

HOMONYMOUS PSYCHOLOGICAL TERMS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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ОМОНИМИЧНЫЕ ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ТЕРМИНЫ В УЗБЕКСКОМ И АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

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O'ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILIDA OMONIM PSIXOLOGIK ATAMALAR

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Annotation: Homonymy is a linguistic phenomenon where two or more words have the same spelling or pronunciation but different meanings. This article studies the features of homonymy between psychological terms in Uzbek and English languages.

Key words: linguistics, homonymy, homonymous terms, homonymous psychological terms.

Аннотация: Омонимия – это языковое явление, при котором два или более слов имеют одинаковое написание или произношение, но разное значение. В данной статье изучаются особенности омонимии между психологическими терминами в узбекском и английском языках.

Ключевые слова: лингвистика, омонимия, омонимичные термины, омонимичные психологические термины.

Annotatsiya: Omonimiya – bu ikki yoki undan ortiq so'zlarning yozilishi yoki talaffuzi bir xil, ammo ma'nolari har xil bo'lgan til hodisasidir. Mazkur maqola o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi psixologik terminlar o'rtasidagi omonimlik xususiyatlarini o'rganadi.

Kalit so'zlar: tilshunoslik, omonimiya, omonim terminlar, psixologik omonim terminlar.

INTRODUCTION

(ВВЕДЕНИЕ/KIRISH). The word homonym is from Greek means homos—same, opuma—name, that means the same name or the same word. This narrow meaning does not correspond to the current meaning

of homonyms. To understand the meaning of homonyms, they must have three signs:

Firstly, each homonym has two or more independent meanings; secondly, all sounds in these words are pronounced the same; thirdly, all these words are

spelled the same. Thus, two or more words with the same independent meaning both in pronunciation and writing are called homonyms. [1]

MATERIALS AND METHODS
(ЛИТЕРАТУРА И МЕТОД/ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODLAR). Homonymy also occurs as a result of the phonetic similarity of words from other languages. Homonymous relations are also actively observed in terminology. As a proof of our opinion, we can quote the words of P. Nishonov about the existence of homonyms in the legal terminology of French and Uzbek language. [2] There are such terms in the Uzbek psychology terminology that can have a homonymous relationship with the units of other terminological systems. For example:

Assosiasiya (in psychology) – connection of images determined by previous life experiences in our mind, similarity of certain images that appeared in our mind due to these connections. [3]

Assosiasiya (in linguistics) – mutual integration of language units according to their form or logical–semantic sign. [4]

Aglyutinatsiya (in psychology) – imaginative activity consisting in creating images of new things and events by combining memory images or using them.

Aglyutinatsiya (in linguistics) – 1. Formation of a new word or word form without changing the basis of word formation or form formation. 2. Morphological process consisting of the transformation of two words (base) into one word, one word form. For example; *echkini emar–echkiemar*.

Til (in psychology) – punctuation system. It is a means of communication that expresses mental activity (first of all mental activity) and is used in speech.

Til (in linguistics) – 1. a system of phonetic, lexical and grammatical tools that organize speech and serve to express thoughts, feelings, desires, etc.; the main and most important interaction between people, a social phenomenon that serves as a tool for thinking. [5]

DISCUSSION
(ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ/МУНОКАМА). The case of homonyms is also can be observed in psychological terminology. in English terminology also psychological terms might have homonymous occasion within psychology terminology and with

other fields of terminology as well. In our research work we tried to investigate some examples:

Absorption (in psychology) – an extreme involvement or preoccupation with one object, idea, or pursuit with attention to other aspects of the environment.

Absorption (in physics)–the conversion of energy from one form to another on entering a medium.

Active (in psychology) – currently performing some action, either continuously or intermittently Vigorous, lively or energetic.

Active (in grammar) – denoting the active voice of verb.

Affinity (in psychology) – an inherent attraction to or a liking for a particular person, place, or thing often based on some commonality. Relationship by marriage or adaptation rather than blood.

