CLASSIFICATION OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE HOMONYMS

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Abstract: This article addresses homonyms in the English language and how different scientists classify them. Many well-known foreign linguists, like Arakin, I. N. Kabanov, Arnold, Lyons and others, attempted to define homonymy and classify homonyms in the English language. English homonyms have separate grammatical forms but may have the same sound or spelling.

Key words: Homonymy, homonymous morphemes, terminology, full and partial homonyms, homonym categorization

The phenomena of homonymy is well developed in modern English. Many linguists are drawn to this phenomena in order to examine its challenges and attempt to identify homonyms in the English language. Despite the fact that homonymy has been studied for a long time, there is no widely agreed definition of homonyms or standard nomenclature in this field.

Awareness a foreign language requires a consciousness of homonymy since distinct grammatical forms may have the same sound or spelling. This is typically overlooked in the Russian language. Furthermore, recognizing homonyms is simply important in the practice of the English language, which has a far bigger quantity than the Russian language. Homonymy can be a difficulty in the communication process since it requires determining what exactly the meaning of the word matches to the context of speech. Word-homonyms are also an issue for the speaker, who is required to choose terms in order for his statements to be understood unambiguously.

The study of homonyms is particularly interesting because it allows you to monitor the word's historical meaning and how it evolves over time as language develops. Compared to other languages, modern English has a relatively high number of homonyms. Homonyms are always specific in different languages, and no analogy between

homonymous groups occurs or can be formed due to their random character. The classification problem occupies an important role in the linguistic description of homonyms.

Materials and methods shows that numerous renowned linguists, including Arakin, Arnold, Lyons, Skeet, and Smirnitsky, have made attempts to define and categorize homonyms in the English language, each presenting their unique perspective on the concept.

Smirnitsky A. I. and Arnold I.V. proposed the most comprehensive classifications of homonyms. Smirnitsky categorized homonyms into full and partial, with three subgroups of partial homonyms. Arnold's classification covers 12 classes of homonyms. It is important to note that there were slight differences in the opinions of scientists regarding the understanding of homonymy in language. Some focused on the sound aspect of words, while others took a broader approach, considering both the sound and graphic forms of words. As a result, the dictionary-reference of linguistic terms by Rosenthal includes various types of homonyms such as lexical, grammatical, graphic, absolute, homophones, and homophorms.

According to result and discussion Arnold I.V. categorizes all homonyms as exactly homonyms, homophones, and homographs, but for a more comprehensive classification of exactly homonyms, he proposes the following 12 classes:

1. Partial homonyms with the same starting form but distinct paradigms **(light, noun, a flame - light, adjective, easy);**

2. Partial homonyms, with the same component word forms but not the original **(might - n. potency, power; might - Past Tense from may);**

3. Words in the same part of speech that differ in their original form but coincide in another form. This is a very rare case. **(Axe - axes, axis - axes):**

4. Different lexical meanings for the same basic form, but the same grammatical meaning in different paradigms. **(laid — lain, lie — lied—lied);**

5. Terms that differ in lexical and grammatical meaning but not in paradigm because they are immutable service terms **(for – preposition, for – conjuction);**

6. The most common sort of full homonymy has a different lexical meaning, although homonyms belong to the same part of speech **(spring - jump, spring - source, spring - season);**

7. Homonyms' lexical meanings share a common component **(before-prep., before-adv., before-conj.);**

8. The most similar word pairs. Can be considered **variants of the same polysemantic term;**

9. Homonyms formed by the conversion of **(eye - noun, eye - verb)**. If the meaning of the original term is known, one can guess what a derived word means;

10. Words from various parts of speech that coincide in one of their forms. Their similarity stems from a same root **(thought - noun, thought - verb)**;

11. Lexical and grammatical meanings are similar, but the form differs. 12. A tiny collection of terms, primarily nouns with double plural and slightly distinct meanings **(brother — brothers, brother — brethren)**;

I. V. Arnold's classification takes into account all features of the categorization as well as all types of homonymy, including very rare examples;

Kabanov I. N., on degree of identity, allocates three forms of coincidence of a sound and letter form of different words: full homonyms and incomplete homonyms (homophones and homographs).

Full homonyms are words that have identical sound and written forms but differ in meaning. Back, n "part of the body":: back, adv "away from the front":: back, v "go back"; ball, n "a round object used in games":: ball, n "a gathering of people for dancing"; bark, n "the noise made by a dog":: bark, v "to utter sharp explosive cries":: bark, n "the skin of a tree":: bark, n "a sailing ship"; base, n "bottom":: base, v "build a place upon":: base, a "mean".

Homophones are words that sound the same but have different spellings and meanings, such as: air:: heir; buy:: by; him:: hymn; knight:: night; not:: knot; or:: oar; peace:: piece; rain:: reign; steel:: steal; storey:: tale; and write:: right.

Homographs are words that have the same spelling but differ in meaning and pronunciation (both in terms of sound composition and the point of stress in the phrase), for example: bow[bou]:: bow[bau]; lead[li:d]:: lead [led]; row[rou]:: row[rau]; sewer [sou]:: sewer[sju]; and wind [wind]:: wind [waind].

Homoforms are different forms of words that sound similar (saw "jig-saw" and saw past form of the verb to see).

D. Lyons provides his own classification of homonyms, which is rather similar to the classical one: "First, let us introduce the concept of total homonymy. Absolute homonyms must satisfy the following three conditions (in addition to the obligatory minimum condition for all types of homonymy, the identity of at least one of the forms):

(1) they must have different meanings,

(2) have same forms, and

(3) be linguistically comparable.

Walter Skeet classified homonyms according to their graphic and sound shell. Based on this, he established three groups:

1. **Absolute homonyms**: Words with a similar sound and graphic shell.

"School can refer to both a huge group of fish and an educational institution."

2. **Homographs**: Words that match graphically but have a distinct sound shell.

Bow [bau] - a bending of the head or body for respect, submission, assent, or salutation

A bow [bəu] is a weapon used to propel an arrow and is formed of a strip of flexible material (such as wood) with a cord connecting the two ends and holding the strip bent.

3. **Homophones:** Words with the same sound shape but distinct spellings.

Night - the interval between sunset and sunrise every 24 hours.

Knight - (in the Middle Ages) a man who served his sovereign or lord as an armoured mounted soldier.

Summing up, it should be emphasized that a single definition of homonyms, recognized by all linguists, has not yet been developed. There are different approaches to classifying homonyms that can be successfully applied to describe homonyms of different languages, in particular English. In the process of language communication, the phenomenon of homonymy can cause certain difficulties, which, however, are removed when considering the context of communication. In the English language throughout the history of its development, there have been and continue to be language changes associated with the phenomenon of homonymy.

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