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### INGLIZCHA-O'ZBEKCHA VA O'ZBEKCHA-INGLIZCHA LUG'ATLARIDA OMONIMLAR, OMOGRAFLAR VA OMOFONLARNING TA'RIFI

Аннотация

Ushbu tadqiqot inglizcha-o'zbekcha va o'zbekcha-inglizcha lug'atlarda homonimlar, omofonlar, omograf va paronimlarning tasvirini o'rganadi. Tadqiqotda ushbu lingvistik hodisalarning ikki tilli lug'atlarda qanday taqdim etilganligi, tasniflanganligi va tushuntirilganligi tahlil qilinadi. Lug'atdagi maqolalar tahlil qilinib, berilgan ta'riflar, misollar va qo'llanish eslatmalarining bu tushunchalarni farqlashda va til o'rganuvchilarida noto'g'ri tushinishlarning oldini olishdagi samaradorligi o'rganiladi. Bundan tashqari, turli lug'atlarda qo'llangan yondashuvlar solishtirilib, qamrovdagi nomuvofiqliklar yoki bo'shliqlar aniqlanadi. Ushbu tadqiqot natijalari ikki tilli lug'atlarda homonimlar, omofonlar, omograflar va paronimlarni ta'riflash va taqdim etishdagi qiyinchiliklar va eng yaxshi amaliyotlarni tushunishni yaxshilashga hissa qo'shadi va bu til o'rganish hamda muloqotni yaxshilaydi.

**Key words:** Ikki tilli lug'at, omograflar, homonimlar, leksikografiya, talaffuz qo'llanmasi, ta'riflash, semantizatsiya, fonemik transkripsiya, noto'g'ri muloqot.

### ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ ОМОНИМОВ, ОМОГРАФОВ И ОМОФОНОВ В АНГЛО-УЗБЕКСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКО-АНГЛИЙСКОМ СЛОВАРЯХ

Аннотация

Это исследование изучает представление омонимов, омоформ, омоформ и паронимов в англо-узбекских и узбекско-английских словарях. Цель исследования – проанализировать, как эти лингвистические явления представлены, классифицированы и объяснены в этих двуязычных словарях. Изучая словарные статьи, исследование рассмотрит эффективность предлагаемых определений, примеров и примечаний по употреблению в различении этих терминов и предотвращении недоразумений у изучающих язык. Кроме того, исследование сравнивает подходы, применяемые в различных словарях, с целью выявления несоответствий или пробелов в охвате. Результаты этого исследования будут способствовать лучшему пониманию проблем и лучших практик в определении и представлении омонимов, омоформ, омоформ и паронимов в двуязычных словарях, что, в конечном счете, улучшит процесс изучения языка и коммуникации.

**Ключевые слова:** Двуязычный словарь, омоформы, омонимы, лексикография, руководство по произношению, определение, семантизация, фонемная транскрипция, недопонимание.

### DEFINING HOMONYMS, HOMOGRAPHS AND HOMOPHONES IN ENGLISH-UZBEK AND UZBEK-ENGLISH DICTIONARIES

Annotation

This research investigates the representation of homonyms, homophones, homographs, and paronyms in English-Uzbek and Uzbek-English dictionaries. It aims to analyze how these linguistic phenomena are presented, categorized, and explained in these bilingual dictionaries. By examining the dictionary entries, the study will explore the effectiveness of the provided definitions, examples, and usage notes in differentiating between these terms and preventing misunderstandings among language learners. Additionally, the research will compare the approaches taken by different dictionaries to identify any inconsistencies or gaps in coverage. The findings of this study will contribute to a better understanding of the challenges and best practices in defining and presenting homonyms, homophones, homographs, and paronyms in bilingual dictionaries, ultimately enhancing language learning and communication.

**Key words:** Bilingual dictionary, homographs, homonyms, lexicography, pronunciation guide, defining, semantization, phonemic transcription, miscommunication.

**Introduction.** In the rapidly globalizing world, bilingual dictionaries serve as essential tools for facilitating language acquisition, translation, and cross-cultural communication. “Bilingual dictionaries not only educate the user, but also bring people together – ikki tilli lug'atlar nafaqat foydalanuvchiga bilim beradi va balki xalqlarni ham o'zaro bir-biriga yaqinlashtiradi.” However, the complexity of language presents several challenges for lexicographers or semantizers, particularly in the accurate representation of words with multiple meanings or forms. Homonyms,

homophones, homographs, and paronyms—linguistic phenomena where words share spelling, pronunciation, or structural similarities but differ in meaning—often create confusion for both learners and professionals. Inadequate treatment of these lexical categories can lead to misunderstandings, misinterpretations, and errors in language use.

