

# Structural And Morphological Analysis Of Homonymous Words In The Lexical Layer Of Hindi

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## Abstract:

*This article discusses structural and morphological analysis of homonymous words in the lexical layer of Hindi. At first, we gave definition about word formation in general linguistics and in Hindi. Using K. Guru's book "Hindi Grammar", we found that compound words in Hindi are divided into 4 groups. Based on Z.M. Dimshits's book "Grammar of Hindi Language" we made a structural and thematic analysis of the identified homonyms, and we identified the most productive forms among them.*

## Keywords:

Homonymy, homonymous, word formation, agglutination, hybridization, composition, root morphemes and affixal morphemes, a compound word, a compound word, noun, adjective, verb, productive form; average amount of form; small form (unproductive form);

In linguistics, word formation is the creation of a new word. Word formation is sometimes contrasted with semantic change, which is a change in a single word's meaning. The boundary between word formation and semantic change can be difficult to define as a new use of an old word can be seen as a new word derived from an old one and identical to it in form<sup>1</sup>.

Word formation is based on changes in lexical meaning, and word formation often moves from one category to another.<sup>2</sup>

U.Tursunov, A.Muhtarov, Sh. Rakhmatullayev say the following about word formation in their works:

1. The process of creating a new word in a language;
2. It is considered as a branch of linguistics that studies the system of word formation.<sup>3</sup> The means and methods of word formation in a language are diverse.

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<sup>1</sup> From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia (in English)

<sup>2</sup> Jamolkhonov H. Modern Uzbek literary language. - T., 2005.(in Uzbek)

There are the following forms of word formation in modern Hindi:

- a) *Agglutination* - a word-forming morpheme is added to the word base without any changes: *Mitrtaapuurn* "friendly" (*mitr* + *taa* + *puurn*);
- b) *Hybridization* - a new word made of genetically different elements: *dendaar* "debtor" (Hindi "den-debt" + Persian. "- daar");  
*Bhaashaavaar* "linguistics" (Sanskrit "bhaashaa - language" + Persian. "- vaar");
- c) *Composition* - the acquisition of lexico-semantic and lexical-syntactic models in another language: *samaacharpatra* (*samaachar* - novelty; *patra*-hat; English newspaper); *Pradhan mantri* (*pradhan* - chief, chief; *mantri* - minister; English prime minister)<sup>4</sup>.

The study of word formation in general allows us to define the process of word formation, to correctly understand its laws. The word-formation system is inextricably linked with morphemes. This is because morphemes (root morphemes and affixal morphemes) are the most important elements in the formation of a new word in a language.

According to the traditional classification of Hindi, compound words are divided into the following four main groups. According to K. Guru's definition in "Hindi Grammar", a compound word consists of two or more independent words.<sup>5</sup>

- 1) The words of *Aviyaybhava*;
- 2) The words of *Tatpurusha*;
- 3) The words of *Dvandva*;
- 4) The words of *Bahuvrihi*.

The four types of compound words mentioned above are the main ones, and there are additional types within each of them.

In two-component compound words, they are classified according to the relationship between their parts. That is, their dominance or subordination is paramount.

*Aviyaybhava* is said to be a compound word whose first part is the main (ruler)

बेवफा- बे + वफा (unfaithful)

निकम्मा- नि + कम्मा (invalid)

*Tatpurusha* - the second part is the main (ruling) words. In such combinations, the first piece is usually composed of a noun or adjective.

ग्रामगत- ग्राम को गया हुआ (village, belonging to the village)

पदप्राप्त- पद को प्राप्त (to register)

*Dvandva* are words in which both parts of a compound word are independent.

