



Article

# Formation of Phraseological Homonymy and its Modeling in The Corpus System

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**Abstract:** This article investigates the phenomenon of phraseological homonymy, analyzing its formation mechanisms and integration into corpus systems. It examines the levels of phraseology where homonymy occurs, explores methods for identifying and modeling homonymous expressions, and proposes strategies to resolve semantic ambiguities within corpus databases. Experimental modeling was conducted to detect phraseological homonyms automatically in texts and to select their context-appropriate meanings. The results demonstrate that constructing morpho-semantic collocations and linguistic models for phraseological units enhances the corpus system's ability to comprehend and process complex idiomatic structures more effectively. This research contributes to the advancement of automatic language processing technologies by addressing challenges associated with phraseological ambiguity.

**Keywords:** Phraseology, Lexical Homonymy, Homonymous Phrasemes, Modeling, Metaphorization, Associative Background, Prototype, Free Combination, Live Speech, Morpho-Semantic Collocation

## 1. Introduction

To ensure the viability of a particular language, it is necessary to develop it in step with the times. In the age of information technology, adapting languages to such technological systems and simplifying the process of automatic comprehension of complex linguistic units are among the pressing issues in the field [1]. One of these complex levels, present in all languages, is undoubtedly phraseology, and one of its types, based on the relationship between form and meaning, is phraseological homonyms [2], [3]. In the history of linguistics, the existence of homonymous phrasemes and their analysis has been quite controversial. While at one point the phenomenon of homonymy among linguistic units was considered insignificant for speech, later there arose a need for a separate study of this phenomenon.

## Literature Review

There are numerous studies on phraseology and the classification of homonymy within it, as well as methods of its formation. In particular, M. I. Sidorenko's classification of phraseological homonyms is based on the relationship between phraseological and lexical homonymy. The scholar consistently emphasizes that lexical homonymy and phraseological homonymy are not identical. The researcher also points out the lack of complete correspondence between lexical and phraseological homonyms from a

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typological perspective, noting that simple and derived homonyms found in the lexicon do not occur in phraseology. Additionally, the scholar mentions that structurally unequal homonyms, which are widespread in phraseology, are absent in the lexical layer [4].

Furthermore, the method of forming types in phraseologisms based on the relationship between form and meaning differs significantly from the lexical level. In many cases, phraseologisms are formed on the basis of a prototype - a free combination or sentence. When forming homonymous phraseological units, it is usually not the phraseological units themselves that are metaphorized, but the variable combination underlying them [5]. This occurs as a result of its reinterpretation and the creation of various unrelated images. However, most scholars consider phraseological homonyms and homonymous units in general to be related to different situational aspects of language, arguing that they are not used simultaneously and therefore cannot interact with each other. In our opinion, it is equally important to study not only the lexical layer of language that is active in speech situations but also the inactive layer for specific speech contexts. This is because among phraseological units, there are types that, due to their homonymous or polysemantic nature, are somewhat difficult to distinguish in text [6]. While it is possible to determine their intended meaning through the general context, strictly defining them through just one or two sentences is challenging not only for translation software but also for native speakers [7].

There are various perspectives on the formation methods of phraseological homonyms. The scholar M.I. Sidorenko has pointed out three possible ways in which they can emerge:

- a. A semantic break occurring between two or more units within the structure of polysemous phraseological units;
- b. Re-metaphorization of a free combination;
- c. As a result of the metaphorization of phrases containing homonymous units.

However, prior to this classification, Sh. Rakhmatullayev had already noted similar ideas regarding the emergence of homonymous phraseological units in our language. He proposed the following views: 1) In the structure of idioms, one word has a homonymous character, while other adjacent words repeat the same meaning; 2) There is no homonymy in the words within the idioms, but two different situations exist: a) In one case, the words in the idioms have a polysemantic nature, and each form implies separate meanings; b) In the second case, each word in the phrasemes is the same word itself [8]. It is worth emphasizing that this classification corresponds well to the phraseological system of the Uzbek language.

