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Article



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STUDY OF THE PHENOMENON OF AMBIGUITY IN UZBEK LINGUISTICS

Abstract: This article analyzes the study of the phenomenon of ambiguity in Uzbek linguistics.

Key words: polysemy, lexical meaning, primary meaning, derivative meaning.

Language: English

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Introduction

In Uzbek linguistics, there are several works devoted to the study of the specific characteristics of polysemous words. S. Usmonov, M. Sodikova, T. Alikulov, DX Bazarova, M. Mirtojiyev, M. Hakimova, B. Suyunov, G. Rozikova, Sh. The works of Makhmaraimova, S. Rakhimova are among them. In these studies, thinking about the development of word meanings, specific aspects of words, diversity of content, the lexical meanings of ambiguous words, their interaction, and the ways of their occurrence are revealed.

Materials and Methods

T. Alikulov's candidate's thesis can be cited as one of the first works devoted to the study of polysemy. In it, the occurrence of polysemy at the expense of derivative meanings is thoroughly researched. The dissertation is mainly a study of the formation of lexical meanings that give rise to polysemous words related to nouns. It explains the formation of figurative meaning of nouns. T. Alikulov shows that only figurative meaning is formed as a phenomenon that creates polysemy.

A special study devoted to the phenomenon of polysemy in the Uzbek language is M. Mirtojiyev's monograph "Polysemy in the Uzbek language" (1975). This monograph was revised and published in 1984. A famous scientist explains the main

importance of polysemy in language as follows: "a four-year-old child is considered to have reached the peak of vocabulary in relation to his age. During this period, he used an average of 2,000 words and could understand 6,000 words. If the words are free of ambiguity, that child will have to give the opinion that he can give in the previous conditions through about ten thousand words, and go to the difference of at least twenty thousand words. This makes learning another language much easier and is one of the best qualities of the language. The monograph provides important theoretical information about polysemy and related phenomena, ways of polysemy occurrence, classification of polysemy, word structure in polysemy. M. Mirtojiyev divides polysemant words in the Uzbek language into two types.

1) divided the lexical meanings into two types according to their ability to function as other categories: a) simple polysemant words b) complex polysemant. He also classified complex polysemant words into fully complex polysemant words and incompletely complex polysemant words according to whether all their lexical meanings refer to different categories.

2) according to the composition of lexical meanings from subtle meanings. It is also classified into polysemant words with content and polysemant words without content according to whether the lexical meanings are content or not. M.

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Mirtojyev analyzed the lexical meanings of the polysemantic word into three types in relation to their interrelationship. 1) Primary meaning (genetic meaning) - the meaning that is the basis for the formation of subsequent meanings. 2) Basic meaning - one or several meanings of the word always depend on it. A meaning on which other meanings are connected. 3) Derived meaning (subordinate meaning) - it is made up of portable and euphemistic meanings derived from the basic meaning and their creation, it is noted that the genetic meaning of a word can never be a subordinate meaning, all meanings of a word except the main meaning become subordinate meanings.

M. Mirtojyev's monograph "Semasiology of the Uzbek language" contains important theoretical information about the phenomenon of ambiguity. Polysemy and related phenomena, sources of polysemy, classification, phenomena such as interlinking of lexical meanings in polysemy are studied. In the monograph, the connection of lexical meanings according to the direct or indirect connection of the derived meanings to the main meaning is analyzed into such types as: 1) fan-like 2) chain-like 3) mixed (fan-like and chain-like).

M. Hakimova's textbook "Semasiology" also contains important information about ambiguity. The scientist interprets this phenomenon as the naming of a newly realized, mastered, not yet named 2nd thing (object, sign, action) by the name of one thing. M. Hakimova explains that generalization is one of the main reasons for polysemy. Generalization is one of the most characteristic features of human thinking in understanding and mastering the world, and different things in reality are combined on the basis of certain commonalities. Polysemy is also formed on the basis of generalization. As long as the name of one thing is also given to another thing, there must be something in common between them. In other words, all the meanings represented by one lexeme are interrelated based on certain generalities. Polysemantic generalization occurs within each language in its own way and has a national character. In fact, the phenomenon of polysemy is the generalization of meanings based on the law of generalization and calling them by one name. As the scientist noted, polysemy is the most compact and convenient way to store information about the world in language. The following opinions of the scientist about the reason for the emergence of ambiguity are also reasonable and appropriate: "The world that surrounds us and our knowledge about it is unlimited, and our language capabilities to name these things are limited. For example, is it possible to name the whole world and our ideas about it with the existing sounds in the Uzbek language and their various combinations?! Of course, polysemy occurs here as a natural phenomenon. That is, different but interrelated phenomena are named with one symbol. In fact, the

meaningful units of thought are infinite, and as a result of the limitation of language signs, the language has an imbalance of form and content. As a result, units of the language with a certain sound shell express several meanings and create polysemy.

One of the works on the phenomenon of polysemy is Sh. Makhmaraimova's Modern Uzbek language (lexicology) textbook. This book is dedicated to the research of types of lexical relations, word, the spiritual nature of the word, the development of the meaning of the word, metaphorology, onomasiology, phraseology and other lexicological phenomena. The following conclusions of the scientist about the linguistic value of polysemy are noteworthy. 1. Enriching the vocabulary. 2. Ensuring speech economy: avoiding lengthy definitions and using polysemantic nominatives when distinguishing the different signs of the relevant item, object, person, event. 3. To use human memory resources appropriately. The impossibility of naming all the things and events in the universe individually with their own names and keeping these names in memory. 4. To increase the expressiveness, effectiveness and attractiveness of the language. Polysemy serves to ensure figurativeness of speech expression. 5. Characterization of nominative, epistemological, evaluative, suggestive (impressive) task.

