A Comparative Study of Homonyms in Russian and Myanmar

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Abstract

The main concern of this research is to make a comparative study of homonyms, words with identical pronunciations but different meanings, in Russian and Myanmar. Homonyms can be found in both Myanmar and Russian. Homonyms generally include two categories of word types: homographs, words that are spelled the same but have different meanings, and homophones, words that sound the same but have different meanings. In this research, different natures of homonyms in Myanmar and Russian are compared in terms of noun, verb and adjectives by using many examples. Homonyms are confusing since they have same pronunciations but different meanings. Therefore, this research compare and contrast nouns, verbs and adjectives in Myanmar Russian to help Myanmar students who study Russians choose correct meaning and avoid confusion.

Keywords: homonyms, Russian, Myanmar, Comparative

Introduction

Homonyms may be homographs or homophones. If a word has two or more different meanings, it can be defined as a homonym. In this study, homographs (words with same spelling but different meanings), homophones (words with same pronunciation but different spelling and meaning) and words that both sound thesame and are spelled the same in Myanmar and Russian are compared and contrasted in terms of nouns, verbs and adjectives by giving some example sentences. Russians nouns are described as masculine (\mathbf{m}), feminine(\mathbf{m}), neuter (\mathbf{c}) whereas verbs are described as (\mathbf{f} \mathbf{n}) and adjectives are described as (\mathbf{p}) and verbs are described as (\mathbf{p}) and adjectives are described as (\mathbf{p}) and adjectives are described as (\mathbf{p}) and adjectives are described as (\mathbf{p}).

Literature Review

No research has been made for the comparative study of homonyms in Russian and Myanmar. For this study, homonyms in Myanmar are extracted from "மை:வழ்த் மைய் மூர்" by Mg Khin Min (Da Nu Phyu) (1997) and "அறுமே திரித்!" by Dr. Khin Aye (2004). Examples of homonyms in Russian are extracted from "A Practical Grammar with Exercise" by I.M. Pulkina (1999) and "Essential Russian-English Dictionary" by B.G Vladimirsky (1996), which werepubliced by Progress Publishers in Mosco, and "-Бгрманскийсловарь, Москва, Издательство « Советская Энциклопедия »" which was publiced in 1996. According to the result, although some words sound same, they have different spellings and different meanings.

Aims and objectives

If students who are learning Russian know only one meaning of the homonyms, he or she cannot communicate smoothly in writing as well as speaking. Only when students know the correct usage and different meanings of homonyms, will they be able to communicate well in Russian. The aim of this study is to improve students' knowledge about homonyms in order that they can use these homonyms correctly while translating , constructing sentences and speaking.

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Research and Methodology

In this study, homonyms in Nouns, Pronouns and Verbs in Russian and Myanmar are investigated with reference to Russian-Myanmar Dictionary, Myanmar Dictionary and Internet Website. Collected data are analysed comparatively.

Research Questions

- 1. How can homonyms be distinguished?
- 2. What advantages can learners get if they know much about homonyms?

Findings

A word can be defined as homonym when it has two or more meanings. The followings are homographs, homophones and words with same pronunciation, same spelling but different parts of speech. Homographs, homophones with same part of speechand different parts of speech exist in Myanmar, but words with same spelling and same pronunciation and with same part of speech cannot be found. However, it is found out that homophones do not exist in Russian. Homonyms in Russian and Myanmar are studied with their respective parts of speech: Noun, pronoun and Verb and example sentences.

1. The Study of Homographs in Russian and Myanmar

Homographs are words which are spelled in the same ways but have different pronunciations, and they are of the same part of speech.

1.1 Homographs in Russian

- (1) за' м о к м (дворец) castle
- (2) замо'к _ м_ (висячий) lock (стр 218 ? русско-бирманскийсловарь)
 - Еg (1): Почтенныйза' м о к былпостроен.

In this sentence, « 3a' M O K » means castle.

Eg (2): Заперетьназамо'к.(стр - 44? Essential Russian - English Dictionary) In this sentence, «замо'к » means lock.

In the above examples, « $3a' \,^{M} \,^{O} \,^{K}$ and $3amo' \,^{K}$ » functions as a noun which has same spelling but different pronunciations. It is a homograph which functions as a noun with different meanings.

