SOURCES OF HOMONYMY AND THEIR VARIETIES IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Abstract: This article examines the sources of homonymy in the English language, which appeared when borrowing from other languages as a result of interlanguage interactions, especially intensified in the era of globalization. Phonetic structure of borrowed words. And also, an increase in the percentage of homonyms in English as a result of borrowings. At the heart of the emergence of homonyms are changes in the semantic nature, since this group of homonyms arose as a result of the disintegration of polysemy at different periods of the development of the language.

Key words: systematization, classification, intercultural communication, conversion, phonetic processes, ambiguous words, etymological doublets, homophones, homographs.

Introduction

Almost every language contains both primordial homonyms and homonyms that appeared when borrowing from other languages as a result of interlanguage interactions, especially intensified in the era of globalization. Classic examples of homonyms formed in Russian due to borrowing are the words ("брак") "marriage" as a synonym for matrimony and borrowed from German ("брак") "defects" as a poor-quality product, the original Russian word "клуб" meaning "big ball" and borrowed from the English "club" as a society.

The expansion of international interactions, which led to the growth of interlanguage and intercultural communication, an increase in the volume of information flows, globalization entail the intensification of lexical borrowings, which in turn affects the emergence of new groups of homonyms in modern languages. In this regard, the problem of systematization and classification of homonymous units acquires special relevance. This article focuses on the Sources of homonymy and their varieties in the English language and various classifications of homonyms in the Russian and English languages in order to identify features that are mostly inherent only in the homonyms of the selected languages. Knowledge of the specifics of the functioning of homonyms in various languages contributes to a better understanding of the phenomenon of homonymy in general and helps to overcome difficulties in translating homonymous units of speech [1].

II.Literature reivew

In the course of linguistic and etymological analysis, it was found that borrowings, mainly from Latin and French, have a significant impact on the increase in the number of homonyms in English. The phonetic structure of the borrowed word usually undergoes changes in accordance with the pronunciation norms of the borrowing language and the rules for the combination of sounds existing in this language [2]. The assimilated form may not be identical to any of the

existing forms, but it may accidentally coincide in sound with any word of the recipient language, as, for example, happened with the borrowed from French in the 17th century the word ball *"a formal social gathering for dancing"* with the word ball *"a solid or hollow spherical or egg-shaped object that is kicked, thrown, or hit in a game"* of Scandinavian origin. As a result of borrowing, 30.7% of homonyms appeared in English. This, in all likelihood, is associated with the heterogeneous etymological composition of the English homonymy, which is represented by words of Germanic origin (45.3%), Latin-Romance (38.2%), Greek (6%), Celtic (1.84%) origin and others. 28.7% of homonyms arose morphologically as a result of the coincidence of the forms of the name and the verb and by conversion. For example, OP sup (v) (OE. Sūpan) 'take (drink or liquid food) by sips or spoon fuls' - sup (n) (OF. Sūpa) 'a sip of liquid', is an example of the coincidence of the forms of the name and the verb. By conversion, the following pair of homonyms appeared in English: clap (v) 'strike the palms of (one's hands) together repeatedly, typically in order to applaud someone or something' - clap (n) 'an act of striking together the palms of the hands' [5].

Phonetic processes recorded in different periods of the history of the English language caused the formation of 19.5% of homonymic units.

According to the results of the study, 6.6% of homonyms appeared as a result of contraction, and in water cases, the contraction of the word led to homonymy with the usual word of the language (for example, fan (abbreviation of fanatic) 'a person who has a strong interest or admiration for a particular sport, art form, or famous person '- fan' an apparatus with rotating blades that creates a current of air for cooling or ventilation '), while in others two abbreviated words became homonyms (for example, spec (abbreviation of speculation)' in the hope of but without any specific plan or instructions' - spec (shortening of specification)) [4].

III.Analysis

Such word-formation processes as affixation and compounding led to the emergence of 4.6% of homonyms. Homonyms can be formed from homonymous stems in a suffix way, using the same suffix, for example, the adjective rakish 'having or displaying a dashing, jaunty, or slightly disreputable quality or appearance' is formed from the stem of the noun rake1 + the suffix -ish and the adjective rakish meaning '(especially of a boat or car) smart and fast-looking, with streamlined angles and curves' derived from the stem rake2 + the -ish suffix. However, sometimes a word resulting from word production becomes homonymous with another word with a non-derivative stem, as, for example, in the case of the noun rafter 'a person who travels on a raft', formed from the stem raft + -er, which became a homonym in relation to the non-derivative noun rafter 'a beam forming part of the internal framework of a roof' [7].

