

HOMONYMS STEMMING FROM THE SEMANTIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORD

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Abstract: The sound side of the language lags behind change in its content. As a result, the number of different values of the same word increases. Over time, the individual meanings of the word are increasingly different, gradually losing the connection between them, as a result of the decay of the multi-digit word, which leads to the appearance of homonyms. The lexical meanings of such words do not remain unchanged; they develop. The reason for this process lies in the change of the reflected language of life, in the development of human thinking and consciousness.

Keywords: Azerbaijani language, homonyms, semantic relations

INTRODUCTION

It is an undeniable fact that the lexical meaning of any word, being an element of the general language system, is quite independent and has a semantic identity. The peculiar features of a lexical unit are reflected in the language in the representation in various categories of subjects, notions of reality, in the degree of fact-based, possible lexical means and possibilities, the nature of functions performed. It should be noted that no matter when, for what purpose and in what way a word appears, there is and cannot be any organic connection between the thing, feature, quantity, etc, expressed by it and the sound complex [3,15].

The word used in direct and figurative meaning "performs nominal, communicative and pragmatic linguistic tasks The word is the main functional and structural unit of language and has a complex composition". S. Jafarov writes about the process of homonymous formation: "The process of homonymous formation is not a new phenomenon in our language. Process of enrichment of vocabulary composition due to homonymization has taken place in Azerbaijani language since its ancient periods". [3,21]. When studying a number of problems related to the peculiarities of language development, the important issues are a thorough study of dialects that unite language and history of the people, as well as highlighting some important aspects of literary language and dialogue at the present stage of language development [4,39].

IN GENERAL, ALL LANGUAGES

In general, all languages, including the modern Azerbaijani language, adapting with achievements of a society, scientific and technical progress, constantly develop. Words and their meanings, as embryos of living beings, "are born", "are shared" or "die". Unlike living beings, the appearance of lexical units is many times faster than the process

of extinction. It is the mutual intensity and constancy of these tendencies that calmly and tirelessly renew the lexical composition of language. The undeniable truth is that the nature of the process of dynamic development of the language system is determined by internal and external factors. While internal factors are conditioned by the evolution taking place in the language, external factors are determined by revealing the specification of directions taking place in different systems of processes. In general, the unity of internal and external factors regulates the regular relationships and relationships that take place in language.

As it is known, history of formation of homonymous words by semantic way in Azerbaijani language is very ancient. Thus, enriching the vocabulary of the language at the expense of homonyms is a linguistic phenomenon that began with the most ancient periods and regularly continues to this day [14]. As in many Turkic languages, and in the Azerbaijani language as a result of semantic disintegration of a word, a number of homonyms appear. Thus, semantic changes are numerically larger and more diverse than phonetic changes. Undoubtedly, the suspension of a word to semantic change is connected with the appearance of new meanings and, naturally, the disappearance of the old meanings.

In such cases, new meanings arise either on the basis of a direct meaning ("radiation") or on the basis of the successive birth and development of the meanings of one of the other ("catenation") [13]. And indeed, if we consider the semantic history of the development of a particular word, we will see the unity of both processes called radiation and catenation in them [12,96]. On this occasion V. Vinogradov wrote that "the question of ways and possibilities of semantic word formation for historical lexicology is very important. Because, its study reveals the internal laws of vocabulary composition development [7,152].

The process of formation of homonyms as a result of the disintegration of the polysemantic has long been known to linguists. For the first time, S. Bally drew attention to this question, i.e. to the possibility of formation of new words as a result of the polysemantic disintegration. The term "semantic homonyms" used by most linguists was suggested by them. The terms "homogeneous homonyms" and "genetically related homonyms" also belong to him [6,48-49; 10,8; 12,227]. It is known that the origin of a polysemanta is the result of differentiation of the real world by human consciousness. Thus, as a result of deepening development of human consciousness caused by public life and the process of productive practice, more precise concepts emerged from extensive concepts - large conceptual concepts expressing certain parts, details and sides of technical instruments.

Although we repeat earlier quotes, it is worth noting that, as a rule, changes in the pronunciation of sounds that are considered to be a formal part of language lag behind changes in content, as word meanings are added to sounds that express long, diffuse meanings. As a result, the number of different values of a word with genetic connections can increase several times. As we know, the phenomenon of polysemy reflects the special features of the ancient language state. Zaman keçdikcə isə sözlərin müəyyən mənalari arasında əlaqə tədricən bir-birindən ayrılır və çoxmənalı sözün mənalalarının parçalanaraq sərbəstləşməsi omonimlərin yaranmasına gətirib çıxardır. Over time, the connection between certain meanings of a word is gradually separated, and as a result, the decay of the meaning of multiple words leads to the formation of homonyms.