- (1) па'рить _гл _add
- (2) пари' т ь _гл _ fly (стр 487 ? русско-бирманскийсловарь)
- Eg(1): Сашкапа' р и л ноги, и бабулятерпеливождала, покаоносвобо диткухню.
- (ИринаМуравьева, « ЛяЛя, Наташа, Тома » , 1991 г (ЦитатаизНациональногокорпусарусскогоязыка, смСписокЛитературы)) In this sentence, «па' р и т ь »means "add".
- Ед (2): Жаворонкипари' л и в воздухе, коноплянкипрыгалипобокамдороги.
- (В.Т. Нарежный, « Российскийжилблаз, илиПохож дениякнязяГ аврилыСимоновичачистякова » 1814 г. (Цитатаизнациональ ногокорпу сарусскогоязыка, см. Списоклитературы))

In the above sentence, «пари' т ь » means "fly".

In these two sentences, the verbs **«па'ритьипари'ть»** are homographs which have same spelling but different pronunciations and different meanings.

1.2 Homographs in Myanmar

(1) **à/à** / - **a** —lead (metal)

(2) ခဲ /ဂဲ / – န –
$$stone(စာ-၄၄ ၊ မြန်မာအဘိဓာန်)$$

 ${
m Eg} \ (1)$ း ထားဝယ်မြို့အနီးတွင် ခဲ့မဖြူ သန့်စင်စက်ရုံရှိသည်။ $egin{pmatrix} (oldsymbol{arphi}-oldsymbol{ert}_{-} oldsymbol{arphi} & oldsymbol{arphi} oldsymbol{arphi} & oldsymbol{$

In this sentence, « » means "lead".

 ${
m Eg}$ (2): အရောင်ကင်းမဲ့နေသည့်မင်းယဉ်၏ မျက်လုံးများတွင် တဖြည်းဖြည်းအရောင် တောက်လာသည်။

In this sentence, « » means "stone".

In the above examples, the nouns **« à/à / açà /ò /»** are homographs, the words with same spelling but different pronunciations and different meanings. They function as nouns with no related meanings.

 $\mathrm{Eg}(1)$:သည်ဖာတောင်းကလေးထဲမှာ**ဘီး**နှင့်မှန်ပါသည်။

In this sentence, « s:» means comb.

 ${
m Eg}\ (2)$ းလှည်း**ဘီး**စလိုမ့်လိုက်သည်နှင့်ခင်နောင်းမှာအပျော်တွေလူးလွန့်လာခဲ့သည်။

In these examples, the nouns « 🕉: /ຈໍ: /ຈໍເລື: /ອໍຣໍ: /» are homographs. Their meanings are not related.

 $\mathrm{Eg}(1)$: သင်္ကြန်နှစ်ဦးတူးပို့တူးပို့တူးသံမြူးသာယာ......

In this sentence, « 🏟 🐉 means the start of a year.

 $\mathbf{E}\mathbf{g}(2)$: မောင်စောနောင်က မျက်မှောင်မသိမသာတွန့်၍ ကိုသက်ခိုင်ကိုကြည့်သည်။ ခဏကြာမှလက်ဆွဲနှုတ်သည်။ **နှစ်ဦး**လုံးပြန်ထိုင်မိကြသောအခါကိုသက်ခိုင်ကမေးသည်။ (စာ-၅၆၊ တက္ကသိုလ်ဘုန်းနိုင်၊ ကမ္ဘာကုန်ကျယ်သရေ့ဝယ်)

In this sentence, « နှစ်ဦး» means "two people".

In the above examples, the nouns « နှစ်ဦး / နှင့်နှစ်ဦး / နှင့်ႏ/ »are homographs which have same spelling but different pronunciations and meanings.

2. The Study of Homophones in Russian and Myanmar

Homophones are words with same pronunciation but different spellings. Homophones are different in meanings.

- 2.1 Homophones in Russian
- (1) гриб м mushroom
- (2) грипп _ м _ flu(стр- 151 + русско-бирманский словарь)

Eg(1): Расти как грибы. (
$$\text{стр} - 151 + \text{русско-бирманский словарь})$$

In this sentence, «гриб» means "mushroom".

Ед (2):У него тяжёлая форма гриппа.

In this sentence, « грипп » means "flu".

In the above examples, the nouns **«грибигрипп»** are homophones- words with same pronunciation but different spellings and different meanings. They are not related in meanings.

