

THE PHENOMENON OF POLYSEMY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation

Some of the words in the language have one lexical meaning, and some have two or more meanings. Words are divided into two types according to this feature. Words with one lexical meaning are monosemy, and words with two or more lexical meanings are polysemy. Polysemy plays an important role in all languages. Language richness is measured not only by existing words and phrases, but also by the amount of lexical meanings of words. The multi-meaning of words has its place and value in enriching the language.

Key words

polysemy, monosemy, an anthropocentric paradigm, lexical, semantic-structural classification, phenomenon of polysemy, lexical meaning, word structure.

Since in world linguistics, language is studied in an integral relationship with man and his thinking, world view, there is a need to study polysemantic words in an anthropocentric paradigm. The lexical, semantic-structural classification of polysemantic words in the language, their morphological analysis, and the application of hybridization of the lexical-semantic features of such polysemantic words in unrelated languages - English and Uzbek - have not been the object of scientific research. As a result of the wide-ranging reforms implemented in our country, as a result of the scientific work carried out today in the field of comparative linguistics, the phenomenon of polysemy is of particular practical importance .

The phenomenon of polysemy in linguistics has attracted the attention of scientists since ancient times. It is noted in the literature that the phenomenon of polysemy was studied from the point of view of philosophy and methodology before Christ. From a purely linguistic point of view, the phenomenon of polysemy began to be studied from the middle of the last century and was investigated in various aspects. According to linguists, this issue attracted the attention of Chinese and Indian scientists. In general, there are different approaches to the phenomenon

of polysemy, most of them not from a linguistic point of view. Representatives of linguistic mathematics also approached the phenomenon of polysemy with their own points of view. The phenomenon of polysemy has a national character and has been analyzed in terms of different languages. But the nature of this linguistic concept, its comparative study in English and Uzbek languages is not enough. The phenomenon of polysemy in linguistics has attracted the attention of scientists since ancient times. Chinese and Indian linguists thought about this issue, and at the beginning of our era, the Greeks also dealt with this issue. Scholars such as M.Koshghari, Zamakhshari also expressed their attitude towards this concept. A. Navoi also compared the capabilities of Turkish and Persian languages and paid special attention to the meaning of words. The approach to the phenomenon of polysemy from a purely linguistic point of view began with the French seminologist M. Breal. After that, there were different views and theories related to the phenomenon of polysemy. A.A. Potebnya, L.V. Sherba, and Noreins expressed their opinion in their scientific works that a polysemantic word has a word based on each lexical meaning. L.V. Sherba correctly emphasized polysemy and homonymy in his dictionary and recorded them. A number of linguists in the 50s of the 20th century put forward real ideas in the field of semasiology. Kh.Kronassiya, S.T.Ulma, V.V.Vingoradov, O.S.Ahmanova, E.Boldinger, V.A.Zvigensov, R.A.Budagov, D.N.Shmelov can be mentioned. In Uzbek linguistics, the phenomenon of polysemy has been the object of a number of scientific studies since the 60s of the last century. The scientific works of M. Sodikova, D. Kh. Bazarova, M. Mirtojyev, T. Alikulov, R. Yunusov are explained by the analysis and research of the phenomenon of polysemy in different aspects. The works of the above-mentioned scientists were directly devoted to the phenomenon of polysemy. In 2008, a study guide was created in Uzbek under the name "Semasiology". It also covered the issues of polysemy in detail. M. Mirtojyev gave detailed information about this linguistic concept in the works "Polysemy in the Uzbek language (Tashkent.fan, 1984), "Semasiology of the Uzbek language" (Tashkent.Mumtoz soz, 2010). However, the phenomenon of polysymy in non-cognate English and Uzbek languages has not been studied comparatively. Polysemy plays an important role in any language. Language richness is measured not only by words and phrases, but also by the lexical meaning of words. So polysemy of words has its place in language. Polysemy in the language has attracted the attention of scientists for a long time. Before our era, it was studied from the point of view of philosophy and methodology. According to linguists, Chinese and Indian scientists, and at the beginning of our era, the Greeks also dealt with this issue. The great lexicographer

of Central Asia, Mahmud Koshgari, also mentions Turkish polysemantic words in his famous book "Devonu Lugatit Turk". However, it lists each meaning of a polysemantic word as a "separate" word. We can see this situation in "Attuhfatuz zakiyati til lug'atit turkiyya" and in Zamakhshari's "Muqaddimatul adab" dictionary. Alisher Navoi, a great thinker of the 15th century, when he analyzed the possibilities of the Turkish language in comparison with the Persian language, he stopped at the richness of meaning in words. These points can be noted not only from the linguistic point of view, but also from the point of view of different fields.

