

Polysemy and Polyfunction

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Abstract. *In this article, the factors underlying the development of the meaning of the word, the formation of polysemous words, and the semantic branching are studied. Comparative analyzes of the phenomena of polysemy and polyfunction are given. The importance of the discursive-synergistic approach in their research is highlighted..*

Keywords: *sema, semema, lexeme, polysemous words, polyfunctional words, polysemy, polyfunction.*

The occurrence of one word in different meanings creates polysemantic words (words with multiple meanings, polysemous lexemes), and the occurrence of different functions creates polyfunctional words. The meaning of the word is called semema, and semema is a whole composed of semes. Semema and semas have the ability to express a certain concept, image, image. That's it polysemous lexemes consist of a series of semes or semes. The seme of the eye lexeme includes such semes as "man", "vision", "light", "hole", "convex", "main".¹ As a result of these semes separating from the sememe and moving to express a separate meaning, the mobile meanings of the word eye were formed. In the dictionary, the main meaning of the word eye is given as "the organ of vision of a living being, including a person": human eye, calf's eye. This term includes a wide range of terms such as "light", "hole", "bulge", "main", but the main terms of the word are sorted in the dictionary and are understandable to everyone.

Since 'no (semema) is formed, many semes of the word are not recorded in it. The word eye is used in a compound or sentence, surrounded by different words and under their semantic effects, such as "man", "light", "hole", "bulge", "main", "pair". expresses its (meanings) separately, and its figurative meaning is formed according to these themes. The eye of the window means "light", the eye of the needle means "hole", the eye of the board means "convex", the eye of work means "main", the eye of the needle means "pair". and on the basis of these symbols, the figurative meanings of the word eye are formed. The main meaning (sememe) of the word "eye" is broad, and the transition of the semes in its content to the task of expressing a separate meaning forms the derived, portable meanings of the word "eye". In dictionaries, the main meaning of the word is not given in full. It is referred to in a framework that is understandable to all. In order to study the meanings of the word eye in a wider scope, it is necessary to study its existing expression, sign, and characteristics from the point of view of various sciences. Also, everyone perceives and reacts to things and events in existence in their own way. Accordingly, the meaning of the word is constantly changing. Derivative, transferable meanings of polysemous words branching out from the meaning. The main meaning (sememe) is wide in size, and the transition of the semes contained in it to the function of expressing meaning separately

¹ "Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language (O'TIL). 5 volumes. Tashkent: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. Volume 2, 2006. -V 443

creates derived, portable meanings, and these meanings are also the derivatives of subsequent meanings. is the basis for it. There are many analyzes of the formation and development of such words, which branched out under one general meaning and became a word with multiple meanings.

Also, some derived, transferable meanings are the meanings of a word formed under the influence of different words in a compound, sentence or text. The ability of perception, thinking activity, and speech skills, which are formed in a unique way in each person, are the basis for the development of the meaning of words. Things in existence are perceived as part of the whole and as a whole made of parts. Accordingly, in the analysis of the meaning of words, it is necessary to pay attention to things and events as a part of the whole and a whole consisting of parts. In particular, the meaning of the word eye requires analysis in the direction of the whole-part and the composition (parts) of this part (whole). The word eye is perceived as a part of the whole and a whole composed of parts. M., "the organ of vision located in the front of the human head, that is, on the face" means that the eye is a part of a person, head and face. The meaning of "organ of vision consisting of the eyelash, white and pupil" means that it is a whole made up of such components as the eyelash, white, and pupil. There are also a number of meanings of the word eye, such as "big", "narrow", "round", "curvy", "black", "blue", "beautiful", and these meanings refer to the eye means qualities. In the meaning structure of some words, there are symbols with the function of description and description. The word eye means part of the whole, "the organ of sight located in the front of the human head, i.e. the face" and "the organ of sight consisting of eyelashes, whites, pupil" which means a whole made up of parts. semes are composed of descriptive semes. It also has themes such as "big", "narrow", "round", "curvy", "black", "blue", "beautiful", which are descriptive themes according to their function

Will be my eyes are closed.