The lexical meanings of such words remain unchanged, as they constantly evolve and adapt to time. It is necessary to find the reason for this process of evolution of the real

world in finding its reflection in language, the gradual gradation of human thought, reflection and, finally, the interdependence of words within language with each other. Thus, the dynamic development of our life, the process of formation of numerous phenomena and events, subjects makes the use of words in the excellent sense necessary, more precisely, develops in it new meanings. Deeper, fuller and more precise reflection of reality in human consciousness increases the number of words of abstract meaning widely used in science, for example, nisbət, münasibət, anlayış, qarşılıqlı fəaliyyət, təsir, ifadə - attitude, concept, mutual activity, influence, expression, etc., which are the most important of these words. Thus, the formation of semantic homonyms formed on the basis of the meaning of polyvalued words can be caused by various reasons:

- 1) changes taking place in public life of the people;
- 2) archaization of the primary meaning of the word;

3) use of commonly used words on the basis of similarity of external features to express different scientific and technical concepts (if the feature in the base of the name is exclusively external, insignificant, the semantic connection is broken completely, and thus the primary word and the word derived from it become homonymous). It would be appropriate to say that there are some difficulties in detecting the meaning of the polysemantic homonymous pairs resulting from the disintegration. In this regard, D.N. Shmelev writes that "the reason for this may lie in the diversity of the process of semantic disintegration going on inside the word, i.e. may be caused in some cases by the final phase, in some cases by the recent start of the corresponding process. The difference or similarity of the word's semantic composition proves once again the existence of formal and semantic changes in the word (*italics mine* - S.N.). [11,68]. Let us recall that in general linguistics, the probability of formation as a result of the disintegration of polysemantic words has been stated repeatedly. L.A. Bulakhovsky argues that after the loss of links between the expanded old meanings, words of lexemes are not accepted as one word, and "only the psychological bridges laid between them as a result of etymological analysis help". For example, the expressions "alov sönür" - "fire fades away" and "həyat sönür" - "life fades away" are separately perceived in the text as having the necessary meaning. And the meanings, which have grown far away from the basic meanings, await the fate of becoming a homonym. And from this, it becomes clear that "there are no categorical boundaries between multivariance and homonymity". If we consider the relationship between the phenomena of polysemy and homonymy in the history of language, we see that the limits between semantic boundaries of a word regularly change. To clarify our assumptions, we will try to make our statements even more specific. Since, the process of transformation of lexico-phraseological forms of a word into homonyms, or on the contrary, the accession of homonyms to the system of word forms, is going on continuously. Azerbaijani linguist H. Hasanov, also agreeing with this consideration, writes that homonymous and homonymous phenomena, multiple words lexically enrich the vocabulary of the language, strengthen the essence of poetic imagery. According to the linguist, and the common point between homonymy and polysemy is this very moment. Naturally, the phenomena of polysemy and homonymy cannot be mixed up [5, 187]. G. Hasanov confirms the impossibility of "similarity" between the phenomena of homonymy and polysemy. Considering as linguistic regularity the process of using each new word formed as a result of such substitution and its transformation into the homonym of a polysemanta, he points out that the reason for homonymy and polysemy is the emergence of views on the above-mentioned topical issues of lexiconism from a synchronous approach. The linguist stresses the distortion of the relations between linguistic facts in

the curve of the mirror of the synchronous approach. At the same time, linguistic history is forgotten by the loss of continuity between the meanings. An interesting fact is that linguists who choose to increase their homonymies by means of polyvalued words will never be able either to explain the process or prove the possibility of stopping it ever. So, crossing the boundaries between them is very difficult. In such cases subjectivity is inevitable [1]. It is interesting that the proponents of the phenomenon of historical homonymy have directed their attention to the process of deethymalization that has taken place repeatedly in the language. Deethymalization is the loss of kinship relations with other words related to the same nest [15]. The process of deethymalization may also affect the meaning of a multi-digit word, with the result that kinship relationships between words may completely disappear. This process within a word concerns the semantic integrity of a semantic unit. For example, in our consciousness the word *dolu* - (hail, full) does not correspond to the word *dolmaq* (fill). In solving the question of homonymy, it is necessary to take into account the history of the language and its state in the modern period. As an example of lexical homonyms, **don** "uzun qadın paltarı" // long female dress - **don** "şaxta" // frost.

Qızılgüldən, lələdən;

Don biçib gey ırmızı.