Logical mathematicians approached the phenomenon of polysemy under the name of the "academic semantics" stream.

The famous representative of this movement was the American scientist R. Carnap. Also, linguists and mathematicians approached polysemy with their own views, taking machine translation into account. And in machine translation, polysemy creates a great difficulty. Therefore, they raised the issue of making the words unambiguous. But there is no such language in life, and it is impossible for me to create it. The linguist and mathematician E. Dela correctly understood this and preferred to study the polysemy of words. Approaching the phenomenon of polysemy from a purely linguistic point of view began with French semasiology M. Breal. After that, different views of linguists about polysemy began to appear. The famous Russian linguist L.A. Potebnya put forward the idea that "...where there are two meanings, there are two words." So, he understands a polysemantic word structure as a word, as many meanings as there are. In other words, the scientist equates homonymy with polysemy. L.V. Shcherba and A.A. Potebnya agrees and points to "form and unity of expression" as the basis for his support. But L.V. Shcherba does not remain firm in his opinion. He correctly analyzes polysemantic words in his practical works. Especially every linguist who takes a look at the Russian-French dictionary compiled by L.V. Shcherba can immediately notice this. In this dictionary, he lists polysemantic words as one dictionary article, and homonyms as a separate dictionary article. Nowhere are they mixed up. On top of that, the "Word Head" of this dictionary begins with "All words have so many meanings, so many dialects...". This alone shows that L.V. Shcherba was able to understand polysemy correctly. R.A. Budagov informs that A.A. Potebnya later came to the right conclusion and these conclusions were recorded in his later works. But we could not find any other specific opinion or work of A.A. Potebnya that refutes the previous opinion. Therefore, we cannot give a firm opinion about it. Also, we think that R.A. Budagov did not make this news in vain. The linguist Noreip also put forward the idea that there should be a word for each meaning.

However, he soon received a critical response from O. Jespersen for this opinion. Arguing with him, O. Jespersen says: "If the language was freed from polysemantic words, linguistics would have turned into hell." By this, he must have meant memorizing words, understanding their meanings, and being able to imagine in relation. For example, a young child is considered to have reached the peak of vocabulary for his age. He uses an average of 2,000 words and can understand 6,000 words. If the words are free of ambiguity, that child can think about 10 he would have to give it through 1,000 words and make a difference of at least 20,000 words. However, a great dramatist like V. Shakespeare was able to use almost 20,000 words throughout his life. That is, he could increase the ability to use words five times and the ability to understand three and a half times even from a 4-year-old child. as we demand. Otherwise, it will be natural to narrow the level of behavior or consciousness as much as possible. The polysemantic of the word allows memorizing a small number of words, and giving the maximum use in expressing and understanding. In our linguistics, a lot of work has been done to study polysemy in comparison with related phenomena and to determine its scope. It is appropriate to highlight the works of French, German, English, Czech, Russian and Uzbek linguists.

Although these scientific works are not in the form of special monographs or important articles devoted to polysemy and related phenomena, they contain valuable ideas that contain subtle signs that distinguish polysemy from related phenomena. However, in these works, polysemy is distinguished only from some related phenomena. They also explain the difference between polysemy and homonymy and the fact that the meanings of the words in the phrase are unrelated to the polysemantic word structure.

So until now, polysemys have not been classified. This is typical of linguistics in general. Although there were some attempts, it did not go beyond the level of issues related to polysemantic word structure. Although many attempts were made in linguistics to investigate the phenomena that cause polysemy, it remained one-sided.

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