Make a country like a people before my eyes. (A.N.)

The whole meaning of the word "eye" in the first verse is "man". In the second verse, the meaning of "the eye and its part" is understood through the combination of my eyes. The word "mardum" is analyzed differently according to the meaning of "man" and "man". In the first stanza, the word mardumlug means the concepts of humanity and humanity related to the meaning of "man", while the word mardum in the second stanza is analyzed in the sense of "stupid". If the semantic effects of the words "eye" and "mandumlig" in the first stanza bring out the theme of "man", in the second stanza the word "eye" and its part (as a descriptive theme from the semantic structure of the word eye) The image, the image of the eye, which means the main characteristics of the eye, comes to life in cooperation with the word mardum (recipient) and the word karo (which takes place as a descriptive term from the meaning of the word eye). The word "black" in the combinations "black eye" and "black eye" is connected before and after the word eye, and there is a semantic difference in these connections, and these meanings affect the choice of the next words in the sentence. , was the basis for its application.

There is a part-whole relation in the conjunction karo gazim, and this conjunction forms a conjunction directed to the whole: karo, koz, mardum (man)lug'. There is a whole-part relation in the conjunction kozum karosi, and this conjunction continues the chain of meanings directed at the part: koz, karosi, mardum (karachik). Such speech structures help the transition of the words in the word sememe to the task of expressing meaning separately, and the formation of polysemous words is an important factor in the development of meaning. A figurative meaning is also formed based on the expression of one sema with different lexemes having such a sema. Eye word "man", "light", "hole", "convex", "primary", "pair", "large", "narrow", "round", "oblique", "black ", "blue", "beautiful" are used in place of words that have such semantics due to the fact that they have several semantics. M., of the board eye, eye of the window, eye of the needle, etc. Descriptive semantics of the word eye interpret the word eye by taking the form of the word. M., the meaning of the word "eye" has the descriptive term "black", and this term is expressed in the form of a word in the compound "black eye". Such semas can be represented by different lexemes having such a sema. M., the use of the combination black eye as charos koz helps to clearly imagine the symbolic level and image of the word black, and also forms the basis for the formation of the figurative meaning of the word charos.

The word "charos" in its general sense has a grammatical meaning specific to the noun group, while "charos" has a grammatical meaning specific to the adjective group. Sememes of polysemous words refer to the same category or to different categories of meanings. Polysyllabic words composed of sememes with different category-specific meanings are also analyzed as polyfunctional words. It is possible to limit the meaning of a word outside of speech to a certain extent, but words create new semes and semes as a result of semantic effects in the structure of speech, and accordingly, polysemy, task events occur.

When studying the development of the meaning of a word and its functions in speech, it is important to analyze it first as a language unit and then as a speech unit. M., the word "many" is included in the number of adverbs of quantity according to the fact that it indicates the amount of performance of the action-state in the morphological analysis: he spoke a lot. The performance of the task of expressing the quantity of objects in the speech indicates the presence of semes indicating the sign of the subject. In this respect, the adverb "many" has the function of the case in the conjunction "many spoke" and the determiner in the preposition "many apples". When dividing words into groups, the main (main) meaning of the word "many" is the main (main) meaning, and according to this meaning, it is attached to the group of adverbs. The plural word has the ability to express different lexical-grammatical meanings in speech, and accordingly performs various syntactic functions. The word "a lot" in the combination "to eat a lot" and "to talk a lot" has the same meaning in terms of "amount" but different in terms of what it means concepts. In this regard, the syntactic function of the word "many" in the combinations "don't take a lot" and "talk a lot" is different. For example, in the first case, the quantity is determined in relation to the object, while in the second case, it is understood that the action is performed in excess of the standard. In the first, the amount of the thing, in the second, the amount of the action is understood and imagined, and accordingly, the lexical-grammatical meanings of the word "many" are different.