## 2. Materials and Methods

Another factor in the formation of homonymous phraseological units is the possibility of a new meaning arising from reinterpreting the meaning of a phraseological unit already existing in the literary language. In this case, phrases are formed not based on a prototype of a free combination (speech unit), but on a unit already functioning in the language as a phraseologism (language unit). In most cases, this process leads to the formation of phraseological units characteristic of jargon or dialect. In the emergence of such units, a widely used expression with an unrestricted area and scope of application is taken as the initial basis, and this expression is given a completely different meaning. Over time, this new meaning can acquire independent significance and become a separate phraseological unit distinct from the original one. Alternatively, the meaning of common phraseological units can serve as an associative background for the speaker in understanding the meaning of a newly emerged phrase, potentially revealing additional meanings. As an example of this, we can cite the phrase *javob (i) ni bermoq* [to provide an answer]. In dictionaries, this phrase is presented as a polysemantic expression. However, it has another meaning used in dialects that differs from the recorded meanings of the

phrase, and even contradicts them. First, let's present the meaning given in dictionaries: **Javob(i)ni bermoq 1** - *kim? kimning?* (yollanuvchini) quvmoq, haydab yubormoq (eski)[ *who? whose? to chase away, to expel (the employee)*]. *Eshon yana bir bolani ko'chadan topib keladi-yu, sening javobingni beradi*. P.Tursun. O'qituvchi. **2.** (Xotinining) er-xotinlik holatini bekor qilishga rozilik bermoq, qo'yimoq[Consenting to the termination of marital status (by the wife), releasing (her)]. *Mening hozir javobimni bering, xudo ko'tarsin sizdek erni*. G'.G'ulom. Aniq daromad. **3.** Sovchilarni rad qilmoq[To reject marriage proposals]. – *Bo'lmaydi! – dedi dadam keskin qo'l siltab. – Sovchilar yana kelsa javobini berib yubor*. O'tkir Hoshimov. Dunyoning ishlari.

This expression has another meaning specific to the Bukhara region – *fotiha qilinmoq, unashtirilmoq* [to be betrothed, to be engaged] - which is very commonly used in conversation. When providing information about a girl, if she is engaged, the phrase "this girl's consent has been given" is used, indicating that her blessing has been given and she is engaged. It can be said that this meaning of the expression has also evolved from the original idiom and forms a homonym with its meanings in the literary language.

While discussing the scope of phraseological homonyms, we find that although they are not as productive as phraseological polysemy, there are numerous homonymous phrases actively used in all types of speech. We will examine the process of forming linguistic models for several of these expressions: *O'rta qo'yimoq* iborasi dastlabki frazeologik lug'atga kiritilmagan, yangi frazeologik lug'atda 3 xil omonimlikni yuzaga chiqaruvchi frazema sifatida quyidagicha izohlangan: **O'rta qo'yimoq I** *kim? kimni?* ikkinchi tarafning ra'yini bilib beradigan vositachi sifatida foydalanmoq [To use as an intermediary who conveys the opinion of the other party]. *Mirzakarimboy yerga o'ch odam edi. Yerli-suvli odamlar qanday bo'lmasin bir sababdan qiynalib qolsalar, darrov ularning pinjiga kirar yo o'rta qo'yib, yerni tezroq o'z qo'liga o'tkazishga tirishar edi*. Oybek. Qutlug' qon. **O'rta qo'yimoq II** *kim? nimani?* («fikr»ni) fikrlashish maqsadida o'z mulohazalarini aytmoq[o put forward for discussion]. Sinonimi: *o'rta tashlamoq kim? nimani?* *Muhabbat bu taklifni o'rta qo'ydi-da, rollarni taqsimlashda ko'p qiynaldi*. H.Nazir. Tomosha. **O'rta qo'yimoq III** *kim? nimani?* – **O'rta qo'yilmoq** *nima?* jamoa istifodasiga o'tkazmoq [to transfer to community ownership]. *Turg'unboy akam: «Yakka otimni o'rta qo'yadigan bo'lsam, qo'shilmayman», – deb majlisdan chiqib ketib edi*. P.Tursun. O'qituvchi. It can be understood that all three meanings of the expression are actively used in speech, and therefore, it is necessary to model the expression in the corpus system.

