

**POLYSEMY IN LINGUISTICS AS A MULTIFACETED AND
COMPLEX PHENOMENON**

**ПОЛИСЕМИЯ В ЛИНГВИСТИКЕ КАК МНОГОГРАННОЕ И
СЛОЖНОЕ ЯВЛЕНИЕ**

**TILSHUNOSLIKDA KO'P MA'NOLIK SERQIRRA VA
MURAKKAB HODISA SIFATIDA**

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Abstract: In this article, you'll find a treasure trove of fascinating facts, theories, and interesting examples of the phenomenon of polysemy. It is emphasized in this article that it is only up to you to acquire this wealth spiritually and to develop the ability to use it in practice. The importance of learning polysemous words and the fact that distinguishing them from homonymous words requires great talent is also justified by examples in this article.

Key words: Polysemy, monosyllabic root words, monosemantic, polysemantic, lexico-semantic variations, seme, componential analysis, polysemic words.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada siz qiziqarli faktlar, nazariyalar va ko'p ma'nolik hodisasining qiziqarli misollari xazinasini topasiz. Maqolada ta'kidlanganidek, bu boylikni ma'naviy egallash, undan amalda foydalanish ko'nikmasini shakllantirish faqat o'z qo'lingizda. Ko'p ma'noli so'zlarni o'rganishning ahamiyati, ularni omonim so'zlardan farqlash katta iste'dod talab etishi ushbu maqoladagi misollar bilan ham asoslanadi.

Tayanch so'zlar: Ko'p ma'nolilik, bir ma'noli so'zlar, monosemantik, polisemantik, leksik-semantik o'zgarishlar, sema, komponent analiz, kop ma'noli so'zlar.

Аннотация: В этой статье вы найдете сокровищницу увлекательных фактов, теорий и интересных примеров феномена полисемии. В этой статье подчеркивается, что только от вас зависит обретение этого богатства духовно и развитие способности использовать его на практике. Важность изучения

многозначных слов и то, что различение их от слов-омонимов требует большого таланта, также обосновывается примерами в этой статье.

Ключевые слова: Многозначность, односложные корневые слова, однозначные, многозначные, лексико-семантические варианты, сема, компонентный анализ, многозначные слова.

Words are the main basis for the creation of human speech. Learning the meanings of words, knowing and being able to use them correctly in practice is a great skill. This article will cover this issue in detail. The words in the language are single-meaning and multi-meaning. Words that express exactly one meaning both inside and outside the sentence are called single-meaning words. For example, compass, marble, morphology, hygiene, idea, phoneme, etc.

Words can sometimes have the same meaning outside of speech, and another meaning in connection with other words in a sentence. For example, the word *pasaymoq* (descend) *in Uzbek* when taken outside the sentence means to approach the ground. In the context of the sentence, it means other meanings, such as *decreased knowledge, decreased vision*. Since these words express more than one lexical meaning, they are considered polysemous words. So, words that express one meaning outside of the speech and another meaning in connection with other words in the speech are called *polysemous words*.

Polysemy – is the capacity of a word to have a few implications or lexico-semantic variations (LSV). For instance the word *bright* implies “shining” and “intelligent”. The development of the lexical meaning of almost every word requires a clear, individual approach and interpretation. Polysemy is known only in the text. *My mother's eyes are in good health now. (Body part); spring's eye, needle's eye (hole); the eye of the ring (a stone on a ring); eye of the board (circular shape on the board)*. Polysemy plays an imperative part in lexical alter. The improvement of polysemy may be a common implies whereby dialects encode modern referents or change the encoding of existing ones.

In English, it is assessed that 40-80% of all words are polysemous, however small is known approximately children's early information of polysemous words. So, it is the ability of a word to have more than one meaning. The causes of the advancement of polysemy *in English* are:

1) *the incredible sum of monosyllabic root words;*

2) *an wealth of words of long length, which within the course of time were utilized to precise more unused implications hence getting to be exceedingly polysemantic.*

Monosemantic words have as it were one meaning shape. They are generally names of winged creatures (*blackbird, swallow*), creatures (*walrus, weasel*), angles (*ruff, roost*) & extraordinary terms (*systole, phoneme*). The bulk of English words are **polysemantic** and they have a few implications. The meaning in discourse is relevant. In a unequivocal setting any polysemantic word communicates as it were one meaning. A word in one of its meaning in which it is utilized in discourse is called a lexico-semantic variation of a word. The semantic structure of a polysemantic word presents a set of interrelated & forbid lexico-semantic variations.

