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THE PHENOMENON OF MONOSEMY AND POLYSEMY IN PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN THE UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

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Abstract: Polysemy is one of the major problems encountered by linguists, who prefer to refer to it as “ambiguity”. All the same the question seems simple: everyone knows that a word may well have several senses. However such apparent simplicity is misleading. Lexicographers know difficulty it is to determining the number of senses of a word, to define them, to say where one ends and another begins.

The article is depicted to monosemy and polysemy in phraseological units in the Uzbek and English languages. It is based on Uzbek and English phraseological units consisting of examples of monosemantic and polysemantic words. The phraseological units have been studied according to semantic features of the phenomena of monosemy and polysemy.

Keywords: Monosemy, polysemy, phraseological units, lexical and grammatical polysemy.

Introduction

All language units are grouped into two groups, monosemantic and polysemantic, of which polysemantic language units require special attention.

A polysemy is a word or phrase with different, but related senses. Since the test for polysemy is the vague concept of the relatedness, judgments of polysemy can be difficult to make. Because applying pre-existing words to new situations is a natural process of language change, looking at words' etymology is helpful in determining polysemy but not the only solution; as words become lost in etymology, what once was a useful distinction of meaning may no longer be so. Some apparently unrelated words share a common historical origin, however, so etymology is not an infallible test for polysemy, and dictionary writers also often defer to speakers' intuitions to judge polysemy in cases where it contradicts etymology. There are a great number of polysemous words in the English languages. For example: Arms bend at the elbow. Germany sells arms to Saudi Arabia.[1;376]

Monosemy is considered to be specific to the period of initial use of a newly created word as

well as a newly acquired word. The terms are also usually monosemantic, for instance metallurgical terms: absorber -yutiluvchi; magnetite-magnitit ; mining terms : amalgamation- amalgamatsiya; rock debris – shag'al; Monosemantic words include Proper nouns.[2;512]

Each word is monosemantic in its creation; it appears as an object, a sign, a noun. It then serves as a name for other events, thereby changing its meaning and evolving. As a result, various semantic shifts in the meaning of the word occur, and as a result, a monosemantic word becomes a polysemantic one.

Polysemy is specific to both lexical units and grammatical units. Accordingly, polysemy is divided into two types: 1) Lexical polysemy — a phenomenon of ambiguity in lexical units. For example: Boil the solution *once* with salt and *once* with sugar. *Once* Germany had surrendered, the Soviets were free to enter the conflict against Japan. 2) Grammatical polysemy — The phenomenon of ambiguity in grammatical units. For example: a) *Students need some paper* (*paper means in this sentence a sheet of paper for writing something*). b) *Everybody should read*

the paper (In the second sentence paper means newspaper for reading).[3,176]

The development of lexical meaning is also characteristic of phraseological units. In modern Uzbek and English phraseological units, lexical meaning has developed mainly as a result of metaphorical transference. For example, the phraseological unit means to "yoqmay qolmoq" due to the frequent consumption of a food. This phraseological unit was later used to refer to things other than food, as well as to people, and as a result of such a transference, this phraseological unit became inconsistent with it, meaning "yoqtirmaslik hissi uyg'ondi". And there is a similar meaning in the phraseological unit "to walk all over somebody" in English. *Mastava ko'ngillaringizga tegib yurgandir. Ammo har kuni bir xilnarsani takrorlayverish uning ko'nqliga tegdi.*

I'm not about to let them walk all over me. You need to discipline your students, so that they don't walk all over you.

A phraseological unit also has opposite lexical meanings. For example, the phraseological unit of *yuragi qinidan chiqayozdi* means intense excitement, but such a situation is associated with both anxiety and joy: 1) *Qo'rqamayman deb bo'lmaydi, o'g'lim. Shunaqa vaqtda odamning yuragi qinidan chiqib ketadi* 2) *Qizning paranjisini ko'rgani bilan oq yigitning yuragi qinidan chiqayozdi.* Most phraseological units are monosemantic. For example, the phraseological unit "*bahridan o'tmoq*" means *to give up what you know is useful*, "*bergisini aytguncha urib o'ldirmoq*", and in English *go over somebody's head* means "not understanding anything" and another phraseologism *get down to brass tacks* means "to start discussing an important issue". Polysemantic phraseological units are more common in Uzbek and less common in English. Most polysemantic phraseological units have two or three meanings in the Uzbek language. For example, the phrase "*boshi aylandi*" has two meanings: 1) "*behud bo'lmoq*", 2) "*esankiramoq*"; The phraseological unit *be*

living on borrowed time has two meanings: 1) "living in an unexpectedly short time", 2) "being close to death". The phraseological unit "*bosh suqmoq*" also has three meanings: 1) "*gavdasi tashqarida qolib, boshini suqqan holda qaramoq*", 2) "*kirmoq*", 3) "*aralashmoq, halaqit bermoq*" or *to beg the question* :1) "To avoid the question", 2) "to raise a basic question or to consider it important", 3) "to consider a debate or a question as having been. It is known that phraseological units are the linguistic units that make up the vocabulary of each language, and they exist as a linguistic unit ready for speech. They also encounter phenomena such as synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, paronymy, and polysemy, taking into account their semantic features like other language units. [4,88]

In English, phraseological units are also semantically divided into types, but in contrast to Uzbek, there are three types of phraseological units in English:

- 1) phraseological unity;
- 2) phraseological fusions;
- 3) phraseological combinations or collocations; [5,137]

When comparing these types of meanings of phraseological units with the Uzbek language, phraseological units and phraseological fusions are also reflected in the Uzbek language. In English, however, the study of these phenomena is studied in a relatively general lexicology, and they are less common than in words. It has also been shown that the phenomenon of polysemy plays an important role in the study of phenomena such as synonymy and antonymy. The same meaning is defined between monosemantic phraseological units. If a polysemantic phraseological unit is involved in a synonymous or antonymic relationship, it should be derived from a specific phraseological meaning, not from a phraseological unit. Because each phraseological meaning may or may not have its own synonym or antonym. For example, the monosemantic phraseological unit *ixlos*

qo'ymoq is synonymous with the third meaning of the polysemantic phraseological unit *bin o qo'ymoq*, or the phraseological unit *to open gate* is synonymous with the fifth meaning of the polysemantic phraseological unit *to give way*.

It is known that monosemy and polysemy in phraseological units have not been studied sufficiently in linguistics, especially comparing in the Uzbek and English languages. There are not enough sources about monosemy and polysemy in phraseologisms. Despite those it is tried to be analyzed the linguistic theories consisting of lexical and contextual meaning of monosemantic and polysemantic phraseological units with examples. Moreover, a comprehensive study of these phenomenon can give a broader atmosphere and good chance for in- depth analysis of various features of different systematic languages.

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