

Research of Structural and Semantic Meanings of Homonymous Units

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Abstract: The study is considered the questions concerning researches of homonyms of the Kazakh language and including other languages. It is especially noted the merits of the famous scientist-linguist Kaken Akhanov and other scientists who investigated questions of studying of a homonymy in language. Distribution of lexical homonyms and their features are defined by the informative party of homogeneous homonyms. It is given an information where on the basis of auxiliary words are formed homonyms of words and also grammatical homonyms are considered. Study opens a subject of researches of structure of words of homonyms which were well-known and investigated in the Russian and Turkish linguistics. Words homonyms in language units are compound and they are demanded an additional research at the present stage.

Key words: Lexicology words homonyms word meaning lexical meaning lexical, morphological, syntactic meanings syncretism homogeneous homonyms

INTRODUCTION

In linguistics, the main object of research in language unit is the lexical from that is the word. In mankind community, the language relation each word has to be correctly significant. For communicative pragmatic, emotional use of language, word meanings have to be apprehended correctly, owing to what in consciousness of the person there is a certain concept, special definition.

Considering a message of information and various purposes of the speaker speech, the word can be used as in norm of public literature that is in concept of the correct meaning, namely in the form of occasional or in figurative sense. As a result of such uses the direct sense of words changes, there are various meanings of sense of the word that is semantic “progress” and to be exact in this case, it is happened an expansion of sense of the word. Thus in dictionary fund of the Kazakh language many words due to slow development remain polysemantic words. Therefore, it is possible to note that in dictionary fund of the word are steadily formed in quantitative and qualitative development. Over time, it is added new auxiliary meanings in a basic lexicon with last word meanings.

A variety of subjects and different phenomena, changes and innovations appear in development of society and over time they are transferred by new word meanings in language. But not all new subjects and the phenomena are new words. In similarity of subjects and

phenomena which first of all depend from each other, the adapted words-expressions are defined on meanings of new words. Thus to a specified initial word meaning, there is created and appeared an additional sense. Subjects and the phenomena are already called as new words because of emergence of the main signs. That is the signs of one subject or the phenomenon accompanying with other signs of a subject or the phenomenon can be similar. Therefore, the second subject or the phenomenon together with the first can be similar according to the name or signs and this rightful phenomenon. Linguistic “potential” of internal (natural) language, psychological, informative and other phenomena, depending on the communicative, pragmatical purposes of the talker in language unit and also the phenomena connected with increase in meaning of lexical units are called as homonyms. This phenomenon in a lexicology comes from the term “homonym” which is taken from words at the translation from Greek “homos” that in translation means homogeneous, identical, “onyma” “name”.

The homonym of the word takes special place in a lexical unit of any language in the world. The homonymy in all languages has identical meaning, in this case, this phenomenon was the cornerstone of theoretical research of the similar or opposite opinion where it is become to the one united. In the Kazakh language in the questions of research of the homonym meaning, it is originated in researchers of such scientists as A. Baytursynova and K. Zhubanova.

For the first time in deep studying of the Kazakh language as special research and as the comprehensive

analysis, homonyms were considered by the scientist Akhanov K. where in his work with the name "Homonyms in the Kazakh Language", he thoroughly studied structure of ways of formation of a homonym, its genealogy from linguistics (Akhanov, 1958). Of course, problems of a homonym were considered in works of other researchers. For example to this area, it can be referred works of famous scientists linguists: Musabayev and Kenesbayev (1975). Together with it, it is especially possible to note one of works of the Kazakh lexicography of Belbayeva (1988) devoted to words homonyms: "The dictionary of homonyms of the Kazakh language". Today in linguistics of the Kazakh language the phenomenon of a homonymy is consistently considered in the last researches of scientific researchers, such scientists as: R. Sadykbayev, A. Tileukeev, A. Kurmanaliyev, A.S. Almetov, G. Rezuhanov, A. Osmanov, O. Akhmanov, R. Barlybayev, B.Sh. Mukhamedzhanov, Sh. Zhalmakhanov, M. Sabyrov, G. Kabikyzy, A. Adishev, A.K. Konarbayev and other scientists.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Main part: In linguistics till the present many scientists are engaged of the problems of homonyms where on the basis of the above works they find their continuation of researches.

