

**THE PHENOMENON OF POLYSEMY IN LITERARY TERMS IN UZBEK  
EXPLANATORY DICTIONARIES**

**Khudoyberdieva Makhbuba Murodovna**

Karshi State University

Teacher of the Department of Uzbek Linguistics

**Annotation:** The article discusses a number of scientific studies in the field of Uzbek terminology, in particular, the study of literary terms given in explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language. The study of the phenomenon of polysemy on the example of literary terms reveals problems in this regard. Given that the primary goal of terminology is the study and improvement of industry terms that serve the development of any field, the problem in this matter and their solution were discussed.

**Keywords:** terminology, industry terms, research of industry terms, explanatory dictionary, dictionary of literary terms, semasiology, phenomenon of polysemy.

The phenomenon of polysemy is one of the most important problems of semantics and is one of the issues that are at the center of attention of linguists. Polysemy (from Greek poly - many, sema - belgi) means the ability of a word to have several meanings at the same time. Terminological polysemy is one of the most pressing problems in modern theoretical terminology. Polysemous words "serve to express various objects and phenomena of reality." The presence of a certain semantic relationship between the meanings of a polysemous word "gives them grounds to be considered meanings of the same word." The context helps to understand which meaning of the polysemy is used. According to V.P. Danilenko, "in a special speech, this term is always in a contextual environment, it accurately realizes one of the possible meanings of the term." We refer to a category of polysemous clauses specific to the terminological dictionary, the overcoming of which is provided by a standard context<sup>1</sup>. At the same time, D.S. Lotte emphasizes that "the meaning of the term" cannot depend on the sentence, it is used in any way, but only the entire system of concepts and, accordingly, the terminology of this subject should be defined by the field of knowledge." According to B.N. Golovin and R.Y. Kobrin, there are many political factors in the humanities, natural sciences, and technical sciences. Researchers describe polysemy as a negative phenomenon in terminology, emphasizing that polysemy is "one of the factors that complicate communication."<sup>2</sup>.

The reasons for the emergence of polysemy also include "defining new objects and concepts existing in science."

A. Khojiev's "Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" provides a brief explanation of this term, but does not provide a detailed definition: "Polysemy (Greek pol-u - much + zeta - much) Multi-meaning"<sup>3</sup>. It is understood that polysemy (from Greek poly - many, sema - wealth,

<sup>1</sup> Даниленко В.П. Русская терминология. Опыт лингвистического описания. – М.: Наука, 1977. – С. 60.

<sup>2</sup> Головин Б. Н., Кобрин Р. Ю. Лингвистические основы учения о терминах. М.: Высшая школа, 1987. – С. 48.

<sup>3</sup> Ҳожиев А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изохли лугати. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон Миллий энциклопедияси, 2002. – 158 с. – Б. 77.

meaning) is a phenomenon in which one word or term expresses several interrelated meanings<sup>4</sup>.

In literary terminology, the phenomenon of polysemy is widely discussed, which results in the semantic development of terms. The scientific significance of polysemy serves to enrich the terminological system, influences the development of scientific thought, contributes to the formation of new theoretical views, and provides an opportunity for a multifaceted study of literary phenomena.

Literary terms of the Uzbek language should be divided into the following types depending on the amount of meaning expression:

- 1) monosemantic literary terms;
- 2) polysemous literary terms.

Uniform literary terms in the Explanatory Dictionaries of the Uzbek Language (Volumes II, V, VI) *gradatsiya, grotesk, ironiya, iyhom, ko'chim, litota, majoz, muashshar, musamman, muvashshah, nazm, fiqra, fabula, esse, epitet, epik, novella, parema, prototip, ruboiy, tafrit, tajziya, talmeh, tamsil, tardi aks, tarkibband, tarse', tasdir, taxmis, tazmin, tashbeh, tazod, ta'did, ta'rix, tetralogiya, tragikomediya, tugallama, turoqli, tuyuq* provided with cables. Let's consider some of them.

**EPIC** [Greek *epicos* - specific to Europe, story, story] ed. European, European, depicted in European. Epic hero. - But in the historical novel, an epic event, an epic image is taken from the past. "O'TA." An example is a simple work whose volume is not very large... it has an independent plot. "O'TA"<sup>5</sup>.

**ESSE** [fr. *essai* - experience, training; raw materials] ed. A prose work written on literary, philosophical, social, journalistic, and other topics, where problems are systematically interpreted not in a scientific form, but in a free form<sup>6</sup>.

**FABULA** [Latin *fabula* - to tell a story; story; parable] ad. A description of the events depicted in a work of art, a system of interconnected plots. The storytellers' stories attracted people, on the one hand, by their interesting phrase, and on the other hand, by their execution. M. Kodirov, Uzbek folk drama<sup>7</sup>.

**TANKA** [Japanese *tanka* - short song] ed. A poetic form expressing the five in Japanese poetry. He brought [Takubu] Tanka back to the world of people living alone in the world of nature, where ancient poets sought solitude. X. About Davron, Takubaku, and Tank<sup>8</sup>.

<sup>4</sup> Винокур Г.О. О некоторых явлениях словообразования в русской технической терминологии // Труды МИФЛИ, 1939. – Т. 5. – С. 3-54.

<sup>5</sup> O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati 2-jild. – Toshkent: G'afur G'ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2023. – 1035 b. – B. 35.

