



## Research Article

### HOMONYM VERBS IN HINDI

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#### ABSTRACT

This article is about an overview of the types of homonyms in Hindi and a comprehensive lexical and morphological analysis of homonymous verbs in Hindi, and highlights similarities and differences between them.

#### KEYWORDS

Homonym, homonymous, parts of speech, lexical homonym, grammatical homonym, phraseological homonym, feminine, transitive, intransitive, homonym verb.

#### INTRODUCTION

The sum of all the words in a language is called the vocabulary. Words that occupy a worthy place in the vocabulary of any language are constantly in paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations with each other. Accordingly, they can be divided into several groups.

It is legal for words to be grouped differently in terms of pronunciation, spelling, and meaning. One of these is the phenomenon of homonymy.

The word omonim is derived from the Greek word "homos" which means "the same" and "onoma" or



"onyma" is "name". Homonyms are words that are similar in pronunciation and spelling but differ in meaning. For example: रचना - I a work, creation, creativity (feminine, noun); रचना - II to create, to compose (transitive verb); सीना - I sew (transitive verb); सीना - II breast (feminine, noun).

Two aspects of homonyms distinguish it from other forms of formation:

- 1) from the acoustic-articulatory point of view, homonymous words have the same properties, that is, their pronunciation is similar, almost the same:

चटकना - I crack, be opened (intransitive verb); चटकना - II slap (masculine, noun)

- 2) Graphically, they have the same system, for example:

रसना - I tongue (f.m. noun); रसना - II to leak (intrans.verb)

### Division of homonyms.

According to research on the types of homonyms, homonyms can be divided into the following types:

1. Lexical homonyms - homonyms between words are called lexical homonyms: आरी - I f.m. saw (noun); आरी - II tired, exhausted (adjective); सोना - I m. gold (noun); सोना - II trans. sleep (verb).

It is known that a word is called a lexeme. The main point of reference of the phenomenon of homonymy is the expression of the word, its appearance.

In homonymy, the correspondence of sound and graphic expression is important. It is also important to note that homonyms can be divided into noun

homonyms, verb homonyms, and adjective homonyms, depending on which parts of speech they belong to. The homonymous meanings of homonyms in Hindi can also refer to the same part of speech ( अंत - end (noun); अंत - heart, soul (noun), two different parts of speech ( जड़ - root; base (noun); जड़ - dead, lifeless (adjective), and three different parts of speech ( रोना - to cry (verb), रोना - crying, weeping (noun - the sound of crying), रोना - crying (adjective - crying baby). Homonymy within the same part of speech is more common in nouns and verbs.

If the homonymous meaning of the homonymous words belongs to two different parts of speech, then when in adding suffixes to those words, the homonymous relationship between them disappears: रचना - a work (to write a work), रचना - to create, to compose;

Compare: ये रचनाएं - these works, वह रचता है - he creates.

It is important to distinguish between homonyms and polysemous words. No matter polysemous word how many meanings there are, these meanings are interconnected. Because homonyms are different words, there is no connection between their meanings. Homonyms are two or more words that have the same form, while polysemous words are formed from the use of their own and figurative meanings.

2. Grammatical homonyms are homonyms between suffixes, phrases, or sentences. There are two types of grammatical homonyms:

- a) Morphological homonyms - homonymy between suffixes.

For example: the suffix - ई is a homonymous suffix that can make two different word groups:



पहाड़ (mountain) + ई = पहाड़ी (पहाड़ी आदमी) - mountainous

बेरोज़गार (unemployed) + ई = बेरोज़गारी - unemployment. In these words the suffix - ई formed a group of nouns, धन (wealth - noun) + ई = धनी (rich - adjective), जंगल (forest) + ई = जंगली (wild), in words such as, the suffix -ई formed a group of adjectives.

The suffix - ता is also:

मित्र (friend) + ता = मित्रता (friendship), in this word - ता formed a noun suffix, कर + ता = करता - in this word - ता is a suffix that forms an indefinite adjective of a verb.

b) Syntactic homonyms are homonyms between phrases or sentences:

राज भाई आया है ? (in this sentence राज is subject)

राज, भाई आया है ? (in this sentence राज was used as the person to whom it is addressed ). The meaning in these sentences can only be distinguished from the tone.

3. Phraseological homonyms are homonymy between phrases, idioms and proverbs:

अच्छे रहना 3 - I to be healthy, to be in good health ; II to succeed, to profit

अख्तियार करना - I to choose, to accept ; II to insist on one's opinion

इधर उधर को हाँकना - I to boast (boast in vain); II to talk about different topic (not talking about the same topic).

अख्तियार करना - I to accept; II to like;

**Homonym verbs.**

As a result of research on homonymous verbs, it has been observed that homonymous meanings of homonymous verbs in Hindi are within the same part of speech or within different parts of speech. There are many examples of homonymous verbs, one meaning of which belongs to the verb and the other meaning belongs to the nouns or adjectives. In this case, it was found that the verbs belonging to the noun have more meanings, and the adjectives belonging to the adjectives have less.

For example: घटना - I intrans. to happen, to occur, to accomplish verb; II intrans. to shorten, to decrease, to reduce, decline - verb; III f.m. event, incident, situation - noun.

Ex: असहमति के कारण अक्सर बुरी चीजें घटती हैं । - Bad things often happen because of disagreements.

पिछले साल वेतन काफी घटी थी । - Last year, salaries were significantly reduced.

इस घटना ने उन्हें बुरी तरह प्रभावित किया । - This incident affected them badly.

ताना - I m. oburgation, reproach; reproof - noun; II trans. to melt - verb

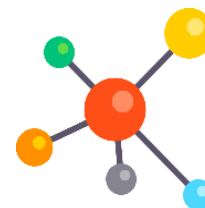
Ex: वह हमेशा अपनी गलतियों के लिए ताना सुनता है । - He always hears reproof for his mistakes.