### 3. Results

In this process, the semantic-grammatical valence properties of the expressions are clarified. Based on this, a morpho-semantic collocation is constructed, followed by the creation of a linguistic model. The combinability of this phrase is as follows: when used in its primary meaning, the phrase requires attachment to a person's name or noun in the accusative case [9]. When the second meaning is intended, the phrase explains the form of an abstract noun in the accusative case. In the third instance of homonymy, the meaning is conveyed through the combination with a thing noun (concrete noun) in the accusative case. This can be represented in morpho-semantic collocation as follows:

Table 1, titled "*Morpho-Semantic Collocation of 'O'rta qo'yimoq'*," presents a structured classification of the phrase "O'rta qo'yimoq" according to its semantic roles, combinability patterns, and practical examples. The table is organized into four columns: the serial number, the phrase itself, its semantic meaning, the grammatical combinability features, and illustrative examples. Three major semantic functions of the phrase are distinguished: (I) using someone as an intermediary for communication, (II) expressing one's thoughts for collective discussion, and (III) transferring an object for collective use. Each function is associated with specific syntactic structures: personal nouns with accusative case for the first function, abstract nouns for the second, and object nouns for the third. Practical examples from authentic texts further demonstrate the usage of the

phrase in various contexts. This classification highlights how a single phrase like "O'rtaqa qo'ymoq" can adapt its meaning based on the grammatical structure and communicative situation, illustrating both its semantic richness and flexibility.

**Table 1.** Morpho-Semantic Collocation of "O'rtaqa qo'ymoq".

| T/r  | Phrase name     | Semantics   | Combinability   | Examples  |
|------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| I.   | O'rtaqa qo'ymoq | To use as an intermediary who can understand and communicate the other party's perspective. | Shaxs oti+ tushum k. ~ o'rtaqa qo'ymoq [Personal noun + acc. cs. ~ o'rtaqa qo'ymoq] | -Shu qishdan qishdan qoldirma, o'rtaqa albatta, boy tog'angni qo'y, shunda Yormat "g'ing" deya olmaydi.Oybek.Qutlug' qon          |
| II.  | O'rtaqa qo'ymoq | To express one's thoughts for the purpose of contemplating ("fikr").                        | Mavhum ot+ tushum k. ~ o'rtaqa qo'ymoq [Abstract noun + acc. cs. ~ o'rtaqa qo'ymoq] | Raykom sekretari yaxshi bir maslahatni o'rtaqa qo'ydi. Bu opaga juda ma'qul tushdi. S.Ahmad. Ufq                                  |
| III. | O'rtaqa qo'ymoq | To transfer for collective use  | Narsa oti + tushum k. ~ o'rtaqa qo'ymoq [Object noun + acc. cs. ~ o'rtaqa qo'ymoq]  | Turg'unboy akam: «Yakka otimni o'rtaqa qo'yadigan bo'lsam, qo'shilmayman», – deb majlisdan chiqib ketib edi. P.Tursun. O'qituvchi |

After determining the combinatorial properties of the phrase, it becomes possible to construct its model; in other words, it can be modeled as follows:

I. PN + Acc\_CS\_Aff + H (v) Phr - where PN stands for Personal Noun, representing a person's name, and Acc\_CS\_Aff denotes the accusative case.

II. AN + Acc\_CS\_Aff + H (v) Phr - where the phrase combines with an abstract noun to convey meaning.

III. ON + Acc\_CS\_Aff + H (v) Phr - this model encompasses the third homonymy of the phrase, where words denoting object nouns (names of things) are used to form the subsequent meaning.

