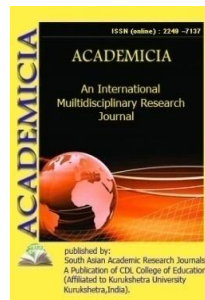


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PROBLEMATIC ASPECTS OF GRAMMATICAL HOMONYMS

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ABSTRACT

The concepts grammatical homonyms which are interpreted in linguistic as quite difficult and specific have been investigated in this paper. The existing scientific opinions about these problems have been shown. In the process of communication homonyms sometimes lead to confusion and misunderstanding. Grammatical homonyms are one of the types of homonyms in the Karakalpak language. In the Karakalpak language there are not only grammatical homonyms, but also general homonyms, there was no special research. In this article, we will look at all grammatical homonyms of the Karakalpak language.

KEYWORDS: *Karakalpak Language, Homonyms, Grammatical Homonyms.*

INTRODUCTION

As you know, homonyms are words that sound the same but have different meanings. The main unresolved issues in the study of homonyms are the following: how can I distinguish homonyms with words with multiple meanings? What types of homonyms exist in the Karakalpak language? So far, words that sound the same retain, although distant, but the general meaning, United by a single semantic core, is only that we move more or less away from it, we are dealing with the polysemy of the word. In the same case, when individual words that sound the same do not have a connection with meaning, homonyms occur.

The grammatical homonymy inherent in the modern Karakalpak language has not been studied enough. The atomic-semantic and system-formal approaches to grammatical homonymy not only differ from each other, but also lead to opposite results.

On the basis of the system-formal concept, grammatical homonymy is defined as a kind of asymmetry between the signifiers and the signified of a grammatical sign, in which two or more

signifiers correspond to one signifier, each of which has differentiated signifiers in the system of a given language.

As mentioned above, questions about the origin of homonyms do not have a single solution. Some scientists believe that homonymy is formed in a "semantic way" and its difference from the polysemic of the word is based on the gap between the meanings of words that were once close to each other. Others believe that homonyms are inherently different in meaning and only by chance matching words.

Grammatical homonyms are not only homonyms, but with completely different words with the homonymous inflections. Homonymous morphemes (or affixes) are those morphemes that match sound but serve to express different word-forming meanings.

Grammatical homonyms, as pointed out by O. S. Akhmanova, are functional or functional-syntactic since they can be defined when constructing a phrase based on the compatibility of words.

Aymurzaeva Aziza (1992) describes this type of grammatical homonymy on exemplary word: *Jıgılğan gúreske toymaydı. Ol jıgılğan joldasın ornınan turǵızdı.*

The phenomenon of grammatical homonymy of Karakalpak nouns and verbs is directly related to the process of development of the Karakalpak language. The radical restructuring of the morphological system of the Karakalpak language led to the wide development of grammatical homonymy in the language. The apparent simplification of the morphological system of the Karakalpak language actually marked a significant complication of the latter due to the loss of this system of the measure of morphological clarity that was inherent in it at an earlier stage of the development of the Karakalpak language.

So, when considering the phenomenon of grammatical homonymy of nouns and verbs from the standpoint of semantics, it is quite obvious that the closest semantic contacts, formed on the basis of the unity of the categorical semantic base, arise in a noun with qualitative verbs formed for the most part directly from qualitative nouns.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Grammatical homonyms are a special class of words of the Karakalpak language, which is characterized by the presence of certain features and requires further study. Such a study can be considered promising.

Abundance of grammatical units in morphology increases the number of morphemes in the word, a complication of the word's composition, their similarity to other language units, the complexity of the learning problem morphology proves the need to increase the responsibility of the teacher in the process of his training, since units in morphology occur in other sections of linguistics. Thus, these questions require future specialists to have a thorough knowledge of the linguistics – morphology section.

In word-forming and form-forming windows, the homonymic series is developed, and therefore it is important to know the specifics of their differences. They layered each other as part of words in sentences. During the research, the research takes into account the fact that grammatical homonyms are taken as the main lexical-grammatical and paradigmatic basis of morphology.

The main criterion in distinguishing grammatical homonyms are the identification of grammatical meaning and their functioning. It is the main principle of the methodology research. The main conclusion of the work identified in the course of the study is a comparison, analysis, generalization, presentation, systematization of relevant information problems.

The data used for this study were collected by dictionaries. Opinions about grammatical homonyms differ in all languages. This stems from the internal capacity and lexical level of each language. In other words, we should try to pay attention to the factors that lead to grammatical homonyms.

Due to the lack of grammatical homonyms in the dictionary of homonyms of the Karakalpak language, we begin this study primarily with the selection of lexical and lexical-grammatical homonyms.