**Literature review.** Indeed, although both dictionaries of Sh. Butayev are distinguished from dictionaries of this category by many advantages, lexicographic semantics, in

particular, in the interpretation of words with blind meaning, there are some that do not correspond to the innovative concretions of modern educational lexicography – they are not without flaws. It is known that in the practice of lexicography, whether it is a translation dictionary or an annotated dictionary, if the main word has a role-semantic character, first its main meaning – “atash” sema is explained, and then it is explained with Arabic numerals. In a sequence based on a certain consistency, metaphorical meaning-expression schemes are explained and illustrative references are given to them. In this dictionary under analysis, the actual and figurative meanings of the word - denotative meaning and connotative (contextual) meaning are not distinguished. They are explained one by one.

**Lexicographic challenges** The major challenge facing lexicographers is the making of a clear and objective distinction between polysemous and homonymous lexical items which are entered as lemmata in their dictionaries. Such a distinction is not always possible with all lexical items in a language. Lexicographers with little knowledge of the etymology of the lexical items in their languages will have problems in entering polysemous and homonymous lexical items in their dictionaries, since they will not know the extent to which the lexical items are related. In this regard, Lyons (1977: 550) says the following: 'The difference between homonymy and polysemy is easier to explain in general terms than it is in terms of objective and operationally satisfactory criteria.'

Lyons' statement shows that the distinction between polysemy and homonymy is more complex than is generally perceived. He gives two criteria to

simplify the complexities of identifying polysemy from homonymy, i.e.

- the etymological criterion, and
- the relatedness/unrelatedness criterion.

**Methodology and results.** The research was carried out using and comparing an English-Uzbek and Uzbek-English dictionary (ISBN978-9943-02-680-3, © “O'qituvchi” NMIU, Shavkat Butayev, 2013), e-version of Wisdom Dictionary, © 2020, O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati and The Oxford Russian Dictionary, Revised And Updated By Colin Howlett, Oxford-Moscow – 1997.

**Challenges in Bilingual Dictionaries When Defining Homonyms and Homographs**

Bilingual dictionaries often encounter problems when indicating homonyms, homographs, and paronyms due to the complexities of these linguistic phenomena. Here are some common problems and examples:

**Homographs and Homonyms:** Homographs (words which are spelled the same but have different pronunciations and meanings) may be confused with homonyms.

**Example:** In bilingual dictionaries, the word "wind" can present pronunciation challenges due to its homographs. In English, "wind" refers to: 1. Wind (noun): The movement of air (shamol) (pronounced /wɪnd/). 2. Wind (verb): To twist or coil something (mas: soat qulog'ini burash) (pronounced /waɪnd/). In Uzbek, the translation for "wind" (as in air movement) is "shamol," while the verb form might be translated differently depending on the context.

**Phonetic Transcription:** But dictionary does not include phonetic transcription, users may struggle with correct pronunciation. (Wisdom Dictionary, © 2020). It should include phonetic transcriptions or audio pronunciations.

See also: ("lead" as a verb and "lead" as a metal in English). Many Uzbek-English and English-Uzbek dictionaries (a great example is Wisdom Dictionary here) fail to include pronunciation guides to distinguish between homographs, leaving learners confused about which meaning

applies in spoken language. Lead - [li:d] (v) ---- Lead - [led] (n).

Further example, bow [bou] n - bow [bau] v. Phonemic difference of these homographs are not shown in the dictionary- Sh. Butayev, 2013. (p121).

Another example, the word minute. It is also a homographic word with different pronunciations according to their relevant meanings.. Noun (minute): ['mɪnɪt]. Measure word-60 seconds. [minɪt] and Adjective (minute): ['mɪnu:t]. small, tiny. Pronunciation guide is provided to differentiate meaning in The Oxford Russian bilingual dictionary. (p380). The thing is, this opportunity is not given in Eng-Uz dictionary. (Sh. Butayev. p424)

Last but not least, there is a difference in the pronunciation of the verb "read" depending on the tense. However, no pronunciation difference indicated in two bilingual dictionaries. (Sh. Butayev, EU-UE dict., 2013, page 491 and e-dictionary Wisdom Dictionary, 2020). It would be better to show pronunciation difference like this in bilingual dictionaries.

