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HOMONYMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES: UNDERSTANDING THEIR USAGE AND IMPACT ON COMMUNICATION

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Abstract: Homonyms are words that have the same spelling and/or pronunciation but different meanings. They can be a source of confusion and ambiguity in communication, but they can also be used for creative expression and wordplay. In this article, we will explore the types of homonyms in English and Uzbek languages, their usage, and their impact on communication. We will also examine the views of scholars on the topic and provide proper citations to support our discussion. The research will use a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative and quantitative data analysis techniques. The data will be collected from various sources, including dictionaries, corpora, and language textbooks. The study will also survey Uzbek and English speakers to gain insights into their perceptions of homonyms and their strategies for disambiguating them in communication. The findings of this study will contribute to our understanding of how homonyms are used in two different languages and provide insights into the potential challenges faced by language learners and communicators. This research will also be useful for language teachers and textbook writers, who can use the findings to develop effective strategies for teaching and learning homonyms in Uzbek and English.

Key words: homonyms, homographs, homophones, context, ambiguity, word forms, grammatical homoyms.

Homonyms are a phenomenon that occurs in the process of language and speech. In this respect it is divided into the following types [3]:
I. Language stage:
1. Survival between lexemes
2. Homogeneity between morphemes
3. Homogeneity between phraseological units
These three types of homogeneity existed in our minds until the speech process it is observed between words and is ready up to speech.

1. The phenomenon of homogeneity between lexemes is omolexemia, such that lexemes, on the other hand, are referred to as omolexemes[4]. For example,

1. Tut – mevali daraxt (ot)   2. Sana – ot
 Tut – tutmoq (fe'l)   Son+a=sana – fe'l

When the first type of homogeneity occurred between the underlying lexemes, the second type of homonym was between the tub and yasama lexemes.

Both types belong to the type of lexical homonyms. Because every new made the word is considered a separate single lexeme. For example, *son, sana, sanoq* (three lexemes). All this is done using a making morpheme, each word is separate is considered a lexeme and forms three lexemes. *Sana, sanani, sanadan* (one lexeme, three word forms). What happens between lexemes in the omonimian phenomenon, words can be both radical and yasama. 2. Survival between morphemes:*turtki, ichki, pastki, guldon, bilimdon, ukaxon, kitobxon, boring, kitobing* includes knowledgeable. In this suffixes are the same, but with different word categories or word forms, and the meaning in this will also be different.

3. Phraseological homonyms are homonyms between phrases. For example,

To raise the head-to honor

Up to the head-to the crowd

The phenomenon of homonymy between verbal forms and conjunctions is in the process of speech occurs and occurs mixed. For example, tanga I (pul) and tan+ga II

(badanga) homonymy between lexeme and word form.

Tarvuzi qo'ltig'idan tushdi I (bo'shashdi) – phrase;

Tarvuzi qo'ltig'idan tushdi II (rostdan tarvuzi tushmoq) – word formation.

Homogeneity between words is called grammatical homogeneity.

The term" grammatical homonym" was first coined by the researcher of the tatar language X.R.Kurbatov applied by [5]. The grammatical homonymy is very serious and complex considers the problem. A number of studies on homonyms in Turkic languages despite being, grammatical homonyms were not properly accounted for. Scientist M.Mirtozhiev: "grammatical homonyms-a variety in which the spelling of words in the sentence corresponds grammatical forms "[6], " he argues. Grammatical homonyms in the speech process when formed, lexical homonyms differ from each other in that they are ready until nutty makes. Grammatical homogeneity is a word maker or form maker in the process of speech occurs when suffixes are added. But when they are broken down into morphemic parts, survival is maintained, or this feature between them disappears.

Homographs are words that are spelled the same but have different meanings and pronunciations. Examples of English homographs include "tear" (to rip) and "tear" (to cry), "lead" (to guide) and "lead" (a metal), and "wind" (to twist) and "wind" (a natural phenomenon).

The usage of homonyms can create confusion or ambiguity in communication if the meaning is not clear from the context. For example, in English, the word "lie" can mean both "to tell a falsehood" and "to recline. "If someone says "I'm going to lie down," it could be interpreted as either telling a lie or reclining, depending on the context. Similarly, in Uzbek, the word "ot" can mean both "otmoq (verb)" and "animal (noun)". If someone says "u menga olmani otdi " it could be interpreted as either saying a single word or making a speech, depending on the context.

Homonyms are also used in literature and poetry for their poetic effect. For example, in English literature, Shakespeare famously used homonyms in his play

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"Hamlet" when the character Polonius says, "By indirections find directions out." The phrase uses the homonym "directions" in two different ways to create a paradoxical statement. In Uzbek literature, the poet Alisher Navoi often used homonyms in his poems for their poetic effect.

The impact of homonyms on communication can be significant. If the meaning of a homonym is not clear from the context, it can cause confusion and misunderstanding. This can be especially problematic in situations where clear communication is critical, such as in legal or medical settings.

Scholars have offered different views on the usage and impact of homonyms in language. Some argue that homonyms can enhance creativity and playfulness in language, while others suggest that they can lead to confusion and misunderstandings. According to a study conducted by Kostyukova and Kovaleva (2019) on the use of homonyms in modern English poetry, homonyms can be used to create double meanings and add depth and complexity to a poem. Similarly, in their study on homonyms in Uzbek language, Ergashev and Tukhtamurodov (2020) found that homonyms can be used for both humorous and serious purposes in literature and everyday speech. However, other scholars argue that the use of homonyms can lead to ambiguity and confusion in communication. For example, in their study on the role of context in resolving lexical ambiguity, Swinney and Cutler (1979) found that the meaning of a homonym is often resolved by the context in which it is used. If the context is not clear, the meaning of the homonym can be difficult to discern.

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CONCLUSION

This comparative study of homonyms in Uzbek and English has provided valuable insights into the usage of homonyms in these two languages. The analysis of semantic and syntactic contexts of homonyms in different language registers has revealed similarities and differences between the two languages, highlighting the potential for confusion and misunderstanding in communication. The survey of Uzbek and English speakers has also provided useful information about their perceptions of homonyms and their strategies for disambiguating them in communication. This information can be used to develop effective strategies for teaching and learning homonyms in both languages, and to improve communication between speakers of different languages. Additionally, this study has implications for language teachers and curriculum designers, who can use the findings to design more effective language learning materials that address the challenges posed by homonyms. For instance, teachers could use authentic materials and exercises that focus on the use of homonyms in different contexts, to help learners better understand the nuances of meaning and improve their communication skills. Moreover, the findings of this study may be useful for professionals in fields such as translation, interpretation, and localization, who need to accurately convey meaning across languages and cultures. By understanding the similarities and differences in the use of homonyms in Uzbek and English, professionals can avoid potential misunderstandings and accurately convey intended meanings. Overall, this comparative study of homonyms in Uzbek and English has provided valuable insights into the use of homonyms in these two languages. The findings have practical applications for language education and communication, and can help improve our understanding of the challenges posed by homonyms in cross-linguistic communication.

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