One way to distinguish grammatical homonyms is that they always have a suffix. That is, the word changes. This makes it difficult to identify them. Grammatical homonyms are formed based on lexical and grammatical homonyms. So, we first add various suffixes to lexico-grammatical homonyms and observe the situation.

Inacceptable to speak of an opposition of accent between two otherwise formally identical elements of the vocabulary, or to say that in Karakalpak language the existence of two nuances of meaning of one word is formally not indicated by a difference in accent. For an investigation into the possible relations between meaning words, syntactic valence, and word group or sentence accentuation, far more theory and much more empirical material is required.

RESULTS

In this study, we tried to identify all grammatical homonyms in the Karakalpak language. When identifying them, we studied all words in dictionaries and lexical and grammatical homonyms in the homonyms dictionary. The some grammatical homonyms studied in this study are shown in the table below.

TABLE - 1

Asadı	Astı	Bezdi	Sókti
Asqan	Onnan	bólmeń	Sırdı
Atağan	Almańız	Qırmań	Tabıstı
Bastı	Balamız	Qıstırmań	Talapqa
Egedi	Atadı	Salmań	Shıqtı
Ísıdı	Attı	Sanań	Shıǵarmań
Ísıǵan	Awdarmań	Dúzdi	Úydi
Irisin	Baǵanada	Erdiń	Toydı
Jaǵıstı	Baspań	Jaqladı	Tolıqtı
Jalındı	Shashtı	Erdi	Tildi
Jaramsız	Shayda	Jeńdi	Terdi
Jarastı	Shaqtı	Ishti	Taptı
Jasım	Tutin	Kirdi	Urıwdı
Jasıń	Toyın	Kúldi	Gúller
Jawıń	Tańlaydı	Qoydı	Jeńisti

Jaydı	Sógin	Qıydı	Sıylar
Jılın	Sıydı	Oydı	Qaraladı
Qaldı	Qaqtı	Qandı	Qustı
Qarań	Quraldı	Qızdı	Qısıń
Qarasın	Qostı	Qıstı	Qırın
Qaraydı	Qasımda	Qasıń	Qaytar

In the case of grammatical homonyms, the noun in the accusative singular is taken as the main form of the noun, and the verb of the third-person singular is taken as the main form of the verb. Such homonyms are aptly called primary by the author. As a result of the addition of homonymic and orthographic affixes, two new ones are formed from each primary grammatical homonym: attıń—the genitive case from the noun at "horse" and attıń — the II person singular obviously past the indicative mood from the verb atıw"shoot", attı — the accusative case from the noun at"horse"and attı — the III person singular obviously past the indicative mood from the verb atıw"shoot". Qızǵan "red-hot" and qızǵan III singular people have not obviously passed the time from ch. qızǵan "to get hot, to get hot" are given as lexical homonyms.

In-in is an affix of the rudimentary creative case, for example, "qısın" – in winter, which received the meaning of the word-forming affix forming an adverb from the noun name.

In Karakalpak language –mız shows grammatical homonyms, -mız stands as: We form a verb by adding the suffix –mız to the stem of the noun.

- mız suffix for the first person in a plural form;
- mız suffix for verb formation.
- mız suffix for noun formation.

Qalamız - our city

Qalamız – we stay.

Grammatical homonyms need not go together with word-homonyms. It can be itself that causes misunderstanding or a difference of opinion. In an aggregation of particular words placed in a particular order, various relationships, and thus also various contents of the sentence, are determined. An erroneous conception of certain grammatical relationships in a given text can sometimes be heard when the text is read aloud and sometimes not.

Even more examples can be given of how, at later stages of its development, the word-forming method of root homonyms got along with agglutinative word formation, often combining with it. This refers to the fact that at the last stage of its functioning, the verb-nominal homonymy continued for some time to give dictionary products, but no longer in the form of roots, but in the form of non-complex bases formed by the method of affixation. Examples: qattı- "to harden" and qattı "hard" from the base-root qatıw "to harden; to freeze" in the Karakalpak language.

The research allows us to conclude that grammatical homonyms are one of the complex and insufficiently studied phenomena in the Karakalpak language. This is due to the lack of a clear position among linguists regarding not only the theory of the origin of homonyms, but also the differential criteria by which homonyms, on the one hand, can be distinguished among other

groups of words that make up the Karakalpak language; and can be classified from the inside, on the other hand.

Grammatical homonyms form a special class of words in the Karakalpak language, which is characterized by the presence of certain traits and requires further study.

DISCUSSION

The findings of this study clearly show that most grammatical homonyms appear from lexico-grammatical homonyms. Until now, the problem of grammatical homonyms has not been considered in the Karakalpak language. In general, homonymy is not only a lexical phenomenon, it also penetrates into such structural elements of the language as grammar and word formation.

As shown of results, grammatical homonyms consist of two or more syllables. In addition, most of them begin with the letter *q*. This is one of the features of grammatical homonyms in the Karakalpak language. This study was limited by the questions in the modern language.