- (1) луг _ м _ field of grass
- (2) лук _ м _ onion (стр 323 | русско-бирманский словарь)
- Ех (1): Младою зеленью пестрел увядший луг,

Свободные поля взрывал уж ранний плуг,

(А.С.Пушкин, « к овидию (« Овидий, я живу близ тихих берегов »)»,1821г. (Викисловарь)

In this sentence, $\ll \pi yr \gg$ means field of grass.

Eg (2): Мясо с луком. (стр - 63 + Essential Russian-English Dictionary)

In this sentence, $\langle \pi y \kappa \rangle$ means onion.

In the above examples, the nouns **«лугилук»** are homophones with no related meanings.

- (1) род _ м _ type
- (2) **poт** _ **м** _ **mouth**(стр 661,664 + русско-бирманский словарь)

- **Ex (1):** Что-то в этом **роде**. (стр 123 Essential Russian-English Dictionary) In this sentence, the word « **род** » means "type".
- Ех (2): Во рту он держал папиросу.

(стр - 123 Essential Russian-English Dictionary)

In this sentence, the word« **pot** » means "mouth".

The words **«родирот»** in the above sentences are homophones, words with same pronunciation but different meanings. They are of same part of speech and not related in meanings.

2.2 Homophones in Myanmar

(2)ကြောက် _ ကြီ _dread; be a fraid of (စာ
$$-$$
၃၃ $+$ မြန်မာအဘိဓာန်)

 ${
m Eg} \ (1)$: အကြော်ကြော်နေသော လက်တစ်ဖက်မှ တစ်ပါးကျန်တစ်ကိုယ်လုံးသည် ကျောက်ရုပ်ပမာငြိမ်သက်နေ၏ ။

In this sentence, the word « എേറ്റര് » means "jewel; precious stone".

In this sentence, the word « ကြောက် » means "dread; be afraid of ".

In the above example sentences, the words **« ကျောက်နှင့်ကြောက်** »sound same, but their spellings are different and they have different unrelated meanings. The word **«ကျောက်** »functions as a noun whereas the word **«ကြောက်** »functions as a verb.

$${
m Eg}\,(1)$$
 : နှလုံးသားတို့မည်သည် အေးမြ**လန်း**ဆန်းသောအခါ၌ ဆောင်းကဲ့သို့ပင် အညွှန့်အဖူး နှင့်အပွင့်အသီး တို့ကိုပေးတတ်၏။ (စာ $-$ ၃၃၈ တက္ကသိုလ်ဘုန်းနိုင်၊ ကမ္ဘာကုန်ကျယ်သရွေ့ဝယ်)

The word ******* functions as an adjective in the above sentence ,and it means "fresh".

$${
m Eg}(2)$$
း စင်္ကြံအပြင်ဘက်**လမ်း**ဘေး တစ်ဖက်တစ်ချက်တို့တွင် ကျောင်းသူများကို တာကြိုသော ကားကြီးကားငယ်အသွယ်သွယ်တို့ဆိုက်ရပ်ထားကြသည်။ $\Big($ စာ $-$ ၂၂၈ တက္ကသိုလ်ဘုန်းနိုင်၊ကမ္ဘာကုန်ကျယ်သရေ့ဝယ် $\Big)$

The word **« ob:** » functions as a verb in the above sentence ,and it means "road; street".

(1)3 as _ 4 _ injury; adverse effects of weather etc.

 ${
m Eg}(1)$: ခွေးကိုက်ခံရရုံသက်သက်နဲ့တော့ မလာပါဘူးဆရာကြီးရယ်၊ ကလေးက ${
m 3}$ ဏ်ရာကြောင့်အဖျားလည်းဝင်နေလို့ပါ။

In this sentence, «3 co » means "injury".

Eg (2): ဆိုင်၌ဒန်အိုးဒန်ခွက်များကသစ်လွင်သည်။

In example (2), « **3** * means "copper".

3. The Study of Words with Same Pronunciation and Same Spelling

In a language, there are some words with same pronunciation and same spelling , but they have different grammatical functions.

3.1 Russians Words with Same Pronunciation and Same Spelling

(1) печь _ (гл) _ bake; be hot

Eg(1): В страину блины **пекли**, как правило , из дрожжевого теста. Ирина Вакситейн, «Не все коту массленица»2003г. (Цитата из Национальногокорпуса русского языка, сам Список литерратуры)

The word« печь » means "bake" in the above sentence.

