

# Homonyms and their Classification in Sadriddin Ayni's Works

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## ABSTRACT

The main content of the article is a lexical analysis of S. Aini's toponyms, where the author tries to discuss aspects based on the materials of oikonymy. The author notes that toponyms in works are appropriate for expressing a linguistic phenomenon.

**KEYWORDS:** *basic content, place names, urbanism, hydronyms origin of the phenomenon, vocabulary, agoronymy, oykonomy, toponomenklatura, zootonymy*

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Original Tajik words form the most active and historical layer of the vocabulary of the Tajik language, and play a significant role in organizing speech and expression, word formation and expression of vital concepts: "Original Tajik words, which have existed in our language since ancient times, are the foundation of our language. - form the basis of its existence. Original words are sometimes mixed with the vocabulary of the main vocabulary of the language and are considered one with them. This is not true. In fact, most of the lexicon of the main vocabulary and the original Tajik are consistent with each other: they have a stable position in the language, indicate vital concepts, represent specific objects, and are balanced. Despite all this, there is a difference in general between these groups. Not every word of the main vocabulary (for example, derived words) is included among the original Tajik words, and on the contrary, not all the original Tajik words (such as obsolete and historical words) belong to the main vocabulary. Therefore, these concepts should not be confused".

## II. Materials and methods

The original Tajik words are completely different from other groups of words with their historical layers, distinctive linguistic properties and their lexical

and grammatical affiliations, forming a special group of words of the language. Geographical nouns, including ancient oronyms and Tajik type, in their turn, as lexical units of the language, have enriched the vocabulary of the Tajik language. Geographical nouns, in turn, oronyms reflect our past history and the history of language formation as a mirror, that is, geographical nouns, including oronyms, are a reflection of history. The following nouns can be included in the group of original Tajik nouns: **Қаротегин, Мавлак, Сиём, Чормағзак, Чилдара, Чилдухтарон** ва ғайра.

## III. LITRARY REWIEW

**Сиём** кӯхи баланди калоне буда, боляш ҳамвор ва замини фарохи қобили кишту корро дар бар мегирифт, чашмасор ва дарахтони мевадор дошт.

The word "Siyam" is explained in the following way in "Lugati furs" by Asadi Tusi: «**Сиём** – кӯхест ва гӯянд, Муқаннаъ моҳе аз он кӯх баровард. This word in "Ghiyas-ul-Lughot" means: «**Сиём** – номи кӯх наздики Самарқанд» ва маънояш «**Сиём** – чамъи савм, ки ба маънои рӯза аст» same and in the same sense «Фарҳанги тафсирии забони тоҷикӣ омадааст». «**Сиём** – савм, айёми сиём рӯза,

рӯзадорӣ, моҳи рӯза». The word Siyom in the literary-historical essay "Muqanna's Rebellion" by S. It is explained as follows: «Сийём – дар бештари нусхаҳо ин ном ба шакли Сом навишта шудааст. However, both in "Ghiyas-ul-Lughot" and "Burhani Qotea" this name is written in the form of Siam and said that it is a mountain near Samarkand. Only "Burhani Qotea", despite the fact that he attributed the events of Muqanna to this mountain, indicated its place between Samarkand and Tashkent. Of course, this is a mistake, because all historians and toponyms, including toponymy D. Hamidov attributes the events of Muqanna to the mountains of Shahrisabz, which are considered the mountains of Hisar. The legend of the Well of Night also strengthens this idea. "Ghiyas" has not been assigned a place among the meanings of Sam "even if it says the name of a mountain". In our opinion, this dictionary article of teacher S. This can be called a kind of summary result regarding the word Siyom and its meaning. Because teacher S. In this article, Aini has summarized all the cultures of Siam.

It should be noted that the dictionary meaning of this word is not clearly defined in any historical works and dictionaries. According to toponymy expert D. Hamidov "Siyom is a Tajik word that means a huge and high mountain. Because the geographical position of this mountain corresponds to this case."

Thus, in the works of historians and lexicographers, the word "Siyam" or "Som" means mountain, and in many of them it is mentioned that Muqanna took refuge in Siyam mountain. Using historical sources and cultural records, the word Siyom is Tajik and means a big and high mountain...қувват диҳам ҳам, ба босмачиёни дигар ибрат шавад, ки дигар дар пайи гурез наафтанд: ба ҳамин мақсад ман роҳи давони **Чилдараро** вайрон кунонида будам.

Childara, the name of the village and the name of the village community in Sangvor district. Childara is the name of one of the ancient places, consisting of Chil - Sumara and Dara - the noun is composed and both components belong to the Tajik language. The literal meaning of this word is canyons that reach forty in number.

is Now there are several toponyms with this name, all of them are original Tajik words and have an old history. The word Dara is active in Tajik word formation.

#### IV. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Angora steppe is the name of a place in the rural community of Sari Khosor, Baljuvan district. The word angora in dictionaries and dictionaries, including in "Ghiyas-ul-lugot" means 1) the unfinished role and

the plan of the painting and any unfinished thing; 2) look; 3) legend and accounting book are used, in "Burhan kote" meaning "on equal weight; say anything unfinished; and it is also used in the meaning of angorish to be a legend and an adventure; and to remember the past; and the retelling of the story and the legend is also said ironically. For example, if someone talks a lot about the past, they say: "he is repeating", that is, he is starting over. And then they said crawling with shame; and in the sense of notebook and account and the name of deeds they also wrote." In the "Interpretive culture of the Tajik language" this word is interpreted in the following meanings: 1) пиндор, фикру хаёл, тасаввур; 2. саргузашт, дoston, афсона; 3. санъ. ҳар чизи нотаомом, суратгарӣ ва сангтарошии нотаомом.

Similar to the explanation above, the word angor in "Ghiyas-ul-Lughot" means "Angar - on the weight of the bell; in the sense of imagining and imagining, which is from imagining, and they also say the one who imagines; and there is a command in this sense as well, that is, express and express; and it also has the meaning of angora, which is an unfinished work. In "Semi-detailed Tajik

#### V. CONCLUSION

Dictionary for the Tajik Literary Language" by master S. Аyni meaning «ҷойи киштукор, ки баъди ғундошта гирифтани ҳосилот дар он ҷо ҳайвонотро мечаронанд». In the "Explanatory culture of the Tajik language" there is also "the field of cultivation, where the harvest is collected, where cattle graze; arable land, field" is interpreted.

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