When analyzing homonymous phrases, we primarily relied on phraseological explanatory dictionaries as our main source. However, there are instances where certain phrases, despite being listed as homonymous in dictionaries, possess additional meanings in speech. These phrases may have semantic features that are not included in the dictionary [10]. Due to their active use in various speech styles, it is necessary to consider these additional meanings, identify their semantic and grammatical characteristics, and create linguistic models for them [11]. In particular, let's focus on the expression *qo'l ko'tarmoq* (to raise one's hand), which is known to have two different homonymous meanings. However, it has another meaning that has semantically diverged from those given in dictionaries. This third meaning, used in live speech, can be said to have formed based on the prototype of the phrase in its free combination form. First, let's examine how this expression is presented in dictionaries: **Qo'l ko'tarmoq I** kim? kimga? Urmoqchi bo'lmoq, urmoq [To intend to hit, to hit]. *Ayol kishiga qo'l ko'tarish erkakning ishi emas. Haqorat qilishga tili bormaydi.* R. Fayziy. Yodgor. **Qo'l ko'tarmoq II** kim? 1 tarafdor yoki qarshi ekanini bildirmoq (ovozga qo'yishda) [to express support for or opposition to when voting]. «*Shu yangi yerga kim paxta ekadi?*» – *deyilganda, birinchi bo'lib Umrzoq aka bilan... Lolaxon qo'l ko'tarishgan edi.* H.Nazir. Ko'korol chiroqlari. **2** gapirmoqchi ekanini bildirmoq (yig'ilishda, darsda) [to indicate one's desire to speak (at a meeting or in class)]. *Xo'jabekov zalga bir nazar tashladi-da, majlisni yopish uchun o'rnidan qo'zg'alganida, orqaroqda kimdir qo'l ko'tardi.* S. Anorboyev. Oqsoy. In phraseological explanatory dictionaries, this expression

is presented as follows. However, this phrase also has another meaning: "to surrender, to acknowledge," which is widely used in various speech styles [12]. In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, although this phrase is interpreted in a polysemantic manner under the entry for the lexeme "qo'l" (hand), we have determined that it has not been included in phraseological dictionaries, and the meaning we mentioned above is indicated: **qo'l ko'tarmoq** 1) rozilik, xohish yoki ovoz berish ishorasi sifatida qo'lini ko'tarmoq [to express support for or opposition to when voting]. *"Kimda kim No'mon hoji Qalandarov.. bu yerdan badarg'a qilinsin, desa, qo'lini ko'tarsin"*. A.Qahhor. *Qo'shchinor chiroqlari*. 2) taslim bo'lmoq, tan bermoq [taslim bo'lmoq, tan bermoq.]. *Qurshovga olingan dushman qismlari qarshilikni to'xtatib, qo'l ko'tardilar*. 3) ko'chma. Birovni urish, zarba berish uchun hezlanmoq [To wind up or prepare to hit or strike someone.]. *Nega sohibkorga qo'l ko'tarding? Kuchingni qayerga qo'yishni bilmayapsanmi?* J.Sharipov. Xorazm.

As we have witnessed, the meanings "to surrender" and "to acknowledge" of the expression are also recorded in the lexical explanatory dictionary, and these enter into a homonymous relationship with other meanings of the phrase. Although not confirmed in the phraseological dictionary, during the process of modeling in the corpus system, we also take into account this third homonymy and indicate it in the model [13], [14].

#### 4. Discussion

The findings highlight the complexity of distinguishing phraseological homonyms within various speech contexts, especially in languages rich in idiomatic expressions like Uzbek. While phraseological polysemy is relatively well-researched, the active usage of homonymous phraseological units presents additional challenges for corpus-based language modeling. It was observed that many homonymous expressions evolve from free combinations through metaphorization and reinterpretation, reflecting cultural and regional variations in meaning. Furthermore, the research reveals that automatic systems often struggle to differentiate between multiple homonymous meanings without access to broader contextual indicators. Thus, the creation of detailed morpho-semantic collocations and the incorporation of combinatorial properties into corpus systems are essential for accurate interpretation [15]. The study also emphasizes the need to expand phraseological dictionaries to capture dialectal and emergent meanings, ensuring more comprehensive modeling in linguistic databases. Overall, effective modeling of phraseological homonymy will significantly enhance machine translation, information retrieval, and natural language understanding technologies.

#### 5. Conclusion

However, upon observation, we can see that one meaning of the phrase requires the personal noun to be in the dative case, while the other two meanings combine with the word in the nominative case, or both appear in the second part of the sentence without subordinating other units. In the process of modeling, such cases present some complexity, as phrases should differ slightly in their semantic and grammatical aspects during usage. In these instances, it becomes necessary to create a single model for phrases that subordinate words of the same category and grammatical forms, incorporating both meanings into the model structure. During the work process, the model will then automatically suggest two different semantic variants. Subsequently, based on the overall context, the appropriate variant can be selected.

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