Eg (2): Я взошёл в лачужку. **Печь** была жарко натоплена, и в ней варился обед, довольно роскошный для бедняков.

М.Ю.Лермонтов, « Герой нашего времени », 1839-1841г.

(Цитата из Национального корпуса русского языка, см. Список литературы)

The word« печь » means "stove" in this sentence.

Comparing the usages of **« печьипечь»** in the above example sentences, both sound the same and have same spellings but their parts of is different (the former's function is verb whereas the function of the latter one is noun), and they carry different meanings.

- (1) простой (при) honest; sincere
- **(2) простой** _ м _ stop(noun)(стр 608 + русско-бирманский словарь)

Eg(1): Это простой человек. (стр - 116 + Essential- Russian Dictionary)

In this sentence, the word « простой » means "honest".

Ед (2): Производственный простой.

(http: что – означает. Рф)

In this sentence, the word « простой » means "stop".

The words **« простой и простой»** have same pronunciation and same spelling but they carry different meanings. Moreover, in the first sentence, the word's function is "adjective" while in the second one, its function is "noun".

- (1) рабочий _ (при) _ (действующий) working, concerned with business
- (2) рабочий _ м_ (служащий) worker(стр 619 г русско-бирманский словарь)

Ex(1): Рабочийдень. (P-119 | Essential- Russian Dictionary)

In this sentence, the word « рабочий » means "working; concerned with business".

Ex (2) : Рабочие строят дом. (P- 211 | Russian in Exercise)

In this sentence, the word« рабочий » means "worker".

The words **« рабочийирабочий»** have same pronunciation and same spelling but they carry different meanings. Moreover, in the first sentence, the word's function is "adjective" while in the second one, its function is "noun".

3.2 Myanmar Words with Same Pronunciation and Same Spelling

(2)**688:** 4 _ medicine

 $\mathbf{E}\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{1})$: ဒေါက်တာယဉ်သွေးကလက်**ဆေး**ပြီးသည်နှင့် ရှိသမျှလူနာမှတ်တမ်း စာရွက်များ ကိုပုံ၍လေ့လာနေသည်။ (စာ $-\gamma$ ၊ လင်္ကာရည်ကျော်၊ ဒေါက်တာရွှေသွေးနှင့်မပန်းမှုံ)

In this sentence, the word« co: » means "rinse".

 $\mathbf{E}\mathbf{x}(2)$ းပြဿနာကသွေးပေါင်ကျတော့အကြော**ဆေး**ကလည်းထည့် ချင်၊ထည့် ရမှာကလည်း ဖုတ်လှိုက်ဖုတ်လှိုက်ဖြစ်နေတော့မခံနိုင်မှာကြောက်နေတာဆရာ။

In this sentence, « cao: » means "medicine".

Although « co: some pronunciation and same spelling, they have different functions and different meanings. « co: »in the first sentence is a verb and « co: »in the second sentence is noun.

 ${
m Eg}(1)$: လက်ထောက်ဆရာဝန်မမက အမျိုးသားသူ နာပြုအကူ ကိုင်ထားပေးသော ဘွားဘွား၏ ခေါင်းမှလန်ထွက်နေသော ဦးရေပြားအဖတ်ကြီးအောက်ရှိ သွေး**ယို**ထွက်နေ သည့် နေရာများကိုလိုက်ဖိ၊လိုက်ချုပ်နေသည်။

In this sentence, the word « & » means "leak".

 $\mathbf{E}\mathbf{x}(2)$: ရင်လည်းမခံ၊ နှလုံးလည်းမတုန်၊ မျက်စိလည်းမကြောင်၊ သဖန်းသီးနှင့်တူသော ကတွတ်သီး**ယို**သည်လည်းပြည်၏ ထူးကဲသောလက်ဆောင်ကောင်းတစ်ခုဖြစ်၏။

In this sentence, the word « &» means "jam".

Although $\ll \omega_{\varphi} \in \omega$ win the above sentences have same pronunciation and same spelling, they have different functions and different meanings. $\ll \omega_{\varphi}$ win the first sentence is a verb and $\ll \omega_{\varphi}$ win the second sentence is noun.