In the combination of many apples, the word "many" is characteristic of an adjective, and the word "many" in the combination of "talk a lot" has a lexical-grammatical meaning, and accordingly, their syntactic functions differ. Scientist M. Mirtojiev said that it is necessary to compare polysemy and polyfunctionality. it will be given without it," he says.² At this point, the scientist states that conversion is the phenomenon of a certain word appearing as another word group without receiving any affix, relying on various sources.³ In the course of his opinion, he says, "In order for a polysemantic word to be composed, if it contains one or more lexical meanings, all of them must belong to the same category."⁴ reacting "how realistic is it to contrast polysemy with polyfunction or to separate them from each other?" On the contrary, we know that these two events complement each other and are organically interrelated.⁵ Viewing polysemy and polyfunction as separate events limits the study of the scope of meaning of polysemous lexemes. Polysemy is a speech phenomenon that cannot be defined semantically expands and forms the basis for the development of the meaning of polysemous words. The meaning of the word "plural" as a result of its connection to a word denoting action is slightly different from its meaning formed by connection to a word denoting an object. Accordingly, the semantic range of the word "multiple" is expanded, and it is analyzed as a word with many meanings. In this sense, it can be said that polyfunction promotes polysemy. The existence of debates on language and speech units, their semantic features, word classification issues leads to the appearance of conflicting opinions in the analysis of meaning. The word gold as a lexeme (language unit) means "precious, precious, good metal". In the process of speech, surrounded by words, his "dear, good" symbols stand out and express a special meaning: the golden boy. A lexeme sememe is rich in semes, and in the process of speech these semes stand out separately and express meaning. Determining which semes are derived from semes requires a semantic analysis of the

² Mirtojiev M.M. Semasiology of the Uzbek language. Tashkent: MUMTOZ SOZ, 2010. - B. 162.

³ Mirtojiev M.M. Semasiology of the Uzbek language. Tashkent: MUMTOZ SOZ, 2010. - B. 162.

⁴ Mirtojiev M.M. Semasiology of the Uzbek language. Tashkent: MUMTOZ SOZ, 2010. B. 163.

⁵ Сафаров Ш. Семантика, - Т.: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2013. –Б 108

meaning of polysemous lexemes. The semes, separated from the structure of the sememe of a single-meaning word, and transferred to express a separate meaning, turn it into a word with multiple meanings. The semes, separated from the semes of a polysemous word, and transferred to express a separate meaning, expand the meaning structure of a polysemous word, enrich it with new meanings.

At this point, we quote Sh. Safarov's opinion that "...the semantic structure of a polysemous word, along with its tendency to maintain itself, is not far from the movement of further complicating its composition."⁶ The scientist who encouraged the analysis and description of the formation and development of the semantic structure on the basis of a discursive-synergistic approach said that "...the integrity of the semantic structure of polysemous words is not based on the dominance or stagnation of some "common meaning", but is formed. Is it appropriate that we see the relationship between past and future meanings as having different characteristics?"⁷ his opinion is justified. Studying the semantic construction of ambiguous words on the basis of a discursive-synergistic approach "brings closer to the prospect of a clearer view of the nature of the semantic structure, its composition, and a precise description."⁸ It is known that the meaning structure of polysemous words is connected to each other on the basis of certain symbols. Polysemous words consist of a semema or a series of semes and they are united under one name. Transference and derivative meanings are formed from the fact that the main meaning of a polysemous word is separated in speech and expresses a separate meaning. As a result, the separation of the symbols in the figurative meaning and the transfer to the task of expressing a separate meaning is the basis for the formation of new meanings. Such a development of meaning is caused by the use of words in speech in various functions. It should be mentioned here that the meanings of some polysemous words do not unite under the general meaning. Such words create different meanings in speech, in a phrase or in a sentence, as a result of emotional effects. Their meaning, structure reminds the image of various things placed in a box. We observe the expression of different meanings that are not combined under one common meaning through one word form within the framework of grammatical units. M., with its helper, has such meanings as "togetherness", "means", "time", "state", "existence", "cause" and these meanings do not unite under one common meaning. It is expressed through words and phrases and serves the same function of connecting words or parts of sentences.