Grammatical homonyms need not go together with word-homonymy. It can by itself cause misunderstanding or difference of opinion. In an aggregation of particular words placed in a particular order, various relationships, and thus also various contents of the sentence, are determined. An erroneous conception of certain grammatical relationships in a given text can sometimes be heard when the text is read aloud and sometimes not. For example:

- a) Meniń *jasım* otızda.
- b) Bul meniń quwanış kóz *jasım*.

In this exaple the word “*jasım*”, which belongs to a series of grammatical homonyms.

Also, grammatical homonyms can appear in the same part of speech: *oyğa, jağağa, güller* etc. The cases *oy, jağa, gúl* belong to the same part of speech.

Other examples we can view the following cases:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Ol <i>qustı</i> satıp aldı. | He bought a bird. |
| b) Keshe ol <i>qustı</i> . | He vomited yesterday. |

The two homonyms belong to different parts of speech. They have different

functions, and this affects the entire sentence. There is thus, in contrast with the case of *qustı*, not only another word but also, as a result, another grammatical structure and another internal meaning of the sentence.

Word-forming suffixes and form-forming endings have very strong homonymic qualities. For their distinctions, they need to know the specifics of inflectional suffixes. In addition, word-forming suffixes, and formative suffixes in the words are layered on top of each other. The study of grammatical homonyms is based on lexical-grammatical and para-digmatic principles. Grammatical homonyms – words that have endings by sound forms are the same but have different grammatical meaning they give to a word. Main criterion differentiating grammatical homonyms from endings are grammatical meaning and their functioning. Grammatical meaning – the value formed based on the relationship of a word with other words in the sentence, that is, in the result of the transformation. One of the types of grammatical value is categorical

grammatical meaning. Category the grammatical value is formed by joining various grammatical conventions, morphemes to the word and forms a grammatical a form that corresponds to a specific part of speech. Grammatical forms of the word are developed and formed in accordance with internal laws of language development. The grammatical form of a word and its grammatical meaning are closely related.

In addition to grammatical homonyms, misunderstandings or differences of opinion can also originate in homography, i.e. through the fact that two words with both different meanings and different sounds are written in the same way. Since no correspondence with this can be found in the normal spoken language.

We consider it necessary to use the table to show the root and homonyms of zero form, each has a different grammatical meaning to make sure that the grammatical meaning is different, learners should pay attention to the grammatical meaning, question, part of speech, grammatical category.

Our research suggests that grammatical homonymy is one of the most complex and insufficiently studied phenomena in the Karakalpak language. This is due to the lack of a clear position among linguists not only regarding the theory of the origin of homonyms, but also regarding the differential criteria by which homonyms, on the one hand, can be distinguished from other groups of words that make up the Karakalpak language; on the other hand, they can be classified from within.

The conducted research revealed the following main features of the homonymy of the Karakalpak language:

1. Grammatical homonymy is a phenomenon that directly follows from the fact that the expression plan and the content plan are not isomorphic.
2. Grammatical homonymy is a natural result of the spontaneous development of the language.
3. Grammatical homonymy of nouns and verbs of the Karakalpak language is the result of interaction and interpenetration of various parts of speech.

CONCLUSION

During the work, the descriptive research method based on the analysis of the facts of the language was mainly used, the description involved the following techniques: linguistic observation, classification and systematization, statistical analysis. The research held allows us to conclude that grammatical homonyms is one of the complex and insufficiently studied phenomena in the Karakalpak language. This is due to the lack of a clear position among linguists regarding not only the theory of the origin of homonyms, but also the differential criteria by which homonyms, on the one hand, can be distinguished among other groups of words that make up the Karakalpak language; and can be classified from the inside, on the other hand. Grammatical homonyms form a special class of words in the Karakalpak language, which is characterized by the presence of certain traits and requires further study. This study seems promising.

In general, creating a homonymic series of suffixes is difficult both when teaching the Karakalpak language and when studying it. The main indicator for a correct understanding of grammatical homonymy is its grammatical meaning and functions. From the point of view of

this question, the grammatical homonyms of the Karakalpak language are defined, a systematic comparison is made for their correct understanding, and their meanings and functions are revealed. Grammatical analysis also helped to reveal the features of grammatical homonyms of the language and correct their development.

In Karakalpak language, grammatical homonyms are formed only with suffixes. In other words, both words come with suffixes. I have come across a case of two words which differ from each other in both the meaning of the words and in grammatical structure in my study of grammatical homonyms.

In conclusion, we would like to note that when teaching grammatical homonyms of the Karakalpak language in the educational process, their correct development is of particular importance, correct understanding of the structure of the language. Since, as mentioned above, grammatical homonyms are a language phenomenon with a high frequency of use in the language.

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