As the phenomenon of a homonymy in early studying of a problem began from subjects, the phenomena or action where it was called only one word in the subsequent time there was defined the division in the color meaning of the word where the meaning unit was already begun separately divided and based on. In Turkic language, namely in the Kazakh language for a long time to it testifies the subsequent formation of the word as homonyms where were applied both a pronoun and a verb. For example, there are words homonyms as a pronoun verb qaz, quz, zhaz, at, qoi, qus, as, ash, shash, oi, buir, bu, tu. Meanings of homonyms as pronouns verbs on sounding identical and on a lexical meaning have among themselves joinings that it shown that there is one basis.

Amanzholov (2002) considers that in the word "toi" there are meanings: to entertain and be full up are not casual where in two meanings there is an informative communication. So, the researcher explains that in creation of the word the concept of perception has huge meaning where in their perception it is environment of the person which opens the phenomenon in consciousness of silhouettes and proceeds from knowledge of external environment.

The famous linguist of tyursky language, professor Melioranskiy (1894) says that the noun and a root of a verb in early were not differentiated. In this case, the scientist shows that in tyursky language some roots of words of pronouns and words of verbs have similarity where long since in Turkic language the roots of a verb and a pronoun were considered in a strict order and were as unseparable. Baskakov (1975) specifies such words in language of Turkic peoples as that: toi, sal, ui, oi which are a pronoun and a verb at the same time, he considers them as ancient roots and an origin from one word. Also in tyursky linguistics each side of a homonymy is laboriously considered in scientific researchers such researches as Mirtadzhiev (1969), Akhtyamov (1965) and Bekdzhanova (1967).

The expert of the Kyrgyz linguistics Yunusaliyev (1959), considers that in meaning of a pronoun and verb in Turkic language it is possible to call root words as "lexical and grammatical" or "primitive" homonyms. Together with it, he considers that, words in the ancient time can be correlated to the survival phenomena. Therefore, the first homonyms are considered as the remains of the survival phenomenon of a ancient language. The scientist came to a conclusion that the root of the word is individual and other syntactic words by means of an affix-ending have diverse words and belong to other parts of speech, therefore, words homonyms were started appearing where a historical origin of lexical and grammatical words (primitive) have mono- or disyllabic homonyms verbs and to their forms of homonyms on the relation to the main root, different suffixes are bound in a consequence of that there were omonimo-containing words.

Academician Kaidar (1998) at studying of the phenomenon of a homonymy gives accurate concept: "Under the term "omonimization" in this case, we mean process of formation of homonymous ranks the MRB (monosyllabic roots and bases B.K.) and it is not only from different in the origin heterogeneous elements in their primordial form but also in the form in which they are revealed as result of various phonomorphological factors".

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In all above opinions of the beginning of research of all phenomena of an omonimiya, it is visible that there is shown the syncretism phenomenon. However, similarity of an omonimiya and syncretism does not mean that in this case there can be features. The researcher Kurmanaliyeva (1999) points to distinction and similarity in the homogeneous homonyms and syncretic roots as follows:

- Syncretism and homogeneous roots, developing on the basis of one root, have two different meanings
- Both fill up semantic structure of words, the phenomena which are directed on enrichment of opportunities of language
- Both, in connection with identity of meaning, find separate application. In lexicographic works (dictionaries), it is explained the meaning of two words which have similarity speaks. The researcher sees a difference of these phenomena and shows it thus
- Syncretism arose in the course of long development of Turkic language where process of emergence in a root of two lexical and grammatical categories of a pronoun and a verb are on internal distribution, homogeneous homonyms have one root and internally they have two meanings and at the same time, as a result there is a uniform lexico-semantic phenomenon
- Words of one origin are internally divided into new meanings in syncretism and if they open material and effective signs but homogeneous homonyms, only in one meaning are shown material or effective meaning
- If meaning of syncretism is miscellaneous, it is made from grammatical category (a pronoun, a verb) where the meaning of homogeneous homonyms are had on signs of grammar of one type but from different groups of words (Kurmanaliyeva, 1999)

Today from a position of synchrony research the homonyms are meant that words from different groups of words, having identical sounding and writing, belong to one or other parts of speech and also have different meanings. From sense of words, it is not felt similarity there but there is a proximity of meanings to each other. To the contrary, there is a phenomenon, when they can be very not compatible with each other. For example: "Apa I" The device made of thin metal for cutting of a tree. "Apa II" The winged insect recycling flower pollen in honey. "Apa III" Between two, an interval distance (between two villages) (Fomina, 1990).