<sup>3</sup> Tursunov U., Muxtorov A., Rahmatullayev Sh. Modern Uzbek literary language. - T., 1992. -B.198.(in Uzbek)

<sup>4</sup> Dimshits Z.M. Grammar of Hindi language. Part 3. - Moscow: Nauka, 1983. 333.(in Russian)

<sup>5</sup> Guru K. Hindi Grammar. Part II. Per. From Hindi G.A. and R.I. Barannykov. Ed. and with a foreword. prof. B.A. Larina. -M .: Publishing house of foreign literature, 1962. - P.275.(in Russian)

सीतारामौ- सीता-राम  
मातापितरौ- माता-पिता

*Bahuvrihi - no part of the compound word is independent, they act as a determinant in relation to a horse as a whole.*

पीताम्बरः (a religious mendicant wearing a yellow shirt; Krishna title)

चन्द्रशेखरः (Shiva in moon dress)

An additional group section of Tatpurusha words

*Dvigu - that is, words that consist of subordinate clauses - have also been found to exist*

पञ्चवटी- ( five drops, piece, piece)

त्रिलोकी- (3 universe — heaven, air, and earth; Heaven, earth and underground;)

There are the following types of word formation in Hindi<sup>6</sup>:

1. Suffixation and prefixation;
2. Add words or bases (complex words);
3. A combination of pairs of words;
  - a) synonymous (comparative)
  - b) antonym (opposite)
4. Repetition of words (repeated words):
  - a) Sound repetition, or changes in the second part of a repeated word, in some cases in the first part, or in the base;
  - b) Simple repetition of words without any phonetic changes, i.e. tautology;
5. Exchange of sounds in the base or root (internal flexion):
  - a) The change of the basic vowel sound;
  - b) The change of the basic consonant sound (often these methods are determined by the reduction of the suffix, i.e., it becomes a “zero” morpheme).
6. Lexicalization:
  - a) Syntactic mixture of words;
  - b) Grammatical forms of the word (usually words borrowed from Sanskrit).<sup>7</sup>

In addition to the semantic methods of word formation in a language (other than semantic shifts, for example), the above methods can be divided into morphological, syntactic, lexical, and phonetic types. The morphological method is the most common among them in Hindi. This method is the basis of the system of language construction. The rest of the methods are additional, complementary, secondary.

One or another of these methods can be used in different forms of mixtures, depending on the specific situation, but the most common of them is the morphological-syntactic method. This mixed morphological-syntactic method of word formation is represented by various compound words in Hindi.

<sup>6</sup> Nitin Kumar. Homonyms in Hindi. on Jan 27, 2012.,- in Hindi Language paper.(in English)

<sup>7</sup> Dimshits Z.M. Grammar of Hindi language. T II. -Nauka, 1986. - S. 84-85.(in Russian)

1. Summarizing the above points, the following ways of word formation in modern Hindi can be shown:
2. Affixation - This method creates a new word by adding word-formative suffixes to the stem.
3. Compound word method - (composition) The combination of more than one independent core morpheme is the formation of a new word through its combination.
4. Conversion;
5. Reduplication;
6. Meaning shift

According to the Russian Indian scholar Z. M. Dimshits, the most productive method of word formation in Hindi is affixation.

Research has shown that, Out of a total of 1284 examples, 694 (54.05%) were homonymous words belonging to the noun-noun model. The second place was taken by the homonyms of the verb model, which numbered 148 (11.53%), in the third place noun-adjective model 55 pieces (4.28%), adjective-noun model 50 pieces (3.89%), adjective-adjective 1 piece (0.07%), noun-verb 1 piece (0.07%).

The above points are clearly reflected in the table below:

**Table №3**

Word groups	Examples	Number	Percentage
Noun-noun	“भट” -1) oven 2) soldier, warrior “भाल” -1) tip of spear 2) forehead “तर्क” -1) evidence, proof 2) refuse, return “सहन” -1) endurance, patience 2) courtyard “छबि” -1) beauty 2) portrait, picture	694	54,05%
Verb-verb	“चीखना ”- 1)to try 2) shout out loud “ओलना ”- 1) to close 2) to stop “गढ़ाना ”- 1) to prepare 2) casting, molding “ गहगहाना ” 1) to rejoice greatly 2) to be blue, to be green	148	11,53%
Noun-adjective	“शस्य ” – 1) crop, bread 2) commendable; the best “सोखता”-1)print paper; 2) sad “आरी”- – 1) saw ;2) tired, exhausted	55	4,28%

	“जड़”- 1) root, foundation; 2) lifeless;		
Adjective-noun	“ओखा”- 1) light, weak; stupid; dry; 2) excuse “करारा”- 1) solid; 2) break off “अधर”-1) stupid; 2) atmosphere	50	3,89%
Adjective-adjective	“चरचरा”-1) chatty, garrulous ; 2) bitter	1	0,07 %
Noun-verb	“शाक” -1) vegetables; 2) gain weight	1	0,07 %

The 1284 homonymous words collected in this section were analyzed thematically divided into 5 groups. The results of the analysis are summarized in the table below.