लोहार लोहे को ताकर तरह-तरह की चीज़े बनाता है । - A blacksmith melts iron and makes various things.

मस्ताना - I drunken; intoxicated - adjective; II intrans. to get drunk - verb

Ex: वह प्यार से मस्ताना था । - He was intoxicated with love.

वह मस्ताया था क्योंकि उसने बहुत पी लिया था । - He was drunk because he drank a lot.



In the process of morphological analysis of homonymous verbs, it is clear from the above that one of the homonymous meanings of some homonymous verbs belongs to another part of speech. These homonymous verbs also differ in their form, use in sentences, and functions in speech.

In the process of grammatical analysis of homonymous verbs in Hindi, verbs were studied in terms of transitive and intransitive, and it became clear that homonymous verbs can be divided into the following 3 types:

1. Both homonymous meanings are transitive verbs.
2. Both homonymous meanings are intransitive verbs.
3. Mixed verbs, one of meaning is transitive and the other is intransitive

Some examples of this result:

1. Both homonymous meanings are transitive verbs:

उतारना - I trans. to take off ; to empty, unload; II trans. to pass across

Ex: बच्चे ने स्नान करने के लिए अपने कपड़े उतारे। - The boy took off his clothes for bathing.

उस ने नाव में सवार सभी यात्रियों को समुद्र तट के दूसरी ओर उतारा। - He passed across all the passengers (travelers) in the boat to the other side of the beach.

चीतना - I trans. to draw; II trans. to think, to conceive; to contemplate; to remember.

Ex: उन्होंने अपनी सबसे प्रसिद्ध चित्र दो साल तक चीता। - He painted his most famous painting for two years.

इस समस्या के समाधान के बारे में माँ ने बहुत देर तक चीता। - The mother thought for a long time about the solutions to this problems.

पुजाना - I trans. to gain respect, to earn the respect; II trans. to treat (wound).

Ex: प्रेमचंद ने अपने अमूल्य रचनाओं से लोगों के बीच आदर पुजाया था। - Premchand has earned the respect of the people with his priceless creativity.

प्राचीन काल में चिकित्सकों ने कई घावों को जड़ी-बूटियों से पुजाया था। - In ancient times, physicians treated many wounds with herbs.

2. Both homonymous meanings are intransitive verbs:

उझकना - I intrans. to watch, to observe; II intrans. to jump, to jump off.

Ex: राम बहुत देर तक लोगों को उझका। - Ram watched the people for a long time.

श्याम दीवार के पीछे देखने के लिए दीवार से उझका। - Shyam jumped off the wall to see the back of the wall.

चसना - I intrans. to stick, to adhere; II intrans. to die, to pass away.

Ex: आज रमेश ने देखा कि कल की परीक्षा की घोषणा दीवार पर चसी थी। - Today Ramesh saw the announcement of yesterday's exam stuck the wall.

पिछले साल कोविड के कारण दुनिया भर में कई लोग चसे। - Last year, many people died around the world because of Covid.

गहगहाना - I intrans. to be satisfied, to be pleased; to be surprised; II intrans. to ripen well.

Ex: माँ अपने बेटे की अद्भुत क्षमता से गहगहायी थी। - Mother was surprised at her son's unusual ability.



आज के सेब बहुत स्वादिष्ट हैं, वे बहुत गहगहाया था। - Today's apples are so delicious, they ripened well.

3. Mixed verbs, one of meaning is transitive and the other is intransitive:

कमाना - I intrans. to work, to earn; II trans. to reduce, to decrease

Ex: श्याम पिछले महीने में दलाली करके हजारों रुपयों कमाया था। - Last month Shyam worked as a broker, earning thousands of rupees.

सरकार ने पिछले महीने बाजार में कीमतों काफी कमायी थी। - The government had significantly reduced prices in the market last month.

कूकना - I intrans. to sing, to warble; to chirp; II trans. to restart, to wind (watch).

Ex: रानी के दुःख के कारण बगीचे में पक्षी भी उदास कूके। - Birds in the garden also sang sadly because of the queen's grief.

घड़ीसाज़ ने घड़ी की मरम्मत की और उस ने उस को फिर कूका। - Watchmaker repaired the watch and restarted it.

ठठाना - I trans. to beat, to hit, to thrash; II intrans. to laugh.

Ex: सूरन ने चोर को बहुत बुरी तरह ठठाय। - Suran hit the thief very badly.

नाटक देखकर सभी दर्शक ठठाये। - Everyone in the audience laughed when they saw the play.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it became clear that homonyms are words that are the same in pronunciation and spelling, but differ in meaning. They have the following types:

1. Lexical homonyms are homonymy between words.
2. Grammatical homonyms are homonymy between suffixes
3. Phraseological homonyms are homonyms between phrases, that is, compounds that have a figurative meaning.

Homonymous verbs in Hindi can be classified according to their expression and analysis as follows:

1. When homonymous verbs are morphologically analyzed, they can be divided into homonymous verbs, one meaning of which is a verb and the other meaning is part of speech other than the verb.
2. In the process of grammatical analysis of homonymous verbs in Hindi, when verbs are studied in terms of transitive and intransitive, it became clear that homonymous verbs can be divided into 3 types:
  - 1) Both homonymous meanings are transitive verbs.
  - 2) Both homonymous meanings are intransitive verbs.
  - 3) Mixed, that is, verbs, one meaning of which is transitive and the other is intransitive

Thus, the analysis shows that each homonymous verb differs from each other, has its own characteristics and forms, using in sentences is different also has different functions in speech.

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