Wear a red dress,

Made of rose and tulip (A. Jamil);

Şaxtalı qışlarda həsirə bürünmüşdü ki, **don** vurmasın // Was wrapped in a mat during frosty winters so as not to freeze (M. İbragimov) [2,82]. Indeed, "in historical lexicology each demonstrated pair of words is an expression of different meanings of one word, and for native speakers these words are different". In Turkicology, the enrichment by transformation of multiple words into homonyms is expressed by the term "lexical method" [8,89; 9,76]. In the modern Azerbaijani language there are the following ways of formation of lexical homonyms:

(a) Transition of the meaning of the word to the properties of the feature, form and movement of objects or phenomena. For example, transition of a value: -

- by external similarity: **duvaq** - örpək// t-shawl and **duvaq** - qazanın üstünə qoyulan dəstəklı taxta//wooden pan lid with handle. - Dönüb baxdılar. Zərnigar da üzündəki **duvağı** araladı (I.Shyhly)// They looked back. Zarnigar opened a handkerchief on her face [2]; **kəfgir** - xörəyin köpüyünü yığmaq üçün alət // foam spoon and **kəfgir** - saat rəqqası// pendulum. Anam əlindəki **kəfkirlə iri** tavada qovurduğu əti qurdalayıb sözüne əlavə etdi (S.Gedirzadə) // My mother added a spoonful of meat in a huge pan. Adam boyda olan saatin iri kəfgiri ətalətlə sağa - sola hərəkət etdikcə otağa ahəngdar bir qqıltı yayılırdı (I.Shyhly) // The clock pendulum in human height slowly moved left to right, spreading a harmonious sound around the room [2, 106];

- based on similarities in character: **koma** - ev, daxma// hut, house and **koma** - topa, yığılmış torpaq kol // bush, folded ground. Atasını öldürdülər, **komasını** yıxdılar (R. Rza) // Killed father, destroyed house. Cüyür, ceyran qaça bilmir; Koma qalın, kol qalın... (O. Saryvelli) // Gazelle, gazelle can not escape, the bush is dense, the land is dense [2,107];

- based on similarity of action: **acıtmaq** - etmək, acılaşıdırmaq // bitter taste and **və acıtmaq** - incitmək, acığını tutdurmaq // offend. Qashqabağı, sallaq dodağı, çatılan qası, ırırisk alnı müəllimi lap acıtdı (A. Veliyev) // His frown, hanging lips, eyebrows, wrinkled forehead offended the teacher. [2,50]; **ağaclaşmaq** - bir-birini ağacla vurmaq,

ağacla vuruşmaq // beat each other with a tree, a wooden stick and *ağaclaşmaq - ağac* kimi bərkimək // firm as *a* tree [2,50], etc.

Transition of new values of homonyms on subjects occurs as a result of development of a society and vital necessity. "In most cases, during work processes, events change and the names expressing them remain as they are, or the existence of the object is lost and the name lives as a successor. Undoubtedly, the name of an object or a mechanical tool can change to another, more modern tool or object. For example, although in ancient times manual threshing of wheat was called *dəyirman*//mill, in the modern era, having no connection in its structure with the old technique, it is again called "mill" [13]. The same point can be made about a multi-digit lexical unit *bas(maq)* - *üstən sıxmaq*//press, *tapdalamaq*//stop, *altına alıb şikəst etmək*/ maim, *qalib gəlmək*/conquer, *soxmaq*/press, *geymək*/ dress, *örtmək*/ cover, *boğmaq*//spirit, *ansız hücum etmək*//attack, *keçirmək*/conduct, *batırmaq*//heat, *bürümək*/wrap, *vurmaq*/beat, *özünü tərifləmək*//self-praising and about the word *bas* - *çap edilmiş, mətbəə və ya basma üsulu ilə hazırlanmış* // printed, published [16].

It is the lexemes *basma* - *saç boyamaq üçün rəng*//hair colouring and *basma* - *möhür*//printing that are formed from the word *bas*//press. It is necessary to note also that usually semantic (lexical) homonyms are opposed by etymological or homogeneous homonyms not as a result of rupture of semantic connections of multivalued words, namely as a result of similarity of sounding of words inherent in different languages or one language. Process of formation, in spite of formation both on the basis of polysemy and sound identity, irrespective of different origin, leads to identical results.

It should be stressed that one of the characteristic features of homonyms is a complete break in the semantic links (of course, given the fact that the existing homonyms originate from common roots). We cannot say that homonymy and polysemy have nothing in common. Polysemy can never become homonymous or vice versa. On the basis of the impossibility of "opposing" homonymy and polysemy, it can be said that the use of each new word on the basis of such substitution creates a new word and turns each polysemy into homonymy. At each stage, the meaning left outside the polysemantic word should be explained as weakening the links between them. As noted above, the main sign of the disintegration of the polysemantic meaning is the loss of the links between its meanings.

CONCLUSIONS

Thus, by observing the formation and development of homonyms based on one word, one can once again make sure that the transformation of a word into homonyms is a very long and complex process. It would be appropriate to note that homonyms and ambiguous words with the same stylistic purposes are used in different genres. As collisions between meanings of the same or different lexemes cause interesting contrasts.

At the same time, it cannot be denied that when lexical units without lexical connections are opposed, comparison with word meanings can be even more contrasting and contradictory. It should be noted that stylistically homonymous words give the text more colorfulness than polysemans, enrich it even more. Lexical homonyms are considered one of the most effective stylistic means of language. Words or groups of words formed as a result of homonymization, gaining artistic architectural importance, become relevant, serve as an act of artistic communication.

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