(2)သွေး ကြီ _grind (စာ
$$-၃၆၇ + \Theta$$
န်မာအဘိဓာန်)

 $\mathrm{Eg}(1)$: ဘွားဘွား၏ ဒဏ်ရာ**သွေး**တိတ်အောင်သူကြိုးစားနေသည်မှာနာရီဝက်ခန့်ရှိနေပြီ။

In this sentence, the word « ex: » means "blood".

 ${
m Eg}(2)$ း မနေ့တုန်းကတည်းကလက်မောင်းအောင့်နေအောင်**သွေး**ထည့်ထားသည့် သနပ်ခါး နှစ်ဗူးကလေးပါသည်။ (စာ-၂၆၊ ခင်ခင်ထူး၊ ဝတ်လဲတော်ရွှေပုဆိုးတန်းထိုးလို့ကြိုမယ်)

In this sentence, the word « cap: » means "grind".

Comparing two sentences, « cap: accept: » have same pronunciation and same spelling, they have different functions and different meanings. « cap: »in the first sentence a noun and cap: »in the second sentence is a verb.

Although homonyms have different meanings, they are confusing for learners since they have same pronunciation. To avoid confusion, context and surroundings words help to indicate the correct meaning of a homonym. If Russian specialization students have enough knowledge of homonyms, they will be able to use them correctly and appropriately. Understanding homonyms will help students improve their speaking skills, writing skills and reading skills.

Discussion

An investigation of homonyms that has same spelling and pronunciation but different meaning in Myanmar and Russian can be found in this study. Homonyms in this paper are categorized as nouns, verbs and adjectives. The words presented in this study are homonyms that have unrelated different meaning but same spelling and pronunciation. In comparing homonyms in Myanmar and Russian, it is found out that there are more homonyms in Myanmar. Homonyms are strong enough to express the meaning if they are used in an appropriate way. Homonyms are interesting not ony from the point of Language but also from the point of Literature. Studying homonyms can lead the students to master the targetlanguage.

Conclusion

In this paper, there are homonyms not only in Myanmar but also in Russian. Homonyms are investigated as nouns, verbs and adjectives with example sentences and they have different unrelated meaning but same spelling and pronunciation. This study assist students who are learning Russian as a second language have advantage in using homonyms. Mastering homonyms can help studentsmake progress in speaking, writing and reading skills.

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ခင်မင်၊ မောင်၊ (၁၉၉၇)၊ စကားသမုဒ္ဒရာ စာသမုဒ္ဒရာ ၊ ရန်ကုန်မြို၊ မြမြဝင်းပုံနှိပ်တိုက်။
ခင်အေး၊ ဒေါက်တာ ၊(၂၀၀၄) အတ္တဗေဒနိဒါန်း၊ ရန်ကုန်မြို့၊ စန်းရောင်ရှိန်စာပေတိုက်။
မြန်မာစာအဖွဲ့ဦးစီးဌာန၊(၂၀၁၄)၊ မြန်မာအဘိဓာန်၊ စတုထ္ထအကြိမ်၊ ရန်ကုန်မြို့၊ မြန်မာစာအဖွဲ့ဦးစီးဌာန၊
ဘုန်းနိုင်၊ (တက္ကသိုလ် )၊ (၂၀၁၂)၊ ကမ္ဘာကုန်ကျယ်သရွေဝယ်၊ရန်ကုန်မြို့၊ ကံ့ကော်ဝတ်ရည်စာပေ။
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ခင်ခင်ထူး (၂၀၀၈)၊ ဝတ်လဲတော်ရွှေပုဆိုး တန်းထိုးလို့ကြိုမယ်၊ ရန်ကုန်မြို့၊ ဓူဝံစာအုပ်တိုက်။
စန္ဒာ၊မ၊ (၂၀၁၃) ၊ငယ်သူမို့မသိပါ ၊ ရန်ကုန်မြို့၊ ပါရမီစာပေ ။
အတ္တကျော် ၊(၂၀၁၅) ၊ ဘယ်ဆီကိုများဒုန်းစိုင်းသွားနေ ၊ ရန်ကုန်မြို့၊ ယုံကြည်ချက်စာပေ။
လင်္ကာရည်ကျော် ၊ (၂၀၁၂ ) ၊ ဒေါက်တာရွေသွေးနှင့်မပန်းမှုံ ၊ ရန်ကုန်မြို့ ၊ပါရမီစာပေ။
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