On the subject of a lexical meaning of a homonymy in this case there were three different opinions. First opinion: the complex of sounds of homonyms as a result of casual coincidence are correspond as etymological (heterogeneous character) and as separate homonyms (Zh. Zhilyeron, R.I. Menner, Zh. Orr, V.I. Abayev). In the second opinion in lexical homonyms there are two bases:

- Phonetic convergent evolution of different words and forms (including loanword words)

- Semantic divergent evolution of the one word (L.A. Bulakhovsky, R.A. Budagov, K. Nyurop, C. Ullman). And the third opinion it is as a result of word-content process of homonyms (V.V. Vinogradov, A.I. Smirnitsky, Yu.S. Stepanov, Sh. Balli)

The lexis is a grammatical homonymy, words relating to various parts of speech which are correspond to a graphomatics in which among words there are functional and syntactic distinctions. In every group of words, there are morphological, syntactic word-content and lexical and grammatical features where interrelation of words is visible on homonymic relations.

M.I. Fomina divides homonyms into simple or root and derivative, root homonyms which come from nouns and Akhmanova (1974) writes that "derivative homonyms call words which were created on the basis of morphological structure" and divides them into five types of ways of distinction:

- Homonymy bases for example: the caustic a look, a grass, a sneer; break (sugar, firewood)
- Homonymy of affixes for example: Finn (person of a feminine gender); Finn (Finnish knife)
- Words separate by the form profile: to straighten (galleys) to correct (passport)
- Different words of a homonymy with internal structure: arbalest (a type of weapon which is shot itself) (Abayev, 1957)

A number of researchers, words homonyms for recognition in ranks of homonyms, call heterogeneous by the nature of an origin where they are adhered to the principle that words on similarity and compliance can be casual and other researchers consider that an origin of homogeneous (uniform) homonyms are lawful. The scientists by the first principle, namely Abayev (1957), gives the following definition: "The homonymy is a casual coincidence. Polysemanticism is never will be able to become a homonymy where in the cornerstone of such mixture is had the representation about of any new use and it is meant the new word" (Budagov, 1953).

CONCLUSION

In our opinion, the phenomenon of a homonymy is considered by one direction of views. In this connection, it is possible to conclude that language is constantly developed. In the course of knowledge of language the word meaning is limited but it does not mean only one concept and it is tried to expand the circle of the use and meaning.

Russian researcher Budagov (1953) in the work "Sketches on Linguistics" shows that homonyms are considered in separate groups. The author divides homonyms into lexical, morfological and syntactic groups. In this case, the basis can be replaced at division of groups. The scientist showed in the works that forms of words of homonyms are peculiar.

In four-tome work of Radlov (1898) "Experience of the dictionary of the tyurskikh adverbs", it is defined the homonymy phenomena in tyursky language (Radlov, 1898). In the above-named dictionary of the word homonyms in the individual register they are specified by the Arab figures. In this dictionary words are given not only as homonyms of one language but also as meaning of the general tyursky language where they are the general on sounding at meaning of different words. As the language fact the dictionaries are put in order for example, the dictionary which was made by professor Yudakhin (1965) "Kirghiz-Russian" where it is possible to mark out their special meaning. There, we can be considered that in the dictionary the specified homonyms in the tyurskikh languages and their cognition of quality of the specific fact are brought benefit.

Apparently from the above, it is given the set of definitions to homonyms and their general meaning is similar with each other in linguistics. However, there can be basic distinctions in connection with structural features.

In linguistics distribution of the structural containing names can be different, but their principle of group is near from each other. Therefore in a lexical vocabulary words, the questions of homonyms are the most studied language units. We are considered by the given decision that all specifics of a homonym which meet in a context and also its distinction will be visible in the subsequent researches.

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