1. Present tense: "read" is pronounced /ri:d/ (like "reed").

2. Past tense: "read" is pronounced /red/ (like "red").

If learners do not know the pronunciation differences of homographs, it can lead to misunderstandings in communication. Here are a few potential issues:

1. Miscommunication: Using the wrong pronunciation might confuse listeners, especially if the context isn't clear.

2. Writing and Speaking: Writing or speaking and using a homograph incorrectly could affect the clarity of intended message.

3. Language Learning: For language learners, not knowing these differences can hinder fluency and confidence.

**Challenges in Defining Homonyms in Bilingual Dictionaries**

Defining homonyms in bilingual dictionaries can be particularly challenging due to several reasons. For example, the Uzbek word "ruchka" has different meanings in both languages, and it may be necessary to provide additional information or examples to clarify the intended meaning.

Meanings and definitions of the word pen(ruchka) in the website Izoh.uz.

Ruchka (ot)

I. Yog'och yoki plastmassadan qilingan, bir uchiga pero yoki ichiga rang bilan to'ldirilgan sterjen o'rnatiladigan cho'zinchoq tutqich – yozuv quroli.

Abdurazzoq ruchkani siyohga botirib, hafsala bilan, xuddi surat chizayotgandek qilib imzo chekdi. S. Ahmad, Saylanma.

Hozir yozuv-chizuvni sharikli ruchkasiz tasavvur qilib bo'lmaydi.(Fan va turmush).

II. Dasta. Eshik ruchkasi. Deraza ruchkasi.

It is obvious that this word is homonym in the Uzbek language. The translation of first meaning is always given in U-E dictionaries, but 2nd meaning translation is omitted. (Sh. Butayev, 2020, p764). The dictionaries should show these kind of homonymic words' of both L1 and L2 translation.

**SUGGESTION:**

Ruchka I. pen. n. - an instrument for writing or drawing with ink, typically consisting of a metal nib or ball, or a nylon tip, fitted into a metal or plastic holder. I wrote a letter with a pen.

II. handle. n. the part by which a thing is held, carried, or controlled. The handle of a door.

Look at this example taken from “ o'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati” as well.

Gul I. (bot). Yopiqurug'li o'simliklarning urchish uchun xizmat qiladigan, gulband, kosachabarglar, toj barglar, changchilar va urug'chidan iborat qismi. Olma guli. Nok guli.

Gul. II (tib). chechak . Qizilcha, qizamiq va boshqa ba'zi bir kasalliklar bilan og'riqan vaqtda badanda paydo bo'ladigan mayda qizil toshma. Bolaga gul toshdi. Uning bir ko'ziga gul tushib, ko'rolmay qolgach, xalq uni Nazirko'r deb atay boshlagandi.

This word is also homonym in the Uzbek language. however, when you look it up in Uzbek-English bilingual dictionaries, there is only first meaning translation.

Gul. (n) - flower, blossom. (Sh. Butayev. p671).

SUGGESTION:

Gul I – (n) - flower, blossom.

Gul II- Rubella, also known as German measles or three-day measles, is an infection caused by the rubella virus. This disease is often mild, with half of people not realizing that they are infected. A rash may start around two weeks after exposure and last for three days. (Wikipedia).

**Discussion.** Homonyms are words that have the same spelling and/or pronunciation features, but different meanings. They can be sometimes ambiguous in communication, but they can also be used for creative expression and wordplay. M. A. K. Halliday: Although primarily known for his work in systemic functional linguistics, Halliday emphasizes the importance of context in understanding meanings, which is crucial for distinguishing homographs and homonyms in bilingual contexts. W. Nelson Francis: In "The English

Language: A Linguistic History" (1990), he highlights the complexity of homographs and their role in phonetics and semantics, suggesting that dictionaries should include contextual usage to aid understanding. James P. B. Allen: In "Lexical Semantics" (1995), he discusses the implications of homonymy in meaning representation and suggests that clear distinctions in bilingual dictionaries can improve comprehension for learners.

**Conclusion.** The presentation of homonyms, homophones, and homographs in bilingual Uzbek-English and English-Uzbek dictionaries presents unique challenges due to the inherent differences between the two languages. Due to the intrinsic differences between the two languages, there are certain challenges when presenting homophones, homographs, and homonyms in bilingual dictionaries. In order to solve them, special attention to detail, deep investigation, and a profound comprehension of the linguistic phenomena are necessary. Despite these challenges, practical tactics can be used to guarantee precise definition and translation.

One difficulty is the possibility of misunderstanding among students who are not familiar with the nuances of Uzbek and English. It is simple to neglect the minute variations in spelling, pronunciation, and meaning, which can result in miscommunication and misconceptions.

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