*Table №*

№	Group	Examples	Number	Percentage
1	<b>Homonyms related to somatic nouns</b>	जीन – gene ; अधर - lip; □□□ –forehead; शरीर – body; रद - tooth; चुटिया- hair ; अधौड़ी - abdomen; चड्डा- crural ; टांग –foot; दाढ़ - root tooth; लाद - stomach ; innards; गुड्डी - eye of the knee; अरावर - skeleton; ताड़ - palm ; सिर,– head, the upper part of the head; मुंह - mouth; देहरा – the body; सेन - flesh; भौंह -eyebrow;	19	1.48%
2.	<b>Homonyms related to professions</b>	बीरा - waiter; चार – spy or secret agent भट - warrior; धोबी – laundry man; धावक - runner; मुफ्ती;- mufti; ताल – pander; भरत - weaver; डीन - dean; गोनीया - porter; सेवनी - maid; क्षुरी - barber; राय - raja; चोर - thief; रथी- horseman; बडुआ - a student of a brahmana; भंदरी - warehouse manager; चड़क- runner, passenger, traveler	18	1.40%
3	<b>Homonyms related to animals</b>	करकरा – the sarus crane; हर – donkey; घूस - big rat; बाल- foal; colt, baby elephant; खीस - canine; मदार - elephant, pig; भरत - skylark; बाम मछली – eel; - सील – seal; कोक- frog; बेताई –	17	1.32%

		quail; ऊँद – beaver; तुरी - horse; बोड़ा - python; बड़ी मकड़ी - big spider; सेन – falcon; बंदरी; - female monkey;		
4	<b>Homonyms related to natural phenomena</b>	हल्का - wave, storm; बात- wind, air; जवार- rising water; हीर - lightning; धूप- the sun; प्रपाती - steep cliff; दल - lake; सेमर- swamp; चांद - moon; अधर – atmosphere; काबर - sandy soil; अपवन - forest; बेला -wave सूर- the sun;	14	1.09%
5	<b>Homonyms related to relationship</b>	कांसा - youngest brother; सुजन -relative; मनुशी – woman; नवासी – granddaughter (daughter of a daughter); बाला - child, adolescent; जौरा-भौरा - twins; लालन- son; जात-son; पुत्र - son; तात - father; मामा - uncle; दादी - grandmother (father's mother); जाई - daughter	13	1.01%

Based on the results of the table above, we have divided our thematic analysis into 3 types in terms of productivity. They are:

- Productive form;
- Average amount of form;
- Small form (unproductive form);

1. Accordingly, the first, second and third groups were ranked in the productive templates with 19 (1.48%), 18 (1.40%), 17 (1.32%) indicators and the highest result in it was thematic examples belonging to the homonyms of somatic nouns. The fourth group (14 or 1.09%) and the fifth group (13 or 1.01%) received the average number of templates with the specified results. According to the results of the analysis, no group was included in the small number of templates.

2. Types of compound words (samaas) in Hindi have been identified, defined and given a few examples.

3. On the methods of word formation in Hindi, the book "Grammar of Hindi language" by Z. M. Dimshits was used, and on the basis of these rules the examples were structurally analyzed.

4. During the structural analysis of the collected examples, special attention was paid to the methods of their construction. The examples were also modeled based on the results of the analysis to which word group they belonged.

5. The study found that out of 1284 examples, 694 (54.05%) were related to homonymous words specific to the noun model.

6. The next place was taken by the homonyms of the verb model, which numbered 148 (11.53%), as well as the noun-adjective model 55 (4.28%), the adjective-noun model was 50 (3.89%), the adjective-adjective was 1 (0.07%), and the verb-verb was 1 (0.07%).

7. As a result of the research, the affixation method was found to be the most effective in word formation in Hindi.

#### References

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