G. Gurbaniyazov's dissertation entitled "Comparative analysis of hard and tough lexemes in modern Uzbek and Karakalpak literary languages" shows that the word hard has fifteen semes in Uzbek and twelve semes in Karakalpak. Gurbaniyazov provides the following information about the grammatical nature of the semes of polysemous lexemes: A rigid lexeme is usually considered to be characteristic of the quality category. Among its semas, there are those that actually indicate the object and act as adjectives. For example, the tenth, twelfth, thirteenth, and fifteenth semes are mostly adjectives. The first, second, third, fourth, sixth, seventh, ninth, eleventh, and fourteenth semes are both adjectives and cases. ...if it is correct to call the first and second types of sememes denoting an object sign adjectives, it is difficult to call a sememe denoting only an action sign an adjective, and at the same time it is also difficult to call it an adjective. We believe that all meanings of the word hard belong to the adjective group, taking into account that the development of meaning takes place only within one word group.

In G. Rozikova's dissertation "Syntactic polysemy in the Uzbek language" devoted to the study of the phenomenon of ambiguity, the ambiguity of syntactic units is analyzed, the differences between syntactic polysemy and syntactic homonymy are shown. The following points of Rozikova are also important. "When polysemy is studied as a speech phenomenon, it is assumed that concrete sentences

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with the same lexical-grammatical structure have different meanings in connection with tone."

B. Suyunov calls one chapter of his dissertation "Factors of occurrence of omolexemas in the Uzbek language as the interaction of the phenomena of homonymy and polysemy" and explains the similar and different aspects of these phenomena and comes to the following conclusion: The lexical meaning is constantly developing and progressing, as it realizes other linguistic phenomena, with its place. realizes polysemy and homonymy instead. Suyunov noted that most of the words in the vocabulary of the Uzbek language are multi-meaning units, and the language naturally has a concise, short expression, that is, not a separate word for each meaning, but one word covers several meanings, which are, of course, the many thousand-year history of the language notes that it is the result of development".

Another work devoted to the study of the phenomenon of ambiguity is S. Rakhimova's dissertation entitled "Phraseological polysemy in the Uzbek language and its lexicographical interpretation". The researcher emphasized the formation of phraseological polysemy on a metaphorical and metonymic basis, and focused on the issues of their interpretation in dictionaries. Rakhimova's following points about the relationship of polysemantic units with context are significant. "The study of the word in isolation from the text does not give a clear picture of the variety of connections that enter the context, of the associations that may occur in a particular environment. All this applies equally to phraseological units due to the complexity of the semantic structure of the word and the high ratio of meaning and function in most of them. Analyzing and classifying expressions outside of the text does not give the expected result, it leads to the failure to reveal their linguo-pragmatic aspects directly related to the text and context." In fact, both polysemantic words and polysemantic phrases, together with other words in the text, serve to clearly express what the writer wants to say. Studying polysemantic units outside the text leads to their potential not being fully revealed.

In the textbook co-authored by Sayfullayeva RR and other scientists, it is stated that any lexeme, whether it is single-semal or multi-semal, has multiple meanings in speech, and words always have one

meaning. Polysemy defines the relationship between different meanings of words within the same language. The object in existence indicates the strong interrelationship of events and its expression in language. By the way, things and events in existence are not completely separated from each other, but are connected based on certain laws. It is not correct to look at specific meanings of polysemous words separately from other words. When determining the accuracy of meaning in polysemy, it is necessary to take into account the connection of words with each other (text). Ambiguity in words and their nuances are widely used as an important visual tool in fiction. The above comments of B. Choriyev about the phenomenon of ambiguity are also important.

Conclusion

If some researchers of the phenomenon of ambiguity use the term polysemy in their work, "In fact, it would be appropriate if the term polysemy was used instead of the term polysemy. Because there are a number of semes in the composition of the polysemantic unit... Based on the speech conditions, the most necessary distinguishing semes are expressed in the existing polysemantic syntactic construction, while other distinguishing semes are kept as possibilities. The famous linguist scientist Sh.Rakhmatullayev also states that it is correct to call the phenomenon polysemy: "...It is correct to call a linguistic unit with more than one sememe as a polysemous linguistic unit, and such a phenomenon as polysemy." Most research scientists use the term polysemy. For example, B. Suyunov in his candidate's dissertation "...a polysemous word should be called a polysemic word, and such a phenomenon should not be called polysemy, but rather polysemy. Because a polysemic word has only one lexical meaning, that is, one sememe. In fact, the concept of sememe is close to the concept of lexeme. Therefore, calling such words polysemous words accurately reflects reality explains that. A. Hajiyevev also mentioned the term polysemy (not polysemy) in the explanatory dictionary of linguistic terms. We also agree with the opinions of A. Hojiyev and B. Suyunov in this regard, that is, we believe that the phenomenon of ambiguity is called polysemy, and words with multiple meanings are called polysemantic words.

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