Affinity (in psychology) – the ex. binding affinity [2].

Apparatus (in psychology) – any instrument or equipment used in an experiment or other research.

Apparatus (in biology) – a group of structures that perform a particular function. E.g: *Golgi apparatus, vestibular apparatus*.

Attribution (in psychology) – an inference regarding the cause of a person's behavior or an interpersonal event.

Attribution (in linguistics) – in the two–word stage of language development, a noun qualified by an attribute. For example: *blue car*.

Auxiliary (in psychology) – a person or thing that provides support, usually in a subsidiary capacity.

Auxiliary (in grammar) – supportive verb. E. g. *auxiliary verb*.

Bilabial (in psychology) – bilabial speech, pertaining to the two lips.

Bilabial (in linguistics) – denoting a speech sound made with both lips, which stop or modify the airstream, for example; *(b), (p), (m), or (w)*.

Case (in psychology) – an instance of a disease or disorder, usually at the level of the individual patient [2].

Case (in grammar) – one of the various categories used in case grammar to classify the elements of a sentence in terms of their semantic relationship with the verb.

Crisis (in psychology) – 1. a situation that produces significant cognitive or emotional stress in those involved in it. 2. Turning point for better or worse in the course of involvement.

Crisis (in politics) – the state of affairs marked by instability and the possibility of impending change for the worse, for example, in a political or social situation.

RESULTS

(PEʻUYLTATY/NATIJALAR). In English psychological terminology there are more homonymous psychology terms with other subjects compared to Uzbek psychological terminology. In our research work we aimed to analyze the case of English homonymous psychology terms within psychology terminology itself [1].

Amimia – 1. a language or communication disorder characterized by an inability to convey meaning through appropriate gestures (*expressive amimia*) or to interpret the gesture of others (*sensory or receptive amimia*). 2. Loss of memory.

Attendance – 1. the number of pupils present in a class, school, or a educational function. 2. A record of how consistently a pupil has been present on the days that class or school is in session.

Autotomy – 1. in animal behavior, the casting off of a body part, as, for example, when a lizard sheds its tail to escape from a predator. 2. Cutting off by an individual of his or her body parts.

Background – 1. in perception, any aspects of environment that forms a setting for the primary stimulus or stimuli. 2. In general, the sum total of a person's upbringing, training, and experience [3].

Block – 1. An abrupt, involuntary interruption in the flow of thought or speech in which the individual is suddenly aware of not being able to perform a particular mental act, such as finding words to express something he or she wishes to say. 2. In psychotherapy, an obstacle to progress that is perceived as a barrier that can not be crossed. 3. A group or subset of study participants who share a certain characteristic and are treated as a unit in an experimental design.

Cannibalism – 1. The consumption of human flesh by humans. 2. A pathological urge to devour human flesh, occasionally observed in schizophrenia and similar mental disturbances. 2. The ingestion by nonhuman animal of a member of its own species.

Some female insects kill their mate at the time of copulation and eat it as a source of protein for developing eggs.

Certifiable – 1. Describing people who, because of mental illness, may be a danger to themselves or others. 2. Having met the requirements to be formally recognized by the relevant licensing or sanctioning body.

Charm – 1. The power of pleasing, attracting, or arousing interest in other people through one's manner or other personal qualities. 2. An amulet often worn for its associative value to bring good luck or to protect from evil. 3. A magic spell, usually consisting of an incantation with associated ritual actions [4].

Colic – 1. The condition in an otherwise healthy baby of crying at least 3 hours a day, at least 3 days a week, the cause is not understood. 2. A type of pain marked by abrupt onset and cessation.

CONCLUSION

(ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ/XULOSA). In both English and Uzbek languages the case of homonym in psychological terms can be observed in spite of being many different ideas suggested by other scientist. Above examples of homonymous psychological terms in both languages are given.

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