We recognize on the synchronic level:

- the fundamental (major) & the minor;
- the central & the minimal;
- coordinate & transferred(figurative);

Each **LSV** is associated with the major meaning due to the presence of the common semantic components/ semes. *The seme* is the littlest assist resolute unit of meaning, the littlest unit of the arrange of substance. The examination of the meaning into these components, or semes, is called the componential examination.

Polysemy occurs in two ways: 1) as a result of a word acquiring a new meaning. Words originally have one meaning, the other meanings will appear as a result of the development of the semantic structure of the word; 2) as a result of forming a word from a polysemous word or by means of a polysemous adverb. No matter how many meanings the polysemous words have, the meanings of these words are interconnected, that is, there is some semantic connection between the meanings. The same feature distinguishes them from homonyms. The polysemy of a word is mainly determined by the text: the more varied the text in which a word is used, the more lexical meanings the word has.

No matter how many meanings polysemous words have, these meanings are interconnected. For instance: *odamning beli- uyquning beli* (the waist of a person and the waist of sleep) in Uzbek language. In the second combination, waist is figurative. Usually, in our country, if sleep is interrupted in the middle, the expression "uyquning beliga tepdi" is used. So, a shift in meaning took place here,

and the word waist became a word with multiple meanings. There is a connection in the meaning of the words "bel" in these two compounds.

Long story short polysemic words are those that have more than one meaning and interesting fact something that happens very frequently in Spanish. Let's look at another example with the verb "pay": "She paid for the food" and "she paid for her wickedness." In the first case, it is about satisfying or making a payment, and in the second, about receiving or suffering a punishment. Although it seems to serve to confuse, polysemic words contribute to the speed of conversations and are part of the so-called economy of language (languages make the most of their resources, in this case, giving more than one meaning to the same word). Confusion in communications about the meaning of a word is avoided thanks to the context. It is not the same to say in a discussion, raising your voice: "You will pay for it!", Than to ask in a normal voice in a store: "Will you pay for it?".

There are polysemic words, such as the verb *to pass*, which can have up to 64 diverse implications, concurring to the lexicon of the Illustrious Spanish Foundation. The verb "get" is a good example of polysemy — it can mean "procure," "become," or "understand." One of the concepts used by linguists (people who study the way languages work) is polysemy — it's an ambiguous quality that many words and phrases in English share. Generally, polysemy is distinguished from simple homonyms (where words sound alike but have different meanings) by etymology. Polysemous words almost always share the same origin or root. Speaking of etymology, polysemy comes from Greek, in which it means "of many senses."

The taking after sentences contain a few cases of polysemy.

*He drank a glass of **milk**.*

*He overlooked to **milk** the cow.*

*The infuriated performing artist sued the **newspaper**.*

*He examined the **newspaper**.*

*His house is close a small **wood**.*

*The statue was made out of a square of **wood**.*

*He **fixed** his hair.*

*They **fixed** a date for the wedding.*

We must not confuse polysemic words with homonyms: the latter are spelled the same, but have different meanings and origins. Let's look at an example of homonymous words: **fire** (*a heat source*) and **fire** (*to remove someone from a position*) are homonyms. However, many people employ a looser definition in which homonyms can share the same spelling or pronunciation. In this sense, the words peace and piece are also homonyms.

Homonymy is the case of an vague word whose distinctive faculties are distant separated from each other and not clearly related to each other in any way with regard to a local speaker's intuition. In other words, homonymy is the case where two words have the same frame but a distinctive meaning that cannot be related to each other. An illustration of homonymy is bank, which can either mean 'financial institution' or 'land at stream edge', but these two faculties cannot be related to each other since there's no self-evident conceptual association between the two implications of either word. Many words (as appeared in table underneath) clearly appear a extend of qualification in meanings and most lexicons recognize the qualification within the way that they list words.

Polysemy and Homonymy are two comparative concepts in phonetics. Both of them allude to words having numerous meanings. Polysemy alludes to the coexistence of numerous conceivable implications for a word or express. Homonymy alludes to the presence of two or more words having the same spelling or elocution but distinctive implications and origins. This is the most contrast between polysemy and homonymy.

In conclusion it can be said that polysemy is characterized as the phenomenon whereby a single word form is associated with two or several related senses. It is distinguished from monosemy, where one word form is associated with a single meaning, and homonymy, where a single word form is associated with two or several unrelated meanings. It is important to learn such words. Especially, it takes great talent to distinguish them from homonyms.

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