



**HOMONYMS THAT DIFFER IN STRESS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

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<b>A B S T R A C T</b>	<b>KEY WORDS</b>
When it comes to homonyms that differ in accent, he is relevant for both languages. English and Uzbek languages in this article homonyms that differ in texts and speech, their analysis it is about making and differentiating.	homonyms, words, texts, word groups, syllables, additions, accents and sounds.

**Introduction**

There are words in the Uzbek language that are pronounced only through intonation the meaning of the word and even the phrase may change.

Such words also exist in English. Here is the main problem how are the words differentp from each other if they are spelled the same. In this place pronunciation and accent come to the rescue. So how does this work?

When the purpose comes from such words in speech and written statement is to form the ability to distinguish easily.

**METHODS**

Homonyms - words that do not have the same meaning but are spelled the same words that read the same. The word homonym is omo and the Greek name oputa, derived from nouns, homonyms are grammatical and lexical differs from appearance.

In English, homonyms can be of two types. His first type is spelled the same and read the same, and the second type is spelled the same, but differs in reading. That is, in pronunciation, a syllable in a word or known one sound is stressed. But these two homonyms are also different will have meaning. Similar to synonyms and antonyms in Homonym It is not the content, but the expression that plays an important role.

Homonyms - another difference between synonyms and antonyms is that they are the same word they can form synonymy and antonymy within the category.

In case of homonyms, this rule is not strict, because they are the same word groups within and within various word groups, homonymy is created it can.

In the current Uzbek language, more than 497 expressions are united under 1160 there are more lexemes. Homonyms are expressed within the same language.

For example, even though there are words that are pronounced and written differently in two languages they are not accepted as homonyms. In addition, modern Uzbek words in the language and

words in the old Uzbek language as homonyms are not allowed unless they are used in the current language we can take them as names.

I use in this article comparative methods, because I compare English and Uzbek languages. It is given below part of the article.

In Uzbek language although the distinction may not be felt, it is actually through emphasis Differences in homonyms are observed. For example, apple ól-ma here the letter o is stressed, and o-má here the letter a in the second syllable is stressed. First apple noun phrase if it is a fruit, and the second is an apple, consider it as a verb infinitive form of a verb that means negation of an action. **BOSMA** is a postongi used to lift a load up shaped device (lever). We raised the mud to the roof with pressure.

**BOSMA** is made in a quality printing house, it belongs to the publication. printed works, printed letter.(1)

In this word, o is the first noun, and the second adjective and in the meaning, the letter a is stressed. There are such words in English. Consider using examples if we leave:

**PROTEST**- noun strong protest, resistance

**PROTEST**- verb to protest(2)

In the first word, the accent is on the p sound, while in the second, the accent is on the o accented sound. It should be said that it is Uzbek in English in a different language, the accent can also fall on a consonant sound.

**BANK** noun coast, beach

**BANK** noun bank(3)

In these examples, if the letter b is stressed in the first word, in the second one, essa is not stressed at all. Words that are not stressed either there is.

**PREsent** 1 [ 'preznt]- noun present, the time of speaking

**PREsent** 2 [ 'preznt] - adj participating

**preSENT** 3 [pri'sent] verb is giving a present(4)

Accent on the letter p in the first and second words as seen above to the dream and in the third word, it has fallen to the first syllable, thus it is easy to distinguish their meaning.

Next method is Historical-comparative method. We attempt to indicate the homonyms in historical usage also:

Now let's analyze the following idea,

"Homonyms are from the art of tajnis and poetic genres in fiction one evokes emotion. "Kutadgu Bilig" by Yusuf Khos Hajib if we take an excerpt from his work:

Tlili yolg'on erning jafaqilqi ul,

Jafa kimda ersa o'sha yilqi ul.

Kishi yog'onindin tilama vafa

Bu bir so'z sinamish o'sha yilqi ul.

In the first stanza, the word "yilqi ul" means a horse or a herd of horses the word "yilqi ul" in the next stanza refers to a long time ago form a homonymy relationship with the word expressing the meaning of the sentence is doing This shows the wealth of the writer's skill in using words served as a means of giving. "(5)

## RESULTS

That is, homonyms in Uzbek and old Turkish since ancient times popular in their languages, mainly in the works of poets and ghazal khan's we can see their bright examples. And this is the creator how eloquent and eloquent they are. Despite the fact that the meaning is different, it is used in one ghazal and is its own they showed their skills and this language also developed served.

## AND

Homonyms are from ancient times from now until now not only in Uzbek, but also for other languages alive through its relevance and beautiful meanings. For both languages homonyms, especially homonyms that differ in accent, are interesting and everyday is always used in life.

## DISCUSSION

The question of distinguishing them is theirs is a process related to learning and pronunciation, with which words are formed, they can understand their meaning by looking at the text or sentence through which poets and creates their own speech style and vocabulary, how beautiful the language is and how it rhymes so much we learned that they used them skillfully.

In conclusion, homonyms are not only for language learners, but it is also used when adjusting in daily life. Differentiated by accent. Learning and knowing homonyms is very important. Because they are for language learners is also necessary. To know what words are being used and to be able to correct them will help. In this article, the important ones are distinguished from each other. We reviewed and analyzed homonyms. We also received the necessary conclusions.

## LINKS

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- 2) L. Jorayev. English-Uzbek dictionary. - T.: ljod press, 2018. p. 257
- 3) L. Jorayev. English-Uzbek dictionary. T.: ljod press, 2018. p 22 Brave brother
- 4) L. Jorayev. English-Uzbek dictionary. - T.: ljod press, 2018. p. 248
- 5) Hasanova M. Uzbek homonyms and their contemporary its place in linguistics // J. "Young Researcher", 2022, 1(4). 406-411.

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