



## LINGUISTIC STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF HOMOFORMS AND FEATURES OF GRAMMATICAL HOMONYMY IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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**Abstract.** This article discusses the methods and objectives of linguostatistical analysis of homoforms. In the Uzbek language, the homoformity of grammatical forms, that is, forms that are the same in pronunciation and writing, but differ in lexical or grammatical meaning, is analyzed. Various cases of grammatical homonymy, including noun and verb forms, conjugation and person-number forms, are studied. Also, A.I. Avdina's classification of grammatical homonymy and their significance in linguistic research are emphasized. The article provides important information on the study of homoforms in linguostatistics and corpus linguistics, as well as their use in linguistics, lexicography and language teaching.

**Keywords:** - Homoform, grammatical homonymy, linguostatistical analysis, corpus linguistics, Uzbek language, grammatical form, lexicography, homonym, context, linguistics.

### INTRODUCTION

Linguostatistical analysis of homoforms is a method of quantitatively studying the frequency and distribution of homonymous grammatical forms (homoforms) in a language or in a corpus of certain texts. The main goals of such an analysis include:

- 1) determining the frequency of occurrence of each homonymous form and determining which of the same forms is used more often in speech;
- 2) studying the contextual distribution of homoforms, including analyzing in which types, genres or styles of speech each homonymous form occurs more or less often;
- 3) identifying the factors influencing the choice of this or that homoform: studying which lexical, syntactic or semantic conditions contribute to the use of one form at the expense of another;
- 4) observing the dynamics of the use of homoforms, that is, studying how the frequency and distribution of homoforms have changed over time in diachronic research;
- 5) linguostatistical analysis, which compares the frequency and distribution of homoform(s) in different languages or dialects, is used in cross-linguistic or intra-linguistic comparative analysis.

Linguostatistical analysis of homoforms is important for performing several tasks, which include:

- 1) deepens understanding of the language system, that is, allows you to have an objective idea of the use of homoforms in the language;
- 2) develops corpus linguistics: helps to develop and improve corpus analysis methods;
- 3) is important in applied linguistic research, including lexicography in the compilation of dictionary articles; in identifying potential difficulties in language teaching; in resolving lexical and grammatical ambiguities in automatic text processing.

Thus, the linguostatistical analysis of omoforms is an important tool for the quantitative study of this linguistic phenomenon, allowing to identify hidden patterns, to understand the structure and functioning of the language more deeply. In the Uzbek language, homonymy of grammatical forms occurs when different word families or different grammatical forms of the same word sound the same in pronunciation and writing. This phenomenon is called omoforms. Below are some cases in which grammatical homonymy may occur in the Uzbek language.

Grammatical forms of nouns and verbs. Sometimes a specific grammatical form of a noun can be the same as the tense, person, or other form of the verb. For example, the possessive form of a noun *-(i)m* and the person, or a noun in the genitive case (e.g., salt, tart, apple, antimony, suzma) form the same form with the second person imperative of the verb.

Different declension forms of nouns. Although declension suffixes in Uzbek are usually quite clear, in some cases, omoforms of different declension forms are observed, especially in the absence of affixes or in short forms. For example, the shortened form of the declension of *tushum* and *karatak* is an example of this.

Personal and possessive forms. Some forms of personal and possessive forms may be phonetically identical: the forms *-(i)m*, *-(i)miz*, *-(i)ng*, *-(i)niz* are homomorphic forms as possessive and personal forms.

Verb forms. It is possible for different verbs to have the same tense or mood forms, and for the same verb to have the same form in different persons and numbers.

As in any language, context plays an important role in distinguishing grammatical homonyms in Uzbek. The surrounding words, the syntactic structure of the sentence, and the overall meaning usually allow the speaker and listener to correctly interpret the meaning and grammatical function of the homonym.

For a more accurate and complete description of the homonymy of grammatical forms in the language, it is necessary to refer to linguistic studies and grammars specializing in the Uzbek language. The study found that there are a number of studies on this issue.

In the article by A.I. Avdina, which studies grammatical homonymy as a specific phenomenon of language, a rather complex issue in the field of linguistics and natural language processing is studied - the concepts of grammatical homonymy, grammatical homonyms, and homoforms. The existing points of view in science on these problems are presented. The existing classifications of grammatical homonyms are analyzed.

According to A.I. Avdina, grammatical homonyms should be classified as follows, and this classification allows us to organize grammatical homonyms:

1. True grammatical homonyms are words that have the same pronunciation and spelling, but differ in lexical meaning, grammatical features, and syntactic function. Such homonyms arose as a result of the transition of a word from one category to another, therefore they belong to different word categories.

2. Homonymy of grammatical forms (homoforms).

This subgroup includes:

- 1) words belonging to different word families, which in some forms have the same pronunciation and spelling.

- 2) words belonging to the same word family, which in some forms have the same pronunciation and spelling: Count Orlov - several counts in the table.

- 3) homonym forms of the same word.

3. Grammatical homonymy, complicated by the phenomenon of homophony. This subgroup includes:

- 1) words belonging to the same or different word classes that have the same pronunciation, but differ in lexical and grammatical meaning, spelling;
- 2) homophones, which are the form of one word.

4. Grammatical homonymy of forms differing in stress. This subgroup includes:

- 1) words belonging to the same or different word classes that have the same spelling, but differ in stress, lexical and grammatical meaning;
- 2) homographs, which are forms of the same word.

Thus, according to A.I. Avdina, this classification not only delimits grammatical homonyms from each other, but also organizes them. In conclusion, it can be said that the linguostatistical analysis of homonyms is an important method in linguistics, allowing for a quantitative study of the frequency of occurrence and contextual distribution of grammatical forms in the language. There are many forms of grammatical homonymy in the Uzbek language, which, despite being the same in pronunciation and writing, differ in meaning and function. Context is of great importance in identifying and analyzing such homonyms. A.I. Avdina's classification of grammatical homonyms serves to more clearly understand and regulate this phenomenon in linguistics and natural language processing. The linguostatistical analysis of homonyms is an important tool in the development of corpus linguistics, in dictionary creation, in identifying difficulties in language teaching, and in automatic text processing.

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