The origin of 2.8% of homonyms is based on semantic changes, since this group of homonyms arose as a result of the disintegration of polysemy at different periods of language development. This factor contributed to the emergence of such homonyms as frog 'a tailless amphibian with a short squat body, moist smooth skin, and very long hind legs for leaping' - frog 'a thing used to hold or fasten something'.

In a number of cases, homonyms that arose in this way were differentiated graphically, which indicated the final splitting of a polysemantic word into homonyms. For example, borrowed in early Middle English from the French word flower 'the seed-bearing part of a plant, consisting of reproductive organs (stamens and carpels) that are typically surrounded by a brightly colored corolla (petals) and a green calyx (sepals) 'very early it acquired a number of

other meanings, among which stood out' the state or period in which a plant's flowers have developed and opened 'and in a figurative sense' the finest individuals out of a number of people or things', and in the second half of the 17th century ... 'A powder obtained by grinding grain, typically wheat, and used to make bread, cakes, and pastry'.

For the latter, flour has been introduced. Differentiation in spelling was finally consolidated in the second half of the 18th century.

The reasons for homonymy listed above are recorded throughout the history of the English language and contribute to the emergence of homonyms both separately and in combinatorics [3].

Homonyms in a language can appear as a result of the loss of connection between the meanings of a polysemantic word, as a result of derivational processes. The source of homonyms can be etymological doublets, words repeatedly borrowed from other languages.

• the result of sound coincidence of different words in the process of phonological changes

knight <knight

night <night

• for example, the Latin word basis was the source of the English base in the meaning of the lowest part of anything,

• being borrowed a second time through the Italian language, it gave a homonym with the meaning of deep sounding (voice).

IV.Discussion
Types of homonyms
• all possible coincidences of units in terms of expression can be called homonymic

• this explains the existence of various classifications of homonyms, considering differences in form, both general and in word forms, the degree of coincidence of the form, as well as the belonging of homonyms to the same or different parts of speech.

bear - animal

bear - to carry

bore - boring person

bore - drill a hole

down – down (to a lesser degree, level, or rate)

down – down (something soft and fluffy like down)

draft – drawing (a preliminary version of a piece of writing)

draft – check (a written order to pay a specified sum)

Seeming similarity in words sometimes leads to confusion, especially for non-native English speakers.

In accordance with the form, homonyms are subdivided into

1. **Homophones**

arc - a typically curved structural member spanning an opening and serving as a support

ark - a boat or ship held to resemble that in which Noah and his family were preserved from the Flood

lie - to create a false or misleading impression

lye - to occupy a certain relative place or position

flew - fly from fly

flu - any of several virus diseases marked especially by respiratory or intestinal symptoms

flue – chimney

Homophones from the Greek homos-same, phono-sound, as their name suggests, have the same sound form, but differ not only semantically, but also graphically

• **bare** - naked / **bear** - a large heavy mammal with long shaggy hair and a very short tail,

• **road**- an open way for vehicles, persons, and animals / **rode** last time. from ride,

Phonetic homonyms are words that sound the same, but are spelled differently and have different meanings.

2. Homographs

lead - a soft, heavy, metallic element with atomic number 82 found mostly in combination and used especially in alloys, batteries, and shields against sound, vibration, or radiation

lead – (v) to guide on a way especially by going in advance

wind - a natural movement of air of any velocity

wind - to turn completely or repeatedly about an object

Homographs (Gk homos — same, grapho — write), match graphically, but read differently (row, read, bow). Homographs are words that have the same spelling but differ in pronunciation.

3. Absolute homonyms

bear - to go or incline in an indicated direction

bear - a large heavy mammal with long shaggy hair and a very short tail,

Absolute homonyms have a common sound and graphic form, differing in semantics and are different parts of speech

bear — carry,

bear — animal;

match — contest,

match — person;

match — fit [6].

V.Conclusion

Thus, we can conclude that for those who study a foreign language, homonyms are a surmountable difficulty in comprehending the secrets of a foreign language. The longer and deeper a person studies a foreign language, the richer his lexical stock, and therefore, owns a large number of homonyms. At the same time, homonyms enrich and decorate the language, allow you to build not only serious, but also comic phrases.

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