abstract. *This research shows the ambiguity of homonyms and its drawback effects on the performance of translation texts, books especially from one language to another language. Each languages use different words, some of them are developing, some parts of words are being disappeared. As we are saying there are power of words and how to use, where do words come from. One intriguing phenomenon in language is homonymy—the occurrence of two or more words having the same form (in spelling or pronunciation) but entirely different meanings.*

Homonymy is of the most difficult part of learning languages. Homonyms can cause confusion, humor, and even miscommunication, depending on how they are used and interpreted in context. Understanding homonymy is essential not only in linguistics but also in areas such as language learning, translation, and natural language processing.

Keywords: *homonymy, translation, language barriers, spelling, pronunciation, misunderstanding, borrowing words.*

ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ОМОНИМИКИ БОЛЕЕ КОНКРЕТНО

Аннотация. *Это исследование показывает неоднозначность омонимов и ее отрицательное влияние на эффективность перевода текстов, книг, особенно с одного языка на другой. Каждый язык использует разные слова, некоторые из них развиваются, некоторые части слов исчезают. Как мы говорим, есть сила слов и как их использовать, откуда берутся слова. Одним из интригующих явлений в языке является омонимия — возникновение двух или более слов, имеющих одинаковую форму (по написанию или произношению), но совершенно разные значения. Омонимия является самой сложной частью изучения языков. Омонимы могут вызывать путаницу, юмор и даже недопонимание, в зависимости от того, как они используются и интерпретируются в контексте. Понимание омонимии важно не только в лингвистике, но и в таких областях, как изучение языка, перевод и обработка естественного языка.*

Ключевые слова: *омонимия, перевод, языковые барьеры, написание, произношение, недопонимание, заимствование слов.*

To illustrate the relationship between word meaning and argument realization, we must know what word meaning are, how we choose correct word during speech and translating. In this case we use synonyms, antonyms, homonymy. Homonymy -Words that share the same spelling and pronunciation but have unrelated meanings. One of the basic problems of lexical semantics is multiplicity of semantic uses of a single word form without grammatical difference.

This types of words considered as a reason of word shortage. Because of the same shape of word, the same spelling but meaning is not related to each other. Thats way many writers, student who is translating texts feels confusing . In later chapters we look through more directly the role of word meaning and argumental side of that words. . Words are said to be 'polysemous' each word form has a range of meanings that are related, whether closely or distantly. With the proviso ' without grammatical difference' Cruse is limiting his attention to variation exhibited by a single part-of-speech category, putting aside cognated such as the noun chair versus the verb to chair , as in to chair a committee¹. Traditionally a distinction is drawn between 'homonymy' and 'polysemy.' Two words are homonyms if they accidentally take the same phonological shape but are unrelated in meaning, such as light in weight versus light in color, or bank 'financial institution' versus bank 'side of a river'. However, the line between homonymy and polysemy is not always easy to draw. For example, while the latter example of bank has become a standard example of clear homonymy, we will see below that even for this example the situation is not entirely clear-cut².

Types of Homonyms

Homonyms can be classified into three main types:

- 1.Homophones – Words that sound the same but may differ in spelling and meaning.Example: bare (without covering) and bear (the animal).
- 2.Homographs – Words that are spelled the same but have different meanings and sometimes different pronunciations.Example: lead (to guide) vs. lead (a type of metal).
- 3.True Homonyms – Words that share the same spelling and pronunciation but have unrelated meanings.Example: bat (a flying mammal) and bat (used in sports like baseball).

Homonyms are commonly used in:Wordplay and puns: "Time flies like an arrow; fruit flies like a banana." Poetry and literature: Writers exploit homonyms for depth or double meanings.

¹ Cruse Lexical semantics 1986 50-pages

² Word meaning and syntax: Approaches to the interface Stephen Wechsler, Oxford Linguistics(6-7pp)

Jokes and riddles: "What's black and white and red all over? A newspaper." While humorous, these uses highlight the cognitive flexibility required to understand language.

Homonymy Across Languages Homonymy exists in many languages, though the specific homonyms differ. Ball- a round object, ball- a formal party with dance³. Ambiguity which results from absolute homonymy cannot be eliminated by manipulating the grammatical environment in this way. Above we have mentioned that it leads to some translation challenges.

One word has many equivalents, meanings. In proper time homonymy may be misunderstood by readers that way many students while they are translating they will try to use another meaning of word. We limit our attention to study of meaning within grammar, polysemy has to be contrasted with homonymy and monosemy. Polysemy also has to be contrasted with monosemy, where one language form exhibits one meaning. Some monosemous lexical items have a vague meaning which automatically becomes more specific when it gets applied in use.⁴ While teaching we used a type of experiment with students. One group translated text which used homonymy, another group translated polymonym words. In the end second group wins because they translated truly, we can see from this experiment homonymy illustrated its difficulty sides. The homonymous words also come from the following abbreviations: cab from cabriolet, cabbage, cabin [10, 31p]⁵.

Conclusion: Homonyms can be considered the cause of different linguistic phenomena and have several consequences as a result such as misunderstanding and lack of communication through language. However it can be seen one of the literary way to express sentences meaningfully with rhythm.

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³ Homonymy, homophones, homographs Manik Joshi 2014 (5-7pp)

⁴ Finding metaphor in grammar and usage Gerard Steen 2007 (141-142pp)

⁵ Dubnets E.M. «Lexicology of The English Language». Moscow, 2002.

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