<sup>6</sup> O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati 2-jild. – Toshkent: G'afur G'ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2023. – 1035 b. – B. 48.

<sup>7</sup> O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati 2-jild. – Toshkent: G'afur G'ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2023. – 1035 b. – B. 63.

<sup>8</sup> O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati 5-jild. – Toshkent: G'afur G'ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2023. – 718 b. – B. 50.

Apparently, these terms are monosyllabic and are represented only as a literary term. As scholar H. Dadaboev noted, "A significant portion of terms in the terminological system is considered monosemantic." The nature of the term and the moon require this"<sup>9</sup>.

Polysemous literary terms can be useful in one meaning of common terms. Lexical units of the Uzbek language, like the lexical units of other languages, are multifaceted and complex phenomena - a single word can be homonymous, polysemantic and polyfunctional in nature. Therefore, in literary terms and meanings, a cross-section of these phenomena is observed, and distinguishing between them not only serves the purity, equality, and correctness of speech, but also helps to express thoughts accurately in accordance with the meaning.

Below, using polysemous literary terms and their analysis, we describe the specific nature of polysemy:

**EUROPEIA** [Greek epopeia - epic poetry; collection of songs, stories] 1 ed. A major work in epic genre, depicting historical events. L. Tolstoy's epic "War and Peace." 2 Continuous events related to military operations. Heroic Heroism<sup>10</sup>.

**FARD** [a. one, one, one, alone] old. kt. 1 Alone, alone, alone. It is impossible to imagine standing without a lamp and lighting a light on his father and mother... that is, the future will fight alone in Anvar's life. A. Qodiriy, Mehrobdan chayon. 2d. Shark is a small, independent poem in classical poetry, consisting of one couplet (two lines). More than 450 of the inscriptions written in Lutfi's divan have reached us. "Fan va turmush"<sup>11</sup>.

*The word "European" means "a major work in the epic genre, depicting historical events," meaning "a small, independent poem that represents one couplet (two lines) in classical poetry of the East."*

**RONDO I** [it. rondo - circle] mus. The main ending is a musical play that is repeated several times, to which second-order melodies are contrasted.

**RONDO II** [rondeau < ronde - round, circular] 1 ed. A poetic form with a complex exchange of rhymes and repetitive rhymes. 2 Written and printed letters in a round form, font. 3 The tip of the pocket pen intended for writing such a font<sup>12</sup>.

It seems that the rondo lexeme has acquired a homonymous character. Rondo II is considered multi-meaning in itself. The first of these meanings (poetic form, which is a complex exchange of rhymes and a repetitive repetition of rhymes) is characteristic of the literary term. It is understood that a single lexeme can be both homonymous and polysemous.

Analyses show that the phenomenon of polysemy in literary terminology is a complex and multifaceted process, and there are several types of it. In particular, types such as historical polysemy, functional polysemy, systematic polysemy, semantic polysemy, and stylistic polysemy have their own characteristics and play an important role in the semantic interpretation of terms.

<sup>9</sup> Dadaboyev H. O'zbek terminologiyasi. – Toshkent, 2019. – 86 b. – B. 118.

<sup>10</sup> O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati 2-jild. – Toshkent: G'afur G'ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2023. – 1035 b. – B. 36.

<sup>11</sup> O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati 2-jild. – Toshkent: G'afur G'ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2023. – 1035 b. – B. 72.

<sup>12</sup> O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati 4-jild. – Toshkent: G'afur G'ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2023. – 823 b. – B. 301.

The diversity of types of polysemy in literary terms indicates the level of development of literary science. Each species has its own characteristics, which complement and enrich each other. Therefore, the phenomenon of polysemy in literary terminology is considered an important factor in the development of science. It contributes to the development of scientific thinking through expanding the meaning of terms.

**References:**

1. Русский язык. Энциклопедия (РЯЭ) / гл. ред. Ю.Н.Караулов. – М.: Дрофа, 1997. – С. 353.
2. Даниленко В.П. Русская терминология. Опыт лингвистического описания. – М.: Наука, 1977. – С. 60.
3. Головин Б. Н., Кобрин Р. Ю. Лингвистические основы учения о терминах. М.: Высшая школа, 1987. – С. 48.
4. Ҳожиев А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли лугати. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон Миллий энциклопедияси, 2002. – 158 с. – Б. 77.
5. Винокур Г.О. О некоторых явлениях словообразования в русской технической терминологии // Труды МИФЛИ, 1939. – Т. 5. – С. 3-54.
6. O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati 2-jild. – Toshkent: G'afur G'ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2023. – 1035 b. – B. 35.
7. O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati 2-jild. – Toshkent: G'afur G'ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2023. – 1035 b. – B. 48.
8. O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati 2-jild. – Toshkent: G'afur G'ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2023. – 1035 b. – B. 63.
9. O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati 5-jild. – Toshkent: G'afur G'ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2023. – 718 b. – B. 50.
10. Dadaboyev H. O'zbek terminologiyasi. – Toshkent, 2019. – 86 b. – B. 118.
11. O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati 2-jild. – Toshkent: G'afur G'ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2023. – 1035 b. – B. 36.
12. O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati 2-jild. – Toshkent: G'afur G'ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2023. – 1035 b. – B. 72.
13. O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati 4-jild. – Toshkent: G'afur G'ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2023. – 823 b. – B. 301.