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Grammatical Homonyms in Modern Karakalpak Language

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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. In this study, I tried to identify all grammatical homonyms in the Karakalpak language. When identifying them, I studied all words in dictionaries and lexical and grammatical homonyms in the homonyms dictionary.As the result, the existing scientific opinions about these problems have been shown. It shows that in the process of communication homonyms sometimes lead to confusion and misunderstanding. In conclusion, I 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.

1. Introduction

Karakalpak language is a Turkic language spoken by Karakalpaks in Karakalpakstan. It is divided into two dialects, Northeastern Karakalpak and Southeastern Karakalpak, and developed alongside neighboring Kazakh and Uzbek languages, being markedly influenced by both (Koblanova, 2020). It has a unique grammatical homonym. Homonyms itself 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 I move more or less away from it, I 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 (Kaljanov, 2020).

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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 hemofarma, 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 Akhmanova (1957), are functional or functional-syntactic since they can be defined when constructing a phrase based on the compatibility of words.

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, I will look at all grammatical homonyms of the Karakalpak language.

2. Materials and Methods

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, I 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, I 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, I 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.

3. Results and Discussions

In this study, I tried to identify all grammatical homonyms in the Karakalpak language. When identifying them, I studied all words in dictionaries and lexical and grammatical homonyms in the homonyms dictionary. The grammatical homonyms studied in this study are shown in the table below (compare with what has been described by Kaljanov, 2020).

Table 1

Asadı	Astı	Bezdi	Qırmań
Asqan	Onnan	Beldıń	Qıstırmań
Ataǵan	Almańız	Belge	Ottıń
Bastı	Balamız	Beldi	Otqa
Egedi	Atadı	Belden	Ottı
Ísıdı	Attı	Belde	Ottan
Ísıǵan	Awdarmań	Belimiz	Otta
Irisin	Baǵanada	Belińiz	Salmań
Jaǵıstı	Baspań	Belińde	Sannıń
Jalındı	Shashtı	bólmeń	Sanǵa
Jaramsız	Shayda	Dúzdi	Sandı
Jarastı	Shaqtı	Erdiń	Sannan
Jasım	Tutın	Erge	Sanda
Jasıń	Toyın	Erdi	Sanań
Jawıń	Tańlaydı	Erden	Sókti
Jaydı	Sógin	Erde	Sırdı
Jeńisti	Sıylar	Jaǵanıń	Tabıstı
Jılın	Sıydı	Jaǵaǵa	Talapqa
Qaldı	Oyǵa	Jaǵanı	Shıqtı
Qaqtı	Oydan	Jaǵadan	Shıǵarmań
Qandı	Oydı	Jaǵada	Úydi
Qaraladı	Qustı	Jaqladı	Toydı
Qarań	Quraldı	Jeńdi	Tolıqtı
Qarasın	Qostı	Ishti	Tildi
Qaraydı	Qızdı	Kirdi	Terdi
Qasımda	Qıstı	Kúldi	Taptı
Qasıń	Qısıń	Qoydı	Urıwdı
Qaytar	Qırın	Qıydı	Gúller

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 (Volskaya et al., 2018).

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 quwanısh 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: oyǵa, jaǵaǵa, gúller etc. The cases oy, jaǵa, gúl belong to the same part of speech. Other examples, I can view the following cases:

a)	Ol qustı satıp aldı.	He bought a bird.
b)	Keshe ol qustı.	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.

I 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.

4. Conclusion

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, I 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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