The formation of these semas and the expression of different meanings are caused by the meanings of the auxiliary words. Also, it reflects the valence theme that is the basis for the connection of auxiliary words. The variety of syntactic connections enriches the semantic range of the auxiliary with various symbols. Bilan's helper means "togetherness, cooperation" in connection with Otam and keldim, "means" in connection with O'roq and o'rdi, and Mahvash is also here during the day.(T. Ashurov, Aq ot) in the sentence "time, moment", in the sentence "It is raining with intensity" in the sentence "condition, style", in the sentence "The bucket was full of water" in the sentence "existence" , means "reason, reason" in the sentence "I came by the order of the commander". These cited terms are given in dictionaries. In addition, the auxiliary has many other meanings, depending on what word it is attached to and what kind of meaning it forms the basis for the association of words. will increase. Auxiliaries provide the connection between the words and express the meaning that is the basis for their connection. In the connection of the words M., pen and draw, the motor sema present in the meaning of these words is a valent sema, classema.

The helper with is used to indicate that the tool for performing the drawing action is a pen. Grammatical meanings formed under the influence of auxiliaries characterize the words receiving the auxiliaries, which agree in different syntactic functions. M., In the sentence ``he drew with a pen," the clause ``with a pen" is an instrumental complement, while ``he drew with attention" indicates the state of action. Assistant is a multi-meaning word due to its meaning and functions. Auxiliaries also perform the function of binding and uploading according to some schemes. The auxiliary bilan has

⁶ Safarov Sh. Semantika, T.: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2013. -B 141

⁷ Safarov Sh. Semantika, T.: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2013. -5 142

⁸ Safarov Sh. Semantika, T.: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2013. -B 143

the meaning "together": I went with my brother. According to this sema and is synonymous with the connector. M., mother and child, mother and child. There are also "speed, strengthening, emphasis" symbols of bilan auxiliary, and according to these symbols, it is synonymous with "white" and "jak" loadings. M., started working as soon as he arrived. The newcomer started working. The word bilan acts as a helper, link, and burden in speech. Accordingly, it is also analyzed as a polyfunctional word. The word bilan is studied as a polysemantic word due to its multiple meanings, and as a polyfunctional word due to the performance of various category-specific tasks. The meanings of polysemous words are formed and developed as a result of the use of this word in speech in various tasks and as a result of spiritual effects. Polysemy and polyfunction learning in relation to one another creates a basis for researching the development of the meaning of words based on discursive-synergistic analysis.

The effect of sema or sememas on each other is the basis for the formation of new sema, sememas. Such effects are formed within the framework of paradigmatic, syntagmatic relations of words. Lexical and grammatical units united under the integral scheme create meaning. Accordingly, they can sometimes be used interchangeably. The synonymy of the word's etymology with grammatical terms causes words with lexical meaning to be transferred to the function of a grammatical unit. An example of this is the use of independent words instead of auxiliary words. M., to the meanings of the word lonely given in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language".⁹

Let's focus on:

1. He has no partner, he is alone, alone, lonely.
2. No brothers and sisters; only child of parents.
3. No one, no one.
4. download .vz. Only, only one.

The first of the above meanings is the main meaning of the lexeme alone. The second and third are derivative meanings. In the fourth sense, it is used as a loading function. It is considered a duty-bearing load. The word alone is a polyfunctional word as it comes in the function of loading. According to the explanation given above, the word "lonely" belongs to the category of adjectives in primary and derivative meanings, and accordingly, it has meaning and functions. M., a lonely tree, a lonely son and h.z. Also, this word performs idiomatic functions when attached to a verb. M., to live alone. In these examples, it is understood that the word "lonely" contains the connotations "Without a partner, alone, alone, alone, alone." The word "lonely" has meaning only with its predicate, according to the meaning of "one", "only", "alone", "lonely", and accordingly it functions as a predicate. The result is a word with lexical meaning the grammatical meaning moves to expression, and this meaning is even followed by a presupposition. M.: Ahmed did not come to the lesson alone (Ahmed alone did not come to the lesson).

