

ANALYSIS OF THE PHENOMENON OF POLISEMIA IN LINGUISTICS AND ITS STUDY

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Annotation:

This thesis focuses on the issue of the phenomenon of polysemia in Uzbek and its study in terms of linguistics. Also, reflecting on his initial views on the police incident, Uzbek linguists analyzed their scientific views on the incident.

Language is always mobile, a system that continues to develop. The phenomenon of polysemia plays a prominent role in any language. Language wealth is measured not only by words, phrases, but also by the linguistic meanings of words. Therefore, the abundance of words is that polysemia has its place in the vocabulary of the language.

Polysemia is derived from the Greek word *polio*, which is derived from the combination of *poly*-“many”, and *sema*-“characters”, which mean the ability of the word to have several meanings at the same time. The phenomenon of polysemia is always at the center of the attention of linguists as one of the most important problems of semasiology.

The phenomenon of language *polio* has always attracted the attention of scientists. In his famous book “Devonu Lugatit Turk”[1,256], Mahmud Khashgari notes the Turkish polysemantic words. However, not every meaning of the polysemantic word is given as a separate word. When the great 15th-century poet Alishir Navai analyzed The Turkish language by comparing them to Persian his words stopped short of meaning. In his essay "Muhokamat ul-Lug'atayn," Alishir Navai also specifically stops the meaning of the word: he considers them one of the riches of his language. Alishir Navai distinguishes many meaningful words from my safety, as well as reflects on the delicacies of different meanings within a word. In Alishir Navai's writings, almost all words make a lot of sense, which is why linguists are always confronted with polysemantic words in explaining the meaning of the word. As a result, in the history of the Uzbek dictionary, it had its own consistent system of explaining the meaning of the word. In all dictionaries created during this period, the explanation of the meaning of the word was carried out based on the principle of "generality to private": first the general, correct meaning is indicated, and then the moving meaning of the word is explained. [7,232.]

Given the study of the phenomenon of polysemia in linguistics, it is noted in scientific literature that O. Breal initiated the study of this phenomenon from the point of view of pure linguistics. [6,28] Also, the research of Russian linguists on polysemia plays an important role in linguistics. In the research of linguists such as A.A. Potebnya,[8] A.A. Sherba,[10,78] V.V.Vinogradov,[5,120] A.I. Smirnitkiy[9], the issue of multi-meaning was interrupted.

Yu.D. Apresyan defines linguistic polysemy through the concept of the similarity of meanings[3,472]. Some linguists, on the other hand, argue that the polysemantic word does not exist. L.V. Sherba believed that "many words, such as a given phonetic word, have meanings." [10,78]. A similar view was stated by A.A. Potebnya. [8,159].

Despite such contradictory theory, scientists now acknowledge the importance of polysemy in the language system, but despite these recognitions, determining the nature of the event is distinguishing controversial scientific views. In traditional linguistics, polysemy is described as the presence of two or more interrelated meanings in a word that is characterized by the generality of one or more semantic components. In this context, it is worth noting the opinions of T. Yansukova: polysemy is the existence of several related meanings for the same word, usually from changing the original meaning of the word, developing it [11].

Uzbek linguistics also conducted scientific studies on the incident of polysemantic phenomenon. In connection with the polysemy incident, a monograph entitled "Polysemy of the noun in Uzbek" [2,210] and M.Mirtojiev in 1995 was published in Uzbek called "Polysemy in Uzbek" [6].

The department of linguistics, which studies the meaning of the word and related events, is called semantics. Some of the words are composed only of one linguistic meaning, others from two or more linguistic meanings. By this characteristic, they are divided into two.

1. Monosemy-words have only one linguistic meaning,
2. Polysemy-words have two or more linguistic meanings.

All language units are grouped into two groups, both monosemantic and polysemantic, from which polysemantic language units require special careful study. Polysemy is characterized by both dictionary units and grammatical units. Accordingly, there are two types of polysemy:

1. Lexicon polysemy is an event of multi-meaning in linguistic units. Lexicon polysemy usually relies on the presence of a content link between the linguistic meanings of a lexeme in its semantic composition, thus different from linguistic ambiguity. The emergence of lexicon polysemy is determined by the law of meaning development.

2. Grammatical polysemy is an event of polysemy in grammatical units.

Lexicon polysemy is a multidivided and complex phenomenon. The linguistic development of almost every word requires a concrete, individual approach. Therefore, it is very difficult to identify and systematize linguistic meanings. This is explained by the fact that it has a national character. General thoughts about the multi-meaning of lexicon usually serve to form an idea of the linguistic meaning development of the word. Monosemy, on the other hand, is considered to be unique to the initial use of a newly created word and a newly adapted word.

Instead, it is worth noting that the problem of multi-meaning is one of the most discussed problems of lexicology. Polysemy is a phenomenon of national character. The national character of lexicon meanings is reflected in polysemantic words because polysemic words are accounted for by the scattering of linguistic meanings.

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