The presupposition "So others came" is understood from this sentence. There are many examples justifying the transfer of lexical units to the function of grammatical units according to a specific scheme. The semantic possibilities of lexical units are wide, in this respect they are also used in place of grammatical units, and in this way they perform various functions in speech. It is known that one word belongs to the family of numbers and means "number, quantity". M.: If one is added together, it becomes two. The word "only" comes as a load based on the theme, performs the function of separation and emphasis. M.: Everyone agreed, but I did not agree. One word is also used as a conjunction. M.: Talk to an older person, talk to a younger one. (Proverb) Polyfunctionality exists within lexical and grammatical units.

When studying the meaning of a word from the point of view of a linguistic unit, the analysis is

⁹ "Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language (O'TIL). 5 volumes, Tashkent: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2006. Volume 2. B.33.

carried out based on familiar and well-known symbols. In the study of the word as a speech unit, research is usually conducted on the meanings known to many people. The meaning of the word is so broad that the study of its meaning aspects based on discursive-synergistic analyzes becomes important in determining the development of meaning and the factors underlying it. "The discursive-synergistic approach to the activity of knowing reality puts the human factor in the first place".¹⁰ It is known that the spirit, thinking, imagination, and feeling are not exactly the same in people, they exist in each person in their own way and differ according to certain characteristics. Accordingly, each person is a discoverer of word meanings. He discovers different aspects of the meaning of the word according to his psyche, emotions, thinking and mental abilities. Especially in the speech of masters of words, poets and writers, the subtle meaning of the word is revealed. The meaning of the word is extremely wide, limiting it there is no way to learn. The performance of various functions of a word in speech further expands its range of meaning, enriches its content with symbols. In this sense, it can be said that polyfunction affects polysemy, and polysemy affects polyfunction. They are closely related to each other, and the semantic effects formed within the framework of paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations of words are an important factor in their occurrence and development. Similarity, connection, or whole-part relationship between thing-event, action-state, etc. in existence unite words under one meaning. On the basis of integral schemes, it will be possible to use some words that are combined into one cell interchangeably in speech. We have analyzed this above in the example of black eye and charos eyes. Such speech structures form polysemous words.

Sememes, which make up the composition of polysemous words, express lexical-grammatical meanings of one category or different categories. As for the example of M., the word flower, in the sentence "Gul ekdik" the word "flower" forms a noun group, and "gul" forms an adjective group of lexical-grammatical meanings. In this respect, the word flower is both polysemantic and polyfunctional. The semantic structure of the word consists of semes, and in the speech these semes pass to express meaning separately. A sema separated from the composition of a semema creates a separate meaning as a result of spiritual effects in the context of different words and enriches the content of a polysemous word with another semema. An example of this is the development of the meaning of the word gold. Semema includes descriptive and descriptive symbols, which express meanings specific to one category or different categories. The separation of semes within a sememe, expressing a separate meaning and creating a new meaning (sememe) under the influence of surrounding words expands the meaning structure of polysemous lexemes. Its expression of lexical-grammatical meanings specific to different categories allows analysis as polyfunctional words. Some grammatical forms, including auxiliaries, change under the influence of the meaning of the leading word.

Equal or subordinate words semantic changes created by the need to ensure relational connection and to impose grammatical meaning on words enrich the meaning structure of assistants with new symbols. The participation of auxiliaries in the framework of paradigmatic, syntagmatic relations is the basis for studying them as polyfunctional words. As above, the occurrence of the auxiliary in connecting, burdening meaning, functions was analyzed. In this respect, it can be said that polyfunctionality and polysemy are closely related phenomena. Polysemous words are composed of semema or semesa, which express meaning related to the same category or different categories. Polysyllabic words, which usually consist of lexical-grammatical semantics of the same category, do not have multitasking properties.

To sum up, Polysyllabic words, consisting of sememes with different categories of meanings, are also studied as multitasking words. It is not possible to study the range of meaning of polysemous words, therefore it is difficult to separate polysemous words that consist of semes that express only one category of meanings. Accordingly, the separate study of polysemy and polyfunction is the cause of many debates. Polysemy and polyfunction are closely related phenomena, they occur in interaction, complement and develop each other.

¹⁰ Safarov Sh. Semantika, T.: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2013. -B 118

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